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A Late Saxon and Early Medieval Cemetery in Godalming – Part 3 Local context

Rob Poulton

Parts 1 and 2 (*Bulletins* 468 and 469) described the principal features of the Priory Orchard cemetery, showing that it occupied a large area near St Peter and Paul's church, with at least 1500 people buried in it and perhaps as many as 5000. It was suggested (part 1) that the cemetery had beginnings not earlier than around 800 and closure no later than 1250, and perhaps rather earlier. Part 2 discussed the burial rites and characteristics, the more unusual of which were of Late Saxon date. Two new radiocarbon dates have since been obtained on samples chosen because they belonged to the latest in sequences of burials and it was hoped that they would provide a pointer to the latest date of burial in the cemetery. Neither, however, need be later than c1100 and the implication is that the vast majority of the burials excavated are of Late Saxon or Early Norman date. Later burial in the cemetery was either much less intensive or predominantly in areas of the cemetery not covered by excavation.

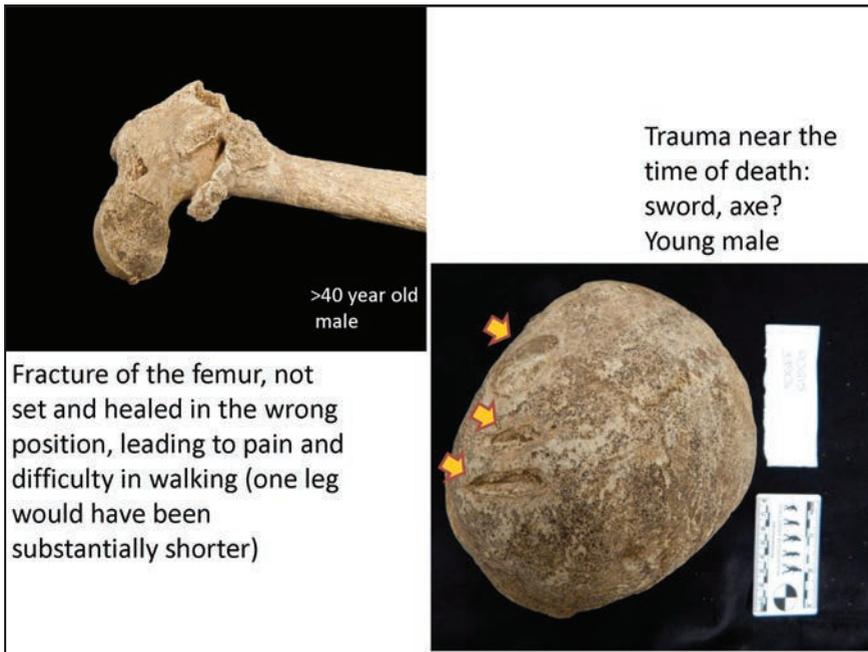


Fig 1 Some details provided by Lia Betti of the human bone being studied by her at the Department of Life Sciences, University of Roehampton

Historical and archaeological evidence has suggested a number of possible settlement locations in the mid to late Saxon period, in the Bridge Street area of the town (Poulton 1998b), near Church St, and at Tuesley. The last named was originally the most important (Blair 1991, 97-9), and the site of the minster church there was superseded as the minster by Godalming (Blair 1991, 56) which lay in the valley 1.7km to the north. The Godalming church was evidently in existence by the 9th century, since sculpture fragments of that date have been found in the church (Bott 2012, 92-5; Tweddle 1983, 35-6).

Godalming is first mentioned c880 in the will of King Alfred in which the manor was bequeathed to his nephew Ethelwald. The parish church of St Peter and St Paul was

evidently in existence by the early-mid 9th century, since parts of a font of that date have been found in the church (Bott 2012, 92-5; cf Tweddle 1983, 35-6). However, Domesday book records two churches for Godalming, and in Minster Field at Tuesley, on higher ground, south of the present town, the foundations of a probably pre-Conquest church were discovered in 1869 (VCH 3, 41, Poulton 1987, 204-5). Tuesley is described as the 'Oldminster' in the 16th century, and this must mean that it was the site of the original minster, with that function taken over by St Peter and St Paul in Godalming (Blair 1991, 97-9). The Priory Orchard cemetery is clearly substantial and in existence by the mid 9th century and must be associated with Godalming church exercising its burial rights as the minster church. This is close to the period of manufacture of the font (c820-840) and it therefore seems likely that this marks the date when the transfer of minster functions, including baptismal rights, from Tuesley to Godalming occurred. The minster may originally have been established, as Bott (2012, 9) suggests, at Tuesley to appropriate to the Christian faith a shrine in a clearing (*leah*) dedicated to the Saxon god *Tiw* (cf Gover et al 1934, 200-01). The disadvantage of this inaccessible hillside location probably explain its replacement by Godalming in the valley of the Wey.

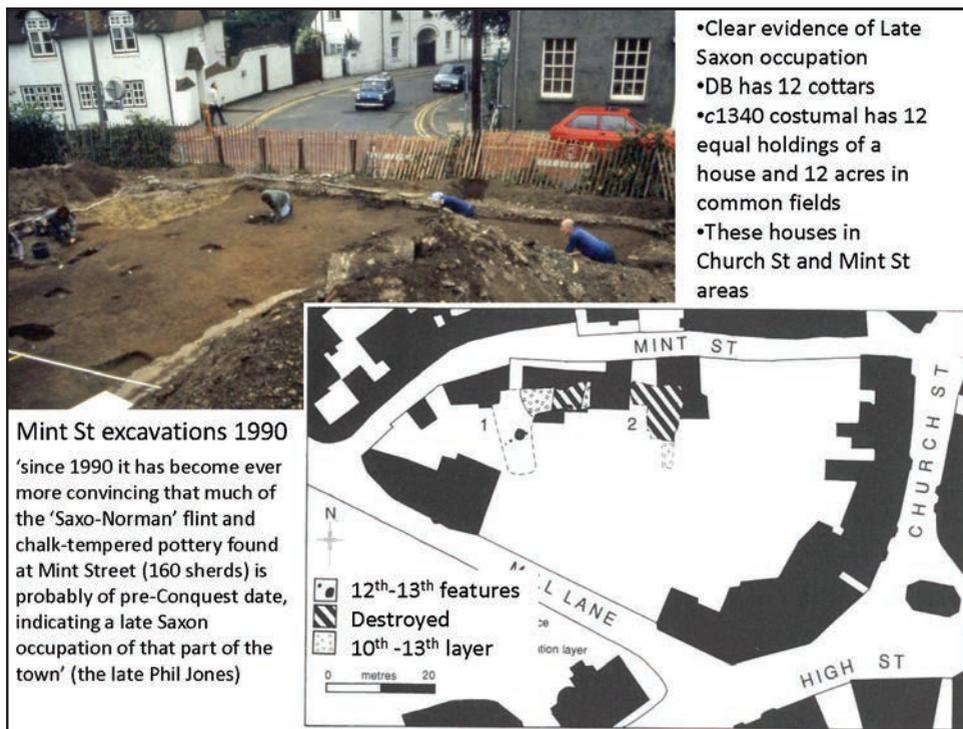


Fig 2 Plan of the Mint St excavations (overlaid to the Tithe map of 1840), with a view from there towards Station Rd which leads towards the Priory Orchard excavation site

The earliest definite occupation evidence from the core of the town is of late Saxon date, from the Mint Street excavations (Poulton 1998a; pottery dated there as Saxo-Norman has been redated to the Late Saxon period). This might have belonged to the planned settlement in existence by the time of Domesday Book (Blair 1991, 75-6), though that seems mostly to have been focused on Church Street (Woods 2009). This settlement lay within what was called the Rectory manor, and this may be equated with the holding of Ranulf Flambard, that included the church, at the time of Domesday Book.

There is, though, another area of Godalming town that has produced evidence of mid-Saxon and later settlement, the Co-operative site (now occupied by a Waitrose store) at its east end (Poulton 1998b). Pottery of Mid-Late Saxon date was plentiful at this site and occupation continued to around the middle of the 13th century, although the numbers of features and quantity of pottery suggest it may have been in decline rather earlier. It was almost certainly the site of the manorial centre for the royal manor, much larger than that of Ranulf Flambard as described in Domesday Book, as it lay just east of a compact group of house plots belonging to the royal manor that are known to have been on the south side of the High Street at its east end, extending as far as Bridge St and Wharf Street (Woods 1910, esp 97). Importantly, the abandonment of the Cooperative site must have been around the same time as the royal manor was acquired by the Bishop of Salisbury in 1221, when the centre would have lost its purpose.

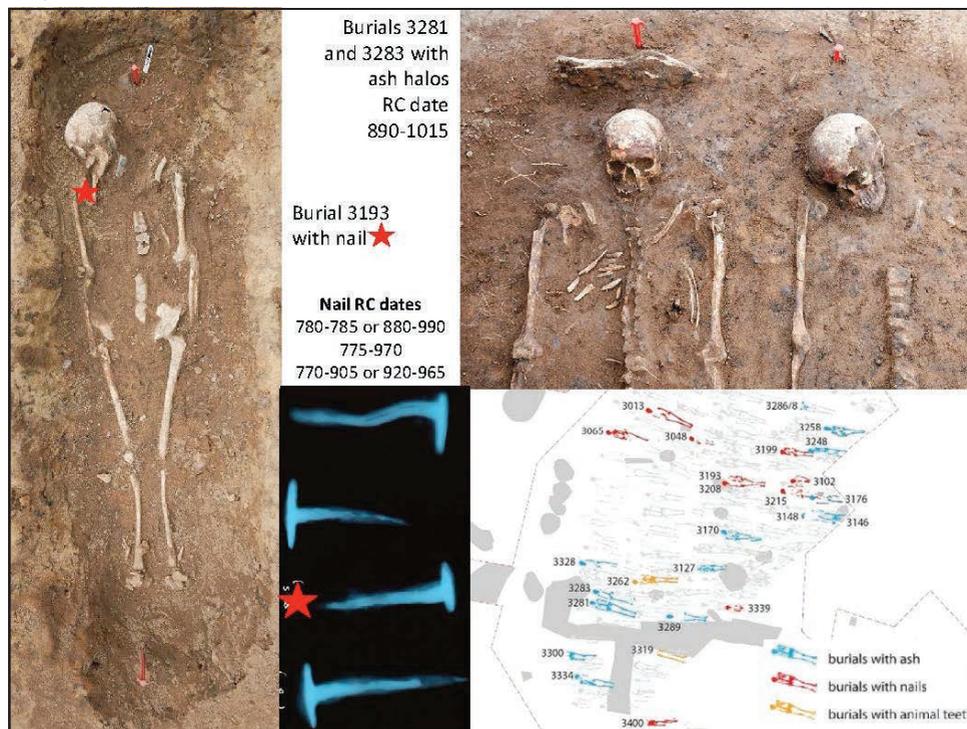


Fig 3 Plan of the Co-operative site excavations with a view along the east end of the High St, with the location of the planned settlement on the right hand side and the junction with Bridge St at the far end

In total, there is an unusually substantial body of evidence for the 9th to 12th century development of Godalming. The area of the Priory Orchard cemetery falls within the Rectory manor and is part of a compact group of features, with the church and the Mint St/ Church St settlement in existence by the 11th century, and the rectory and vicarage in existence by the 12th century. The focus of the King's manor, with its centre and attached planned settlement, lay at the opposite end of the present High St. It is clear that the established medieval town occupied the area between the two early settlement areas. It is suggested that it did so by extending Church St to the south and realigning the old route towards Bridge St to form the new High St onto which the burgrave properties fronted. The earliest recorded grant of a market for Godalming is of 1300, although it is possible that this is a renewal of some earlier grant and involved further planned growth and/or reflected

earlier gradual development of the town. It seems likely, however, that it did not become a borough until after the manor came into the Bishop of Salisbury's hands in 1221, if only because the king seems unlikely to have wanted to form a new town so close to the long established royal borough at Guildford. A market area was formed at the junction of High St and Church St, around what is now the Pepperpot, an 1814 replacement of an earlier market house. Certainly by the end of the 13th century occupation extended as far as the lower part of Holloway Hill (for details see O'Connell 1977 and Poulton 1998c).

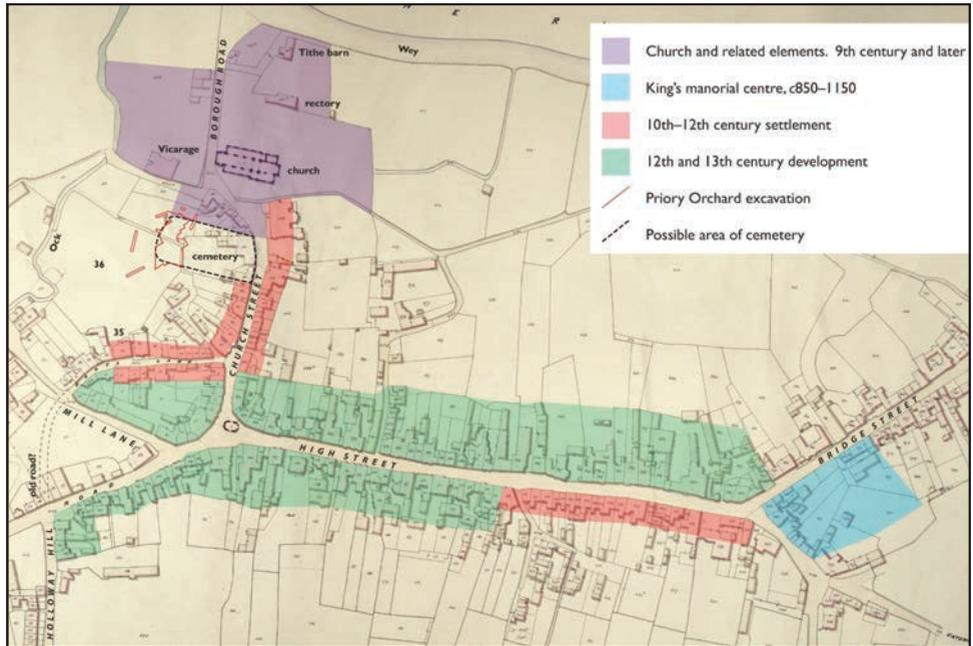


Fig 4 Reconstructed plan of the development of Godalming overlaid to the tithe map of 1840

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Guildown reconsidered 7: supplementary information

David Bird

Catriona Wilson has kindly drawn to my attention some more folders of documentary material held in Guildford Museum that are relevant to material found on the Guildown cemetery site. These throw extra light on some of the matters discussed in the previous six notes (*Bulletins* 464-9), especially in connection with some of the finds and the writing of the reports as well as the role of the gardener, F C Engall and the site owners, the Kempsters.

There are scraps of correspondence that must have been retained by Lowther for one reason or another. A copy letter has him returning 'books, photos, etc' to Col Bidder with thanks, throwing more light on the latter's help. Similarly a letter from Reginald Smith of the British Museum marks the return in January 1930 of a pair of saucer brooches: 'I hope you will think them improved by treatment'. Also in the files, an undated exchange between Dr E M Dance (curator at the Museum from 1947) and Lowther, seeking clarity about the findspots of some of the items in the collections, has the latter referring to his 'Excavation Note Bk [sic], with sketch of each burial plus notes'. If only we still had that notebook! This is an appropriate place to mention that an acknowledgement to W J Otway on a photograph in the site report (1931, plate 6 upper) adds to the list of excavation assistants and incidentally provides a welcome clue to the identity of the supplier of several contemporary photographs of the Ashted excavation that are signed 'W J O L'head'.

The files include versions of the report text and burial list showing a variety of changes from handwritten text to proof stage. These provide various small points of interest and it is possible to see how parts are moved around and developed. Some additional material probably shows the result of continuing work on the finds: for example the pot found with burial 185 gains added details as the versions develop. Other extra material, even at proof stage, involves finds made after the end of the main excavation, as noted below. Some descriptions of grave goods are moved from one burial to another but it seems most likely that this was simply a case of them being first written under the wrong number rather than a revision of the basic record. A gap left for burials 141-3 in an early version of the burial list is perhaps linked to some difficulties with the original record that are implied also by an early version of the plan where the location is altered. The original text for burial 81 noted that it was 'under Mr Reckitt's garden' (the plan shows it mostly under the garden to the east). The entry was later altered to read 'under the adjoining garden'. The implication is perhaps that Mr Reckitt did not want his name to appear but had been reasonably cooperative.

Information added to the published report at proof stage included a buckle 'No. 8a Found displaced. Tinned iron' (1931, 25) and 'another square headed brooch, Fig 6 ... To be included in this report' (= 1931, 22, fig 6; see also further below). The brooch is referred to in an exchange of letters between Engall and Lowther in May 1931. These and some other scraps make clear that finds continued to be made and that Engall and Mrs Kempster maintained an interest and kept Lowther informed. Mrs Kempster is mentioned as making arrangements to take a brooch to Lowther and she or her husband had evidently gained enough experience to prepare a burial list record of number 224 (on their headed notepaper) which was sent with 'photo to follow'. The details, and presumably the photo, were used in the 1933 report. The burial was recorded on 14 November 1931, having no doubt been excavated by Engall. In a note three days earlier one of the Kempsters also recorded the discovery of 'Pieces of pottery found at head of Grave 215 while enlarging width of beech hedge. Engall thinks the rest of the bowl is under the grass'. This is useful confirmation of the correct numbering of the burial, wrongly given as 216 by Lowther in the later report (1933, 121).

A letter from Engall to Lowther on 5 May does not give the year but what is obviously a direct response from Lowther is dated 11 May 1931. It makes clear that Engall had been bitten by the archaeology bug and gained practical experience. Referring to a newly-found brooch that Mrs Kempster was arranging to deliver he says 'we have not got another cruciform brooch of the pattern or shape and design of this one. When you get it I wish you would let me have photo of it or sketch'. He also says 'I see you are on Committee [ie SAS] when is my member ship coming through? Will let you know if anything interesting turns up. I think I got two more ready. What was that round boss sort of thing thought it may have been a shield boss or a brooch that was found near 81. All I can think of now hoping to hear from you when you get brooch. You will not know garden next time you see it.'

Lowther responded promptly with thanks and said that he hoped to get the new find 'figured and described in the Report'; he was 'correcting the proofs at the present time' (and as we have seen he added it at proof stage). 'The new brooch is a very interesting one. The small bronze boss you ask about, is probably not Saxon; more modern' (it is not clear if this survives in the collection). He goes on: 'I thought Col Bidder was arranging about your joining the Surrey Arch. Soc. but will see what I can do to hurry things up', adding that he would himself be away in France for several weeks (perhaps on an architectural commission: see *Antiquaries Journal* 53, 1953, 405). Sadly, there is no trace of Engall in the list of members in SAC volumes 39-42 which should more than cover the appropriate dates. Perhaps he died or moved away? In those days a prospective member would have needed a sponsor but it is hard to believe that Lowther or Bidder would have been found wanting in these circumstances.

Engall's statement 'I think I got two more ready' might be taken to suggest that he thought he had found two more burials. 222 and 223 were not on the original list being prepared for publication but as 223 is specifically recorded as being found in November 1930 they must be too early to be the ones in question. 224 is too late as it was recorded in November 1931. A suspicion might arise that the two missing burials in the TVAS excavation were the ones under consideration but that would require Engall and the Kempsters to have behaved quite out of character. Presumably therefore the 'two more' turned out to be false leads, or something else was meant (two more possible brooches?).

The record of the finding of 224 provides a location. Its measurements depend on knowing what is meant by the [east-west] 'centre path' where it cuts through the beech hedge but this must surely be the path shown at the bottom of Lowther's site plan, continuing on beyond the rose screen to cut the beech hedge on the same line. The measurements are taken from a post in the western boundary fence beyond the beech hedge, the area in question being labelled as 'field'. The post appears to be on a line projected as a continuation of the northern side of the path; the top of the skeleton's head (it was aligned S-N) is given as 21' 9" to the south along the fence from the post and then at right angles out to the east a distance of 23' 4". This would place it well to the south of the TVAS finds and confirm the conclusion that it could not be the (mostly) missing skeleton SK69 from grave 10 (Lewins and Falys 2018, 69).

In his letter of 5 May 1931 Engall referred to a brooch 'which I found on the piece which we found two hundred & six'. This must mean that it was found somewhere near burial 206 on the western side of the cemetery. That burial itself had plenty of grave goods, including two small square-headed brooches (1931, pl 14 top). Thus it is unlikely that the new brooch was originally from that grave and probable that it was disturbed from another pagan grave nearby. The much disturbed burial 210 nearby to the south probably had two saucer brooches (listed under the execution burial 213 that had disturbed it). The best candidate would therefore be burial 185 not far to the east. This had also been disturbed, by execution burial 184 which cut across it, and the description of the remains is some-

what contradictory but includes 'distinct sign of bronze staining showing on the shoulder blade'.

As noted above, there is evidence that Dr Dance spent some time in correspondence with Lowther trying to link specific objects to the graves from which they had come. This is no doubt the source of some of the information now associated with the finds in Guildford Museum records which cannot otherwise be explained (for example the attribution of particular knives to specific burials). The answer to one set of queries from her survives and provides information that pins down the amber beads in plate 9 of the report to their burials: numbering down the plate in three rows in sequence from the top left: 1-4 came from burial 85; 5 and 7 from 81; 6, 9, 10, 11 (pieces) and 13 from 213; 8 from 113; and 12 was found loose.

Later correspondence draws attention to a paper by F C Elliston-Erwood that specifies a jew's harp as coming from Guildown (1943, 39): 'Mr. A. W. G. Lowther, to whom I am indebted for the information, says that it was found in the top soil [sic] and in no way associated with the burials and he imagines it to be of no great antiquity, though Mr. Humphry Nevill, writing on the same matter, says of this and of the following (No. 8), "Both our examples are apparently Saxon". Nevill was this Society's Honorary Secretary in 1932-7 (SAC 53, 1954, 36, and see 71 for his role in museum work in the relevant period). Elliston-Erwood's No. 8 is from Hawks Hill, near Leatherhead. He gives it as excavated in 1906, referring simply to SAC 20, but it was probably found earlier. The 1906 discoveries seem to have had little in the way of grave goods (an 'absence of grave furniture'), with their dating apparently relying on a knife (Smith 1907, 128), so the jew's harp (AS 7197) and other items of Saxon date that were donated to the Society by Sir Ernest Blake may have been associated with burials found in the latter's garden in 1886 (Smith 1907, 126-7) or more generally in the vicinity. There is, however, a reasonable presumption in favour of the object coming from a Saxon cemetery and Elliston-Erwood (1943, 35) also lists one from a Saxon grave at Sarre in Kent, so a pagan Saxon date seems acceptable.

Other correspondence, in 1966, concerns the hones from the site which were being analysed by S E Ellis of the British Museum (Natural History). I have yet to consult the formal publication but Ellis gives information about the sources in the correspondence. One, from burial 136, is 'a quartz-grit of Paleozoic type but of uncertain source, (?Northern Pennines, Wales, Cornwall, Brittany, Rhineland-Ardenne); the other, from burial 183, is a metasilstone of a type 'found hitherto only at York and Thetford'. G136 is a pagan child burial but G183 is surely an execution victim (this hone is discussed and illustrated in 1931, 32-3). The possibility that the quartz-grit hone might have had a Cornish origin would be particularly interesting had it been of later date, but even so it might raise consideration of the possibility of the supply of such items and other material such as copper and tin as one explanation for the presence of Cornishmen on the TVAS site.

Finally, more recent correspondence between Nigel Tallis (then a Museum assistant) and John Clark of the Museum of London in May 1986 provides expert comment from the latter on two objects featured on plate 16, number 11 of the 1931 report, namely, the buckle to the left and the buckle plate to the right. Clark says; 'Faced with the bronze buckle alone I'd be happy about a late 13th-early 14th century date; it's very like other well-dated examples. Iron tongues on bronze buckles are not unknown - though I know of none with a similar projection. What I certainly can't suggest is a parallel for the iron buckle plate, particularly with its ?tinned decoration. The shape, in bronze, would be totally acceptable, but I haven't come across any in iron. All in all though, a medieval date seems preferable to an Anglo-Saxon one.'

The objects in question are from burial 196 (1931, 26) and this dating is a matter of some concern. The description given in the text ('The skeleton to which this belonged had been

partly cut away by later burials, and the buckle and plates were found broken and separated but lying under the later skeletons'), if correct, would indicate that one of the prominent line of triple burials (198-200) should be 13th century or later. The burial list description of 196, however, offers a somewhat different tale: 'Fragmentary. Legs only. Cut away by burials Nos. 197, 198, and 199. Bronze buckle, with iron tangs and pin, found in filling'. Further confusion appears when we note that 197 is 'Fragmentary among filling to grave of Nos. 198, 199, 200. Disconnected bones only'. The entry for 198, 199 and 200 makes no mention of the other burials and has no reference to any associated finds.



Fig 1: photograph of burials 196-200 from Lowther 1931, pl 26

It may be worth noting that burials 47 and 43 were excavated quite a bit earlier and are close to 198-200. The latter had presumably had the new garden path laid over them which may also have led to some disturbance. On the plan a cranium is indicated for 197 but the photograph, plate 26 upper (Fig. 1), shows no cranium but the upper part of two thigh bones articulated with parts of a pelvis, marked by a label as 197 (thus contradicting the burial list description). These clearly overlay the leg bones of 198 and 199. They are so close to the bones of those burials that it seems possible to argue that 196 also originally overlay 198 and 199, being slightly raised so as to avoid the bother of hacking through the earlier burials and therefore being removed by the plough in the same way as most of 197 must have been. The pelvic bones of 198 do seem to show some signs of damage. Certainly the photograph offers no indication of any more of 196 being present in the grave of 198-200. On balance, it seems most likely that the buckle and buckle plate were originally associated with burial 196 or 197 and are later than 198-200. Thus one and probably two more burials can be added to those that should be seen as later than the Saxon period.

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In David Bird's latest article on *Guildown reconsidered* (Bulletin 469) he mentioned Defoe's reference to a gallows visible from the High Street so that people could sit at their shop doors and watch the executions. As David noted, there were fields on Guildown named after a gallows. There is still a lone tree on the hillside which is said to mark the spot, though Guildfordians must have had exceptionally good eye sight at that time to have watched proceedings.

In the burial register of St. Mary's there are three references to men who had been hanged being buried in the churchyard. This is because the prison was in St. Mary's parish, very close to the church.

The prison began as a house of correction in the early 17th century, where petty criminals were kept to reform their ways, in what is now 50-54 High Street. Timber framing was found in the 1990s from what may have been the house of correction, built after an act of 1607 to provide a house of correction in each county.¹ Later, these institutions became more like what we know as prisons, and were used for the detention of criminals awaiting trial.

The parish registers have the following entries:

- 1730 five men that were hanged
- 1732 Thomas Hull executed
- 1738 three men hanged

Several other burials were recorded but they seem to be of people who died natural deaths. The earliest is in 1631, of 'John Jones from the House of Correction'. The others are of 18th and 19th century date, and include anonymous travellers. From the 1780s the place is called the prison or the gaol. Most of the 19th century burials are of members of the governor's family.²

The building was originally on the High Street, but it continued back and round a corner into Quarry Street where it had a frontage opposite the church. In the 1990s the remains of stone cells were found, with an iron fitting for chains.³ In 1822 a new house of correction was built on a different site, and in 1852 it moved again to Southwark.

As only three instances of the burial of executed prisoners are recorded it seems likely that other bodies were buried elsewhere, or that executions took place elsewhere. They are not recorded in the St. Nicholas registers, which is the parish where the gallows was located. There is scope for a lot more research.

¹ See file in Guildford Museum about investigations at 50-54 High Street

² Information from the West Surrey Family History Society's CD *The Guildford Collection*

³ See note 1

The survival of Surrey's Roman infrastructure

David Bird

Gavin Smith's note in *Bulletin* 469 makes some interesting points but the problem is that so much has to be speculation. I ought to point out that I revised my 1987 take on the roads in 2004 (37-48), although even with updated evidence far too much remained largely guesswork. Readers should also be wary of using the reference Smith gives in his note 19; David Calow's work on the London-Winchester road is far more soundly based (see

also David Graham's note in *Bulletin* 469). Chevalier's book has little relevance for our area and we also need to take account of our relatively poor soils as against, for example, the area around Verulamium.

It is certainly important to consider the question of the continuity of the Roman-period infrastructure. We can see for ourselves on any map that some of the main roads continued in use in one way or another. One paper Smith might have mentioned is Copley's (1950) consideration of Stane Street in the post-Roman period, which makes clear the possibilities and the pitfalls.

I would take issue with the suggestion that roads in our area necessarily had a military purpose (see for instance Bird 2017, 46-7). It is, however, important to work from the basis that these are engineered roads whose construction involved a great deal of hard work. They can therefore be expected to connect important places and provide access to important resources such as iron. We still need better to understand the cross-Wealden ones. A strong case can be made for the existence of extra roads to fill some of the apparent gaps; Ewell to the Steyning area for instance. We should be looking to establish a programme of work (jointly with Sussex archaeologists) to trace these roads as they will throw more light on the use of the area and the likely location of some of the industries, such as the production of 'Sussex marble'. As it is mentioned by Smith, I should emphasise here that I was unwise to suggest that there was a Roman-period glass industry at Chiddingfold and corrected this mistake in 2002.

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Note on Surrey's Roman infrastructure

David Graham

Can I make one comment on Gavin Smith's thought-provoking article on 'The fate of Surrey's Roman physical infrastructure'?

In the section comparing 'Roman sites with Surrey's medieval market towns' Gavin lists seven Surrey towns with 'probable Roman antecedents' and includes Farnham in that list. I have looked down hundreds of holes in Farnham over the years and have never found any evidence of Roman structures in or close to the town centre and neither has Anne Sassin's more recent 'Finding Farnham' test pitting programme. There is a very odd pair of Roman buildings at the Six Bells site about half a mile to the east of the town centre and a number of pottery kilns have been found along the Ridgeway to the south but otherwise nothing except a very light scatter of Roman pot sherds over the whole area - probably the result of field manuring.

So, I am as sure as I can be that Farnham is a Saxon and Medieval town and does not have direct origins in the Roman period. However, Alton, about 10 miles to the west in Hampshire, does have Roman predecessors (in that the medieval manorial arrangements seem to be based on two Roman villa estates) and, of course, there is the Roman small town at Neatham just to the east of Alton. So the argument in favour of a road from Winchester to London (see report in the last *Bulletin*), entering Surrey somewhere under or close to Farnham, still stands.

The A23 and A217 as possible north-south Roman roads

Gavin Smith

Further to my observations on the survival of Surrey's Roman roads (*Bull.* 469), attention might be drawn to two names appearing on John Speede's map of Surrey, published 1610. Speede locates a place *Laystret* between *Horley* and *Kinnersly* south of Reigate, and a *Lingfield stret* (ie. Linkfield Street) northeast of Reigate effectively between *Mestham* (ie. Merstham) and *Horley*. The appearance of these 'street' names ostensibly in the vicinities respectively of the A217 and the A23 in the Reigate/Horley area could be taken as encouraging to the possibility that either or both of these Wealden routes are indeed Roman in origin, as hypothesised in *Bull.* 469; and in addition, that they were recognised as such up until the early modern era.

Both names appear in marginally earlier references in the English Place-Name Society's Surrey volume (EPNS vol. 11; Gover, *et al.*, 1934). There it emerges that *Laystret* (Lee Street; *Le Lestrete*, t. Eliz.) relates to a William *de la Leye* c. 1400, but is the word *leah*. Being in Horley parish, I would argue that it refers probably not to Leigh but in effect to a 'street' crossing the formerly extensive *leah* (if 'commonland') of Thunderfield/Horley Common. The only other 'street' names appearing on the Speede map in part perhaps back up a Roman inference. They are *Cobham stret* (ie. Street Cobham) on the A3, and *Whelerstrete* (ie. Wheelerstreet), between Milford and Witley by the A283. These latter perhaps offer circumstantial support for my contended Roman origins of the A3, and for one of the various route options southwards between the Guildford and Haslemere areas – here the A283 through Witley. Again, these names appear in marginally earlier forms in Gover, *et al.* Wheelerstreet apparently is associated with a *Whelere* family of the 14th century (thus potentially undermining my argument that Lee Street relates at bottom to a *leah*, rather than simply to a family of that name).

Additional qualifications are in order. Speede is not always accurate as to his geographical locations; so the above names, with the exception of Street Cobham, cannot unequivocally be associated with the north-south main roads cited. They might for instance relate to now partially lost parallel alignments (as seem to exist between Reigate and Horley), or indeed to lesser east-west roads feeding into them. However, I would argue that the pattern is striking. But that what is unclear to us about Surrey's ancient main road system, was perhaps less of a mystery in Tudor and Stuart times.

Stane Street and other causeways and dics

Gavin Smith

As a further Addendum to my pieces on Surrey's unrecognised potential Roman roads (*Bull.* 469, 470), I note for completeness that John Speede on his 1610 map, as well as including *Laystret* on the A217, *Lingfeild stret* on the A23, *Whelerstrete* on the A283 and *Cobham stret* on the A3, marks also of course *Stretham* (Streatham; first recorded as *Stretham*, 675 AD)¹ on the A22/23 and *Stenstret Cawswaye* on the A29. This last still appeared as Stone Street Causeway on the O.S. First Edition, bisecting what we now call the village of Ockley Green but on the First Edition called Stone Street. It was this name (earliest recorded in the *Place-Names of Surrey*, 1934 as *Stanstrete*, 1279) that was adopted as 'Stane Street', referring to the whole of the Roman London-Chichester road.

Raised, straight A29 as it crosses damp Ockley Green is familiar in any postcard of distant scenic views of Leith Hill, and may be clearly viewed on Google Earth. This is the best known, and accepted, section of *agger* on this particular partially-surviving Roman route. It is, I suggest, directly comparable to the *dīc* (if *agger*) of the arguably equally Roman

London-Winchester A3 as it crosses damp Giggshill / Weston Green / Littleworth Common between Ditton (*dīc tūn*) and Esher; the latter road potentially the Chertsey charter's (c. 675 AD)² *Fullingadic* or '*dīc* via, or maintained by, the community at Fulham' (implying an onward route into London via King's Road Chelsea / The Mall / Strand / Fleet Street / Ludgate). I would argue this name should be compared with those of Watling Street ('the street through, or maintained by, the community at St Albans' – Bede's *Wæclingaceaster*), and Ermine Street (*Earninga Straete*, 1012 AD), ie the London-York road, 'the street through.... Arrington', referring to the A10/A1198/A1's crucial causeway across the Fens³; and likewise to the prominent *agger* of Ackling Dyke (the Roman road Old Sarum-Badbury Rings), and the name *Dunnen dīc* probably referring to the Fosse Way in Gloucestershire.⁴ Roman Latin *strata*, Old English *dīc* and more modern 'causeway' seem all to mean much the same thing. It would appear that these naming formulae probably date from the post-Roman era onwards. Surrey's hidden, but partly still in use (as main roads) Roman roads are perhaps only now re-emerging from the miasma that is English history; albeit having been perfectly visible and understood prior to the turnpike era.

Notes

1 Ekwall, E, 1960, 4th edn., *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names*, OUP.

Ekwall (under 'Stratton' names) gives Old English *stræt* as 'Roman road'

2 *Sawyer S 1165*

3 Ekwall, 1960; under 'Ermine Street'

4 Ekwall, 1960; under 'Donnington'

Riddlesdown APA argument

Brian Dalton

This is an argument for the inclusion of my home in the Croydon APA. I live in Selcroft Road, Purley, at a point which is near the north westernmost end of, what is, the geographical Riddlesdown.

This location is a wedge-shaped piece of land in between the combined Tier II sections related to the Roman road which is said to have crossed Riddlesdown as part of the London to Portslade road.

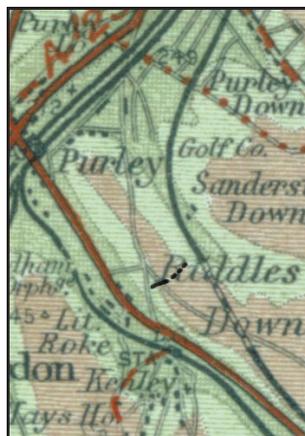
Standing back from the current built-up area known as Purley is most important, and one has to imagine the land without all the modern development. This part of Riddlesdown is a tongue of the North Downs dip slope that has been cut off by the action of the combined Caterham and Coulsdon Bournes. This action has created a scarp slope on the northwestern end which has been exaggerated by quarrying. Nevertheless, this promontory had a fine view across the morass which existed where Purley centre is now (The top of this hill is indicated in some 19th century maps with a capital "T"; not a phone box but the point at which the steep slope suddenly flattens out. This point equates to the end of the straight section of Selcroft Road where Purley Hill starts). This area is broad and caused by the confluence of the two bournes and, in pre-history, rainfall was higher than we experience now. This river then continues in a northeasterly direction towards, what is now, Croydon and meets yet another bourne this one rises somewhere near, what is now, Hamsey Green.

My argument is that, having climbed the slope across the land known as Coldharbour, by whatever route (there seems to be several options), the Romans would not have crossed at, what is now, Purley Cross. They would have seen that the cut caused by the Bournes

is at its narrowest just south of where the Hamsey tributary joins, which is where Riddlesdown Road starts (they were not above putting a bend in their road to achieve a crossing point, as at Norbury, where the A23 part of the same road crosses the River Graveney). They climbed the slope on a diagonal to reduce the gradient and went straight on at the top and dropped back down to the current main road at Kenley.

The Riddlesdown Road we know today is driven by the coaching age and traverses the down like a whaleback emerging where the Rose and Crown staging post was in the Godstone Road. The Roman road had a similar purpose, avoiding the mud of Purley centre, but had a different reason for its route. This is indicated by the position of the New or Wide Ditch ancient monument.

The ancient monument is a line of ditches and has been identified as pre-Roman. The ditches have a kink and it is my contention that this is, in fact, the centre point of the construction. If extrapolated, a similar ditch would, effectively, together mark the boundary of the hilltop above 400ft. This area is, comparatively, flat and would be a good candidate for a defended enclosure with steep slopes all round except the south eastern end where the wide ditch is built. In pre-Roman times this would have formed an island with steep sides and marshy ground bounded on the south eastern end by a ditch. I think this ditch would have been a protection for a more defensive fence which would have been where the junction of Downs Court Road and Mitchley Avenue are now. This is the narrowest part of the 400ft plateau. The land in between, while in the enclosure, is outside the protected area and I think this may be where the burials took place, the revered dead helping to defend the living.



Newditch extrapolated

Along comes the Roman empire and what better way to assert your authority, over the locals at Riddlesdown, than by driving your road right through their defended enclosure. The Romans were a superstitious bunch so they avoided demolishing the ditch construction which had burials associated with it and skirted round the end. In any case they only wanted to avoid the morass at Purley centre and would, probably wish to regain the alignment of springs along the side of, what is now, Godstone Road where there already existed a river terrace above the Bourne.

Riddlesdown Road is very much an invention of the needs of the coaching era when the southbound road from Croydon went to Godstone and the alignment didn't turn towards Brighton till it got to East Grinstead. In that respect it, effectively, mirrored the Roman road with Croydon replacing Waddon as the staging post. It has to be remembered that Waddon was a staging post for Roman traffic some 1500 years before Croydon was a staging post during the coaching era. Croydon had risen from being an adjunct of Wallington to an important centre in its own right, but only during the mediaeval period. Prior to that Croydon would not have been a target for travellers as much traffic relied on Roman roads.

Similarly, the inference of the expression "Walstrete" in relation to the boundary of Coulsdon is mediaeval, but, understandable as the watercourses of the Caterham and Coulsdon Bournes are likely to have been used.

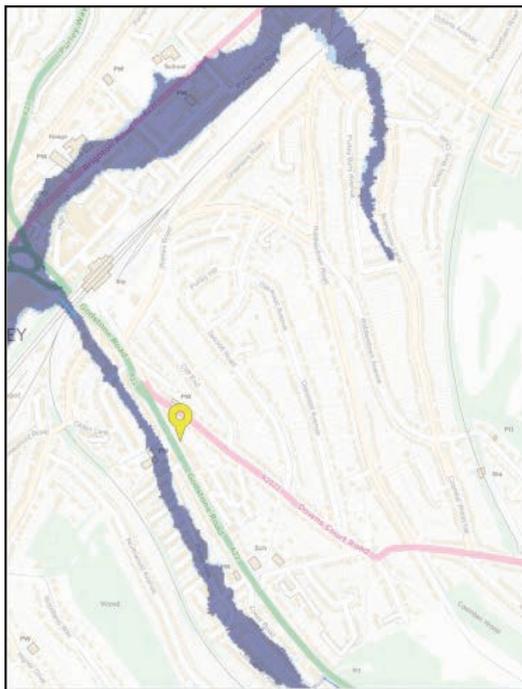
Summary

These notes are meant as a plea for my local area of Selcroft Road, Oakwood Avenue and Purley Hill to be included in the Croydon APA as a Tier II or III, so developers have to

cast a eye to the past. Records do not definitively identify where some finds were made, but, it is my belief that this flat area was a defended enclosure; not as grand as a Hilltop Fort but, nonetheless, worthy of protection. My assertion is founded on my experience of traffic and transport history and built on the work of others in identifying options for the route of the Roman road from London to Portslade.

I am adding an extract of an old Bartholomews map with the position of the New Ditch indicated with a possible extrapolated extension. This map has land above 400ft on a different colour so graphically indicates the flattish area that I believe was an enclosure.

I also add an extract of the Environment Agency's flood potential map for the area which, again graphically, clearly shows how the northwestern end of Riddlesdown would have been surrounded by, at least, water-bound ground. And this is today, let alone 2000 years ago!



Watercourses of EA map

Surrey Historic Environment Research Framework Conference



17th November 2018
Ashted Peace Memorial Hall

The Prehistoric Group has organised this event for 2018 with the keynote speaker being Julian Richards who will be talking about *Stonehenge – old rocks, new ideas*. A full programme has been arranged and is on the website with online booking availability. This conference will be followed by the Society AGM in the Peace Memorial Hall.

We need some volunteers to report on the conference and share the responsibility. Do contact the office if you are willing.

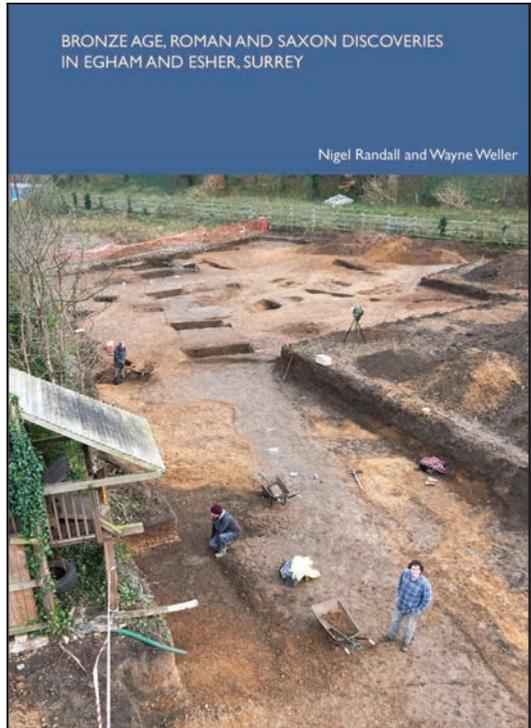
CORRECTION: the Society's 2018 AGM will be held at the Peace Memorial Hall Ashted

Please note that the Society's 2018 Annual General Meeting will be held at the Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted at 4pm on Saturday 17 November 2018 and not, as stated on the Notice of the AGM, at the Institute Leatherhead.

Bronze Age, Roman and Saxon discoveries in Egham and Esher, Surrey

SpoilHeap Occasional Paper no 8
 ISBN 978-1-912331-08-6
 99 pages, 57 illustrations
 Price £12 + £3.50 p&p
 Available: www.surreycc.gov.uk/scau

The excavations at Cranmere school, Esher and The Avenue, Egham both produced important evidence relating to the later Bronze Age. The Egham site lay immediately adjacent to that of the important excavations at Petters Sports field (O'Connell 1986). In each case ditches forming major land divisions from the Middle Bronze Age, with associated settlement, were discovered. Both have new settlement, including indications of roundhouses, associated with a field system, in the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age. An exceptionally large ditch at Egham was previously the site of the discovery of a major hoard of bronze objects, and the Esher site has also produced a hoard of ingot fragments contained within an *in situ*, Late Bronze Age, pot.



At Egham, enclosure or field ditches of probable Late Iron Age date were deliberately backfilled as part of preparations for the building of the London-Silchester Roman road which cut across the site. The work exposed a large roadside ditch along a distance of 45m and a cambered gravel surface to the 16.5m wide road.



The Cranmere School, Egham hoard of plano-convex copper 'bun' ingots in situ during laboratory

Both sites have probable sunken-featured buildings. That at Esher is of Early Saxon date, and pottery hints that there was quite intensive and widespread occupation. Pottery of similar date is known from the site at Egham, although the building may be later Saxon. Evidence of early medieval occupation and a Tudor building was also revealed there.

Reference

O'Connell, M, 1986 *Petters Sports Field, Egham, excavation of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age site*, SyAS Res Vol 10

Shining a light on the 5th century AD in Surrey and the South-East: how did Roman Britain become Saxon England?

David Bird

The Roman Studies Group conference was a successful and most enjoyable occasion. Many thanks are due to Nikki Cowlard, David Calow and other members of the Group and of the wider Society for help with the organisation. Tim Wilcock's new on-line booking system proved to be very effective. Feedback from the audience of over 160 was very positive and it was good to learn that many people coming from outside the county were pleased with the Ashtead venue, although there are one or two technical issues that we will need to address for the future.

The south-east corner of England ought to be a key area in the understanding of the period between about AD 410 to AD 470 when, in our part of the country, Roman Britain became Saxon England. It has long been recognised that a simple 'invasion and replacement' demographic model should not be imposed in this, or any other region of England. Here (again, as elsewhere) there are clear examples of important elements of the Late Roman infrastructure of sites and roads emerging as components of the Early Anglo-Saxon settlement pattern. But we still have very little archaeological evidence for what was actually taking place in this period. The aim of the conference was to bring together a number of scholars with relevant expertise from each side of this gap and challenge them to say what they thought was happening. Special thanks are due to Dr Ellen Swift and Professor John Hines for their help in developing the programme.

What follows incorporates the speaker's abstracts followed by talk notes coordinated by Lyn Spencer with contributions by George Duncan, Nigel Bond and Ann Morrison.

It was unfortunate that Dr Kate Mees could not be present due to illness. Our chairman, Simon Esmonde Cleary (Emeritus Professor, University of Birmingham), coped well with this change to the programme and organised a very stimulating final discussion session involving several of the speakers. He began the day by expressing his gratitude to active individual researchers exploring issues in the 5th century. He suggested that we are too transfixed by the archaeology of the Roman world and have not examined the lives of local people. This approach would help to explain the changes in this period. He predicted that the speakers at the conference would shed more light on this fascinating period of history.

Late Roman Coinage in south-eastern England and beyond

Dr Peter Guest, Cardiff University

Abstract:

The monetised economy is one of the defining characteristics of the Roman period in Britain, when using (and losing) coins was, for many people, an ordinary part of every-day life. An appreciation of the effects of the secession of Britain from the Roman Empire at the beginning of the 5th century, particularly the consequent separation from the imperial economy, is crucial if we are to understand the momentous transition from Roman Britain to Saxon England in south-eastern England.

This paper offers a general introduction to late Roman currency (particularly production and use), followed by some discussion of when and why the supply of Roman coins to Britain ceased in the 5th century. If and how coins might have continued in use at the start of the so-called 'Dark Ages' will be explored too, including some thoughts on why so many late Roman coins and other objects were hoarded in south-eastern Britain.

Dr Guest explained the distinction between "short chronologists" who argued that Roman influence had collapsed in Britain soon after AD 410 and "long chronologists" who argued that the process had taken longer. He drew attention to the large number of Romano-British coin hoards containing coins of the late 4th and very early 5th centuries. Britain was unlike other parts of the Roman world in this respect. These hoards were concentrated in Eastern and Southern Britain and a particular feature of them was silver coins, siliquae. Britain was also noted for hoards largely of late Roman silver plate such as the Mildenhall and Water Newton treasures. However Roman objects seem to have been treated in a way the Romans had not intended. The Hoxne hoard is unusual because it combines coins and other gold and silver objects: 15,324 gold and silver coins (mainly siliquae), plus 29 items of gold jewellery and 124 pieces of silver tableware. Most (98.5%) of the siliquae in the Hoxne hoard had been clipped although the head of the emperor on the obverse was hardly ever clipped. Almost all clipped late Roman silver coins came from Britain. There were finds, presumably coming from Britain, from the Baltic region and Southern Scandinavia suggesting cultural connections. Coins had biographies during what might sometimes have been a long interval between their date of striking and date of deposition. People in 5th-century Britain do not seem to have used coins in the way the Roman state intended.

The Patching (Sussex) hoard had contained late Roman silver coins and also gold "pseudo-solidi" struck by post-Roman Germanic kingdoms in the second half of the 5th century. The terminus post quem is AD 461 thus 4th century silver was deposited in the hoard later than this date. At Elms Farm in Essex there had been 2,500 site finds covering most of the Roman period in Britain. However there had been a great concentration of finds from the late 4th century. These had been concentrated in one area of the site which had been identified as a Romano-Celtic temple and its precinct. The coin finds there had been associated with bracelets and other material and seemed to have been placed as ritual deposits rather than lost when circulating as currency. Other sites seemed to show similar patterns. It was important to look not only at the date of striking of a site find but at where it had been found and what it had been found with. It might be possible to square the circle between the long chronologists and the short chronologists; there seemed to have been plenty of Roman material culture about in the second half of the 5th century, but used in non-Roman ways.

Pottery, power and small worlds at the end of Roman Britain

Dr James Gerrard, Newcastle University

Abstract:

The end of Roman pottery production in Britain is usually seen as a consequence of a catastrophic collapse of a market economy in the early 5th century. This paper argues that this one-size-fits-all explanatory model is flawed. A more nuanced approach to our understanding of the economy of Roman Britain suggests that significant economic activity existed on a small, local scale. Some of these 'small worlds' were perhaps more resilient to change than others. Thus the 'end' of Roman pottery production was not an event but a process that played out in different ways in different places across a period of time. Un-picking this process is not easy but the rewards may be significant.

Dr Gerrard focused on the end of Roman pottery production in Britain, which was at one time thought to be a consequence of the collapse of the market economy in the 5th century. Pottery production also suffered from the collapse of Roman coinage across the Roman Empire. The way we think about 5th century Roman pottery has changed and the factors that influenced this period are better understood. The occurrence of odd vessel shapes and fabrics in the 5th century suggests small-scale production on a local level. One of the problems in studying the 5th century is the vulnerability of the pottery of this period to ploughing and weathering. The lack of coins is a problem for the dating of pottery

and the disappearance of coins in this period probably affected large-scale pottery production. We lack models of landholding and if we understood this in more depth then it would help our understanding of the 5th century. We need to break away from thinking about the fall of the Roman Empire and instead look for new models and localised patterns. Significant economic activity existed on a small local scale and pottery production across the country during this period.

Thinking about transitions: perspectives from Eastern England

Dr Sam Lucy, Newnham College Cambridge

Abstract:

Recent publications of large-scale projects at Mucking (Lucy et al. 2016), Spong Hill (Hills and Lucy 2013) and Earith (Evans et al. 2013) in eastern England have raised major questions about both the reliability of our current chronological frameworks for the later 4th and early 5th centuries, and the resulting interpretive frameworks. This paper will briefly introduce these concerns, before turning to a case study looking at sites around the Thames Estuary and further upriver.

A range of burials potentially dating to the 5th century will be presented and explored in relation to broader patterns of settlement change in the later 4th and early 5th centuries in this study area, with a particular focus on the cemeteries at Croydon and Mitcham in comparison to the sequence now better understood from Mucking.

Dr Lucy made a strong case for the re-examination of the material culture of the 4th and 5th centuries in order to better understand the transition from 'Roman' to Anglo Saxon' periods. The chronology of this period – when people stopped seeing themselves as 'Roman' but saw themselves as 'Anglo Saxons' – remains poorly understood. How and when did this 'transition' happen? Dr Lucy suggested that the rough date of AD 450 regarded by some historians as the beginning of the Anglo Saxon period needs to be revisited and the available evidence re-examined. In discussing this she concentrated on the evidence of the material culture of this period found in the large-scale excavations at Mucking and compared it to evidence from cemeteries of the same period in Croydon and Mitcham. Very interestingly, Dr Lucy highlighted that each of these cemeteries contained burials with assemblages that would appear to fit more comfortably into a later Roman context, with intriguing implications for understanding this transitional period.

Inheritance and transformation: engaging with the past in the early medieval funerary landscape of southern England

Dr Kate Mees, University of Durham

Abstract:

The phenomenon of the early medieval reuse or emulation of prehistoric funerary monuments is often discussed in relation to the rare so-called 'princely burials' of the late 6th and 7th centuries, or the remarkable richly furnished female burials of the latter century. Yet there is evidence that elements of the past were being drawn upon in less spectacular but arguably equally compelling ways from the 5th century, in community cemeteries focused around ancient barrows and in the deposition of Roman objects in graves.

This paper argues that the 'Anglo-Saxon' practice of monument reuse did not appear out of nowhere or without precedent, but in many ways can be seen as deriving from established vernacular, autochthonous traditions. It charts the evolution and 'cultural context' of the practice of funerary appropriation in the post-Roman centuries, culminating in the emergence of isolated well-furnished burials in certain areas of southern England (querying, too, what the apparent absence of such burials in parts of Hampshire and western Sussex, for instance, might indicate). Possible explanations for topographical preferences and recurrent motifs are offered. No single model can be applied throughout southern England, and indeed it may be that an awareness of local and regional variation is key

to understanding the post-Roman landscape.

The Upper Thames Valley in the fifth Century and the origins of Wessex

Professor Helena Hamerow, University of Oxford

Abstract:

The Upper Thames valley contains a significant concentration of evidence for the 5th-century 'transition'. This evidence derives from a range of sites including the Roman walled small town at Dorchester-on-Thames, the villa at Shakenoak and several 'late Roman' cemeteries that have recently produced post-Roman radiocarbon dates. This paper will explore the implications of this evidence and in particular what it tells us about the British contribution to the identity of the Gewisse, a group that formed the first post-Roman polity in the region and went on to rebrand itself as the West Saxons. The Upper Thames Valley had close links with the Southeast in this period, notably with Kent, and may provide useful analogies for what happened elsewhere.

Professor Hamerow looked at the development of a Saxon identity in Wessex by considering the Gewisse, a group of people who formed the first post-Roman political entity in the Upper Thames region before becoming known as the West Saxons. It was the first time some of the audience had heard of the Gewisse and how they may illustrate the development of a Saxon identity. Professor Hamerow described the artefacts found in the Upper Thames Valley and explained their spread using very helpful maps of the region. She then briefly mentioned two hypotheses which her team had considered when looking at the archaeological evidence relating to the Gewisse – whether proximity to the Thames was critical in the formation of a Saxon identity (a possible 'riverine cultural zone'), and the significant 'empty areas' in parts of the Upper Thames valley. These were areas without any evidence of early Anglo Saxon settlements or cemeteries. One possible explanation for this is the persistence in these areas of British communities. This was a fascinating view of a developing group identity which led ultimately to the establishment of Wessex.

From Roman Britain to Anglo-Saxon England: an overview of connections and disconnections in the archaeological evidence

Professor John Hines, University of Cardiff [Lisa Backhouse of Cardiff and Reading Universities kindly presented this talk on behalf of Professor Hines, who was in the United States.]

Abstract:

While so many historical and archaeological studies offer views of 'long' versions of practically every century of interest, the 5th century could be suggested to be shortening, at least a little. There is steadily growing evidence of continuity of some Roman-period sites and practices after the AD 411 watershed, and increasing confidence in dating Anglo-Saxon sites and finds into the 5th century, in some cases clearly in the first half of that century. This has not, however, reduced the problems inherent in even describing the end of Roman Britain and its replacement by Anglo-Saxon England, let alone in explaining that change.

After brief but important reflections on how we may formulate the problem of the transition between the two periods and cultures, and where we need to exercise particular caution, this paper will be focused primarily on illustrating the diversity of different relationships between Romano-British and Germanic cultures that the archaeology of the 5th century appears to reveal. The scope of this presentation means that this cannot attempt to be comprehensive, but it can define some of the principal parameters of the range of variation and concurrently suggest that a regional scale of study close to the typical size of the Roman civitas territory and Anglo-Saxon smaller kingdom identifies geographical units within which consistent patterns are most evident.

Professor Hines noted that in 5th century England south of the Humber there appear to be various forms of controlled or agreed territorial partition between indigenous sub-Roman and incoming Germanic zones of settlement and cultural preponderance. Within these territories the dominant culture often absorbed some elements of the other's material culture and cultural practices. In East Sussex documentary and archaeological evidence suggests military conquest rather than peaceful coexistence. In Hertfordshire Verulamium appears to have been a longer lasting sub-Roman enclave. At Lincoln sub-Roman cultural life continued through to the seventh century despite being surrounded by a ring of major Saxon cremation cemeteries. British (Celtic) and Latin-derived place-name elements survive in compound names with Old English elements suggesting that these were adopted as loan words. Characteristically British bracelets and bangles were adopted as an Early Anglo-Saxon dress-accessory in South Cambridgeshire. Cemeteries of predominantly Anglo-Saxon character in Wiltshire include women dressed in sub-Roman style or with Roman brooches. At Mucking it is some of the men who have sub-Roman official or military belt-sets. On the other hand, at Spong Hill and Lakenheath there is absolutely no evidence of continuity. Altogether, we have examples of practically every form of relationship one could imagine.

Considering Surrey in the transition period, we should expect to situate the county in this highly variegated overall kaleidoscope, not into a homogeneous model. Sussex, Kent and the London hinterland north of the Thames should provide productive comparisons. Professor Hines was highly optimistic that continuing collection and collation of data, particularly in the framework of regionally comparative studies, would steadily improve and refine our understanding. Important contextual research includes addressing the impact of climate change and assessing overall population levels.

Exploring the post-Roman to early Anglo-Saxon transition in SE Britain: new perspectives from Quoit brooch style metalwork

Dr Ellen Swift, University of Kent

Abstract:

The Quoit Brooch Style of metalwork is extremely important for our understanding of the late/post-Roman to early Anglo-Saxon transition in South-East England. In this period there was a general collapse of production of many types of objects, and a sharp decline in surviving archaeological evidence of all kinds, which makes any extant objects especially significant. Quoit Brooch Style objects were produced from the early 5th century, and occur in 5th and 6th-century burial contexts, including some important individual finds from Surrey. Previous scholarship has focused on stylistic questions, and has been chiefly concerned with the question of the origins of the style. A substantial number of new quoit brooch style objects has been discovered since the publication of the last major study by Suzuki (Suzuki 2000), including Portable Antiquities material, and a number of finds from cemeteries in Northern France. Analysis of this new evidence raises questions concerning previous interpretations of quoit brooch style material. It makes possible a reassessment of objects in the style, including a new focus on context, and detailed consideration of re-used and repaired objects. The implications for our wider understanding of the late Roman to early Anglo-Saxon transition period in the South East will also be explored.

Dr Swift explained that objects in this style of metalwork fall into two groups, the earlier group representing belt fittings and the later brooches and bracelets. The designs of the earlier group were derived from late Roman military belt fittings. They tended to differ more among themselves than they did from the original Roman belt fittings that they are based on, suggesting that Roman belt fittings were still in use when they were made. The style was characterised by a combination of techniques and motifs. The objects fell into different sub-groups and seemed to come from a number of different workshops and to have a long chronology. The belt fittings came mostly from coastal and estuarine zones of

Southern Britain but also from Brittany. There have been finds in Normandy and Brittany as well as Southern Britain, notably the Isle of Wight, suggesting the importance of communication via the Western English Channel. There were indications that the date of deposition tended to be significantly later than the date of manufacture. Finds from male graves tended to be slightly earlier in date than those from female graves suggesting that the objects lost their original military, masculine associations as time went on. Objects often showed signs of extensive wear, repair, and/or modification. Belt fittings were sometimes converted into brooches. There seemed to have been an acute shortage of new metal objects in mid-5th century Britain suggesting a lack of access to metalworking technology. Objects were repaired and modified not because of their associations with the Roman past but because of their value in identity display. This was part of a cultural vogue shared between Britain and Northern France. Evidence of extensive reuse and curation of objects helped us understand the apparent material and cultural gap between the late "Roman" and earliest "Anglo-Saxon" material.

Conclusion

Our excellent speakers gave us a very stimulating perspective on current research, mostly from outside the county. In the main Surrey suffers from most of the key evidence having been found many years ago and often poorly recorded. What we do have makes it clear that the traditional story can no longer be accepted and we should be looking much more at a gradual process of change from the late Roman period into the 6th or 7th centuries, with assimilation of people from different backgrounds, different 'communities' living side by side and only gradually coming to be seen as 'Saxon' (including those of British origin). (In view of our county's very mixed landscape resources, it is very useful to refer to Dr Susan Oosthuizen's recent book, which should ring many bells for us in Surrey).

The conference has given us the beginnings of a new model. Were many of the 'Saxons' here before the end of the Roman period? Is there a case for much more assimilation and continuity than is suggested in the traditional histories of the period? Can we arrive at a new model for the transition from Roman to Saxon in our area that takes account of current understanding of the later Roman and early Saxon periods, and establish a programme of work by which the model could be tested?

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Visit to Lullingstone Roman Villa and Eynsford Castle, 19 May 2018

Julia Gregory

There couldn't be a more perfect spot for a villa which has 'specific significance' because of its early Christian imagery right by the River Darent in a stunning valley in Kent. Cut through the chalk, there has been a route through the valley for at least 4,000 years,

as our guide, Brian Philp, told us. However it nearly became the route of the M25. We learnt that the area was once called Lullingstane (with an 'a'), but the Domesday survey recorded two settlements – Lullingstone and Lullingstane.

Brian Philp, Director of Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, was involved in excavating the Roman villa nestling near the river. He shared the story of its discovery after he wrote about the lost chapel of Lullingstane. Workers cut through a Roman mosaic in the 1750s near what is now known as the north gate as they dug a post-hole to put in fencing around the estate. The trail went cold until 1939 when a blown-over tree revealed fragments of mosaic. After the war archaeologists excavated the site between 1946-1961.

Brian had joined the dig as a boy and described how a villa emerged from the ground, built on a slight gravel terrace, recalling sitting on a milk crate with his legs dangling in the river as he ate sandwiches during lunch breaks and ex-SAS president Lady Hanworth joining the dig. Digs ran right through to October and the site grew until the Ministry of Works got involved in the late 1950s and a Mr and Mrs Rook became custodians – complete with black uniforms. Eventually the dig uncovered a badly robbed-out mausoleum shaped like a Romano-Celtic temple. There were medieval tiles and 12 human exhumations, as well as possibly another building on top, which Brian said was the lost chapel of Lullingstone.

By 1962 there were 35,000 visitors a year at the site and a visitor centre was constructed to protect the villa. However although all the political great and good were invited to the opening ceremony, there were no archaeologists there. Brian spent 40 years lobbying English Heritage for a plaque honouring the volunteers who dug the site. He explained how a sewer and road were moved to protect the villa and described how there are at least 10 Roman villas along the Darent Valley, most of them with their own independent water supply. 'Mediterranean villas' in the area provided the Roman army with corn and cattle they shipped up the river to catch the tide towards London, as although the river is shallow now, it was much deeper, wider and navigable in the past. Lullingstone was an average sized villa, with two mosaic floors, 'the best in Kent, by far', including a mid-4th century one showing the legend of Bellerophon killing the Chimera, and a range of patterns including swastikas, hearts and triangle designs. There is also an inscription from Virgil's Aeneid in a rare example of mosaic writing to accompany a depiction of Jupiter's rape of Europa. The villa also has 'specific significance' as it had paintings of Christian symbols on the plaster walls – with early evidence of Christianity seen in the Chi rho monogram – the first two letters of the Greek for Christ. In addition to a mural featuring a water nymph and a bathhouse complex, the excavation also revealed busts of key Roman figures, including one thought to be of Pertinax c. AD150, who was governor of Britannia and later emperor for a mere 87 days; another is of his father Publius Helvius Succensus. They were 150 years old when they were deposited in the cellar.

Later we headed to Eynsford Castle, surrounded by the remains of a moat beside the river. We spotted the reuse of Roman tiles in several walls. Brian explained how there was evidence of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries along the valley, with finds including swords, shields and spears. The castle was not mentioned in the Domesday Book, though two churches were, and it is thought that there was a church tower on the site of the castle, with a cemetery also discovered nearby.



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 Local History Interests
Sharon Blackman	Godstone	Prehistoric and Roman Archaeology and History
Geoffrey Cumbers	Farnham	Roman; West Surrey; Farnham
Brian Dalton	Purley	Transport Archaeology
Janet Deane	Dorking	Roman
Sandra Dennis	Albury	Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Celtic History; Surrey especially Guildford, Albury, Gomshall and Abinger Hammer
Harry Dennis	Albury	Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Viking and Celtic History
Nicola Fyfe	London	Roman; Medieval; Excavation; Post-Excavation Processing and Recording
Marion Glover	Marrow	
George Glover	Marrow	Technology
Kayt Hawkins	Winchester	Prehistoric; Romano-British; Later Ceramics; Romano-British building materials and painted plaster
Sarah Hull	Epsom	Iron Age and Roman Britain; Prehistory
Geoff Meddelton	Staines	Youth Engagement; Young Archaeologists; Research
Alison O’Gorman	Banstead	Surrey Archaeology; Excavation
Abu Rawash	Al Ahmadi-Fintas, Kuwait	Archaeological Illustrations; Architecture
Vivienne Riddle	Whyteleaf	
Simon Ritchie	Leatherhead	Lidar; Surrey History
Elsie Rosam	Dorking	Dorking: Excavation; Woking Palace; Roman
Mark Sale	Dorking	British Mesolithic; Bronze Age; Iron Age; Anglo-Saxon and Viking periods; Lithics
Pat Smith	Dorking	Prehistoric and Medieval

For many years our Local Secretaries have helped protect the Heritage of Surrey by keeping a watching brief on their area and letting the Society know if new opportunities or new threats arise. Chris Taylor has been the organiser of our Local Secretary network but, with other commitments, he has decided it's time to stand down. Thank you, Chris, for everything you have done.

Nigel Bond and Martin Rose have very kindly volunteered to take on the organiser position. Initially they will be reviewing what the future role of local secretaries should be particularly given the significant number of current vacancies. They will be seeking views from existing local secretaries and others as to what work is currently being done and where we should go next. No doubt they will also be looking for new volunteers.

Volunteering in the Allegheny Valley in NE USA

Would you like to volunteer for two weeks on a multi-period (700 to 5000 years old) Indian village archaeological site in the beautiful countryside of NE USA near the Canadian border?

Steve Howard, who led the team of US archaeology students from Austin, Texas, on their working visit to Abinger this year, would like to welcome Surrey Archaeological Society members to his community archaeology project in the Allegheny Valley in the first two weeks of August 2019.

Feel free to have a look at their project website www.alleghenyvalleyproject.com or Facebook page (www.facebook.com/TheAlleghenyValleyProject) to see the quality of their archaeology and the Surrey-like countryside.



Working on the site is free, 'affordable' lodging and dining is available and return flights and transits from London to Buffalo-Niagara International, the nearest major airport, will probably cost about £900.



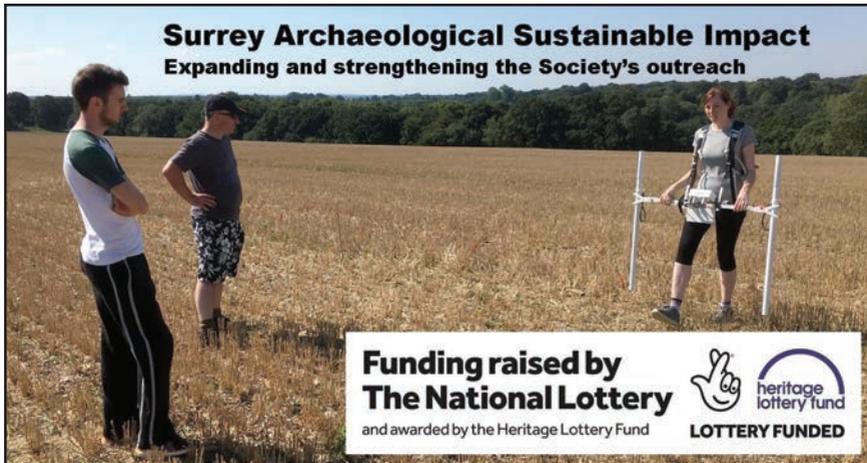
The Society is not in a position to make travel arrangements but if you have any questions please email the project director Steven P Howard at avp.archaeology@gmail.com.



HLF grant awarded for training and outreach project

Anne Sassin

This July, Surrey Archaeological Society received notification that its Heritage Lottery Fund grant application under the Our Heritage programme for a two-year project, *Sustainable Impact*, was successful. The project budget totals £90,000, £55,000 of which was generously made possible by money raised by National Lottery players. As of September, this exciting project which focuses on training members to carry out fieldwork and strengthen the group's outreach activities in the community was launched, with a carefully budgeted and timetabled programme which will run for two years up until autumn 2020.



Working in partnership and collaboration with other heritage partners in the county, including Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU), Surrey Heritage and the National Trust, the project will enable in-depth training for current SyAS members – and hopeful new members – in order to build-up a strong fieldwork and research team in order to drive forward more large-scale projects in the coming years. This includes workshops and field sessions in geophysical survey, excavation skills and assessing the condition of monuments, as well as opportunities which are desk-based (GIS, QGIS, LIDAR, map survey, archives, finds and more). Suggestions for possible courses are very welcome.

Activities and events will also take place with an aim to promote SyAS' outreach within the community and will be intended for families and groups of young people to get more involved. This includes more test pitting programmes spread throughout the county (Farnham, Hindhead, Puttenham, Old Woking, Epsom/Ewell, and more) and open days which may incorporate a come-along-and-dig element. Educational outputs will include site-specific loans boxes, information leaflets and archaeology passports to encourage visits to sites and museums around Surrey, with experimental archaeology sessions and reconstructions also planned.

Overall, there will be a wide range of volunteer opportunities from helping to run events to honing your research skills, so please do help to make sure the funding is well-utilised and SyAS – and the wider community – fully benefit from the planned programme! Anyone who is interested in getting involved, has a query or would like to be added to the mailing list, please email Anne Sassin (Projects Officer) at outreach@surreyarchaeology.org.uk. As courses and opportunities may not always be arranged in time for the next bulletin, the mailing list will be the best way to stay up-to-date, as well as checking the website (which will soon have a designated project section) and Society's social media accounts ([@surreyarch](https://www.facebook.com/surreyarch)). More updates and opportunities will be posted soon.

QGIS courses

Led by Simon Miles (loosegoat.com), these one-day courses will provide an introduction to the uses of GIS and QGIS for archaeological purposes. They are intended for newcomers (or relative newcomers) to the key concepts and capabilities of the programme. A follow-up more advanced course 'Driving into QGIS' is planned for early 2019.

All of the autumn courses on QGIS will take place at Abinger and run from 10-4. Tea and coffee will be provided, but please bring your own lunch. As these courses are part of the HLF training programme, they will be provided at no charge. However, booking is essential and spaces are limited to 5-6, so we do ask that you commit to attending, once signed up. Please email outreach@surreyarchaeology.org.uk to book and for queries.

Introduction to GIS and QGIS:

This is an ideal workshop for those that want to learn about what GIS is and how it can be applied in Archaeology. Using a free piece of GIS software called QGIS you'll apply what you've learned about GIS in QGIS. After learning the basics of software, you will discover how to setup new projects, create, load and edit data, plus explore open-data resources. You will also use data supplied from a recently excavated Roman site in Surrey to make the learning more real. Throughout the day you will discuss wider 'GIS in Archaeology' themes, based upon what you have learned.

Please note this course is being run on 19 October, 23 November and 1 December, and is not a series, but a single day-course. A more advanced alternative to those already somewhat familiar with QGIS is available on Saturday 27 October (see below).

QGIS for Archaeology:

After a short introduction/refresher of QGIS and other Open-Source/Open-data offerings, you will look at how you can utilise the power of GIS to look at a site or landscape pre, post and during excavation. Using data from a recently excavated Roman site in Surrey and a range of Open-Data sources, you will explore themes such as site grids, Lidar, gps data, view-shed analysis, analysing finds data, as well as explore map production techniques. There will be discussions throughout the data on how best to include GIS as part and parcel of a site investigation and wider practical applications of GIS/QGIS. This course will run on 27 October, and is intended as a more advanced starter option.

Monument condition assessment training course

This two-day course on 29-30 November is led by National Trust regional archaeologist Tom Dommert, who is responsible for ensuring that archaeological sites on NT land are monitored continually to help inform conservation work, identify problems and ensure future preservation. Once trained, volunteers will continue to visit and monitor sites throughout the year – which range from prehistoric hillforts to Second World War pillboxes – taking photographs and collecting data. Although training will take place on Hindhead Common, which has over 300 identified monuments alone to monitor, participants will be encouraged to apply their training to other sites in the county.



No prior training is necessary, but volunteers should be physically fit, able to walk to and around monuments (sometimes in remote locations), and have basic map-reading skills. Although this course is free, spaces are extremely limited. A full schedule and venue are to be confirmed. Email outreach@surreyarchaeology.org.uk to book and for queries.

Medieval Studies Forum: Wool and sheep

St Catherine's Hall, Guildford, Saturday 3 November 2018

10.30 *Registration: tea and coffee available*

11.00 'From wool to cloth: the medieval textile industry in southern England, 1300-1600' (Dr John Hare, visiting research fellow at the Univ Winchester)

12.00 'Tithes on wool in east Surrey in 1535' (Peter Balmer)

12.30 'Sheep & Wool – a practical guide' (David Graham)

12.45 *Lunch break – tea and coffee available*

13.45 'Not just the Cistercians – peasant sheep and the trade in wool in medieval England' (Prof Chris Dyer, Univ Leicester)

14.45 'The Wool Trade in Guildford' (Mary Alexander)

15.15 *Final thoughts & discussion followed by AGM*

16.00 Close



The charge for this meeting of the Forum is £10 payable on the day (£5 for full-time students under the age of 26). No tickets will be issued but it would be very helpful, particularly for catering arrangements, if you could let us know if you will be attending the meeting. Replies to: Brian Creese, 7 Acacia Road, Guildford, GU1 1HL. Tel: 07860 104012 or e-mail: bjc@briancreese.co.uk.

Structured Deposits: definitions, developments and debates

**CBA-SE Annual Conference and AGM
Chertsey Hall, Saturday 10 November**

10.00 Introduction to the day

10.10 'The Archaeology of Ritual and Magic' (Jon Cotton, SyAS)

10.40 'Graves as Structured Deposits? Revisiting Early Bronze Age Burial Practices in Southern Britain' (Dr Catriona Gibson, Uni Reading)

11.40 'Hiding in Plain Sight? Iron Age hoards in the South East' (Rachel Wilkinson, Uni Leicester/British Museum)

12.10 'Unusual Deposition on Bronze Age and Iron Age Settlements and Hillforts in the Thames Valley' (Dr Alex Davies, Oxford Archaeology)

12.50 Lunch followed by CBA South-East Annual General Meeting

14.00 'Ritual Behaviour in Roman Britain' (Prof Michael Fulford, Uni Reading)

14.30 'The Frome Hoard and other Coin Finds - Money for the Gods?' (Dr Sam Moorhead, British Museum)

15.40 'Abandoned buildings, doorways, and boundaries: Anglo-Saxon placed deposits in context' (Dr Clifford Sofield, Uni Oxford)

16.10 'Hoards and Emotions in Later Medieval England' (Dr Eleanor Standley, Uni Oxford)

17.00 Close



£20 for CBA South-East and SyAS members (and students); £25 for non-members. For further details (including on student bursaries) and booking information, please visit www.cbasmouth-east.org/events/cbase-annual-conference/ or email the organiser, Anne Sassin, asassinallen@gmail.com.

Southeast England Regional Conference

Kings Church, Lewes, Saturday 24 November (9.00-17.10)

This interdisciplinary event on archaeology, geology and local history will be themed on *Heritage and Resources in Southeast England*. Tickets (which include a conference publication, buffet lunch and other refreshments) £25 (full-time students £25). Contact and bookings: anthony.brook27@btinternet.com.

- 9.40-10.20 Ken Brooks 'The Hastings Coast: where the High Weald meets the Sea'
- 10.20-11.00 Stewart Ulllyott 'Sarsens: Trouble some Stones of Dubious Origin'
- 11.30-12.10 David Rudling 'Roman Heritage in Southeast England: Real or Overrated?'
- 12.10-12.50 Simon Elliott 'The Roman Military and the Saxon Shore Forts'
- 2.00-2.40 John Blackwell 'The Industrial Archaeology of Sussex'
- 2.40-3.20 Chris Hare 'Smuggling in the South-East, 1740-1840: Myth or Reality?'
- 3.50-4.30 Geoff Turner 'The Kent Coalfield: Discovery, Development and Closure'
- 4.30-5.10 David Shilston 'Offshore Wind Farms as Renewable Energy'

David Williams Memorial Conference

Surrey History Centre, Woking, Saturday 9 February

On 8 December 2017 our dear colleague and friend David Williams passed away unexpectedly at his home in Surrey. David was well-known around Surrey as a long-standing member of the Surrey Archaeological Society (SAS) and he was also the Portable Antiquities Scheme's Finds Liaison Officer for East Berkshire. David was extremely dedicated to his work and thoroughly enjoyed what he did. He had a keen eye for detail and had actually trained as an artist and illustrator before moving onto conservation and archaeology. David still is very badly missed as a colleague and friend and this conference is meant to bring us, his family, friends and colleagues, together in his memory and to celebrate his life, work and art.

For this day conference we welcome longer (20min) and shorter (5min) contributions which should shine a light on aspects of David's work, life and varied interests (contributions other than archaeological ones are very welcome!). We offer 10 slots for 20min papers and 6 slots for shorter 5min contributions.

We also welcome posters and displays of finds from finders who recorded their finds with David, exhibitions of photos of him at work, home or abroad, photos of him spending time with family, friends, finders and colleagues, and hopefully some of his fantastic artwork.

Conference Themes (while we aim to showcase examples of David's archaeological work in particular, submissions in the following areas would be especially welcome in view of the wide range of his interests and hobbies):

- David's PAS work
- Finds from Surrey
- Contributions from Finders and Colleagues who worked with him
- More personal contributions from people who knew David
- Focuses on his other interests, e.g. travel, ornithology and the natural world

For further information, or to offer a paper (paper proposals by 31st October 2018) please contact: kayt.kawkins@surreycc.gov.uk.

Lecture Meetings

16th October

'Alan Turing – Guildford's best kept secret' by Paul Backhouse to Send and Ripley History Society at Ripley Village Hall, High Street, Ripley at 19:30.

'Albury Holiday Camps and the Sudeten Czech Refugees' by Trevor Brook to Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

17th October

'Lutyens and Voysey - Tradition and Innovation' by Anne Anderson to Godalming Museum in The Octagon, St Peter and Paul, Godalming at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

'The History and Fascination of Place Names' by Tony Painter to the West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 19:30.

18th October

'Englefield Green War Memorial' by John Scott to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

19th October

'A Study of Country House Services at Polesden Lacey' by Fetcham U3A Industrial Heritage Group 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

23rd October

'R34: New York – there and back again – an Airship's tale' by Nigel Hills of the Airship Association to the Surrey Industrial History Group at Church House Guildford, 20 Alan Turing Road, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 7YF at 19:30. Details from Bob Bryson meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

'Mount Felix: uncovered stories from a military hospital in World War I' by Nicola Lindsey to West Surrey Family History Society in Ashley Church of England Primary School, Ashley Road, Walton at 19:45.

25th October

'John the Painter' by Alan Turton to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

29th October

'Death on the Brighton Road: Execution sites in South London' by John Newman to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

5th November

'A History of the Singer Marque' by Michael Hyman, Editor of the MASCOT for the Association of Singer Car Owners to the Surrey Industrial History Group at Church House Guildford, 20 Alan Turing Road, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 7YF at 19:30. Details from Bob Bryson meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

6th November

'For your tomorrow' by Emma Warren and Jim Knight to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre at 20:00.

7th November

'The Great Barn at Harmondsworth' by Justine Bayley to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

'The War Memorials Register' by Catherine Long to West Surrey Family History Society in Friends (Quakers) Meeting House, Guildford at 20:00.

8th November

'The Tin Tabernacles of Surrey' by Gerry Moss to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society at Surbiton Library Halls at 20:00.

'From 2000 BC to 2000 AD the Plague' by Tim Mason to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

12th November

'Time to Thank Them – the story of the Voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD) blight' by John Drewry to the Richmond Local History Society, Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

13th November

'Jane Austen & the Military' by Alan Turton to West Surrey Family History Society in United Reform Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00.

16th November

'A Study of Country House Services at Polesden Lacey' by Fetcham U3A Industrial Heritage Group to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the main hall of the Leatherhead Institute (top end of High Street) at 19:30 for 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

19th November

'The Joe Lyons Story: Food for Thought' by Neville Lyons, relative of the co-founder of J Lyons & Co to the Surrey Industrial History Group at Church House Guildford, 20 Alan Turing Road, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 7YF at 19:30. Details from Bob Bryson meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

20th November

'Clandon- the fire and the future' by Paul Cook to Send and Ripley History Society at Ripley Village Hall, High Street, Ripley at 19:30.

'Medieval Pilgrimage... and its Modern Echoes' by Catherine Ferguson to Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

21st November

'Vann and Four Generations of the Caroe Family' by Mary Caroe to Godalming Museum in The Octagon, St Peter and Paul, Borough Road, Godalming at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

22nd November

'Crime in the 2nd World War; Spivs, Scoundrels, Rogues and Worse' by Penny Legg to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

27th November

'A Victorian Magic Lantern Show' by Stephen Beaumont to West Surrey Family History Society in Ashley Church of England Primary School, Ashley Road, Walton at 19:45.

29th November

'History of the Crystal Place' by Michael Gilbert to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

5th December

'Christmas Customs' by Sheila Davidson to West Surrey Family History Society in Friends (Quakers) Meeting House, Guildford at 14:30.

6th December

'Hans Holbein, Painter, and the Reformation' by Christopher Herbert to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

8th December

'Puppetry' by Chris Abbott to Merton Historical Society at St James' Church Hall, Merton at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2

10th December

'The history of the Museum of Richmond' by Rebecca Arnott to the Richmond Local History Society, Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

11th December

'The Butler's Christmas' by Rob France to West Surrey Family History Society in United Reform Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00.

13th December

'Heroes and Villains of the Basingstoke Canal' by Roger Cansdale to West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Brewery Road, Woking at 19:50.

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be one more issue of the *Bulletin* in 2018. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
471	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) and possible deadline extensions.

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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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