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ST ANNS' HEATH SCHOOL:
Abby Guinness and the children from the school

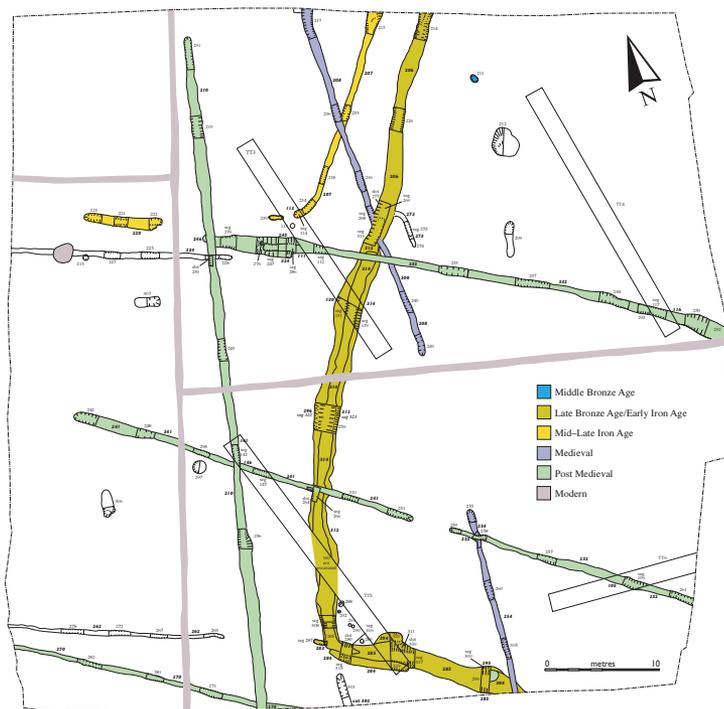
AN EXCAVATION AT ST ANNS' HEATH SCHOOL, VIRGINIA WATER

Rebecca Lambert

In 2006 planning consent was granted to Charles Church Homes to construct a new school playing field on a parcel of grazing land to the east of St Ann's Heath School, Virginia Water (TQ 0032 6777), as well as a new housing development on part of the original playing field to the west. As part of the planning consent, an archaeological investigation of the site was requested, prior to any redevelopment taking place. The need to maintain a green space for the use of the school meant that no groundworks could take place on the site of the new residential area until the construction of the new playing field was complete. The site was therefore investigated in two separate phases (fig 1), and this report provides an overview of the fieldwork carried out in Phase 1, ahead of the construction of the new playing field.

In August 2006 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Surrey County Archaeological Unit staff, who supervised the machine excavation of ten trenches across the proposed development area. The site was located on the Bagshot Beds sand, but gravel deposits of the Taplow Terrace were also noted during the fieldwork. The site had a variable topography, with fairly level ground at the northern end of the site, but with sloping ground to the south that continued beyond the site boundary down to the Bourne. This north/south slope was not as steep, however, on its east/west axis, creating the impression of a shallow dell across the southern part of the site.

Very little archaeological material had been found previously in the general area, but the location of the site close to the River Bourne gave it additional potential, particularly with regard to the prehistoric periods. The evaluation trenches revealed a variety of features, primarily ditches, crossing the site, some of which appeared to be



prehistoric, potentially dating to the Bronze and Iron Ages (Lambert 2006). The Bronze Age features in the southern half of the site also appeared to be buried beneath several layers of silty sand, suggesting they had been covered either by hillwash (colluvium), or river flooding deposits (alluvium).

In order to create the level surface required for the playing field, the contractors were to truncate the northern part of the site and use this material to infill the slope to the south. It was therefore decided that full excavation should proceed across the northern part of the site, whereas the archaeology to the south could be preserved in-situ under the re-deposited soil. It was agreed however, that a program of geoarchaeological trenching and environmental work would take place in the southern area, in order to understand the nature of the silty sand deposits, and their relationship to the archaeological features.

The geoarchaeological investigations took place in March 2007, with the excavation following close behind during March and April 2007. Stripping of the site revealed features dating to the Bronze Age, Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval periods (see fig 2), but flintwork dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods was also collected.

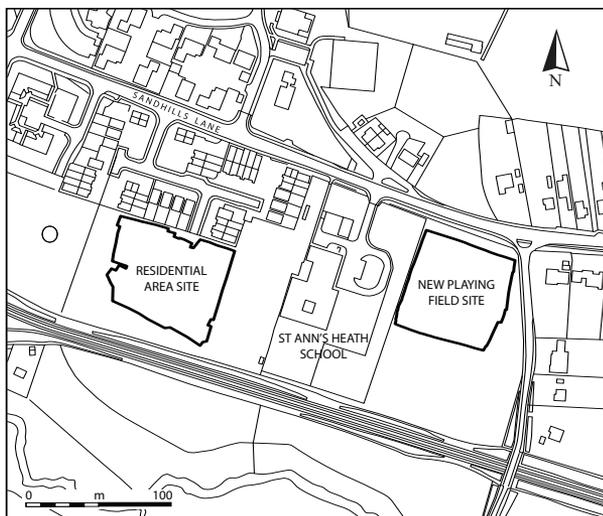
The oldest feature was a shallow pit in the north-east of the site that contained burnt flints, pebbles and sherds of a Middle Bronze Age pottery vessel. The feature may have been a cremation deposit, but no bone survived due to the acidic conditions of the soil.

The most substantial feature on the site was a large enclosure or boundary ditch that contained pottery of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. It became clear during excavation of the ditch that it was not a single phase feature, but had been subject to several episodes of re-cutting, suggesting maintenance and re-use of the boundary over a sustained period of time. The enclosure had also been extended during the Middle to Late Iron Age, creating either a trackway, or perhaps ditches either side of a hedgerow. A small pit and gully dating to the Late Iron Age were also identified during the evaluation stage of the project.

Significant evidence of Early to Middle Iron Age occupation was also found during the phase 2 excavation of the residential area site (Lambert forthcoming). Features included a north-west facing roundhouse ring gully, four and six post structures, and

many pits containing pottery, loomweights and iron smelting slag residue, all indicative of intensive occupation during the earlier part of the Iron Age. The Iron Age features found on the playing field site therefore seem to be peripheral to a larger area of settlement to the west.

Geoarchaeological investigation of the layers in the southern part of the playing field site revealed a buried soil horizon (palaeosol), and showed that the series of



layers identified during the evaluation, were waterlain deposits that had formed during the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age within a shallow dell (Green, in Lambert 2008). The deposits were colluvial, and had been created by soil from a destabilised landscape upslope of the dell, being washed downhill and then settling at the base of the slope. The presence of the large Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age boundary ditch at the north end of the site shows considerable anthropogenic activity in the area during this period, and prehistoric farming or clearance activities probably caused the destabilisation of the landscape. The discovery of these layers is therefore of some importance, as they suggest land clearance and, by implication, farming activities, first occurring in the later prehistoric period.

Two stretches of ditch were identified as belonging to the late medieval period, and they may have originally formed a single field boundary running roughly north-south across the centre of the site. A series of ditches dating to the 17th or 18th century were also discovered, cutting through all the earlier features, and lying on a different alignment to both the medieval and prehistoric boundaries. The ditches were spaced roughly 20m apart and seem to form a field system, but as they were not shown on the 1840 Tithe, or later Ordnance Survey maps, it is assumed they became obsolete by the mid 19th century. Residual Roman pottery was also recovered from one of the post medieval ditches, suggesting a presence during this period even though no Roman features were identified.

The location of the excavation in the grounds of St Ann's Heath School gave a superb opportunity to incorporate an outreach project for the school, and SCAU education officer Abby Guinness arranged an assembly and a series of site visits for 240 children over the course of two days in March 2007. The children had the chance to handle artefacts from the site and SCAU's education handling collection, and learn about the work of archaeologists. Many aspects of what the children saw during the site visits were incorporated into their academic project work for the rest of the term. Parents from the local community were also invited to an evening tour of the site, and learnt much about the archaeology and local history of their area.

The archaeological discoveries made at St Ann's Heath School are of great importance on both a local and regional level, and the information gathered gains increased significance when put into context with the discoveries made at the adjacent residential area site. The excavation also provided an excellent opportunity for community involvement and education, often seen as being difficult to incorporate into commercial projects, and it is envisaged that further outreach work will take place in the form of formal evening lectures for interested groups. An assessment report for the excavation has been completed and it is hoped that the site will be brought to full publication later in 2009.

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was commissioned and funded by Charles Church Homes Southern, and SCAU would like to thank them for their support of the project so far. Thanks also to the site contractors, Kestral, for their friendly approach to our presence on site. The fieldwork was directed by myself (Rebecca Lambert), and project managed by Rob Poulton and Nowal Shaikhley, and we wish to thank the following staff for their contributions to the project; Abby Guinness for her guidance on educational matters and for giving on-site tours for the school; Tom Munnery, Simon Hind, Lietta Marziali and Ian Groves for their hard work on site and during post excavation work; Nick Marples for his work on site and producing the flint report, and MOLAS excavation staff Nigel Wilson and Tim B, for adapting so quickly to working outside their usual remit. The pottery and other finds were analysed by Phil Jones, and Giles Pattison produced the plans and illustrations. Recognition also goes to staff at ArchaeoScape (now QUEST), in particular Rob Batchelor for co-ordinating the geoarchaeological

fieldwork, and to Mercedes Planas of Souterrain survey specialists, for completing the GPS survey and plans. Thanks also to Joy Whitfield of the Egham Museum, for her documentary and photographic research relating to the early 20th century use of the site.

Finally, a big thank you must of course extend to the staff and children of St Ann's Heath School, in particular the Headteacher Mr Graham Bollands, for showing such interest and enthusiasm for the whole process and the archaeology discovered.

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A FUNERARY LANDSCAPE ON MERROW DOWNS?

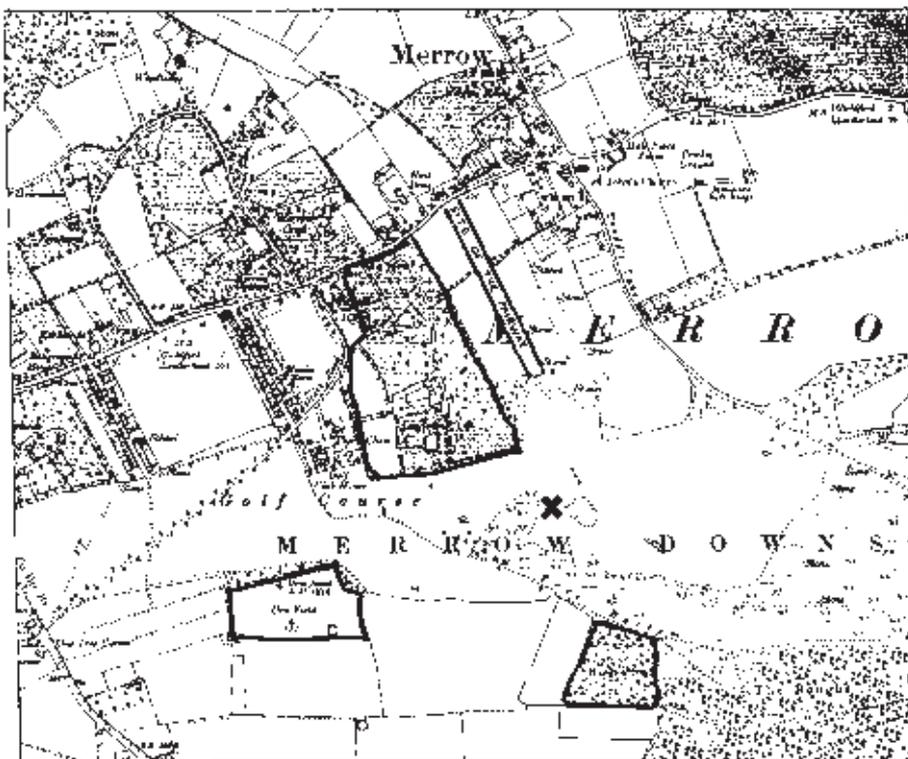
Helen Chapman Davies

The concept of Merrow Downs as a significant funerary landscape, extending over a very lengthy timespan from the prehistoric into the Saxon period, appears plausible from the information available.

A Bronze Age barrow was excavated on Merrow Downs by Pitt Rivers (then A Lane Fox) in 1877, which he briefly recorded. A few lines by Lasham noted that the barrow '*contained a British urn*'. The location seems to have been to the south-east of Levylsdene and nearby the Hare Warren (both outlined on Figure 1) in Walnut Tree Bottom. It may have been a short distance down the slope from what is now the 2nd green on Merrow Golf Course, the surmised location indicated by an 'X' on Figure 1.

It was reported by Gardner that in 1901 a skull, and nearby an iron spearhead, both placed in the Society's collection, were found by Mr Walter Blake of the Hare Warren. The spearhead was judged to be 'Roman' while the skull was that of a 'British' male and '*evidently belonged to a member of one of the tribes contemporary with the Roman occupation*'. A rather nasty injury had been sustained, as '*Transversely across the vertex of the skull is a sword-cut 2¹/₄ inches long, which passes right through the bone*' although '*... on further investigation it was seen that the wound was quite old*'. The unfortunate man '*... survived his injury, certainly for many years, and probably suffered little if any inconvenience from it ...*'. The remaining skeletal evidence that would have been associated with the skull, and any further grave goods, were evidently not recognised or recovered. It would be informative to re-examine the spearhead today, to determine its age more accurately.

Also in 1901, a brief article by Elsley reports that Mr Blake found another spearhead '*which appears to be of the early Iron Age, to judge from its sharp ridge; but unfortunately the socket is missing. ... The spear is 12³/₄ inches long*'. The find was made '*near a field called Copthorne, where two old track-ways meet*', where Mr Blake also found the 'British' skull and 'Roman' spearhead. From the Tithe Map and Schedule for Merrow of 1841 it was ascertained that entry 39 was given as Cropt Thorn Row, a one-acre narrow belt of woodland abutted by two arable fields to its north, Merrow Downs to its south and south-west, and close to the parish boundary with West Clandon to the east. The name Cropt Thorn Row and its position on the



OS map of 1920 showing suggested site of Bronze Age barrow, Hare Warren, Urn Field, Levylsdene and The Fairway, Merrow.

map suggest this was the remains of an older boundary hedgerow (at TQ041 501). It is surmised that the finds were made either in one of the fields or on the Downs; old trackways and paths abound in the area. The wood and adjacent fields were in the ownership of the Trustees of Guildford Hospital (Abbot's Hospital), purchased in 1622 to provide an income for the Hospital.

Mr A H Bowles, Lord Onslow's land agent, was of the opinion that the finds were not near enough to point to any connection between the two weapons. But this does beg the question: Was this area in fact an Iron Age burial ground? Unfortunately the article does not indicate the circumstances in which the finds were made, whether any digging works were taking place or in what manner the ground had been disturbed sufficiently to reveal the skull and spearheads. The recovery of an Iron Age spearhead could suggest an associated but undiscovered burial. Again, the spearhead, also placed in the Society's collection, would benefit from further examination today to determine its age more precisely. One is led to ask other questions: Was Mr Blake an 'antiquarian digger' who made a hobby of roaming the Downs undertaking small excavations? What had he seen to attract him to search for and find these artefacts? Is there more beneath the soil?

A Romano-British 'urn field' (outlined on Figure 1) was briefly reported by Lasham in the *Collections* Vol 13. By the merest chance, Lasham was informed in 1896 by Mr A H Bowles, land agent to Lord Onslow, owner of Merrow Downs, of the discovery of fragments of urns. For a month or more, 'trenching and digging operations had been



Two cinerary urns recovered from the site of 'Urn Field' in 1896 (from Lasham, Frank. An "Urn Field" at Merrow, Guildford. *SyAs Collections 13, p26*).

proportions; they both have cross-markings for ornamentation slightly traced on the sides. The urns contained remains of cremated interments. From the wide distribution of the large number of urns calculated to have been destroyed, and fragments recovered, 'some twelve distinct varieties' of urns were identified, and an extensive burial site suggested.

Lasham also recorded that 'during the course of trenching, a floor of puddled clay, a large quantity of burnt flints and charcoal, and a number of broken urns or vessels were found together. ... From rims set up from these fragments, one vessel would certainly measure 34in across the mouth and would be quite 14in in depth. Some of these fragments are of course gritty clay, but they all appear to be lathe turned ...'. Lasham noted that 'The soil is sandy loam 420 O D; the gound faces the west; the setting sun would be in full view from this chosen position'. This 'chosen position' is now beneath playing fields in the use of Guildford County School. Lasham's notes do raise some questions: How large an area did the burial site in fact cover? Was the floor of puddled clay, the burnt flints and charcoal, evidence of a habitation site of a period prior to, contemporary with, or later than, the Romano-British burials? Of what period were the associated broken urns or vessels?

Documentation compiled by Pitt Rivers and deposited in Salisbury Museum was studied by Saunders, who published a paper in 1980 discussing six Saxon barrows excavated by Pitt Rivers in October 1876 on Merrow Downs. Four of these barrows were recorded as being 'in a cluster on the top of the hill just south of Level's Dean' (Levylsdene) with the other two barrows nearby. Fragments of burnt bone were found in Barrows 1-3, but nothing was identified in Barrows 4-6. An iron knife was excavated from Barrow 3, described as '6 inches long ... and $\frac{3}{4}$ in greatest breadth' which was deposited in the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford. Saunders was informed that 'The groove along the back edge is a feature not found before the 7th century and ... that whilst this feature is typical of knives from 7th century cemeteries it also lasts until the 9th century, possibly later'. Saunders also notes that in 1957 a Saxon spearhead and the remains of a male skeleton were found at the rear of a house in Levylsdene (the estate now a development of modern housing). Unfortunately a report on these finds has proved elusive. Were these Saxons still holding on to their pagan beliefs and burying grave goods, or doubtful Christians still using pagan burial practices?

The skeleton of a child tentatively suggested to be Saxon was discovered in September 1973 in the garden of a house in The Fairway, a development adjacent to Levylsdene, which was reported by Bird. The skeleton was found during ground-work for a house extension, but in the absence of the owners was unfortunately

carried on in a field situated to the left of the road towards St Martha's Lodge (known today as One Tree Hill Road) and contiguous to Merrow Downs'. Unfortunately the reasons for the 'trenching and digging' operations are not given. The field was arable and perhaps drainage pipes were being installed to improve conditions. During these groundworks, 'many urns had been destroyed as of no value'.

However, Lasham did manage to salvage two urns 'in a fairly perfect condition' which he sketched (Figure 2) noting that 'in shape and form they appear to be Romano-British ... of fine

disturbed and then dug out by the builders carrying out the work. This action prevented systematic investigation of the burial. It was however possible to examine the grave in which the child had been buried and to establish the rough position of the body within it before the foundation trenches were filled with concrete. The grave had been cut into natural chalk to a depth of about 50 cm, and cannot have been more than about 1.20 metres in length. A report on the bones identified the body as '*probably of a male of between 6 and 8 years, approximately 124 cm in height*'. It was tentatively suggested to be '*certainly old enough to be Saxon*'. No dating evidence was recovered and it was not possible to suggest a date for the burial '*except that any period earlier than medieval would seem to be reasonable*'. The grave burial would suggest a Christian form of burial.

The report concludes that '*There is at present no other evidence to suggest that there was a Saxon burial ground in the area and it is likely that the Fairway child is merely an isolated grave*'. Nevertheless, the site of The Fairway (shown on Figure 1) and Levylsdene estate were once part of the landscape of Merrow Downs, and given the circumstances of The Fairway discovery, it is possible that any further burials have not been recognised or have been ignored during construction works. Thus the implication for these burials within an existing funerary landscape must be considered. To add to the suggested 'sacred' funerary landscape of Merrow Down, we find the adjacent Harrowhill Copse, ('harrow' from OE *hearg*), to the east of the Downs, possible '*and near or containing a pagan sacred grove*', surely not a coincidence.

Of considerable significance is the probability that the construction of Guildford Golf Club's Merrow Downs Course will have obliterated archaeological evidence for burial sites. The initial 6-hole course was extended eastwards in 1888 to create an 18-hole course, and the present 18-hole course was constructed in 1901, extending even further eastwards. Nevertheless, what is known is already suggestive of continuity in the use of Merrow Downs as a funerary landscape. The evidence for passage and occupation by these people (and other possible 'ritual' sites) is suggested from the nearby areas of Tyting and St Martha's Hill. In addition, the identification of new Roman sites on the flank of the North Downs was reported in *Bulletin 411*. Of particular interest are two sites in Clandon Park at West Clandon and one site on Merrow Golf Course, which are believed to represent domestic occupation sites. Do the sites in Clandon Park have any link with finds made by Mr Walter Blake?

Acknowledgements

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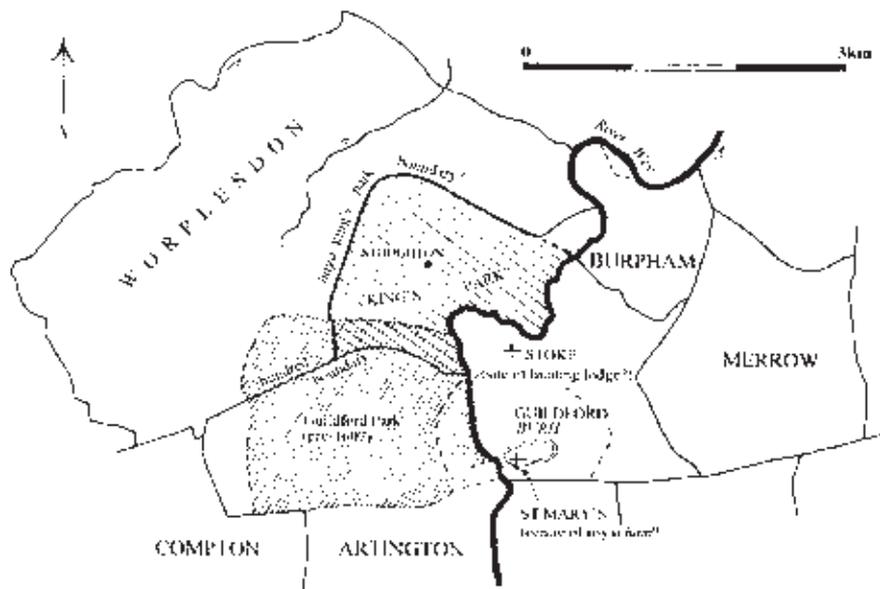
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GUILDFORD PARK: A TOPOGRAPHICAL-CUM-TOPONYMICAL APPROACH

Rob Briggs

The recent debate on Guildford Park and its obliquely recorded Domesday-era predecessor associated with the royal manor of Stoke has understandably dwelt in no small measure upon the post-Conquest documentary evidence, whose obvious relevance to the park in the 12th and 13th centuries unfortunately does not equate to it constituting unequivocal testimony of the park's origins and early nature, as can be seen by comparing Dennis Turner's initial article and Derek Renn's response. Since there is next to no chance of a hitherto-unknown written record being discovered that might resolve the question of the location and extent of the 11th century park, other lines of enquiry must be opened up. Naturally I can hardly claim what follows is any more insightful or conclusive than the contributions of the aforementioned, but by considering the place-names and land divisions which characterise the local landscape new contributions can be made to what will hopefully be an ongoing debate on the park and its place in local (and indeed county) history.

Both Turner and Renn find common ground in preferring Stoke to have been the primary royal centre in the vicinity, although they differ in some of the details. This viewpoint arguably relies too heavily on the testimony of Domesday Book at the expense of other evidence, particularly since Guildford is named roughly two centuries earlier than Stoke, when it appears as a *ham* - usually taken to signify an estate - in the will of King Alfred (Sawyer 1507). The excellent reappraisal of this document by Patrick Wormald published in 2001 has opened up the possibility that many of the places bequeathed in the will were probably bookland properties, estates recently acquired by the crown and consequently able to be passed on to Alfred's diverse heirs far more easily than supposedly immutable demesne holdings (Kingston, notable for its absence from the will, was almost certainly an example of the latter). The subsequent documented history of many of these would imply the properties in the will were often important places, at least some of which would have been at the centres of extensive landholdings.



The Guildford Parks.

Mary Alexander's interpretation of the geography of the Guildford area at the time of its appearance in King Alfred's will (published in Alexander 2004, 6) suffers somewhat for its elaborateness, since it requires the town-name at the time of the will's compilation to have identified no more than the ford across the Wey, and the adjacent estate centre on the higher ground a little to the east to have been known as Stoke. The latter half of this hypothesis is based upon the outmoded view given in *The Place-Names of Surrey* (Gover *et al* 1934, 151) that Stoke remembers a lost fortified place (its derivation from Old English *stoc* is not in doubt), an etymology which Mary herself no longer accepts (*pers comm*). By contrast, the premise that the estate centre of *Gyldeforda* was within the envelope of the historic town is far more solid. Several authors have drawn attention to the distinctive nature of the property boundaries of the area around St Mary's church when compared to the rest of the medieval town centre, interpreting this as denoting the pre-burghal origin of occupation here. Some, but not all, have gone so far as to conjecture that this might have been the heart of the royal *ham* mentioned in King Alfred's will (O' Connell & Poulton 1984, 44 and Robertson 2003, 4 & 8 do so), an attractive idea, but one that for now awaits archaeological confirmation.

It may nevertheless be possible to combine the hints of a potentially Middle Saxon settlement discernible in the urban topography of the St Mary's vicinity with the appearance of Guildford in King Alfred's will in a way not previously considered. John Blair has suggested many of the *hamas* named in the will may have actually been minsters annexed by the West Saxon royal house (Blair 2005, 324-27), although Guildford does not feature as either an Anglo-Saxon minster or 'sub-minster' (an improvised term that does not feature in his more recent published work) in *Early Medieval Surrey*. This may be because one of the primary concerns of his appraisal of the county's early ecclesiastical geography was to find evidence for the pastoral influence of the minster communities, relatively straightforward for the major foundations (Chertsey, Farnham and to a lesser extent Woking) but far harder to achieve for the more numerous minor minsters. By contrast he devoted comparably little space to considering the possible status of the founders of many of the latter, probably locally-important aristocrats who would arguably have cared more about ecclesiastical patronage enhancing their own prestige than ensuring the neat pastoral division of the region. This is not the place to undertake a reassessment of the evidence for Surrey minsters, although one is long overdue (a simple comparison of the map in Blair 1991, 93, with the equivalent for Kent in Everitt 1986, 188, serves to show more must have existed, however inconsequential mid-Saxon Surrey may have been), but for now it may be tentatively proposed that the tangible origins of the settlement at Guildford could have been ecclesiastical, not secular.

What was very likely the royal settlement in the late 9th century was clearly retained so as to form a distinctive part of the new *burh* probably established in the reign of Athelstan (925-39 – Hill 2000), perhaps functioning as a "Kingsbury" akin to those found in a number of other Late Saxon southern towns (St Albans, Aylesbury, Wilton – Slater 1998; Blair 2005, 326; Dodgson 1996, 103). However, by the time of the Domesday Survey it had apparently been superseded by a new estate centre at Stoke. Its place-name reveals it to have originally been a secondary place (OE *stoc* is most commonly translated as "outlying/dependent settlement"), and logically Guildford must have been the centre it was then subordinate to. An attendant shift in ecclesiastical primacy may be visible in the Domesday record of a church with half a hide of land within the Stoke estate, although – architecturally at least – the medieval parish church exhibits no trace of unusually lavish fabric that is time and again the hallmark of churches with origins as minsters (in contrast to St Mary's Guildford). Wherever the Domesday church may have been, the settlement at Stoke itself (and it need not then have been in the vicinity of the later medieval parish church) was

more than likely deliberately raised up from humble origins, not simply to serve as a royal estate centre, but more importantly as a royal hunting lodge too.

This still does not resolve the thorniest issue of all - the location of the Domesday-era royal park. There is a temptation to place much of the estate within it, yet it should not be forgotten how Domesday Book has Stoke as the site of land for 16 ploughs, implying a significant proportion of the estate must have been given over to arable production. Such land use – a taxable activity to the Domesday commissioners – would have conflicted with the practice of hunting (however occasional the latter activity may have been), and may explain why Domesday fails to place this within the king's park, unlike the woodland in which the swine grazed. The king's park fails to be mentioned in any of the Domesday entries for the villis contiguous to Stoke (Worplesdon, Burpham and West Clandon in Woking Hundred; maybe Compton, Loseley and Littleton to its south in Godalming – the extra-urban territorial extent of Guildford at the time is an unknown quantity in this equation), despite the first three of the above-mentioned all having had woodlands, which leads one to the conclusion that it was confined to the Stoke estate.

There is no way of telling whether the Domesday estate extended west of the Wey, as the medieval parish did, but it may be this western portion of the latter that holds the key to understanding the place of the royal park within the former. When viewed on a map – such as the one which accompanies this article – Stoke's northern and western parochial boundary was on the whole remarkably regular, almost parabolic in shape, and paying no heed to either the underlying geology or natural boundary features. Could it have defined the edge of the king's park as it existed at the time of the Domesday Survey? Della Hooke, in an excellent article on pre-Conquest woodlands, discusses the Old English term *haga* which occurs not infrequently in Anglo-Saxon charter-bounds, concluding it represented 'a particularly strong type of enclosure hedge around a wooded area' (Hooke 1989, 123). She maps a number of Anglo-Saxon *hagae* in north-west Hampshire, all coinciding with parish boundaries in an area that included the forests of Finkley and Dygherlye (later reckoned as part of the royal Forest of Chute: Hooke 1989, 127-28). Some of these survive as substantial earthworks consisting of both banks and ditches. I do not know the extent to which these might resemble the former Stoke parish boundary, whose line is still readily traceable at the margins of suburban north Guildford, meaning it would be a relatively straightforward exercise to compare any stretches of it which have survived major physical degradation or obliteration with known *hagae* from elsewhere.

One might suppose the Domesday-era park associated with Stoke was established in the later Anglo-Saxon period, enclosing part of a much larger area once appurtenant to Guildford, the land beyond thereafter being reconstituted into the Domesday manors of Worplesdon and Burpham (both had been held from King Edward before the Conquest). At the heart of the area encompassed by this putative early park boundary is Stoughton, whose name almost certainly derives from Old/Middle English *stoc-tun* (here perhaps meaning something along the lines of "farm/hamlet subordinate to Stoke" – compare with the instances of the compound *burh-tun* given in Draper 2008, 249), making it an unusual "tertiary" place-name – that is to say one which identifies a settlement secondary to one whose own appellation implies one-time subordinate status. It is unlikely Stoughton could have come into being prior to the creation of a new Guildford Park, whether before or after Henry II's coronation in late 1154. The new park probably took in an extensive area to the south of the Woking-Godalming Hundred boundary, which its predecessor may have abutted but did not cross (if the Domesday evidence is to be believed). Should the boundary of the twelfth-century park have indeed been coterminous with that recorded in the early-seventeenth century, it would have overlain a small portion of its putative precursor in a manner not altogether at odds with Turner's cautious

postulation of their inter-relationship. The remainder may have been disemparked, thereby occasioning the opportunity for the development of Stoughton. Ultimately, however, this paragraph and those which precede it are based largely upon fragmentary evidence whose insuperable limitations shall doubtless ensure different interpretations will continue to be proffered in the years to come.

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COUNCIL NEWS

NEWS FROM THE TOOLS

Geoff Stonehouse

A newly up-dated inventory is now available from myself, Pauline Hulse and Castle Arch. Tools are ready for the new digging season.

We have added two marquees; one 3m square and one 4m square. Each has colour-coded poles and illustrated erecting instructions (resulting from trial erections) and should be followed to avoid putting them up in the wrong order.

Our theodolite and new (last year) dumpy level have been re-calibrated.

Happy and fruitful digging and do return the tools in the clean condition in which they are issued.

LOCAL SOCIETIES

A note to Programme Organisers

Maureen Roberts

Talks arranged by local societies often have a wider than local interest and for this reason we aim to bring them to the attention of our members by publishing details at the end of each issue of the *Bulletin*. We hope, incidentally, that this may help with funding through the modest admission charges made to non-members and perhaps to even increase membership.

All works well when Programme Organisers provide details of meetings in good time. This does not always happen. A lot of my time is spent searching for information from newsletters and websites – a rather hit or miss affair as newsletters appear infrequently and do not always list meetings while web sites are often sadly out of date.

Now that the *Bulletin* appears only six times each year, it is even more important to have early notification. A list of copy and publication dates for the forthcoming year always appears in the final issue of each year, but in case they are no longer to hand the dates for the rest of 2009 are:

416	copy date 17th July	publication 8th August
417	copy date 11th September	publication 10th October
418	copy date 6th November	publication 5th December

Some programme organisers helpfully provide dates for the entire year, but where this is not possible, a note, telephone call or email to me at Castle Arch, Tel: 01483 532454 or email: info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk before each copy date will be fine. Your help would be to our mutual advantage and much appreciated by me.

LIBRARY ACCESS

Members wishing to access the Society's library prior to the Museum's opening time now need to use the main Museum door on Quarry Street. Please ring the bell on the intercom and await instructions. Once in you now need to sign in the book to the left of the door to conform to fire regulations.

Thank you.

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

CONFERENCE 2010

The 2010 Conference of the Roman Studies Group will be held on Saturday May 8th in Chertsey. The theme will be '*Agriculture and Food in Southern Roman Britain*'. The aim of the conference is to bring together recent and current research and views on the characteristics of agriculture and diets in the Southern part of the Province, as well as the changes which were wrought in the landscape and lifestyles. Specialist speakers will contribute on topics including Rural Settlement in South Eastern England, The Environment, Field Systems and Farming Technology, Crops, Livestock and Diets.

We are planning a major conference on subjects which rarely receive a regional broad coverage. Further details will be available later this year including a full list of speakers and booking details. Meanwhile please make a note of the date.

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM

SAXON SURREY

The Forum held a very successful meeting devoted to the Saxon period in Surrey on 28th March at St Mary's in Guildford. This featured presentations from David Bird and our guest speaker Martin Welch on the transitions that took place in the South East from about 250 AD through to 700 AD; coming from, as it were, the opposite ends of the continuum and using very different types of evidence, these contributions from the two specialists proved most thought provoking. After lunch we had detailed and most interesting presentations from our members Patrick Molineux (on Saxon estates as delineated in Domesday) and Rob Briggs (on aspects of place names). Mary

Alexander was unfortunately unable to give her presentation on Saxon Guildford, but a summary of her material was given by Richard Savage. The meeting then adjourned to Castle Arch where Nick Booth deputised for Mary in arranging a most appreciated viewing of some of the Saxon reserve collection held at the Museum.

WOKING PALACE

We are very pleased to report that the joint Woking Palace Archaeological Project 2009 has now been awarded a total of £20,000 in grants (£9,000 from Surrey County Council, £6,000 from the Society and £5,000 from Woking Borough Council) and with 'in kind' support from Archaeology South-East (of University College London) and QUEST (of the University of Reading) is able to carry out the programme of surveys and excavations submitted to English Heritage for approval earlier this year. See the separate note in this Bulletin regarding opportunities for Society members to participate in the excavations.

VILLAGES STUDIES

The next meeting of the Forum will take place on 14th November 2009 at Banstead and will feature presentations on a further selection of Surrey's towns and larger settlements, including Croydon, Kingston, Lingfield and Haslemere. Please note your diaries now.

For further details of any of these items please contact Richard and Pamela Savage at 01483 768875 or medforum@hotmail.co.uk

SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

RELIGION IN SOCIETY AND THE LANDSCAPE 2009 CONFERENCE

Saturday 10th October

The Dixon Hall, Leatherhead Institute, Leatherhead

This is the third conference on the Research Framework, with speakers well qualified in their subjects, including Judith Roebuck of English Heritage who will give the keynote presentation, brought together through the good offices of the Medieval Studies Group, particular emphasis is placed on the role of monastic foundations in the rural economy and their effects on the landscape. It seems that not even domestic architecture escaped the influence of religion. There will also be an informed look at votive deposits in rivers and elsewhere. David Bird will be speaking on how Celtic forms of worship continued in the landscape and settlements. This is an aspect of the Framework that we haven't reviewed before and we expect this conference to stimulate as much new thinking as the previous two have. Full details and a booking form are included with this bulletin and will also feature on the website.

Draft Programme

- | | |
|--------|---|
| 9.45am | Registration |
| 10 | Barney Sloane, Head of Historic Environment Commissions, English Heritage (Conference Chairman) Opening remarks |
| 10.05 | Liquid Assets? Watery deposition in Surrey and beyond. Jon Cotton, Senior Curator (Prehistory), Museum of London |
| 10.35 | Roman-period Religion in Society and the Landscape in Surrey David Bird, Chairman of the Roman Studies Group |
| 11.05 | Coffee break |
| 11.35 | Monastic Houses in the South East Keynote presentation – Judith Roebuck, English Heritage |

- 12.30 Panel Discussion
Lunch
Introduction to afternoon Barney Sloane
The Granges and Smaller Properties of Waverley Abbey Mark Service,
Birkbeck MA Archaeology Graduate
The Smaller Religious Houses: Reigate and Tandridge Priors
Dennis Turner, Past President of the Society
- 2.45 Tea break
- 3 **Monastic Mills** Alan Crocker, Surrey Industrial History Group
**The influence of Winchester Diocesan carpenters on Surrey's
domestic buildings** Rod Wild, Co-ordinator Surrey Dendrochronology
Project, DBRG
- 4 Panel Discussion & Closing Remarks
- 4.30 Disperse

RESEARCH COMMITTEE

In October 2008 the Council of Surrey Archaeological Society resolved:

“That the Archaeological Research, Grants and Community Archaeology Committees be dissolved and a Research Committee be formed consisting of a Chairman appointed by Council, a Treasurer and Secretary appointed by the Committee and one representative from each group and committee active in research together with up to three co-opted members and as many invited non-voting members of other organisations as seems appropriate.”

The Committee is to be responsible for:

- The Surrey Research Framework
- Organising the Annual Research Symposium
- Research projects run by the Society
- Supporting external projects
- Administration of grants for these purposes

This Committee has now been formed and met for the first time in March 2009. Its Officers are:

Chairman – Dr D Bird (Roman Studies Group)

Treasurer – Mr C Hayward

Secretary – Mrs R Hooker (Prehistoric Group)

Committee members – David Graham (SAS President, ex officio)
David Calow (SAS Hon Secretary, ex officio)
Richard Savage (Medieval Forum & Village Studies)
Bob Bryson (Surrey Industrial History Group)
Margaret Broomfield (Artefacts & Archives Research Group)
Peter Harp (Plateau Group)
Janet Balchin (Surrey Local History Committee)
Andrew Norris (Historic Buildings Committee)

Members representing Groups or Committees have been asked to send substitutes if they are unable to attend. It is anticipated that further members will be co-opted in due course, and that others will be invited to attend specific meetings.

The aims of the Committee are to foster and support the research process to ensure that research is one of the main activities of the Society. Consideration is being given to the provision of skills training and the fostering of co-operation between committees in order to maximise the considerable achievements of the various groups of the Society. The Committee intends to use its ability to offer grants to

support this process. A note about applications for grants will appear in a forthcoming Bulletin, but if a delay might cause difficulties please contact the Secretary of the Committee via Castle Arch.

Rose Hooker, Secretary, Research Committee

MISCELLANY

ANSTIEBURY HILLFORT

Mike Rubra

Graham Hayman's very interesting report on the excavations at Anstiebury Camp, Coldharbour in 1989 and 1991 (Surrey Archaeological Collections **94** pp 191-207) refers to recommendations made then, saying that "... it was agreed that much of the interior of the hillfort would be laid down to pasture ...". It further indicates that this was implemented (p 206).

However, as many of us interested in hillforts are only too aware, the interior of Anstiebury Camp, one of our Surrey Scheduled Ancient Monuments, has twenty years later, as can easily be seen, reverted to woodland and is now comprehensively covered with young trees, mostly quick growing birch with estimated girths (at 1.5m) of 25cm and upwards.

So, sadly, despite the sensible recommendations made earlier and the many subsequent efforts made by English Heritage, lack of ongoing maintenance has allowed trees to recolonise the interior of the hillfort and their root systems to invade any archaeology that might be remaining, and which, as the intended pasture, could have remained available for research.

ST MARY'S AUGUSTINIAN PRIORY, MERTON

On Sunday 1st May 2005, at the eighth Nones to be held in the remains of the Chapter House, a group from Huntington presented the organisers with a plaque commemorating the coming of the canons of St Mary's Huntington to Merton Priory.

Gilbert the Norman was born in Normandy and was known for his generosity to the poor. He was Queen Matilda's godson¹ and became the longest serving sheriff of Surrey, Cambridge and Huntington. He personally oversaw the building of Merton Priory and is credited with founding at least three parish churches, Kingston, Merton Park and Bedford. For the record of Gilbert's life we are indebted to an article written by Master Gervase, who wrote quoting an eyewitness.

Each church history mentions Gilbert the Norman as their founder, but none give their sources. However, it is possible to find references to each church in *The Records of Merton Priory*, published 1898². The history of St Peter de Merton, Bedford states "... a few words about the dedication of the church. The '*de Merton*' which follows the name of the apostle St Peter has traditionally been traced to Merton Priory in Surrey. The Canons who founded the Priory in the eleventh century held the advowson of this church, and were patrons, until the dissolution of the monasteries ...".

The history of All Saints, Kingston states "In about 1120-30, Gilbert the Norman, Sheriff of Surrey, built a large church in Kingston. This was shaped in the form of a cross, with its tower at the centre. The nave was as long as the present one but was probably without aisles. East of the tower was the chancel and to the north and south of it were two transepts of a depth equal to the present aisles. ... Little or nothing now remains of Gilbert the Norman's church. Some of the stones in the pillars under the tower may be Norman, and there are some Norman stones (shaped with an axe) where the end nave pillar on the south joins the west wall; these are thought to have formed part of the wall of the old Norman nave. When the Victorians were building the present west porch, they uncovered a large Norman doorway cased up in an 18th

century classical entrance; they photographed it and then unfortunately destroyed it."^{2,4}.

Gilbert died 29th July 1125³ by which time there were 36 brothers living at Merton Priory. By 1125 Thomas a Becket had trained there. Guy de Merton (founder of Taunton Priory) had taught there and the charter of 1121 had been signed by two archbishops, fourteen bishops, two abbots and five earls.

Friends of Merton Priory

- 1 Queen Matilda was the first wife of Henry I. His second wife, Adeliza of Louvain, was the first to sign the charter in 1121
- 2 *The Records of Merton Priory* by Major Alfred Heales
- 3 *MS Lix in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge and Arundel MS 28*
- 4 SyAS Collections Vol. VIII p.13 "Gilbert Norman, the munificent founder of Merton Priory, is stated by Dugdale (footnote: Dugdale, Monasticon, vi p 247) (adopting Leland as his authority) to have given to that house as an endowment the living of Kingston"

LEITH HILL AND HLITH

Gavin Smith

I have often wondered why Surrey's Leith Hill, the highest point in south-east England, should carry such an unprepossessing name as Old English (OE) *hlith*, apparently meaning 'slope'. Gelling and Cole's² nonetheless fascinating account of this place-name element draws attention to its notable appearance in *Beowulf*, where there seem to be undertones of 'menace'; amongst other references is '*steap stanhliþo*' ('steep stony-*hlith*'). After describing relevant instances on the ground, the authors propose a meaning for *hlith* of 'concave hillside'.

However, there is a possibility that *hlith* might be a standard English word, or variant of same. Clark Hall³ notes that *hlith* occurs 'only or mainly in poetical texts' but while it is thought to mean 'precipice, hill-side', etc., it can also be a side-form of *hlid*, modern English 'lid', carrying, according to Clark Hall, analogous meanings of 'covering, opening, vault', etc. That *hlith* / *hlid* might be a unity is encouraged by Ekwall's⁴ observation that *hlith* has a side-form *hlid*; Lydd in Kent appearing for example to be *hlid*. So, using Occam's Razor (ie. using the fewest possible assumptions to explain a thing), might *hlith* be *hlid* and mean 'lid'? This is not as daft as it sounds.

Leith Hill is (or was) famous for The Landslip on its steep southern face, and *The Place-Names of Surrey* thinks that the hill's name refers to this southern slope. So it is interesting that the other instances of *hlith* in Surrey (Lythe Hill by Haselmere, and Bowlhead Green not far away) occupy equivalent geological locations, where shelves of hard Lower Greensand overlie unreliable Atherfield Clay and landslips are a hazard. Indeed the whole flank of Leith Hill is shown on the O.S. Geological Survey 1:50,000 map as covered by periglacial landslips. If *hlith* / *hlid* means 'lid, covering', this could indeed be an analogy for 'landslip': a treacherous, unstable lid to the Underworld. Geomorphologically, landslips create residual concave upper slopes.

A modified but parallel explanation might be applied to Lydd upon the once shifting gravel spits of Dungeness, and to Lytham St Anne's among the sand-dunes of Lancashire's Fylde coast.⁵ In each case a sense 'lid, covering (material)' is appropriate. Thus the 'steep stony-*hlith*' of *Beowulf* would mean a scree, or perhaps tumbled cliff-face. *The Place-Names of Surrey*, while recording only the three 'major' *hlith* names, notes that *hlith* is 'fairly common' in 'field and minor' names⁶: from which I suggest that landslips may have been commoner in the days when Surrey's heaths were over-grazed and bare, in contrast to today when Leith Hill's landslip is obscured and stabilized by the growth of secondary woodland consequent upon the ending of common-land grazing. Conceivably, a particular form of *hlid* (ie. *hlith*)

continued to be used in dialect in landscape contexts. Note that *hlid* is cognate with modern ‘lean’ (and ‘ladder’), the basic sense being ‘something that leans over or covers’.

Thus the clue to an apparently place-names-specific element like *hlith* may lie in a standard OE cognate, in this instance *hlid*. In an analogous example I have proposed⁷ a revised meaning for *hyrst* as ‘coppice’ (rather than ‘wooded hill’), in this instance adapting Ekwall’s view⁸ that it is cognate with Welsh *prys* and Old German *hurst* (both ‘brushwood’), but more particularly perhaps with standard OE *hris*, ‘twig, branch’ and ‘covered with brushwood?’⁹. A parallel accepted example might be *gaers* in the common Surrey field-name *gaerstun*, ‘paddock, grassy enclosure’¹⁰ in that if *gaers* were not known to be a side-form of standard OE *graes*, ‘grass’¹¹, then the interpretation OE of *gaerstun* would be far more difficult.

1 Gover, J.E.B., Mawer, A. & Stenton, F.M., 1934, *The Place-Names of Surrey*, CUP

2 Gelling, M., & Cole, A., 2000, *The Landscape of Place-Names*, Shaun Tyas; pages 182-5

3 Clark Hall, J.R., 1960, *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, 4th edn., Toronto UP

4 Ekwall, E., 1960, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*, 4th edn., OUP; pp. 243-4

5 Ekwall, pp. 308 and 310

6 Gover *et al*, pp. 345 and 361

7 Smith, G., 2005, Old English *leah* and the Surrey rough commons, *SAS Bulletin* 385, pp. 7-10

8 Ekwall, p. 260

9 Clark Hall, p. 194. My implied parallel is with the cognate pair Old English *hors* / Old High German *hros*, both ‘horse’ (*The Concise Oxford Dictionary*, 5th edn., OUP, 1974, p. 587); for the switch *-y-* / *-i-* note the cognate pair *hys* / *his* (‘his’) (Clark Hall, p. 202)

10 Gover *et al*, p. 360

11 Clark Hall, pp. 146 and 159

PUBLICATIONS

“**Ravensbury**” **Merton Histories No. 10** by **E.N. Montague**. ISBN 978 1 903899 56 4. Published by Merton Historical Society.

Ravensbury is considered to be that part of Lower Mitcham lying on the north bank of the River Wandle between Mitcham Bridge and Morden Hall Park. In the Middle Ages two large houses occupied choice sites by the waterside. After the arrival of the Carews to the area a succession of houses were built at Ravensbury, enabling people to live in London and also to escape to the countryside at weekends. The manor of Ravensbury was transferred by its estate to Nicholas Throgmorton, who took the name of Carew. The manor was to remain in the hands of the Carews for several centuries until sold by Frank Carew to the Prince’s Golf Club, but with the newly created Board of Governors of Mitcham Common buying it in 1926.

Vestry minutes show that in about 1753 John Arbuthnott, described as a most extensive manufactory at Ravensbury, was now living in a house of the same name. Two years later Sir Nicholas Carew granted property in Mitcham and Morden to John Arbuthnott for 99 years. He was involved in calico printing and was also interested in farming and in 1760 was noticed as a farmer by others in the trade. Throughout the reign of George IV Ravensbury House continued to attract the attention of topographical writers and artists. Ravensbury House was kept for a few years but in 1827 the land was leased to Henry Hoare.

For possibly 300 years Ravensbury was one of three centres of the textile bleaching and printing industries on the banks of the River Wandle. There can be little doubt that Peter Mauvillain’s works were on the river Wandle near Ravensbury House. The

embellishment of textiles with colours capable of withstanding washing was achieved by the use of mordants. The 1780 Mitcham land tax records list Thomas Hatcher as a member of the calico print works. Later, after Thomas Hatcher died, we find the works in the hands of William Fenning. With the appearance of Edward Walmsley in 1827 we enter a new and what seems to be the last period of the factory's history. Edward died in about 1840 and the business really died with him.

EXCAVATIONS

WOKING PALACE 2009

Surrey Archaeological Society

Wednesday 22nd July to Sunday 9th August

The manor of Woking has a long history, being held by the Crown from at least the time of Edward the Confessor through to 1189. By 1327 the manor house was already surrounded by a double moat which enclosed eight acres of buildings, fishponds and gardens. Lady Margaret Beaufort started major building works on the site which led to the creation of the Palace of Woking, with further major improvements by Henry VII, Henry VIII and Elizabeth I. The Palace was demolished in about 1625 and remained as farmland until the site was bought by Woking Borough Council in 1988.

Members of the Society are invited to apply for places on this summer's excavations, the days of which are expected to be as follows:

Wednesday 22nd July to Sunday 26th July

Wednesday 29th July to Sunday 2nd August

Tuesday 4th August to Friday 7th August

There will also be a **Public Open Day** on Sunday 9th August (see website for further details closer to the time).

Members who have at least five days excavation experience will join teams under the supervision of Rob Poulton of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit, while those with less or no practical experience will have the opportunity to 'dig for a day' in the Community Archaeology trench, supervised by Abby Guinness. Places are limited and those interested should apply as soon as possible. All places are free to members of the Society.

Further details can be obtained from Richard Savage at richard.savage@btinternet.com or by phoning 01483 768875

SYON HOUSE TRAINING EXCAVATION

University of London Birkbeck Faculty of Lifelong Learning

June-July 2009

There will be five Monday-Friday courses at the lost Abbey of Syon, Middlesex, the only Bridgettine monastery in England. As such, the site is of unique archaeological and historical interest.

The five-day courses provide practical training in archaeological excavation and recording techniques, initial finds processing and other aspects of archaeological investigation. Training is by on-site professional archaeologists and will be geared to all levels of experience, including absolute beginners.

Courses commence on 8th June, 15th June, 22nd June, 29th June and 6th July and run from 9.30am-5pm. Attendance may be counted towards the excavation

requirements for Certificates and Diplomas.

Cost £200 per week.

To enrol call 020 7631 6651

Further information on Birkbeck Archaeology Courses obtainable from The Executive Officer, Brett O'Shaughnessy, Archaeology Desk, Birkbeck Faculty of Lifelong Learning, 26 Russell Square, Bloomsbury, London WC1B 5DQ; tel. 0207631 6627; Email : archaeology@FLL.bbk.ac.uk ; www.bbk.ac.uk/ce/archaeology

ASHTEAD ROMAN VILLA AND TILEWORKS

26th August to 13th September 2009

The Roman Studies Group is undertaking a fourth season of excavation on Ashtead Common. Working days are grouped as three sets of 5 days from Wednesday to Sunday each week.

Dates are Wednesday to Sunday 26th to 30th August, 2nd to 6th September and 9th to 13th September with the possibility of needing 14/15th September for tidying up etc.

Last year's work brought evidence for several periods of activity on the villa site itself. Survey work during the Spring should provide information for further investigation over the larger tileworks complex. Our enthusiasm has to be moderated by the status of the site as a Scheduled Monument, an area of Special Scientific Interest and a National Nature Reserve but with the considerable assistance of the City of London who own the site there are far more possibilities than we are allowed volunteers.

As time and numbers are limited priority will be given to those able to sign up for one or more complete 5 day weeks. No charge will be made for Roman Study Group members. Members of the Surrey Archaeological Society who are not members of the Roman Studies Group are asked to pay £5 covering all three weeks. Other volunteers are asked to pay £25 for each five-day week that they attend.

Anyone interested in taking part who has not already been in touch please contact Stella Fagg on sf38@tutor.open.ac.uk or 07850 285245

ROMAN BATHS AT BAX FARM, TEYNHAM

Kent Archaeological Field School

August 31st-18th September

The first evaluation trench in 2007 exposed a cornucopia of archaeological features which included the concrete base of a large corn mill, a sunken road or 'hollow-way', Anglo-Saxon buildings and the remains of a massive stone-built Roman bath house. The masonry structure, c10m across, enclosed a central rectangular *frigidarium* pool over 5m across. Work in 2009 will focus on uncovering the full extent of this unique bath house and associated buildings.

KAFS members fee £20 per day; non-members £30 per day.

Archaeological Training Week

7th-11th September

Beginners are welcome on this Monday to Friday training course, with the option to continue for further days (same daily fee applies). Topics taught each day are:

Monday:	History of the site and why dig?
Tuesday:	Excavation techniques
Wednesday:	Site survey
Thursday:	Archaeological recording

Friday: Small finds recording

Further details for the above may be obtained from Kent Archaeological Field School, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP; tel. 01795 532548; e-mail info@kafs.co.uk Further details on the website at www.kafs.co.uk

COURSES

NONSUCH GOLD STUDY DAY

Bourne Hall Museum, Ewell

Saturday 18th July & Site Tours Sunday 19th July 2009

'Nonesuch ... which no equal hath in art or fame ...'

Five hundred years since Henry VIII became King, and fifty since Nonsuch Palace was uncovered, this special study day explores the wealth and power of Tudor palaces. The programme features Martin Biddle, excavator of Nonsuch, and will include a showing of recently re-discovered film footage of the 1959 dig.

Programme

- 10.30am **Royal Splendour at the Court of Henry VIII: Furnishing the Royal Palaces** Maria Hayward (University of Southampton)
- 11.10 **'No lesse delectable' – Oatlands Palace and the Emergence of the Tudor Country House** Rob Poulton (Surrey County Archaeological Unit)
- 11.50 **Richmond: 'The mirror and pattern of all palaces of delight'** Bob Cowie (Museum of London Archaeology)
- 12.30pm **'Every nook and corner of the palace': Tudor Archaeology at Hampton Court, 1885-2009** Kent Rawlinson (Historic Royal Palaces)
- 1.10 lunch
- 2 **Diana, deer and daffodils: the landscape history of Nonsuch Park** Jeremy Harte (Bourne Hall Museum)
- 2.40 **Nonsuch Mansion** Gerald Smith (Friends of Nonsuch)
- 3.20pm tea
- 3.50pm **The excavation of Nonsuch Palace 1959** A film by Geoffrey Walker (Epsom Cine & Video Society)
- 4.20pm **Reconstructing Nonsuch** Martin Biddle (Hertford College, Oxford)
- 5pm close

Tickets: £15 for the study day only; £20 for the whole weekend including site visits.

Available from the Friends of Bourne Hall Museum, Spring Street, Ewell, Surrey KT17 1UF. Contact the Museum on 020 8394 1734; email JHarte@epsom-ewell.gov.uk

CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION

University of Sussex Summer Archaeology Courses

Our summer courses are suitable either for beginners or for those with some experience, ie those considering archaeology at university (minimum age 16), amateur archaeologists, undergraduates, and those undertaking university extra-mural courses in archaeology. Most of the courses are based at Barcombe, near Lewes, where research excavations have been taking place each summer since

2001 (our 2009 Open Afternoon of the Roman bathhouse excavations in Church Field will be on Sunday 26th July, 1-5pm). Other venues include Fishbourne Roman Palace, near Chichester, and Michelham Priory, near Hailsham.

Courses at Barcombe:

An Introduction to Field Archaeology. Code: X9003. 4 Saturdays starting 13 June. 12 Level 1 credits. £160 full fee (£64 concessionary rate). Tutor: Chris Butler.

Excavation Training Courses. Codes: X9164-7. Monday-Friday (ie 5 days). 4 separate courses. Starting: 13 July; 20 July; 27 July; 3 August. 18 L1 credits. £200 (£140 conc.) Tutors: David Rudling *et al.*

Geoarchaeology in Action. Weekend of 25-26 July. 6 L1 credits. £80 (£56 conc.) Tutor: Michael Allen.

Site Photography for Archaeologists. Code: X9405. Weekend of 1-2 August. 6 L1 credits. £80 (£56 conc.). Tutor: Lisa Fisher.

Planning and Section Drawing. Code: X9223. Weekend of 8-9 August. 6 L1 credits. £80 (£56 conc.). Tutor: Jane Russell.

Course at Michelham Priory:

Ancient Crafts and Technologies. Code: X9006. Monday-Friday 13-17 July. 18 L1 credits. £200 (£140 conc.). Tutors: Tristan Bareham *et al.*

Course at Fishbourne Roman Palace:

Conserving Archaeological Finds. Code: X9268. Wednesday-Thursday 29-30 July. 6 L1 credits. £55 (£32 conc.) Tutor: Eveline Van Breeman.

For further information or to enrol, please contact:

Centre for Continuing Education, Essex House, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9QQ. Tel: 01273 678527 and email: si-enquiries@sussex.ac.uk
www.sussex.ac.uk/cce/archaeology

KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL

Landscape Archaeology July 11th/12th and 18th/19th

A course in two parts spread over two weekends. The first will be devoted to the six main categories of information: field archaeology, aerial photography, maps, local history and place-names. The second weekend will trace, section by excavation and record a new significant bank and ditch boundary.

An Introduction to Anglo-Saxon Pottery September 12th/ 13th

This course will introduce students to the practical problems of identifying Anglo-Saxon pottery.

An Introduction to Roman Pottery October 3rd/4th

The course will introduce students to the practical problems of identifying Roman pottery.

Archaeological drawing October 8th/ 9th

A beginner's and refresher course introducing participants to drawing archaeological artefacts, including practical sessions demonstrating how to illustrate pottery, bone, metal and other artefacts found on archaeological sites.

Cost for each weekend course: KAFS members £60; non-members £70.

Further information on all the above courses can be obtained from Kent Archaeological Field School – contact details as above.

LECTURE MEETINGS

9th June

“Ranmore and Denbies” Walk and talk to Westcott Local History Group. Meet at Ranmore Church at 7.30 pm for an evening visit to see and hear about Ranmore and Denbies mansion.

17th June

“Mountains, Mules and Malaria – Soldiering with the British Salonika Force 1915-1918” by Alan Wakefield to the Surrey Branch, Western Front Association at The Day Centre, Lushington Road, Cobham (behind Waitrose) at 7.45 p.m. Visitors very welcome £3.

24th June

“East Surrey Underground” by Peter Burgess to the Croydon Natural History & Scientific Society in the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45pm.

25th June

“Arthur and the Parrot (an eccentric and long-forgotten vicar of Addlestone)” by Jim and June Knight to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall, Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

29th June

AGM followed by “Historic Clapham” by Michael Green to Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends’ Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street (opposite Wandsworth Town Hall) at 8 pm.

7th July

“Surrey on Film” by Di Stiff to the Dorking Local History Group at the Friends’ Meeting House, Butter Hill, Dorking at 7.30pm. Visitors £1.

14th July

AGM followed by A Bastille Day Special talk by Jacqueline Bannerjee to the Westcott Local History Group in the Reading Room, Institution Road, Westcott at 7.45 pm.

15th July

“Snipers – The Patient Killers” by Julian Whippy to the Surrey Branch of the Western Front Association at The Day Centre, Lushington Drive, Cobham (behind Waitrose) at 7.45 p.m. Visitors very welcome £3.

17th July

Annual Garden Party of Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group at 7 pm. Venue to be announced.

30th July

“Hardwick Court Farm and its surroundings” by Carl Boyde to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall, Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

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Next Issue: Copy required by 10th July for the August issue.

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The children of St Anns' Heath School and (right) a Middle Bronze Age cremation Urn.

