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EXCAVATIONS AT CHARLWOOD (see p2)

Charlwood Excavation 2017

Rose Hooker

A third season of excavation in Charlwood took place in March 2017. In an attempt to define the area of research interest six trenches were opened across the field from west to east (See Fig 1). Five of these trenches revealed some archaeological evidence, confirming the existence of parallel ditches which can be followed for c.40m east to west on what is essentially the brow of the hill, and appear to define a southern boundary.

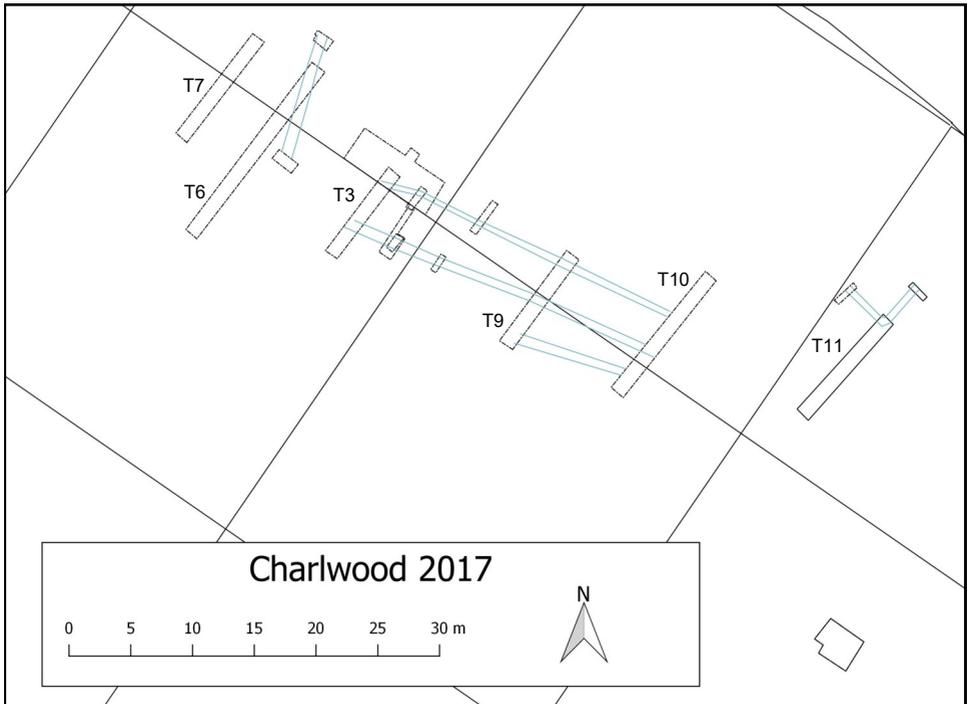


Fig. 1 Charlwood site layout, courtesy of David Lea

Importantly there is now a north-south ditch at the west end of the parallel ditches, though no evidence for their junction was determined. This ditch in Trench 6 also appears to be a boundary since the evaluation in Trench 7 further west was void of any archaeological features. It was noted that the north-south ditch appeared to have been cut through by an old stream bed and was later damaged by a revival of this stream. Finds were few and were mostly discrete deposits of partial but broken pots at intervals throughout the opened portion of the ditch. These include a Samian jar (Dechelett 67, Flavian: pers.comm J Bird), and all appear to be early Roman in date. There was also a 'plank' at the bottom of this ditch beneath a portion of a redware pot. This 'wooden' object was lifted and sent to Dr Mike Allen who kindly cleaned it before sampling for C14 dating (Fig 2). However, he reports that although once undoubtedly wood, it was now 'an organic stain' and the 'lack of preservation of wood suggests that permanent waterlogged conditions did not prevail in the ditch'. Unfortunately this means that C14 dates could not be obtained.

Moving east, a trench was opened over part of the 2016 Trench 3 to check the relationship of the ditch then found with the 'burnt bone' ditch of 2014 (nb: *Bulletins* 449 & 457). It can now be shown that they are parallel ditches running east-west. A further three evaluation trenches towards the east also produced interesting results. Trench 9 revealed a potential

third ditch, south of the previously known ditches. It is hoped to investigate whether any more such ditches run below this in due course.

In Trench 10 the upper east-west ditch appeared to end at a probable pit at the north end of the trench. Only a portion of this pit was cleaned with the sole find of a large redware rim at the bottom. This will be investigated further in 2018.

Trench 11 was also of great interest at its northern end where a complex ditch composition was revealed in two trench extensions necessitated by the revelation of a curving ditch in the main trench (Fig 3). This area will also be investigated in 2018, subject to permission.

It can now be said that a shape is beginning to form and that the evidence so far suggests a ceremonial centre rather than settlement. Post-excavation work on the cremated animal bone and the pottery continues and should add to the eventual interpretation of the feature so far revealed.

Thanks are due to the landowner who backfilled the site, and to the many volunteers who had to deal with a difficult soil (Fig 4). It is only due to their efforts that such interesting results have been achieved. It is anticipated that an open area to look at the features which were partially revealed by Trench 10 and 11 will be excavated in March 2018.



Fig. 2 TR6 wood (photo by R Hooker)



Fig. 3 TR11 features (photo by Emma Corke)

Cover Image: Taking measurements at Charlwood (photo by R Hooker)



Fig. 4 Charlwood diggers (photo by R Hooker)

In 2016 a large magnetic anomaly was investigated during the Charlwood excavations and the linear feature partially revealed was tentatively interpreted as a charcoal burning clamp (Bull 457). Charcoal retrieved from this feature was subsequently sent for radiocarbon dating which has resulted in a date between AD1455-1645.

Some limited local history research into Charlwood during these dates has allowed this feature to be provisionally set in context.

This charcoal clamp is in a field which belonged to Highworth Farm in the 1842 tithe, and the construction of Highworth Farmhouse has been dated to the late 15th century or early 16th century (SHHER 9545). Charlwood had known ironworking sites in the period and the manor of Charlwood had been given to Sir Robert Southwell, Master of the Rolls, by Henry VIII in 1539. Southwell's wife was the daughter of Lord Abergavenny, then owner of the Ewood ironworks.

In 1558 Charlwood was one of the manors exempted from the prohibition of the felling of large timbers for ironmaking and it was in 1558 that the Crown became the owner of Ewood furnace until 1604. It seems possible that this Crown ownership may well have influenced the exemption enabling charcoal to be supplied to the local furnace.

There must have been many such charcoal clamps within the Weald at this time but few have been found. This unexpected discovery of a brick lined clamp in Charlwood could be of interest to both local and industrial historians researching the ironworking industries of the Weald.

Sources

Malden, H.E., ed., 1991, *Victoria County History, Surrey, Vol 3*, London, p182-189
Sewill, R. & E. Lane, 1980, *The Free Men of Charlwood*, Crawley
www.charlwoodsociety.co.uk (accessed on 9/6/17)



Charlwood Clamp trench (photo by Emma Corke)

Excavation at Hascombe in 1947

Judie English

Among the archive of the late Phil Jones is a small bag containing a fragment of furnace bottom and two letters from PJ Inwood (Assistant Curator at Godalming Museum) to Capt Lowther. In a letter dated 5th December 1947 Inwood asks Lowther to confirm the identification of a piece of 'slag from smelting' which had been recovered 'at the Hascombe site' and states that 'Dr Fox has now begun to trench and plant part of the site and in addition to the enclosed has unearthed several sherds'. A note scribbled on this letter in a different hand (probably Lowther's) compares the find to 'cinders from Purberry Shot'.

In a second letter dated 13th December 1947 Inwood says 'Mr Rankine told me when he came over that some Bronze Age and Iron Age pieces had been found amongst the sherds from the trenches dug by Mr Johnson. I take it the Iron Age pottery would probably be of approximately the same date as the cinder lumps'.

From other comments in the letters it is clear that the site referred to is not Hascombe hillfort, and I have been unable to trace any mention of this excavation in the Collections or in the Unpublished Excavations list.

So, is there any more information out there? Where was the site (possibly on land owned in 1947 by a Dr Fox) and what happened to the pottery? Any suggestions would be gratefully received (judie.english@btopenworld.com).

Paws for Thought

David Graham

AARG (The Artefacts and Archives Recording Group) has been working on the tiles from the 2015 excavation of a Roman tile kiln at Dockenfield on the Surrey/Hampshire border. Amongst the tiles are a few examples with prints of paws, hoof and boot-impresions caused by the animal (or in one case a human) walking over the tiles while they were laid out to dry before being fired in the kiln.

This seems to be not untypical for kiln sites where wet tiles seem to have been a major draw for the local animal population – particularly dogs. What is perhaps more unusual in the case of Dockenfield is one tile (see illustration) which shows a small print that has been suggested was made by a weasel. A very casual search has not produced any other example of a weasel print from Roman Britain and, if the identification is confirmed it could be yet another 'first' for the county.

We are in touch with several mammal groups but if there are any readers who keep weasels I would be glad to hear from them.



Thoughts on metal-detected coin distribution patterns

David Graham

I read with interest David Calow's excellent note on his most interesting Roman site at Flexford (Bulletin 462). The note included possible explanations for the unusual Reece period coin distribution pattern within the site and also reported that '59% (of the coins) were minted before AD260'.

The majority of coins at Flexford were recovered by metal detecting over the entire site and a smaller number were recovered from within the trenches. Experience at other sites, such as Godstone (a site similar in many ways to Flexford), has shown that surface metal detecting tends to recover earlier Roman coins in greater numbers than later ones. This is not surprising given that earlier coins tend to be larger and have a higher metal content than the smaller 3rd and 4th century issues, which also tend to corrode badly and the later coins are thus harder to detect.

At Godstone the limited circulation report shows that the 1st and 2nd century coins (and Iron Age ones) recovered by detecting produced an over-emphasis on the early period. This was eliminated when coins from the trenches were examined, where a combination of careful hand trowelling and detecting presumably recovered a more representative sample of actual coin loss.

I don't know whether this would apply to Flexford, but it would be interesting to know how well or otherwise the coins from the excavated areas reflect the overall pattern from elsewhere on the site. This might make quite a difference to the interpretation of the development and use of the site over time. Or perhaps not.....

The Flexford connection

Gavin Smith

A few words may be appropriate on the alignment and eastbound connections of the east-west Roman road found at Flexford (David Calow, *Bulletin 462*, pp.2-7). While David Bird's¹ map of options variously proposing Staines, Brentford or Ewell is cited, one option is missing: Burpham-Cobham-Kingston-Fulham-London – namely, the postulated Roman London-Winchester road, linking westward to Farnham and Alton, argued for and against in 2008-9 (*Bulletins 407-10, 413*) by Rob Briggs, myself and Dennis Turner.

Speaking as a geographer, the latter alignment has much to recommend it. Firstly, it obviates the need for eastbound changes of direction around either Flexford or Cobham. Secondly, it takes in the Roman remains known at Burpham (destroyed - *Victoria County History*), Cobham, and Kingston (destroyed – *VCH*). Thirdly, it allows Burpham, Cobham, Kingston/*Moreford*² and perhaps Fulham/Putney to be mainroad Roman stations typically fairly regularly spaced at or beside river crossings. Fourthly, it allows the enigmatic *Fullingadic* (*Bull.* 407, etc.) in the Kingston/Ditton (*Dictun*, 1005 AD) area to be an early *dic* name associated with a main Roman road – a name paralleling for example Watling Street, and Ackling Dyke the Old Sarum-Badbury Rings road.

Such an option makes less assumptions than the others, and fits neatly into the broader pattern of Roman roads in Surrey. The only thing it lacks is archaeological backup. Yet it would not be surprising if much of this largely A3 alignment has been destroyed by subsequent physical restructurings of the A3. What would help would be any survival of Roman bridge footings at Burpham, Cobham or Fulham – though these might in practice have been equally vulnerable. As a geographer, one is loath to let this option slip.

Notes

¹ *Archaeology of Surrey to 1540*, p.167

² William Camden, *Britannia*

Thoughts on Lovekyn

Graham Dawson

In June the Mediaeval Forum visited the Lovekyn chapel in Kingston which is a rare survival of an unusual type of Chantry in that it is freestanding and not in a church.

This reminded me that some years ago I came across two cases on the rolls of the court of common pleas which throw some light on the chapel.

The first was in Michaelmas 1321 when Ralph de Stanle parson of the chapel of St Mary Magdalen in Kingston sued two men for one messuage each on a writ of quare cessavit which merely means why have you stopped paying the rent but it is not an action of debt. The writ seems to be used by people or institutions who are owed a quitrent by the property and it is not an attempt to recover the unpaid rent (for *writ of distress* or a *writ of debt* the usual actions) but are attempts to obtain the property since, if the defendant lost, the property was escheat to the plaintiff. It could be that the messuages were part of Edward Lovekyn's endowment and had been granted away owing the quitrent but this seems unlikely since it is so soon after the foundation in 1309 so it is probable that the quitrents were part or all of the 5 marks with which Edward endowed it.

The other case was in 1371 (ie after the refoundation of the chantry by John Lovekyn) when Robert, keeper of St Mary Magdalen at Kingston sued Nicholas Gritton for stealing his grain at Kingston worth 40s and also that when Robert took Gritton's animals in his fee at Kingston (presumably as a distress for unpaid rent) Gritton broke into his park and took them back (CP40/445 f15d), Gritton did not appear (as usual). It is not clear who the keeper is but when John refounded the chantry he endowed two chaplains, one of whom was to be warden and oversee the other and Robert was probably the warden especially since the warden at that time was called Robert.

It is normally assumed that John Lovekyn was the son of the original founder Edward but it seems more likely that he was his grandson since he would have been very old when he died if he had been his son. Moreover in a case in Easter 1326 John son of Robert Lovekyn sued Emma widow of Robert Lovekyn for a debt of £5 6s 8d (CP40/261a f44); it is possible that this is another Lovekyn family and there is no direct evidence for a Kingston connection, in fact John also sues a man of Guildford, but Lovekyn is an uncommon name and Robert son of Edward is known to have died around this date. There is, in fact, another Robert Lovekyn who was dead by 1342 when his widow, Katherine, was suing a stockfishmonger, William Oliver for a property in Camberwell and it is significant that John Lovekyn was one of a group of fishmongers centred on the parish of St Michael, Crooked Lane in the City; there was a connection between the earlier Robert Lovekyn and a man called Robert Oliver since they were both sued for debt & clearly both lived in Kingston since the bailiff of Kingston was ordered to distress them (CP40/208 f98d). However, Katherine was suing in her own right not as the widow of Robert. I would suggest therefore that Edward Lovekyn had a son called Robert with a wife called Emma who likewise had a son called Robert but also one called John. John, being the younger son, went off to London to make his fortune, which he did very successfully, but produced no children so the later 14th century Lovekyns in Kingston must be descended from his elder brother Robert. The older Robert had made life difficult for the chantry and John's refoundation may have been, in part, to make up for his father's misdemeanours.

It has been said (SyAC vol 96 (2011) p88) that Edward died on 27th July 1310 but the source cited is actually dated December 19th 1309 (Cal Fine Rolls 1309-1319 p53) and only provides a terminus ante quem but in a case in 1311 the plaintiffs say that Edward died on 10th December 1309 (CP40/184 f102) and he was certainly dead by Trinity 1310 when his widow Isabel was suing (CP40/182 f167d).

John Lovekyn does have some connections with Southwark as well as the City. In Hillary 1334 John Lovekyn as a fishmonger sued 4 men for assaulting him at Southwark (CP40/297 f214). He also married Margaret who was a daughter and heiress of Thomas Dunlee who was the last male Dunlee in an important Southwark family and she later married William de Walworth, most famous as the killer of Wat Tyler, John's apprentice who seems to have inherited his London business and house though, like John, he produced no offspring.

I would like to thank Professor Saul for discussing some aspects of this with me.

Cherchefelle and a new model of the Weald

Gavin Smith

In *Bulletin 461* (2017) the name of my home town of **Reigate** in the Vale of Holmesdale was reanalysed as '(At) the gate onto Wray Common'. I would like now to address the name under which it and its hundred appear in the Domesday Book – *Cherchefelle*¹ – and simultaneously to re-evaluate the social, economic and political history of the Weald, the wider region traditionally bounded by North and South Downs, and within which *Cherchefelle* / Reigate lies.

Crichefeld

It has been assumed that the area around Reigate parish church, found to be a Saxo-Norman occupation area,² is the origin of *Cherchefelle*. But what if the name derived from an earlier focus somewhere else in the hundred, and was transferred to Reigate church as the hundred's minster?

Like 'Reigate', *Cherchefelle*/ *Crechesfeld*/ *Churgesfeld*³ are I suggest scribal attempts to render an oral name lacking a standardised spelling. A truer form is thought to be *Crichefeld* (1154), seemingly containing British-derived *crūc* – a word unknown to Norman-French charter-writers. Elsewhere, I have argued that *crūc* is a 'British' term (surviving in Welsh and Cornish *crug*) meaning 'barrow', not 'hill';⁴ in effect, that *crūc* in the hundred name *Crichefeld* is relict 'substrate', in all likelihood referring to a socially significant barrow. But if so, which barrow? Crutchfield Farm lies within Horley parish; this however may be a familial name preserving the hundred name, and not the source of the name. **Horley** (*Hornle*, 1230) itself, and **Horne** (*Horne*, 1173-89) in adjacent Tandridge Hundred, are names assumed hitherto to refer either to 'horn-shaped' physical entities, or else to each other: but might rather refer to the southern commonland 'horn' extensions of their respective hundreds into the deeper Weald.⁵ Horley parish – the open and formerly marshy basin of the upper River Mole – and adjacent areas prove host to a cluster of arguably interrelated relict central-place names. Here are **Thunderfield Common** (*bunres felda*, 880-5, 'the god Thunor's *feld*'; where King Æthelstan held a counsel in 933⁶) and **Lowfield Heath** (of Alice *ate Lawe*, 1332; *hlāw feld*; 'barrow *feld*', thus synonymous with *Crichefeld*). Both would seem to refer to a singular entity: a sacred site, specifically a barrow, on commonland.⁷ This may reasonably be identified with the Bronze Age barrow marked by Roman remains that existed just south of Gatwick station, hard by Lowfield Heath, and regrettably flattened during the building of the Brighton railway line.⁸

There is more. Between Horley and Horne lies **Burstow** (*Burestou*, 1121), Surrey's sole major *stōw* name.⁹ This has been assumed to mean 'burh-place';¹⁰ but a quasi-generic term *burh-stow* of this type surely would name many more places – yet there are none.¹¹ Burstow has to be 'Burh by Stow'. Its *burh* (whether fort or monastery) remains elusive. As for Old English *stōw*, this has been given a wide range of suggested meanings;

unsatisfactorily wide.¹² I would accept John Blair's unifying concept of 'sacred meeting-place'.¹³ Burstow's *stōw* – southeast Surrey's *Stow* – can only be the entity that named **Thunderfield / Lowfield** a mile or so away, the sacred *crūc*: the name *Stow* subsequently being twinned with the lost *Burh*.¹⁴ Several observers have proposed this remarkable name cluster a Bronze Age and subsequent cult centre¹⁵ – a sacred meeting-place. It was not necessarily remote. Malden (1911) thought a 'very old track' run approximately on the A217 alignment through Crawley, from Sussex northwards towards Reigate:¹⁶ possibly then, a lost Roman road (via Chipstead to Croydon, or Burgh Heath to Ewell) filling a gap in the known Roman road radial pattern south from London.

Parallel situations

Such arguments are sensible only if the Weald in prehistoric and post-Roman times supported a significant local political economy. This is not impossible. Parallels, resembling the upper Mole valley, exist and hint at equivalent early religio-political foci. The British-named middle Wey valley shows both a *hearg* ('temple') at **Peper Harow** (*hearg*), and adjacent **Eashing**, one of Surrey's only two Burghal Hidage fortresses: both ostentatiously 'central places'. The grant in King Alfred's will¹⁷ of both Thunderfield and Eashing might imply the two comparable, especially since his remaining Surrey grants (**Godalming, Guildford, Leatherhead**) concern subsequent market town sites. The middle Wey's centrality has perhaps relocated up- and downstream to the market towns of Farnham, Godalming and Guildford, thus replicating my posited translation of Thunderfield's centrality to Reigate. Equally, one suspects another lost north-south Roman road: perhaps the highway through Chiddingfold and Guildford mapped in the seventeenth century by Ogilby.¹⁸

Were there then, in both the upper Mole and middle Wey valleys, prehistoric, multi-focal, multifaceted 'central places', connected to the national transport system – centres subject to subsequent relocation? Similar might be argued for the Arun valley (its Roman station at Hardham on Stane Street lying by the probable former port Pulborough; its Burghal Hidage fortress at Burpham), refocussed onto mediaeval Arundel. The Adur too (the former royal manor and port at Steyning, now replaced by the 'new town' of Shoreham by Sea). The Ouse has Lewes; the Medway, Tonbridge.

Might a model might be erected: of rich grazing valleys, economically and politically important in pre-historic times, revived in post-Roman times? Their generous 10-20 miles separation from each other (but more particularly from the South East's ring of ex-Roman *civitates* London, Rochester, Canterbury, Chichester, Winchester, plus the now effectively defunct Silchester, Portchester and Pevensey) may have returned them a degree of political independence during the collapsed economies of post-Roman Britain.

Wealden economies

Was a vibrant Wealden economy possible? Stock-rearing is referred to in unusually numerous estate names: Horsham, Horsted Keynes, Warnham (*wræna*, 'stallion') and **Merstham** (if *mearh*, 'steed'), all 'horses'; Cowfold, Cowden, Rotherfield (*Hryðeranfeld*, c. 880; *hryþther*, 'cattle') and probably **Kinnersley** (*Kinewardeslee*, 1255; arguably 'kineward's common')¹⁹ in Horley, 'cattle'; **Gatton, Gatwick** and **Gadbrook**, 'goats'. Julius Caesar (*Commentarii De Bello Gallico*, 5.12), on his brief sojourn in the South East, remarked specifically upon the prevalence of cattle; while the Sussex Red breed of cattle is regarded as one of our oldest.²⁰ The droving of Wealden cattle to Thameside meadows survived into the nineteenth century. There was too the Wealden iron industry; ore thought to be derived from the Weald has been identified at Danebury Iron Age hillfort in Wessex, suggesting long-standing long-distance trade.

Cultural continuity

One cannot assume the Weald an 'Empty Quarter' in pre-historic and post-Roman times. Surviving pre-Anglo-Saxon 'landscape', *de facto* estate names have been thought to include **Caterham** (if *cadeir*, 'chair, hillfort'), **Limpsfield** (compare Welsh *llwyf*, 'elm', and Latin *limen*, 'frontier') and Chevening (if *cefn*, 'escarpment'), all in the Vale of Holmesdale; nearer the centre note Chiddingly (*cet/coed*, 'wood') and the two Chiltingtons (if *cilt*, 'high hill').²¹ In the far west, Liss (compare Welsh *llys*, 'court') in Hampshire lies not so far from the minster at **Farnham**, founded c. 688 AD by the pagan usurper of Wessex and Sussex, British-named Cædwalla, who 'emerged from hiding in the ... Weald'.²²

Possibly contemporary with Cædwalla are a set of 'pagan' place names:²³ **Thursley** ('Thunor') parish, **Tuesley** ('Tiw') a minster site by Godalming, and **Willey** (*weoh*, 'shrine')²⁴ near Farnham, all in southwest Surrey, and **Thunderfield** itself in southeast Surrey. Higham²⁵ notes such names do not necessarily prove a Germanic population, since British leaders themselves might adopt obviously 'successful' German gods and the German language. Arguably, continuity Wealden culture reaches back into prehistory. By the time of the Domesday Book several manors of substance are already found well within the Weald – among them Godalming, Pulborough, Tonbridge, Horsham, Chiddingly, the Chiltingtons, Petworth – alongside *Cherchefelle*, Steyning, Lewes.

Might not our *crūc feld*, if a lost cult centre, explain the 'unexpected' Bronze Age gold hoard found at Charlwood, and the fine late Bronze Age sword (one of few found away from coastal zones)?²⁶

Evidence of centrality

Some Wealden valleys are marked by named barrows (*crūc*, *beorg*): *Crichefeld* on the Mole; **Crooksbury Hill** (*Crokesburwe*, 1257; *cruc beorg*) on the Wey,²⁷ Pulborough (*Poleberge*, Domesday) on the Arun; and a set Crowborough, Wisborough, etc. in the very heart of the Weald. Iron Age hillforts frequent both the central Weald and its fringe. A line of Roman villas or other Roman remains along the fertile Vale of Holmesdale likewise extends inwards: at Abinger, Rapsley in Cranleigh, and Chiddingfold. Late Anglo-Saxon Burghal Hidage forts guarded the valleys: Eashing on the Wey, Burpham on the Arun, Lewes on the Ouse, Hastings and the unidentified *Eorpeburnan* at the southeastern coastal approaches.

Early place name types imply the Weald 'central' to post-Roman Surrey. Several early central place name indicators – *crūc*, *hearg*, *hlāw*, *stow* – occur *solely* within the Weald; *ingas* ('people, household') largely so: seemingly marking mid-seventh century minsters at hundredal centres at *Bintungom* / Crooksbury, **Eashing**, **Godalming**, **Tyting** / St Martha's and **Dorking**.²⁸ Such minsters could fit M. Gardiner's²⁹ suggestion that Surrey's regular southern boundary was determined by minster territories.

Implications

This radical model of Wealden history challenges the primacy of mediaeval 'multiple estates' as controlling dependent lands from beyond the Weald.³⁰ Could not the usual processes of estate acquisition explain non-contiguous 'multiple estates'? As early as 933 AD, Æthelstan granted Thunderfield to Chertsey Abbey;³¹ the Knights Templars owned the manor of Temple Elfande in Capel in 1263;³² Penshurst Place (1341) and Baynard's Park in Cranleigh (converted in 1587 into a mansion) were both built by London merchant families.³³ Another factor in Wealden decline may be ecological degradation: **Blindley Heath** (*Blyndley Heathe*, 1559) in Godstone, 'lime-tree *leah*', had become 'heath' by Tudor

times; in my youth it was rough grass; half a century later it is once again half wooded and under partial conservation grazing.

Arguably, from such causes, the Weald lost its centrality. To the extent that its history is largely forgotten. Its rural population – conceivably the *ceorls* ('free peasants', but perhaps 'natives') of **Charlwood** (*Cherlewede*, twelfth century), contrasted with **Earlswood** (*Erlswode*, 1447) 'the Earl of Surrey's wood' – long migrated to towns and cities. Yet under Cædwalla the Weald had been focal. Responses from Roman and mediaeval specialists are equally welcome.

Notes

1 Unless otherwise stated, all Surrey forms are from Gover, J.E.B., *et al*, 1934, *The Place-Names of Surrey*, English Place-Name Society, Cambridge UP. Other names are from Ekwall, E, 1960, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names*, (4th edn.), Oxford UP ; or *Key to English Place-names*, Univ. of Nottingham (available at <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/>).

2 Poulton. R. & Jones, P, 1986, Excavations on the site of the Old Vicarage, Church Street, Reigate, 1977-82 Part I - Saxo-Norman and earlier discoveries, *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 77, pp. 17-94.

3 The church as distinct from the Earls' market-town site is called *Crechesfeld* in a charter of c. 1164-89 (Graham-Brown, G, 2010, Hamelin's Town: Reigate, *SAS Bulletin* 424, pp. 19-20). In an earlier twelfth century charter the church is called 'ecclesiam de Churgesfeld' (Poulton & Jones, 1986), allowing perhaps a reading that the name is transferred to Reigate church as the hundred's minster. On Reigate as minster see Blair, J., 1991, *Early Medieval Surrey*, Surrey Archaeological Society / Alan Sutton Publishing.

4 Smith G, 2005, *Surrey Place-names*, Heart of Albion. Gelling M. & Cole A (*The Landscape of Place-Names*, 2000, Shaun Tyas) examining *crūc / cryc*, adopt a geomorphological approach; they omit discussion of archaeology or history.

5 Richard Coates on philological grounds has proposed 'hornbeam'. Note however the perhaps analogous Surrey manor Tanglely: '*tang / tongue* of commonland'.

6 Thorpe, *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* i, 217; cited in Malden, H.E, 1911, *Victoria County History of Surrey*, vol. 3, p.200.

7 On *leah*, *feld* and *wudu* as 'commonland', see Smith, G, 2005, Old English *leah* and Surrey's rough grazing commons, *SAS Bulletin* 385, pp. 7-10.

8 Malden (1911).

9 *plegstow*, 'play-stōw', also occurs, at Lingfield's Plaistow Green and at a lost *Playstowes* in West Clandon where community events used to be held (Bowley, P, 2005, *Echoes from the Past*, Horse & Tree Publications).

10 J.McN. Dodgson, 1966, The Place-Name Burstow, *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, 63, who proposed 'assembly place at a stronghold'.

11 Unlike *burh-steal* or *burh-stede*, *burh-stōw* fails to appear in the online *Bosworth-Toller Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (<http://bosworth.ff.cuni.cz/>). Bristow Farm on Surrey's Hampshire border probably records the Surrey surname Bristow (derived from Burstow).

12 *pace* Ekwall (1960), and Coates, R. & Breeze, A., 2000, *Celtic voices, English places: studies of the Celtic impact on place-names in England*, Shaun Tyas.

13 Blair, J, 2005, *The Church in Anglo-Saxon Society*, Oxford UP.

14 Analogous is the name of Bristol (Smith, G, 2017, 'Bridge-By-Stow': Implications of the names of Bristol, submitted to *Bristol & Avon Archaeological Society Bulletin*).

15 See Blair (1991), p. 19; also Ellerby, R, 2004, Erbridge and the Merstham dens in Horley, *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, 91, pp.71-92; also Bird D., 2004, Roman religious sites in the landscape, in Cotton, *et al.*, eds., *Aspects of Archaeology and History in Surrey*, Surrey Archaeological Society, pp. 65-76. For a contrary view see D.J.Turner, 1997, Thunderfield, Surrey - Central Place or Shieling, *Mediaeval Settlement Research Group, Annual Report* 12.

16 A corollary is the question of the name of the site of Reigate church. Options perhaps include Blackborough (*beorg*), Chart, Hooley, *Yngleswurde* (named in the charter described by Graham-Brown, 2010) and Linkfield.

17 873x888 (Sawyer 1507; available summarized at www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1507.html).

18 Ogilby, J, 1675, *Britannia*.

19 The kineward was perhaps a manorial officer, given the repeated Kinner(s)ley names ('kine-ward/herd') in equivalent commonlands in Shrops., Herefords. and Worcesters.

20 www.sussexcattlesociety.org.uk.

21 Some of these interpretations have since been challenged, but as a set they look strong. In similar light might be re-examined Chiddingstone (*Cidingstane*, c. 1110; *Chidingstan*, 1284) in Kent, **Chiddingfold** (*Chedelingefelt*, c. 1130), and **Chivington** (....) manor in Blechingley.

22 Converted by bishop Wilfrid of Selsey, Cædwalla became overking of southern Britain before abdicating to retire on pilgrimage to Rome (Stephen of Ripon's *Vita Sancti Wilfrithi*; *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, 685-8; Bede, 4.12, 15, 16, 5-7).

23 Gelling, M, 2011, Place-Names and Archaeology. in Hamerow, H, Hinton, D.A. & Crawford, S, eds., *The Oxford Handbook of Anglo-Saxon Archaeology*, Oxford UP. pp. 986-1002.

24 Identical with *Cusan weoh*, 688 AD (Gover, *et al*, 1934, p.xii).

25 Higham, N. 1997, *The Convert Kings*, Manchester UP.

26 Williams, D., 2012, A Late Iron Age and Early Roman Site at Charlwood, *SAS Bulletin* 431, pp. 4-6. Needham, S, 1987 *The Bronze Age*, in Bird, J. & Bird, D.G, 1987, *The Archaeology of Surrey to 1540*, pp 97–137.

27 Compare Creechbarrow / British *Cructan* in Somerset (Ekwall, 1960, p.129).

28 Smith, G, 2008, *-ingas* and the Mid-Seventh-Century Diocese, *Nomina* 31, pp. 67-87. The remainder are Woking, *Getinges* / Cobham and Tooting in the Thames Valley.

29 1997, *Mediaeval Settlement Research Group, Annual Report 12*.

30 Jones, G, 1979, *Multiple Estates and Early Settlement*, in Sawyer, PH., *English Medieval Settlements*, Arnold.

31 Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* no. 363; cited by Malden (1911).

32 Gover, *et al* (1934), p. 267.

33 Burke, J. & Burke, J.B, (eds.), 1838, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England*.

Projects and Outreach Officer

Tim Wilcock

I am pleased to announce the appointment of Dr Anne Sassin to the this new role with the Society, effective 1st August. The role is 18 hours per week, on a three year contract.

In this new role Anne will be initially responsible for developing a plan for the Society's outreach activity and for submitting bids for grants to help fund it. She will then move on to implementing the plan. The role is based at the Society's Research Centre in Abinger Hammer, but it will see Anne travelling across the county to lead outreach activities and network with our partners in Surrey's heritage sector. She will be a vital link between the Society and its members and the public, including with other heritage partners such as CBA South East, with which she is very active.

Anne brings a wealth of experience to her new role. Since moving to Surrey in 2012 she has been very active in the Society, as editor of this Bulletin and latterly as a trustee. She has also worked closely with several local organisations, in particular as leader of the HLF-funded *Finding Farnham Community Archaeology Project* and *Tales and Trails of the Tillingbourne Valley*, and has had several adult teaching roles, including with Oxford University's Dept for Continuing Education and Canterbury Christ Church University.

Fulham Palace appoints Community Archaeologist

Fulham Palace, the historic West London residence of the Bishops of London, is pleased to announce the appointment of Alexis Haslam in the position of Community Archaeologist. This is a key role in the upcoming major £3.8m restoration project, 'Discovering the Bishop of London's Palace at Fulham', which is supported with a confirmed grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) of £1,880,000.

Over the next three years Alexis will lead a series of archaeology projects on the 13-acre Fulham Palace site, including a community excavation of the Tudor Dovecote in October 2017, interactive archaeology events and tours for the public, and historic building recording during the restoration of the Tudor Quadrangle. He will also be running the Palace's popular Young Archaeologists' Club (YAC). Alexis brings to the role extensive experience from a successful career at Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) Ltd, where he worked his way to senior archaeologist. Alexis has previously been involved at the Palace, overseeing the community dig Orchard Archaeological Excavation in October 2014, which uncovered struck flints from the Mesolithic to Neolithic eras, fragments of early Saxon and Roman pottery, and a very late Roman coin, dated from the reign of Emperor Arcadius, AD 395-408.



Fulham Palace is currently recruiting archaeology volunteers to join Alexis in uncovering more about the intriguing history of Fulham Palace and the people who lived, worked and influenced the site. Volunteers will have the opportunity to get involved with excavating, geophysics, parchmark analysis, building recording, as well as finds processing and identification. Specialist training and support will be provided, and the evidence discovered will inform Fulham Palace's updated interpretative displays. For more information, see www.fulhampalace.org (www.facebook.com/fulhampalacetrust).

New members

Hannah Jeffery

I would like to welcome the following new members who have joined the Society. I have included principal interests, where they have been given on the application form. If you have any questions, queries or comments, please do not hesitate to get in contact with me on 01483 532454 or info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and History Interests
Mr Alex Andrews	Dunsfold	Roman Britain; Arch Science; Osteoarchaeology
Mrs Hazel Coburn	Camberley	
Miss Abigail Coleman	Ashford	Archaeology; Anthropology
Dr Steven Howard	Austin, TX	
Mrs Sheila Jones	Godalming	
M Little	Shalford	
Dr David Marjot	Weybridge	Weybridge; Flints

'Your Stories, Your Museum' Volunteer

Do you enjoy meeting people and are you interested in museums? Guildford Borough Council: Heritage Services is offering volunteering opportunities for many different events and activities, based mostly at Guildford Museum, in a friendly and sociable environment.

They are currently developing their work with the local community during the Your Stories Your Museum project and this means that they are putting on more events and activities, running new projects, undertaking more consultation with their visitors and are looking for dedicated volunteers to support them in achieving this.

Activities will include talking to people about their opinions and hopes for the museum, helping prepare and deliver family workshops on a history, science or craft theme, giving guided tours, stewarding exhibitions and devising children's quizzes.

They are looking to recruit a pool of volunteers so you can sign up to specific events and activities that interest you and fit in with your own timetable. In return for your help they offer full training in the activities and support from their access and education officers as well as experience in most areas of working in the museum and its collection. This may be an ideal role to improve your CV or a way to make use of skills you have not used for a while, and get involved with your local museum. Many of their activities are based at Guildford Museum but they can also take place at Guildford House Gallery and some out in various community locations.

If you are interested in being a part of their team, and for more information, please contact Dajana Topczewski on 01483 444550, via email dajana.topczewski@guildford.gov.uk or at Guildford Heritage Service, Guildford Museum, Castle Arch, Guildford, GU1 3SX.

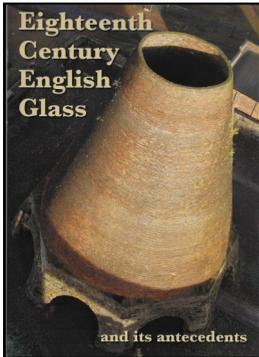


Home Front Legacy

The Home Front Legacy project is coordinated by the CBA and helps local communities find out about, and map, the remains of the First World War, raising awareness of the wide range of archaeology that survives across the UK. By recording sites you are making a valuable contribution to the archaeological record and ensuring that the story of these sites is preserved for future generations. There are a number of ways you can get involved and encourage your members to take part:

- Have a look at the website <http://www.homefrontlegacy.org.uk/wp/> and see what has already been recorded near you
- Host a Home Front Legacy meeting to work through the training guide together, go on a site visit, or carry out some desk based research to find out about sites you could record in your local area
- Work with your local YAC branch using resources for young people
- Share information about the project with your members and encourage them to get involved via your newsletters and social media





Michael Noble, *Eighteenth century English glass and its antecedents: a documented history of English glassmaking from the late medieval period to the Industrial Revolution*, 2016. Published by the author. ISBN 978-1-5262-0357-1

Brenda Lewis, a former colleague, has kindly bought for the Society this large well-produced volume written by a friend, who was, as the blurb puts it 'a glassman throughout his working life' following a degree in physics. It is a self-published labour of love based on eight years of research sparked by personal involvement at the Alloa glassworks in Scotland. This not only led to an interest in the history of glassmaking but also provided an introduction to researchers who visited this historic site.

The book is based on original contemporary documents housed in archives throughout the country, much of which it seems has never been published before, as well as drawing together work from glass researchers, archaeologists and local historians. It outlines the development of the embryonic glass industry in England from c1550 to c1800, and should be of value to our industrial archaeologists and those with a general interest in glassware.

The book is divided into three parts, the first two comprising the history and locations of many of the glass-houses of London and the provinces. This includes specific reference to glasshouses in the London area of historic Surrey and to 'provincial' glass production including the Weald. The third part concentrates on the manufacture of glass, including the raw materials used, the development of furnaces, and the methods of making window glass, table-wares, and glass bottles.

The writer is not qualified to comment in detail on the text but the book has the stamp of high quality scholarship. It is very well illustrated and the bibliography indicates extensive research, including several references to the work of David Dungworth, a Historic England specialist well-known to those involved in current work on the Wealden glass industry.

SHERF 2017 Conference

The Autumn conference on 18th November, held once again with the support of the SCC Heritage Conservation Team, continues the Research Framework process. Following the 2001 Conference *Archaeology in Surrey in the 21st century* and the subsequent publication of *Aspects of Archaeology and History in Surrey* in 2004, the Surrey Research Framework was launched in 2006. Since then, it has been used as a basis for the development of further research into many topics and is to be updated as the Surrey Historic Environment Research Framework in due course.

This year's conference looks at the subject of 'structured deposits', especially in the light of several recent discoveries on Roman sites in the county. Other talks will open up the discussion to consideration of how much similar activities were common throughout time. The audience will also be encouraged to decide for themselves whether or not certain finds can be interpreted as part of ritual activity, or did they have more prosaic origins?

A booking form is available on the website: www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk and will be inserted in the October Bulletin.

Structured deposits and ritual offerings: conference programme

- 10.00 Chair: David Rudling
10.05 David Bird: Introduction
11.00 Emma Corke: 'Stones and bones: placed deposits at Cocks Farm Abinger'
11.25 David Graham: 'Pot', pots and potters: Roman ritual deposits on the Surrey-Hampshire border
11.50 David Calow: Ritual deposits, casual losses or something else? Some examples from Flexford
13.30 Nikki Cowlard: Pits and shafts: deposition and ritual in Roman Ewell
14.00 Richard Savage: Pigs in a pit: reflections on mid Saxon practices
15.05 Matthew Alexander: 'Witch bottles and old boots': structured deposits in post-medieval and modern Surrey
16.00 SAS AGM
(please note this abridged programme does not list tea breaks, lunch or discussion time)

CBA-SE 25th Anniversary Conference

Saturday, 7th October 2017, Kinigs Church, Lewes, 10.00-17.00

25th Anniversary Annual Conference and AGM

Breaking new ground; engaging in the past – a celebration of archaeology in the South-East and beyond

This year is a special one for CBA South-East as it marks their 25th birthday as an independent charity, and they have a stellar line-up with speakers including CBA Director Dr Mike Heyworth, Prof. Chris Stringer (British Museum), Prof. Carenza Lewis (Uni. Lincoln), Dr Matt Pope (UCL), and Dr Paul Bennett (Canterbury Arch. Trust).

The programme and ticket form are now available (see <http://www.cbасouth-east.org/events/cbase-annual-conference/> for details). Any questions, please email Steven Cleverly (s.cleverly@icloud.com).
£26 for CBA-SE members, £30 for non-members

Surrey Local History Committee Symposium

Saturday, 7th October 2017, Surrey History Centre, 11.15-15.30

"Hot off the Press: Digital Newspaper Archives and Local History"

See enclosed flyer, also available from the Society web site.

Palaeolithic Dayschool

Saturday, 11th November 2017, Museum of Farnham, 10.00-16.00

A follow-up Palaeolithic dayschool after the successful day held last year has been arranged with Dr Matt Pope (UCL) and Dr Beccy Scott (British Museum), who intend to discuss the reassessment of museum collections of the Palaeolithic period.

£20 for SyAS and CBA SE members, £25 for non-members
Email rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk to book your place.

MSF Visit to Kingston, 3rd June 2017

Brian Creese

The Medieval Studies Forum group started the day gathered in warm and pleasant weather outside Kingston's Lovekyn chapel. A caretaker appeared at the appropriate time and we were led into this important historical building. From the outside the chapel was not looking good, being covered by a large amount of plastic sheeting. This was actually good news for us as it seems that had it not been for the refurbishments it would have been booked as a wedding venue and unavailable to nomad historians and archaeologists. Peter Balmer gave us an overview of the building, and insights from having been at Kingston Grammar School when it was used as the library. The group then spent another 20 minutes round the building, inside and out, before we filed out to let the caretaker lock the door again.



Next stop was All Saints Church in the centre of medieval Kingston. Helen Swainger from Kingston Heritage gave us an overview of the history of Anglo Saxon Kingston, using some of the excellent Heritage centre resources. The authenticity of some aspects of Kingston's popular history were duly questioned! Steve Nelson then gave a short outline of the riverside evacuations which took place prior to the building of John Lewis, before we embarked on a tour of the church with David Robinson. Despite David's knowledge of this ancient site, much of the church remains a puzzle. Although nearly 900 years old, little of the original fabric of the building remains. All that remains of the twelfth-century church in the present fabric are stones where the westernmost nave pillar in the south arcade meets the west wall. Even older, however, was St Mary's chapel, built in the eleventh century. St Mary's stood to the south side of the church, and the south transept of All Saints was later extended to join the north wall of St Mary's, linking the two, with St Mary's becoming the Lady Chapel. However, the chapel collapsed in 1730.



After a well-earned lunch break we embarked on a slightly challenging town trail – challenging in that Kingston on a Saturday afternoon is a busy, noisy place! Nonetheless Michael Seigel gave us a fascinating tour round the market place and river front to John Lewis where we met with Steve Nelson. Here we were able to stop off and view the underpinnings of the medieval bridge, still preserved within the John Lewis Store. Steve's morning overview was really helpful in explaining the context of these remains, enabling us to understand how the bridge used to span the river a few meters from its current path. Also in John Lewis is a preserved undercroft from the medieval town, perhaps the largest museum artefact in the country! We finally re-joined Michael to walk back along to the twelfth century Clattern Bridge, a look at the 'Coronation Stone' and the (decidedly non-medieval) Guildhall before returning to the High Street after a full and fascinating day.

Autumn Meeting

The MSF Autumn meeting will see us return to The Octagon in Godalming on **Saturday October 14th**. The theme will be Medieval Industries, with three external speakers lined up for this event: Dr David Dungworth from Historic England on medieval glass industry in the Weald; Doug Irvine, a civil engineer on the construction of medieval cathedrals; and Ian West, a specialist in medieval brickwork. However, that leaves plenty of opportunity for others to contribute their own thoughts, knowledge and understanding of other medieval industries and building techniques. If you would like to give a short talk on the day, whether 5 minutes or 30, please let Brian Creese know: bic@briancreese.co.uk.

Lecture Meetings

7th August

'Coach roads to Brighton' by Geoff Howlett to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

4th September

'Henry Maudslay and his circle' by David Waller to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

'Deepdene's darkest days' by Richard Hughes to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

'Pillboxes in Surrey' by Conor Bakhuizen to Woking History Society in The Gallery, Christ Church, Jubilee Square, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

6th September

'Horace Walpole, Strawberry Hill, and "the Castle (I am building) of my ancestors"' by Stephen Clarke to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

12th September

'Ladies of the Tower' by Anthony Stratford to the West Surrey Family History Society in United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00

14th September

'Excavations on the Romano-British site at Flexford' by David Calow to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in Main Hall at Surbiton Library Halls, Ewell Road, Surbiton at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'Who do you think they were? Discovering the lives and experiences of our ancestors from written sources' by Julian Pooley to the West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Woking at 19:50

15th September

'The Society's oral history service' by Tony Mathews to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the main hall of the Leatherhead Institute (top end of High Street) at 19:30 for 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

19th September

'The Life and Times of Princess Charlotte of Wales' by Stephen Chater to Albury History Society in Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

20th September

'Yesterday's news' by Judy Davies to the West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 14:00

25th September

'Consumed by Fire: the Destruction of Croydon Parish Church in 1867 and its Rebuild' by Brian Lancaster to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

28th September

'The Worshipful Company of Coopers' by Vivian Bairstow to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

'More House School' by Roy Waight to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

2nd October

'The River Mole' by Richard Selley to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

'Rowley Bristow Hospital' by Robin Hollingsworth to Woking History Society in The Gallery, Christ Church, Jubilee Square, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

4th October

'Community Archaeology in Farnham' by Anne Sassin to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

5th October

'Maidstone, Gravesend and Rochester – Proposed Airports in Kent that failed to take off' by James Preston to the Surrey Industrial History Group (first talk in the Autumn 2017 series) in Room G6, The Institute, High Street, Leatherhead at 10:00-12:00. Please contact Bob Bryson, 01483 577809, meetings@sing.org.uk, as seating is strictly limited.

9th October

'Looking for life on Mars' by Andrew Coates to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

'Poverty in Richmond' by Simon Fowler to the Richmond Local History Society, Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

10th October

'The R101 Disaster and the Broken Elevator Cable' by Bryan Lawton to the Surrey Industrial History Group (start of the 42nd Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures in Guildford) in the Education Centre, The Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £5

'The Mary Rose' by Alan Turton to the West Surrey Family History Society in United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00

12th October

'The Great Barn at Harmondsworth in its village setting' by Justine Bayley to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in Main Hall at Surbiton Library Halls, Ewell Road, Surbiton at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'Prehistoric Ireland' by Michael Pengelly to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

16th October

'The Wandle and the Prehistory of South-West London' by Jon Cotton to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

17th October

'The Guildford to Horsham Railway 1865 – 1965' by Michael Miller to Albury History Society in Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

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

Heritage Open Day

Saturday, 9th September, 2017, 10:00 -16:00

The Abinger Research Centre will be open to all for a Heritage Open Day event. The librarian will be on hand to help with any research queries. Members of AARG and the Medieval Pottery Research Group will display and discuss aspects of their work. If it is a dry day then environmental processing will take place in the grounds.

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

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

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
464	15th September	17th October
465	10th November	12th December

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

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

Next issue: Copy required by 15th September for the October issue

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