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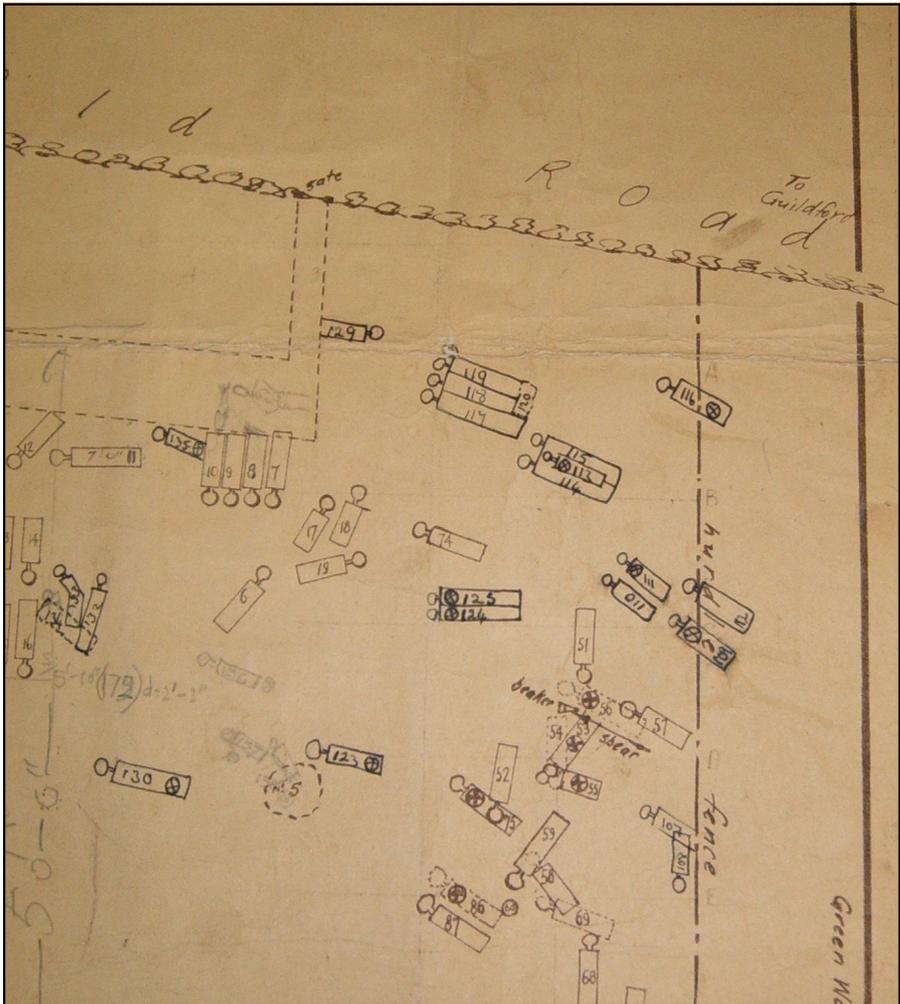
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Guildown reconsidered 1: the story of the excavation and the nature of the evidence

David Bird

Way back in 1973 the late Dr David Hill was visiting for a lecture series that I had arranged at the University. He stayed the night and as part of our discussions mentioned that he was researching what he called *cwealmstows* ('places of execution'; cf Reynolds 2009, 222). He suggested that we should write a joint paper but neither of us had the time to pursue it properly and it was later overtaken by events. One result, however, was that I looked in some detail at the report on the Guildown Saxon cemetery and it seemed apparent to me that one could readily identify several phases of burial.

Recently I returned to my notes in an attempt to develop the ideas further and in revisiting the published reports (Lowther 1931; 1933) I realised that there were several problems and inconsistencies in the record. Subsequent examination of research material and finds records held by the Society and Guildford Museum (I am grateful for assistance from Catriona Wilson) has thrown considerable light on the history of the work on site and brought into question some of the published evidence and interpretation. My own current work on the Ashtead Roman villa has also given me much more experience of Lowther's approach to record-keeping and publication. I am therefore planning to work with Professor John Hines to build a comprehensive programme of work for a full reassessment of the Guildown site, with up-to-date expert analysis of objects, etc.

For the moment the aim is to present a series of *Bulletin* notes to draw renewed attention to the site and take the opportunity to fly a few kites. This first note concerns the way the excavation came to be carried out and how it was recorded.

The Saxon cemeteries on Guildown are of major importance. The early pagan cemetery is well out on a limb, seeming to be the only link between groups of others well to the east and west (Harrington and Welch 2014, 100). The later execution cemetery is still more or less the type site and the largest known (Reynolds 2009, 141; 245). Yet the importance of these cemeteries has long been overshadowed in the popular imagination by the story of the so-called 'Guildown Massacre' of 1036. Even serious historians have been badly misled: thus John Morris counts *all* the apparently non-pagan burials as massacre victims, ignoring Lowther's more measured assessment (Morris 1959, 141; Lowther 1931, 2; 30). In stating '35 burials of the pagan Saxon period, together with 189 skeletons interred with a coin of AD 1043; attributed to a massacre of AD 1046' he even redates the event to fit. This shows how easily such a story captures the imagination, but there is a strong case that it is little more than a myth and, even if not, probably has no relevance to the Guildown cemetery.

The site lies at the eastern end of the Hogs Back, the long narrow chalk ridge between Farnham and Guildford, adjacent to the former route along the top (Fig 1). By the 1920s large houses were being built in Guildown Avenue with gardens backing onto this route at the top of the old climb out of Guildford. For an insight into contemporary life on Guildown one can do worse than to consult Freeman Wills Crofts, *Crime at Guildford*, 1935, especially chapter 7. Crofts lived in nearby Blackheath from 1929 to 1953 and set a number of his books in the area. The Guildown Saxon cemetery does not seem to have served him as an inspiration but the *Hogs Back Mystery*, 1933, clearly uses the discovery of the Eashing burials in 1931 as the source of an idea for the disposal of the murder victims (Winbolt 1932; 1936).

Cover image: Extract from die line copy of plan by W J Pickering with additions by A W G Lowther held in the Society's research material (Fig. 3)

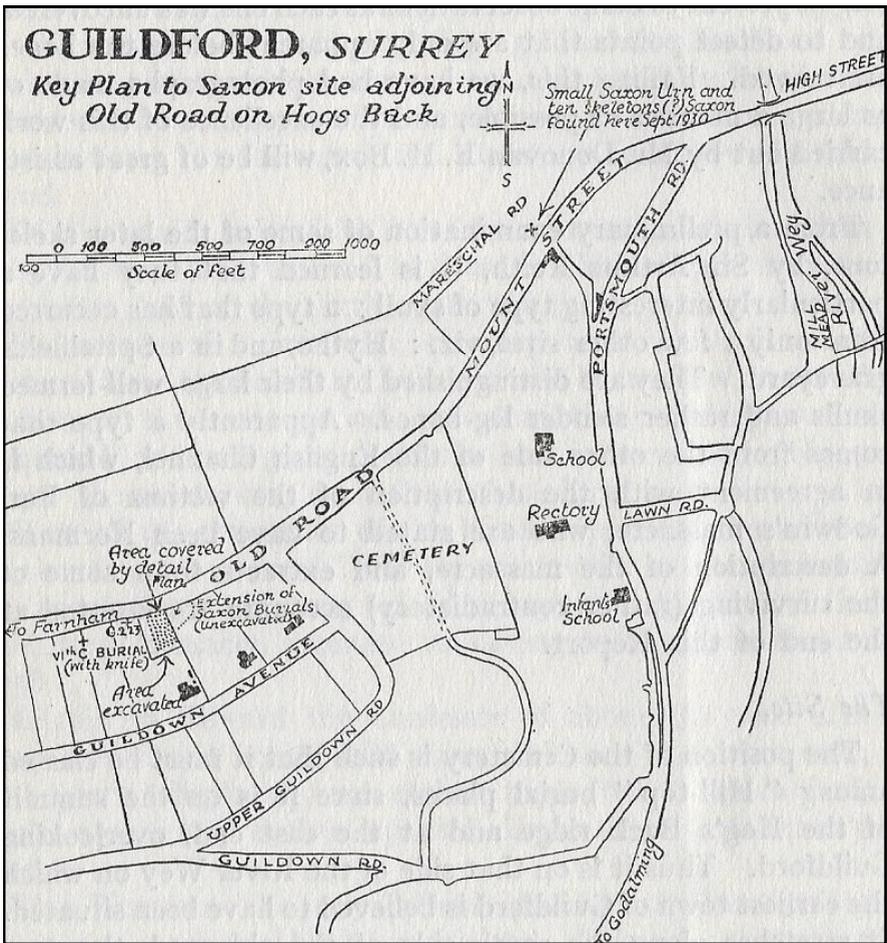


Fig. 1: Contemporary location plan from Lowther 1931, 4, fig 1

The Guildown cemeteries were found by chance in gardening operations in 1929. This Society's annual report for that year places the start of archaeological work in August, supposedly immediately following the discovery (SAC 39, xii), but it is clear that time must be allowed for the uncovering of around fifty skeletons before the Society was involved, so Lowther's statement that the initial find was early in 1929 is probably more accurate (Lowther 1931, 1; 6). No doubt it took some time for the site owners, Mr and Mrs Kempster, to realise the scale of the problem and come to understand the likely dating of the finds.

Although this is not made explicit, the Society was presumably responsible for arranging that Lt Col O H North took on the task of directing a proper excavation, with assistance from A R Cotton (SAC 39, xii). North seems never to have been a Society member; his heart lay in the north of England – rather appropriately – and he moved back there early in 1930, at which point A W G Lowther was asked to take charge (SAC 40, xi). For North's obituary see *Trans Cumberland & Westmoreland Antiq & Archaeol Soc* 54, 1954; 305-7; by an odd coincidence the death of Sir Arthur Keith, who carried out some research on the Guildown skeletons, was also noted in the same issue, 311). According to the Society's

annual report, Lowther carried on the excavation up to the summer of 1930, but certainly some extra finds were made in the area after this. Burial 223 was found somewhat further west in November 1930 (Lowther 1931, 46) and finds mentioned in a later note (Lowther 1933) must have been made even after this (exactly when is not specified:). Lowther was probably also still visiting the site when some burials were found downhill in Mareschal Rd in September 1930, as he refers to them with some details (Fig 2; Lowther 1931, 27-8; cf SAC 39, 163; SAC 40, xi).

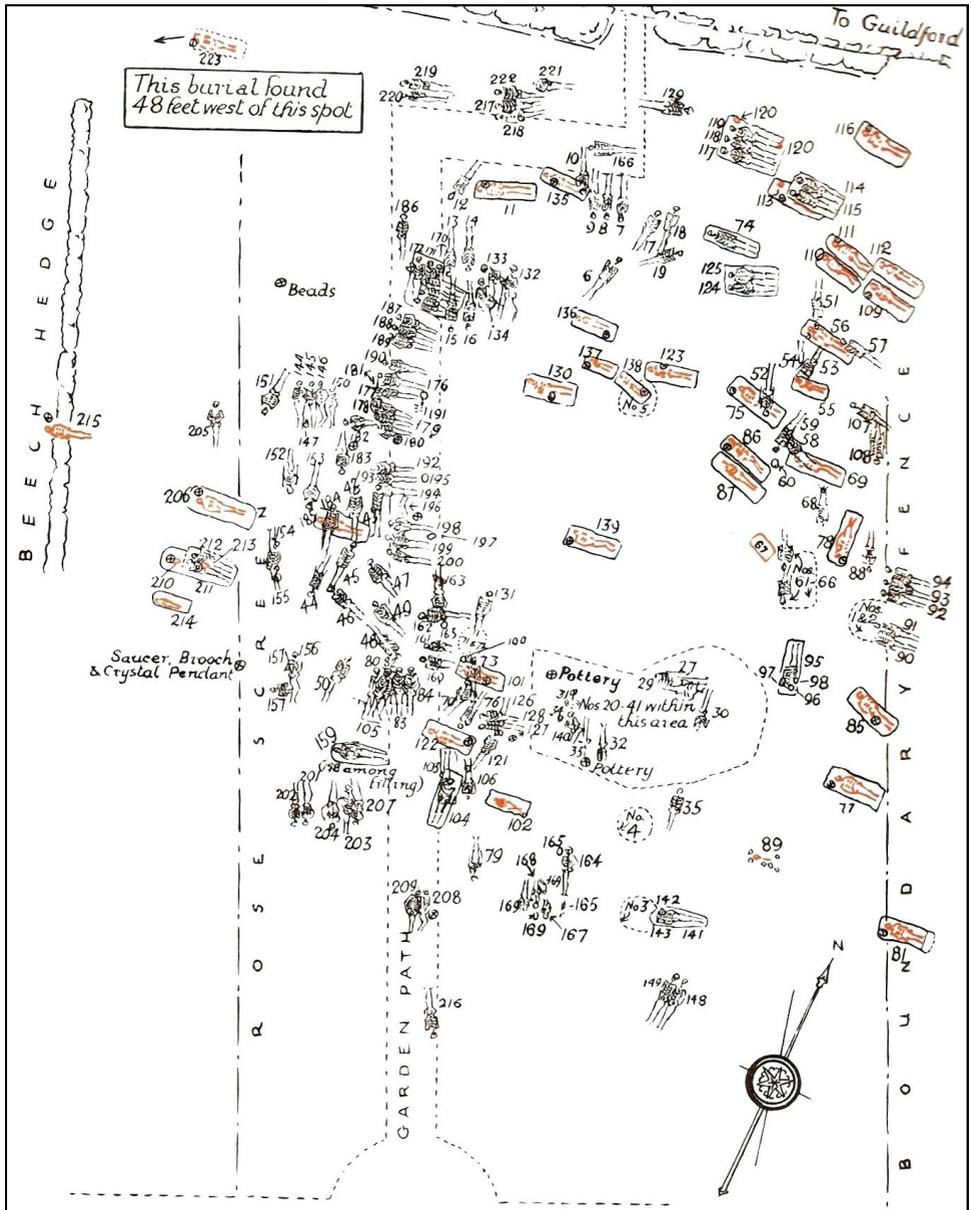


Fig. 2: Plan of the cemeteries; Lowther 1931, foldout opp 1

North gave Lowther his 'notes and records' (Lowther 1931, 1) but there is nothing to indicate that the latter had been involved in the excavation before he took over as site director halfway through. North was, however, sufficiently interested to return for the last part of the main excavation and presumably this gave Lowther a good opportunity to discuss any problems and ideas with him; he will also have benefitted from Cotton's involvement (Lowther 1931, 2 and 6). Both North and Cotton had been closely involved with Lowther on the recently completed excavation of the Roman villa on Ashted Common. The Kempster's gardener, F C Engall, was employed on the dig for three days a week; his help will have been invaluable in pinpointing the whereabouts of the first discoveries (Lowther 1931, 1).

North's notes do not seem to have survived but Lowther's comments indicate that they were the basis of the burial list for the first 138 burials and that his own records were effectively those published as the continuation of the list (1931, 1; 6-7; 33-46). The 'records' seem also to have involved some sketches of burials, as well as photographs taken by D E H Box, since these include burials numbered in the sequence up to 138, before Lowther was director (Lowther 1931, 1). Burials (indications of separate individuals, including just isolated skulls) are said to have been numbered in order of discovery (Lowther 1931, 6, footnote; these burial numbers are used henceforward). The numbering thus has some value in determining the progress of the excavation although it can make it difficult to locate individual burials on plan. Apart from the sketches mentioned above, detailed recording of the burials relied on the photography by Box and otherwise was confined to measurements and notes (Lowther 1931, 6), except that for the burials found later it is probable that Lowther drew skeletons directly onto the plan when they were visible (including perhaps some before 138, as will be discussed in a future note). Even so, some of them do not accord with their written descriptions as will be discussed in a future note.

North's records must also have included plans made by W J Pickering, who was acknowledged in the Society's annual report (SAC 1931 xii) but not in Lowther's report. This may hint at a disagreement about the nature of the planning, although it could simply be oversight by Lowther (who had worked with Pickering at Ashted); he was under considerable pressure when writing the report and made a variety of errors. Pickering planned the burials recorded by North and prepared a site location plan, which formed the basis of the one used by Lowther in the publication. Later planning seems to have been by Lowther himself.

There are four surviving site plans in the Society's collection currently held with the finds in Guildford Museum. The first in date order is a die line copy of Pickering's plan, which uses a schematic representation of the burials with circles for heads and blocks for bodies (Fig 3). There are additions in ink in the same style up to burial 139. The length of each block seems to be genuinely related to the size of the skeleton and burials over two feet eight inches deep are indicated. The presence of grave goods is also marked. There are indications of a planning grid system on the plan, using the eastern garden boundary starting from its north-eastern end and recording in ten feet square boxes with numbers across the top (north) and letters down the side (east).

By great luck we have Lowther's first plan. He used the back of a die line copy to provide a plan for a house extension for an early client, whose heirs sent it to the Society in 1972. It is evidently based closely on Pickering's plan, but shows skeletons rather than block outlines and was drawn before the discovery of burial 139, that is, it shows the situation when Lowther took over. There are some interesting differences between Pickering's plan and this first Lowther plan most of which will be discussed in future notes. They include a ditch marked by Pickering on either side of the garden in a way that is probably meant to indicate that it went across the middle of the area from east to west. Lowther left out this

ditch from the start, presumably because he saw it as 'a fairly deep plough furrow' (1931, 18). This is how he describes the findspot of parts of a saucer brooch and a rock-crystal pendant discovered loose on the western boundary which comparison with the Pickering plan makes clear were found on the line of the 'ditch'.

Lowther seems then to have used the copy of the Pickering plan now held in the Society's collection to make additions showing skeletons in ink and pencil, drawn at different times, up to burials numbered in the 170s. He apparently used this as the basis for a second plan, made before the discovery of the main line of triple burials and the later set of pagan finds, but continued to use the Pickering plan to make notes for a little longer. These notes may be related to the problem of the relationship between burials 173-5 and burial 15 which is discussed in a later note in consideration of the execution cemetery. Lowther's third plan is more or less as published but differs in some details (including giving numbers to the crucial burials 173-5 which, oddly, are not numbered on the published plan).

Subsequent notes will consider some examples of problems arising from comparison of the reports and other surviving evidence; the publication of the reports; aspects of the pagan cemetery; the execution cemetery; the 'Massacre'; the latest burials and the later history of the site.

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The postulated London-Winchester road: the Flexford connection

David Bird

As a rider to Gavin Smith's note in *Bulletin* 463, perhaps I might mention that I gave an updated and rather more detailed consideration of the possible routes of the London-Winchester road back in 2004, in *Roman Surrey* (43-5; cf 66-7). This included consideration of the A3 line among others, but if such a road existed I would doubt a crossing for it at Putney, at least not for the primary 'main' road.

Needless to say all options must remain open for the time being. David Calow's discoveries at Flexford are an important contribution to the debate, although the dating seems to indicate the need to find another course earlier in the Roman period.

Further Thoughts on Lovekyn

Nigel Saul

In his note, 'Thoughts on Lovekyn', in *Bulletin* 463, Graham Dawson made two observations relating to my article on the Lovekyns and the Lovekyn Chapel in *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, 96 (2011).¹ The first was that I was in error in taking on trust the oft-repeated statement that Edward Lovekyn, first founder of the chapel, died in 1310; and the other that John Lovekyn, in effect the second founder of the chapel, was not Edward's son, but his grandson.

On the first point, Graham Dawson is almost certainly right. When I wrote that Edward died on 27 July 1310, I was following the statement to this effect made by Ward and Evans in their history of Kingston Grammar School without delving into the matter any further.² I fully accept what Mr Dawson says: namely, that the royal letter on the Fine Rolls dated 19 December 1309 indicates that Edward was dead by that date: that is to say, only a matter of months after the issue of the letters authorising the alienation of lands to support his chapel.³ When I looked at the Fine Rolls entry, I failed to appreciate that its evidence did not support the date of death given in their book by Ward and Evans.

On Graham Dawson's other point, however, I beg to disagree. There can be no doubt at all that John Lovekyn was Edward's son, and not his grandson. The relationship between the two is spelled out in the royal letters patent issued to John Lovekyn on 1 October 1352 authorising him to make an additional endowment of lands to the chapel, in which reference is made to 'the chapel founded by Edward, father of John ('in capella ... per Edwardum patrem predicti Johannis fundata').⁴ The relationship is spelled out again in further letters patent issued in John's favour seven months later in May 1353.⁵ Although, as Mr Dawson says, the dates of John Lovekyn's active career, stretching from the 1330s to the 1360s, seem more appropriate to one who was Edward's grandson, this was not in fact the case; John was his son.

¹ N.E. Saul, 'The Lovekyns and the Lovekyn Chapel at Kingston upon Thames,' *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, 96 (2011), 85-108.

² D. Ward and G. Evans, *Chantry Chapel to Royal Grammar School. The History of Kingston Grammar School, 1299-1999* (Oxford, 2000), 3.

³ *Calendar of Fine Rolls 1309-1319*, 53.

⁴ A. Heales, 'The History of the Free Chapel of St Mary Magdalene, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey,' *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, 8 (1883), 255-356, at 324, calendared in *Calendar of Patent Rolls 1350-1354*, 362.

⁵ Heales, 'Free Chapel of St Mary Magdalene', 255-356, at 325, calendared in *Calendar of Patent Rolls 1350-1354*, 435.

Two Sussex Martyrs from Surrey

M.J. Leppard

Two of the first three men burnt as heretics in Sussex in the reign of Mary Tudor were from Godstone in Surrey: John Launder, a husbandman aged 25, and Thomas Iveson or Everson, a carpenter. They were arrested in Brighton in 1554 with others, including Derek Carver, a beer-brewer of that place, and in the next year they and Carver were burnt on successive days, each in a different town.

Mentions in the court book of the manor of Lagham in Godstone of a William Launder, responsible for obstructing Hedgecourt River in 1559, and a John Launder, neglectful of scouring his ditches thereabouts in 1561, led me to conclude that John Launder and probably also Thomas Everson came from the same area, the detached portion of Godstone abutting the county boundary, the present-day civil parish of Felbridge. It is also probable that they had links to the Protestant network based in East Grinstead, the adjoining Sussex parish, through which ran the road from London via Godstone to Lewes and Brighton.

I have set out the evidence for these conclusions, with full source-references, in the wider context in an article 'Heretics and martyrs in Marian Sussex: networks and locations' in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol.154 (2016).

In the interest of full disclosure, I must begin by stating that I offered several rounds of comments on draft versions of Gavin Smith's contribution to the previous edition of the *Bulletin*. He is all too aware that we disagree on many points that were retained in the published end-product, and this is not the place to air publicly each and every source of disagreement. However, there are a number of broader issues arising from his piece, both in terms of the Weald and multi-disciplinary approaches more generally, that I felt it was necessary to address in print. Throughout, this response adopts the position of identifying and critically assessing what evidence there is from or otherwise pertaining to the early medieval Weald, identifying any patterns arising, and then drawing conclusions founded upon them. It is hoped that this contribution will be catalytic of further research and published contributions as much as it is critical of what has (just) gone before. Certainly, it does not pretend to be the final word on any of the topics it considers!

One *feld* or three?

Smith fails to come anyway near providing a balanced assessment of the origin of the place-name and hundred-name first recorded in Domesday Book as his titular *Cherchefelle*. Let us assume that he is correct in seeing the first element of the place-name signifying an artificial barrow rather than a natural hill (this is a hugely problematic assumption; readers are encouraged to consult Gelling and Cole 2000, 159-63 for an assessment of OE **crūc* etc. that, *contra* Smith, does appraise some archaeological and historical evidence). He introduces a not-unrealistic hypothesis that the name 'might have derived from an earlier focus somewhere else in the hundred' (Smith 2017, 8), but spends no time mulling over arguably the simplest solution – that the barrow in question was located at or close to the settlement focus we can be certain was the *Cherchefelle* of Domesday. There are a number of extant or documented barrows in the vicinity of the present town of Reigate (at Reigate Heath and Earlswood Common: Grinsell 1987, 30-31), while Limpsfield shows a place-name in OE *feld* could be attached to a location at the edge of the Weald (indeed, nearby Tatsfield shows this is true for the North Downs plateau beyond).

Instead, Smith leaps straight into an acknowledgement and immediate dismissal of the possibility of Crutchfield Farm in Horley (cf. Turner 2008, 405). Hereafter things become more complicated than they need be. He looks to the south, to 'a Bronze Age barrow marked by Roman remains' that formerly existed close to what is now the site of Gatwick Airport station. The trouble is, as far as I can discover, there is no explicit non-toponymic evidence for a barrow here (I would be grateful for evidence to the contrary!). Smith cites the *VCH* entry for Horley as the source of his information about the archaeology, yet this reports only that 'a British sepulchral urn, flint arrowheads, and bronze Roman coins were found when the line was being made in 1839-40' (*VCH*, 3, 200). This looks very much like an expansion of the legend on early Ordnance Survey maps (e.g. sheet 41 of the first edition Six Inch survey of Surrey, surveyed in 1870), the source for which is unclear.

Stuart Needham seems to be responsible for introducing the reading of this lost assemblage as being based on a Bronze Age barrow (Needham 1987, 126; it is not among the sites listed in Grinsell 1934). Not only has this been accepted in subsequent studies, but also elaborated to give the barrow a later life as the site of a Romano-British 'shrine' (Ellaby 2004, 90; Hooker and Ellaby 2015, 3-4). However, neither maps nor *VCH* indicate that there was any physical vestige of a barrow thereabouts. A lot rests therefore on the provenance as labelled by the Ordnance Survey. It does not mark a find-spot in association with the list of artefacts, although the legend, appropriately positioned next to the railway line north of Gatwick station, does state they were 'found here'. One wonders whether the urn, flints and coins were indeed found in precisely the same place – a railway

line under construction is inherently a transect along which such finds could be made in different locations. In addition, that the *VCH* proceeds to mention the recovery of 'British' gold coins at Horley and Horne might also suggest that it is just as likely the urn was of Late Iron Age or even Early Roman date, and need not have been capped by a sizeable mound. But perhaps this is to be too suspicious...

If the scanty records of the local archaeology do little to inspire great confidence about the existence of a 'socially significant barrow' (Smith 2017, 8), it is not difficult to accept that the name of adjacent Lowfield Heath is partly derived from Old English (OE) *hlāw*, a term commonly used to refer to round barrows (Gelling and Cole 2000, 178-80). It has been suggested that the name Lowfield should be associated with two locative bynames, those of John *ate Lowe* and Alice *ate Lawe*, documented in Charlwood in 1332 (*PNS*, 289, using Willard 1922, 40, 41). This prompts two concerns. First, medieval people moved, and often took their locative bynames with them, so the name/s *ate Lawe, Lowe* occurring in Charlwood in 1332 is no guarantee that the barrow or mound in question was within its bounds. Indeed, the mapped provenance of the 1839-40 finds was in Horley parish, not Charlwood.

The second issue with the aforementioned is that a compound consistent with OE **Hlāwfeld* does not appear until much later (at least among the forms reported in *PNS*, 289, which proffers *Lowfield* 1542). This is troubling, and suggests this particular name may not be of early medieval formation. Nearby Thunderfield in Horley parish, by contrast, is a name with a run of very early attestations (*PNS*, 295). These facilitate identifying its etymology as OE **Thunoresfeld* 'the *feld* of the god Thunor'. His name is found elsewhere in combination with OE *hlāw* (e.g. Thunderlow, Essex: Gelling and Cole 2000, 180) but not in the toponym Thunderfield. There is no obvious justification for assuming a connection as Smith does between the theonym and the supposed lost barrow.

To recapitulate Smith's argument, a now-obliterated barrow was simultaneously known as a **crūc* and a *hlāw*, as well as being associated in some way with the deity Thunor (and as if that wasn't enough, was also apt to be referred to using the noun *stōw* – see below). It all seems a bit too convoluted. We might consider as an alternative the possibility of two distinct but contiguous *felds*, **Thunoresfeld* and **Hlāwfeld*, divided by the Mole but sharing much the same relief and soils (with Crutchfield as a highly dubious cognate to their north-west). Another way of looking at the place-name evidence is to see them denoting portions of a single massive *feld*, similar to what has been suggested for a tract of the Weald spanning the Surrey-Sussex border north of East Grinstead (Leppard 2017, 5). Either scenario seems preferable to an interpretation which minimises the significance of *feld*, the element common to the names in question.

In many ways, Thunderfield is not just the most convincing of the *feld*-names, but the most interesting as well. Its situation deep in the Weald on the Upper Mole seems hard to square with its early historical status as a property of King Alfred (S 1507) and later a royal law-code promulgation place (as was explored so well in Turner 1997). It might be noted that two other Surrey place-names likely to contain the theonym Thunor – Thursley (Briggs 2012) and Underslaw near Cranleigh (English 1988) – are comparably located, in Wealden settings close to northward-flowing watercourses. This could well be an aspect of the physical settings of the cult of Thunor, one that, in the case of Thunderfield, had nothing to do with a 'sacred' barrow and everything to do with the open land that governed the use of the term *feld*.

Burstow and Old English compound place-names

It may seem an obvious thing to say, but place-names are linguistic items. While it is true they are attached to physical places and may reflect some aspect or aspects of the nature

of those places, explanations that must ultimately reckon with the language of the name: its composition, grammar, and so forth. In short, they must obey the established laws of the language to which they belong. Smith's explanation of the place-name Burstow falls down in this respect, and it is necessary for the greater good of Surrey place-name studies to demonstrate why this is the case.

Smith (2017, 8) begins his discussion of Burstow by introducing a flimsy premise – that as a pairing of OE *burh* and *stōw* it is a 'quasi-generic' ("quasi-appellative" would be a better phrase; in place-name studies, the term generic refers to the terminal element in an OE name formation, in this case *stōw*), only it fails to occur anywhere else and as such points to a very different origin. Duly, he asserts Burstow 'has to be' of unique significance, standing for "*Burh* by *Stow*", in other words a 'fort or monastery' (*burh*) by a 'sacred meeting-place' named **Stow* – no less than the source of the names Thunderfield and Lowfield (and presumably by this line of reckoning *Cherchefelle*/*Crutchfield*).¹

The problem is that this runs contrary to OE compound name-forming practises. As noted above, *stōw* is the generic element in this name formation, to which the other element (the specific) refers. Hence the late linguist John Dodgson, quoted in part by Smith (2017, 11 footnote 10) proffered the translations 'a protected place where people meet' or 'assembly place at a stronghold' (Dodgson 1966). Smith's translation would be consistent with the inverse, i.e. OE **Stōwburh* (which in Modern English would yield something like **Stowbury*). By this reckoning, to give a couple of Surrey place-names of broadly comparable composition, Oxted (OE *āc* + *stede*) would be nonsensical "(the) oak by the place/site/stand", rather than the realistic 'stand of oak-trees' (*CDEPN*, 458). Likewise, Compton (OE *cumb* + *tūn*) would mean "the valley by the settlement/estate" – hardly a helpful description of a place, especially since the valley in question takes in Binscombe and Farncombe, both of which have *cumb* as their second element – instead of "Coomb/valley settlement/estate" (*CDEPN*, 153; *PNS*, 194).

What makes Smith's translation of **Burhstōw*/Burstow even more problematic is the Modern English *by* has an OE ancestor, *bi*, found in the Surrey place-name Byfleet, 'by the *flēot*' i.e. River Wey (*PNS*, 104). It is found used as a preposition but never as a conjunction between two other elements in a tripartite compound in OE, so reduction of an original **Burhbistōwe* need not be considered as a viable explanation (Smith 1956, 1, 32-33; Cameron 1996, 96). Nevertheless, it is hard to conjecture a form of the place-name with the correct grammatical inflection that would square with Smith's suggested meaning and the available early spellings. As a place-name formation, Burstow is definitely a curiosity, insofar as it contains two very common OE place-name elements that seem otherwise never to have been combined. Quite why this should be so is a tantalising question, but it does not make it diagnostic of an unusual meaning of the name, requiring an inverted translation. A fresh study of OE *stōw*, especially its toponymic uses, is needed, but to consider it so special as to remove it from the morphological rules of OE language and word-formation is certainly a step too far.

Exile and assembly in the Weald

Leaving aside quite what is meant by 'a significant political economy' existing in the later prehistoric and proto-historic Weald (Smith 2017, 9), it is becoming more and more evident that throughout this extended era it was not a dense primeval forest still centuries away from penetration and settlement. At the present time, archaeological or historical testimony for post-Roman centres of significant political power in the heart of the Weald – as opposed to locations on its fringes – is sorely lacking. However, in a recent co-authored article, a case was made for the logic of there having been permanent settlements in the Weald in the early medieval period, connected to the pasturing of pigs and other livestock (Turner and Briggs 2016, 190). So a lack of high-status settlements does not mean a lack

of settlements – or of high-status people.

The example of Caedwalla noted by Smith (2017, 10) is instructive, for he was not the only royal or sub-royal figure who is recorded to have spent time in the Weald. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle annal for 755 records a pretender to the West Saxon throne, Sigeberht, being driven 'away into The Weald' and staying there until being murdered just outside it at Privett in eastern Hampshire (Swanton 2000, 46-47; the translation of OE *swan* as 'herdsman' is noteworthy given the context). The mention in the annal for 722 that 'the exile Ealdberht departed into Surrey and Sussex' may obliquely attest to something similar (Ealdberht was to meet his death three years later, apparently still in the South Saxon realm: Swanton 2000, 42).

Also relevant here is the use of the Weald as a hiding-place by Viking forces, as documented in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle annal pertaining to the year 893 (Swanton 2000, 84). This confirms the practical value of locating the strongholds at the main points of potential Viking egress from the forest. Indeed, it is highly likely that the stronghold at Eashing proved its worth in this regard in 893, when the raiding-army attempted to move northwards heading for ships on the Essex coast. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that the West Saxon army 'rode in front of them' ahead of a battle at Farnham, at which the raiders were put to flight and the war-booty they had been transporting was recovered (Swanton 2000, 84). Although it is not clear precisely what Smith means by his observation that 'Burghal Hidage forts guarded the valleys' (2017, 10), it is indisputable that the strongholds named in the so-called Burghal Hidage encircled the Weald to guard surrounding areas against threats from within the forest, not the other way around.

A modest but nonetheless important body of testimony therefore exists for the Weald being used as a place of exile and hiding, presumably aided by the presence of places of perennial habitation and routes between them within the forest area. Other textual sources reveal the Weald was also a venue for occasional assembly. Thunderfield's role as the site of a 10th-century council at which a major royal law-code was promulgated (Æthelstan IV, although the king was not present) has been mentioned already. Other major assemblies in Wealden locations are revealed by charters. A diploma of King Æthelwulf of Wessex was enacted at Mereworth between Maidstone and Tonbridge in Kent in 843 (S 293), while his son Alfred was in attendance at Woolmer in Hampshire, not all that far to the south-west of Surrey, for the same reason in 898 (S 350). But this must be seen in the context of the far greater number of extra-Wealden charter and law-code promulgation places in all the shires with Wealden portions. Documentary evidence of formal royal activity in the Weald is limited, from which it could justifiably be inferred that there was less need for the infrastructure associated with the presence of the king, other elite secular and religious figures, and their retinues.

In addition, archaeological excavation of sites of Middle Anglo-Saxon date at Millbrook and Friars Oak sites in Sussex have revealed evidence for metalworking, suggesting the Weald played host to very localised, small-scale industry (Gardiner 2012, 109). Taken together, the nature of the evidence is difficult to square with the enduring, economically-vibrant central places envisaged by Smith. Even the recorded presence of challengers to the incumbent rulers of Wessex is not proof alone of such centres. The lack of any evidence commensurate with high-status central places, be it material culture or direct references to royal villas, intimates that exile in the early medieval Weald was not a comfortable experience (not as much as the forest moon of Endor, for those familiar with *Return of the Jedi!*). Over all, there is insufficient credible evidence (as distinct from overly-optimistic readings of the OE place-name elements listed by Smith 2017, 10) to bear out the concept of a set of (semi-)autonomous polities based on centres in the Weald contemporaneous with undoubted extra-Wealden regional/district centres such as Lyminge in Kent (Thomas 2017).

Conclusions

Notions of the Weald as an 'Empty Quarter' were roundly challenged by the likes of Peter Brandon some 40 years ago (1978, 138-39), although this has not percolated down into the popular consciousness as much as it should. On that score, Smith's contribution is a timely and welcome reminder. The boldness of his vision and the model he has devised is similarly commendable. Nevertheless, while it is imperative that new models continue to be formulated and presented, they only stand a chance of gaining acceptance if they are rooted in critical, objective analysis of the evidence. Stringing together diverse pieces of evidence in an uncritical way, in particular using place-names to stand in for major lost monuments like barrows and forts or isolated finds of prehistoric artefacts to stand for long-term continuity, and extrapolating from them all manner of wider significances, is not a recipe for success.

To this end, perhaps we should be satisfied that Thunderfield was indeed a significant location in the early medieval period, conceivably one associated with the *burh* of Burstow but not with any barrows remembered in the names *Cherchefelle*/Crutchfield and Lowfield Heath. Perhaps we can be comfortable with Burstow being a highly unusual place-name formation, but not one that diverges from the established rules of the OE language.

Perhaps we can accept that pretenders to the West Saxon throne (and maybe of other kingdoms for which we lack equivalent annalistic testimony) went into exile in the Weald to escape formal political structures, rather than being scions of "alternative" polities based on Wealden central places, or fugitives who could reside in them for a time while plotting their next move. What is certain is that the premise the post-Roman Weald possessed regularly-distributed and organised structures of 'centrality' (a word used by Smith 2017, 11) goes against the implications of every strand of available evidence.

¹ Wallenberg (1934, 555) cited a 1270 form *de Burstowe* for Great Bursted in Bishopsbourne, Kent, found in the shire Assize Rolls. It is unique, and contemporary with a form *de Burstede*; the latter is consistent with other attestations as well as the present form of the name. Given the 1270 forms appear to be records of locative bynames, I suspect *de Burstowe* may represent a false analogy with Surrey's Burstow rather than testimony of a separate instance of an OE *burhstōw* formation.

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Further reply to Cherchefelle piece

Giles Graham-Brown

My piece in Bulletin 424, which Gavin Smith cited twice in his note on Cherchefelle in the last Bulletin, concentrated on only one of the four references to Reigate Church which John Blair transcribed from CA Vincent's Southwark Priory's cartulary (SHC 4624 Box 2). So (as every syllable is crucial to Smith's arguments) here are the other three: from c.1106 *ecclesiam de Kircesfeild*; from c. 1106-35 *ecclesiam de Churgesfeild*; and from c.1138-48 *ecclesiam de Cruchesfeild*.

Prehistoric Group Fieldwork

Rose Hooker

The Prehistoric Group will be recommencing landscape survey work on October 22nd 2017. As usual it will be on Sundays (weather permitting). We intend to complete the survey of Old Park, Caterham. The aim of this project has been to assist Caterham School to develop a woodland management plan. There are other potential projects being considered. Anyone interested in joining the current team in survey work should contact rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk or the office at info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

Heritage Crime in Surrey

Tony Howe

Surrey County Council has recently added a section on Heritage Crime to the county's Community Safety Partnership pages online.

Heritage Crime is a comparatively newly-recognised definition of criminal activity which can encompass a number of different crimes under a wider umbrella. Broadly speaking, it is classed as any criminal activity that damages the value, significance or setting of a heritage asset, and its identification can act as a compound offence where others are committed. Theft of lead from a church roof is obviously still classed as theft for example – but with the addition of a crime against heritage having been committed the severity of the offence is considered to have increased and perpetrators might expect to receive a sterner sentence or larger fine if and when caught and prosecuted. A new *Guidance for Sentencers* to assist with this was published earlier this year.

In Surrey, theft of building materials or objects from Churches is probably the highest-profile Heritage Crime of which readers might have become aware in recent years. However, cases of other crimes that fall into the definition have included the non-reporting of the discovery of a Bronze Age gold ring through illicit metal detecting (a crime defined by the current Treasure Act), the theft of flagstones from the National Trust site at Polesden Lacey, and the excavation and removal of archaeological material from a protected Scheduled Monument. The new pages on the Surrey Community Partnership website define more clearly what crimes might be defined as “Heritage Crime”, provide a series of links to the national agencies involved in highlighting and addressing this issue, and crucially, give details of how to spot a Heritage Crime locally and to whom to report it.

The Community Safety Partnership site provides information and links to a number of initiatives aimed at helping Surrey residents keep the County free from antisocial behaviour, low-level crime and domestic violence, all of which are often difficult to spot without knowing what to look for. The addition of Heritage Crime to this information further enhances an already valuable resource for the county which will help to keep Surrey an attractive and pleasant place to live and work.

The Surrey Community Safety Partnership can be accessed at <http://www.surreycommunitysafety.org.uk/>, with the Heritage Crime pages available at <http://www.surreycommunitysafety.org.uk/heritage-crime/>. Historic England provides comprehensive information about Heritage Crime nationally, together with links to various useful publications at <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/caring-for-heritage/heritage-crime/>.

Approximately 25 colonnade flagstones stolen from Polesden Lacey



World War II pillbox that has been subject to graffiti

Visit to Reigate Caves on 2 September 2017

Nikki Cowlard

This was a most interesting morning visit to the Roman kiln displayed in the Reigate Caves. As well as an excellent presentation on the kiln, its excavation, its use, and its move to the Caves, by Emma Corke and Peter Burgess, we had the opportunity to look round the Caves themselves afterwards.

The kiln had been excavated in 2004 at Rosehill, Reigate and as it was such an important find, it was moved to Reigate Caves in 2013 for conservation and display to the public. Peter and Emma explained how the kiln was originally built. It would have had a lower fire tunnel and sloping flues all constructed of clay tiles where the fire was lit to 'bake' the leather-hard tiles, tegulae and imbrexes stacked up in the room above. Heat would rise through holes made at regular intervals in the floor between the lower fire tunnel and the room above. The stoke-hole was a narrow, clay lined passage with the entrance area built up above dressed blocks of Reigate stone. These blocks are the earliest example of dressed Reigate stone known.



Firing and running the kiln would probably have lasted for 5 or 6 days: some 2 days to get the fire to the correct temperature, 2-3 days to bake the tiles and another 2 days or so for the kiln to cool down. The temperatures would have probably have reached 1200 degrees F in order to harden the building materials. Reaching and maintaining the kiln's heat levels and managing the whole process would have been the job of professionals, able to withstand the enormous heat needed to keep the fire running at a high temperature.

The presentation by Peter and Emma was fascinating.

Reading Roman inscriptions at the British Museum

Irene Goring

On 9 August 2017 Dirk Booms, Curator in the Department of Greece and Rome at the British Museum, treated a small group of Roman Studies Group members to a thorough and entertaining introduction to the reading of Roman inscriptions. In no time we were back in hierarchical imperial Roman society where slaves had one name, free women had

two names, and free men had three names - a *praenomen* (first name), a *nomen* (family name) and a *cognomen* (nickname) eg *Magnus*. The latter became necessary to distinguish individuals. Because of the paucity of first and family names, more and more people had the same name as the population grew.

Dirk then got us to look at funerary inscriptions on altars, tombs and urns. He explained that the inscriptions were very formulaic but followed the rules of grammar. One or two even contained the odd spelling mistake. We looked at abbreviations (*L= Lucius, P= Publius*), frequently used words and phrases (eg *bene merenti* - well deserving), which fortunately were standardised but also essential. In the Roman empire stone was hugely expensive as was carving, so the trick was to include as much information as possible in the smallest amount of space. It's surprising how much information about the deceased was included - his/her name, family links, occupation, length of life.

Then it was our turn. Dirk got us reading - with much help from him - the inscriptions ourselves. And with each inscription more light was thrown on Roman life. The name of the person who set up the tomb was often more prominent than the deceased. Some tombs even included their size *in fronte pedes XIII, in agro pedes XVI* (13' wide, 16' deep) to ensure that its future was never disputed.

After thanking Dirk for his detailed explanation of how to read Roman inscriptions and providing some fascinating glimpses into Roman life, we went for lunch, *bene meritum*.

Visit to two excavations in Sussex

Nikki Cowlard

On 29th July a group of RSG members took a trip to Sussex to visit two excavations, the Roman villa at Plumpton and the settlement site at Bridge Farm. David Rudling was on hand at Plumpton to show us round the site where a Roman villa complex was discovered in the 1970s on ploughed land to the north of Plumpton College. Work has been carried out on the site since 2013 by the Sussex School of Archaeology, starting with magnetometry and resistivity surveys, and testpitting, which has developed into a programme of research and training excavations.

The villa has been shown to be a winged corridor building having developed from an earlier five-roomed rectangular structure. There is evidence for three main rooms separated by smaller subdivided rooms. Each end of the villa has a projecting wing-room; the front wall of the eastern wing-room is internally apsidal but externally straight. The wing-room at the other end of the corridor is not square to the rest of the building and continues to the south-west. Other interesting features include what is thought to be an inserted rectangular 'corn-drier' or



At Plumpton discussing the 'corn drier' with David Rudling

or 'malting' oven (the similarity to the horizontal flues beneath the floor in Rm 4 at Ashted Roman villa was noted) and sherds of a straight-sided Late Bronze Age pot in a pit beneath the villa. This year's excavations have uncovered evidence for further rooms to the west (possibly a bath house) and two large postholes in front of this area.



Rob Wallace explaining the trench at Bridge Farm

From 2011 activity moved east of the Ouse to investigate a large unrecorded Romano-British riverside settlement. Evidence suggests it was founded in the late 1st century, enclosed in the late 2nd c. with activity continuing through the 3rd and 4th centuries. The current site has been investigated since 2015 and has revealed inner and outer defensive ditches, a series of deep pits, the 'London' Road, flint layers and wells. Wet weather, clay and several seasons of digging the same features made it tricky to fully understand what was going on but luckily Rob and David have agreed to talk to the group in November. Fortuitously we headed for the finds barn just as the heavens opened, and we spent an interesting half hour being shown a few of the many coins and other small finds, as well as a wide range of drying pot sherds.

After an enjoyable pub lunch we moved on to Bridge Farm where David Millum and Rob Wallace, Directors of the Culver Project showed us around the site. The Project started in 2005 to identify further archaeological sites in the landscape around Barcombe villa. A Roman road was identified south of the villa and has been tracked across several fields, and excavated between 2007-10 showing evidence for late 1st-4th century industrial and domestic activity.



Bridge Farm finds barn with David Millum

Many thanks to the directors of both excavations for giving up the time to accommodate our group and to Irene Goring for organising a most enjoyable day.

'Bridge Farm - revealing a Romano-British defended settlement'

A presentation by Rob Wallace and David Millum of the Culver Archaeological Project to the Roman Studies Group

Tuesday, November 7, 2017 (19:30-21:00), Leatherhead Institute, 67 High St, KT22 8AH

Rob and David last visited us in December 2013 after completing the first year of excavations at this regionally important site of a defended Romano-British riverside settlement discovered in 2011 on the banks of the Ouse. The 2013 dig was funded by a substantial HLF Grant which enabled 4 large open areas to be excavated at once with the help of a commercial contractor, AOC Archaeology. This kick started the investigation of the site and increased the profile of project and CAP as a significant empirical research unit of rural Romano-British activity in central Ouse valley. In this presentation CAP's directors will remind us briefly of these early results before concentrating on the main features from the excavations of Trench 5 (2014) and Trench 6 (2015-17) bringing us right up to date with an exciting discovery only fully revealed in the last days of the 2017 season, postdating our recent site visit. If time permits they will also step into the 'muddy waters' of initial thoughts on what results so far suggest about the history of this fascinating settlement.

Research Committee Annual Symposium

Saturday 24th February 2018

A programme for this event in the Ashted Peace Memorial Hall is being developed and a booking form will be available in the December Bulletin and will be available on the web-site as soon as possible. It can be confirmed that Rob Poulton will be speaking on Saxon Godalming and Prof. Nick Barton on the Guildford Fire Station site.

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



Abinger Research Centre Heritage Open Day

Rose Hooker

On Saturday 9th September the Abinger Research Centre was open to the public for the first time for a Heritage Open Day event. The Librarian, Hannah Jeffrey, arranged a display of documents about the Abinger area. Ann Morrison manned a display by AARG, while Lyn Spencer fronted the display by the Medieval Pottery Group. Microscopes were available to show pot details which raised interest amongst the visitors. Emma Corke and David Hartley organised a day of wet sieving Abinger environmental material.



This venture was successful, attracting a number of non-members to visit and discuss the activities of the Society and many of them took away membership application forms which we hope will be used or left contact details so that more information can be sent to them.

Medieval Studies Forum

Saturday 17th March 2018
Museum of Farnham, 38 West St, GU9 7DX

This winter's study day will focus on medieval Farnham and feature presentations from David Graham on the town's development and the castle in particular, Anne Sassin on the local community archaeology test-pitting programme, and Peter Balmer on Farnham in the context of Bishop of Winchester's other towns. In the afternoon the group will then explore Farnham Castle and (depending on availability) the Bishops Palace.

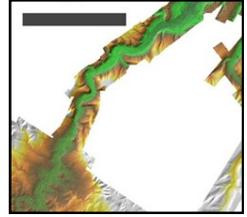


CBA South-East Workshop Training Series 2018

Cost £15 for CBA-SE members (£20 for non). Please follow updates of the programme line-up and booking form on <http://www.cbasmouth-east.org/events/cbase-workshops-and-training-days/>, or alternatively email events@cbasmouth-east.org with any queries.
Leatherhead Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead KT22 8AH

LiDAR day school – Saturday 20th January

Led by Krystyna Truscoe (Univ of Reading), this course examines the use of lidar for archaeological projects. It will provide an introduction to what lidar is, how to get hold of and how to interpret it. Production of different data visualisations and their advantages, or disadvantages, for interpretation will also be covered.



Coin day school 1: 'The Origins of Coinage' and 'Celtic and Roman coins in Britain' – Saturday 10th February

Led by David Rudling (Sussex School of Archaeology), this day school will start by examining the development of coins and primitive currencies in different parts of the world, especially in Asia Minor, Greece and Republican Rome. Thereafter participants will look in more detail at the coins and other types of currencies used in Britain during the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. By the end of the session they should be familiar with the main sequences of coin types for these periods.



Coin day school 2: Saxon, medieval and post-medieval coins, tokens and jetons in England – Saturday 24th March

Led by David Rudling, this follow-on day school will continue examination of coinage in Britain from Saxon to post-medieval times. Participants will also examine the issuing of private tokens made of pewter, lead, copper and silver, and briefly review the use of casting counters or jetons. By the end of the session participants should be familiar with the main sequences of post-Roman coin, token and jeton types.

Ceramic Building Material day school – Saturday 21st April

Led by Ian Betts (MOLA), this course will cover the main types of building material used in SE England during the Roman, medieval and post-medieval period. The day will consist of presentations, followed by 'question and answer' and 'show and tell' sections.



CBA Wessex Conference – From Bones to Drones: Science in Archaeology

Saturday 4th November 2017

University of Winchester, Winchester SO22 4NR

Starting with 'bones', Professor Charlotte Roberts and Dr Mary Lewis will address very different aspects of the application of science to human skeletons. Professor Richard Evershed will reveal some facts on chemical analysis of pot residues and past diets, while Dr Keith Wilkinson will talk about new techniques in environmental geoarchaeology, and Paul Cheetham will discuss recent geophysical survey work. Finally, Adam Stanford will illustrate how drones are contributing to archaeological sites and monuments. See <http://cba-wessex.org.uk/cba-events/the-cba-wessex-annual-conference-from-bones-to-drones-science-in-archaeology/> for more information. General enquiries to Andy Manning - events@cba-wessex.org.uk or 03303 133406.

Surrey Wildlife Trust 'Hedgerow Heroes'

'Hedgerow Heroes' is a new Surrey Wildlife Trust citizen science project designed to deliver the Trust's mission of a 'Living Landscape for People and Wildlife' by focusing on the green network of hedgerows in our county. They aim to determine the extent and condition of our hedgerows, to improve hedges where they are in poor condition, and to plant more where they can provide benefits such as improved shelter for pollinators and flood management. It is hoped this will result in connecting people with this important habitat and showing how important they are for our ecological and cultural heritage both in the past and in the future.

With the help of Hedgerow Heroes, SWT want to:

- Update our knowledge on the distribution, extent and status of Surrey Hedgerows
- Deliver advice on best practice hedgerow management for landowners and community groups
- Undertake hedgerow rejuvenation (hedge laying and coppicing) and planting to improve condition and extent
- Highlight the importance of hedgerows for biodiversity, but also the benefits they provide for preventing soil erosion, pollination, flood management and pest management
- Identify local "Hedgerow Heroes" who will champion hedgerow networks in their neighborhood
- Identify local hedgerow history and stories past and present
- Identify the role of hedgerows in urban green infrastructure, novel ecosystems and identify new ways of understanding hedgerows role in the landscape conservation



Problems with hedgerows

Since the Second World War, the total length of the UK's ancient hedgerows has dramatically declined and by the 1990s, 121,000 km of hedgerows had been lost across the UK. While hedgerow length has stabilised in recent years, the condition of hedgerows are showing worrying declines. Neglect and poor management are major problems, with a decline in traditional management techniques like hedge-laying and general neglect leaving gappy hedges and lines of mature trees. Excessive use of fertilisers and pesticides in intensive farming can also damage hedgerows. A number of species suffering declines in recent years can be related to hedgerow loss or decline in condition. These include hedgehogs, hazel dormice, brown hairstreak butterflies, greater horseshoe bats and hoverflies.

Volunteering

In Hedgerow Heroes volunteers will be trained to:

- Survey hedges in their local community
- Manage and monitor their local hedgerows
- Plant new hedges

For more information, see <http://www.surreywildlifetrust.org/what-we-do/living-landscapes/conservation-projects/hedgerow-heroes>



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 Local History Interests
Mr John de Prey	Farnham	Palaeolithic; Mesolithic; Petroglyphs
Dr Mark G. Eller	Effingham	Geology; Geophysics; Brick making; Pottery; GIS; LIDAR; Local History
Miss Ellis Monk	Gomshall	Archaeology; Anthropology
Mr Keith Picken	Epsom Downs	Archaeology
Mrs Gillian Picken	Epsom Downs	Historical Buildings
Mr Shaun Quinn	Farnborough	
Mr Simon Whittemore	Epsom	Roman History

Lecture meetings

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

18th October

'Timber Framed Buildings - What Can Be Understood from the Timbers' by Joe Thompson to Godalming Museum in The Octagon, St Peter and Paul, Borough Road, Godalming at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

20th October

'Leatherhead's Pop Scene - The Bluesette Club' by Chris Stagg 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

24th October

'The River Thames Society and the River Thames' by Peter Finch to the Surrey Industrial History Group in the Education Centre, The Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford at 19:30. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5.

'Land of my father's father: tracing your Welsh ancestors' by Jane Lewis to the West Surrey Family History Society in St Andrews United Reform Church, Hersham Road, Walton at 19:45

26th October

'From Turnpikes to Motorways' by Gordon Knowles to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

'A Naturalist in Guyana' by Martin Angel to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

30th October

'From Mountbatten to Patten: Proconsuls and the Ending of Empire - 1947-1997' by Tony Stockwell to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

31st October

'The History of Croydon, London's Main Airport of the 1920s and 1930s' by Peter Skinner to the Surrey Industrial History Group in the Education Centre, The Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford at 19:30. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

1st November

'Freemasonry - What's It All About?' by Robert Dobbie to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

'State Education' by Les Mitchinson to the West Surrey Family History Society in Friends (Quakers) Meeting House, 3 Ward Street, Guildford at 14:30

6th November

'Tillingbourne Tales: Learning about the industrial heritage of the Tillingbourne Valley' by Anne Sassin to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

'The little Ice Age of the seventeenth century' by Catherine Ferguson to Woking History Society in The Gallery, Christ Church, Jubilee Square, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

9th November

'Portable Antiquities Scheme: recent finds from Surrey' by David Williams to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in Main Hall at Surbiton Library Halls, Ewell Road, Surbiton at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'Francis Drake Hero or Pirate' by Ian Friel to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

'War Memorials Register' by Catherine Long to the West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Woking at 19:50

13th November

'Religions and Burials in Roman Sussex' by David Rudling to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

"'Played in Richmond" – sport and recreation since 1666' by Simon Inglis to the Richmond Local History Society, Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

14th November

'Strange Planes' by Colin van Geffen to the Surrey Industrial History Group in the Education Centre, The Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford at 19:30. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

15th November

'The History and Mystery of Maps' by Tony Painter to the West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 14:00

21st November

'Tillingbourne Tales' by James Munro to Albury History Society in Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'Dating old houses from their architecture, with particular reference to Send and Ripley' by Brigid Fice to Send and Ripley History Society at Ripley Village Hall, High Street, Ripley at 20:00

'Tales and Trails of the Tillingbourne Valley Project' by Anne Sassin to the Surrey Industrial History Group in the Education Centre, The Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford at 19:30. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

22nd November

'Information and Images on the Computer at the Museum' by Hugh Turrall-Clarke to Godalming Museum in The Octagon, St Peter and Paul, Borough Road, Godalming at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

23rd November

'History of Humanism' by John Nichols to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

27th November

'Chaldon stone quarries' by Peter Burgess to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

28th November

'Yesterday's News' by Judy Davies to the West Surrey Family History Society in St Andrews United Reform Church, Hershaw Road, Walton at 19:45

30th November

'5000 Years of Addlestone' by David Barker to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham ay 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

6th December

'State Education' by Les Mitchinson to the West Surrey Family History Society in Friends (Quakers) Meeting House, 3 Ward Street, Guildford at 20:00

7th December

'A History of Christmas Food' by Rupert Matthews to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

11th December

'My Thirty Years in Local Studies' by Jane Baxter to the Richmond Local History Society at Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

12th December

Surrey Industrial History Group Members' Talks Evening - Short talks by members plus refreshments and a chance to meet other members in the Education Centre, The Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford at 19:30. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

'Surrey Christmas Customs' by Matthew Alexander to the West Surrey Family History Society in United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00

14th December

'HG Wells, Woking and the 'Real' War of the Worlds' by Iain Wakeford to the West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Woking at 19:50

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

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

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

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
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 10th November for the December issue

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