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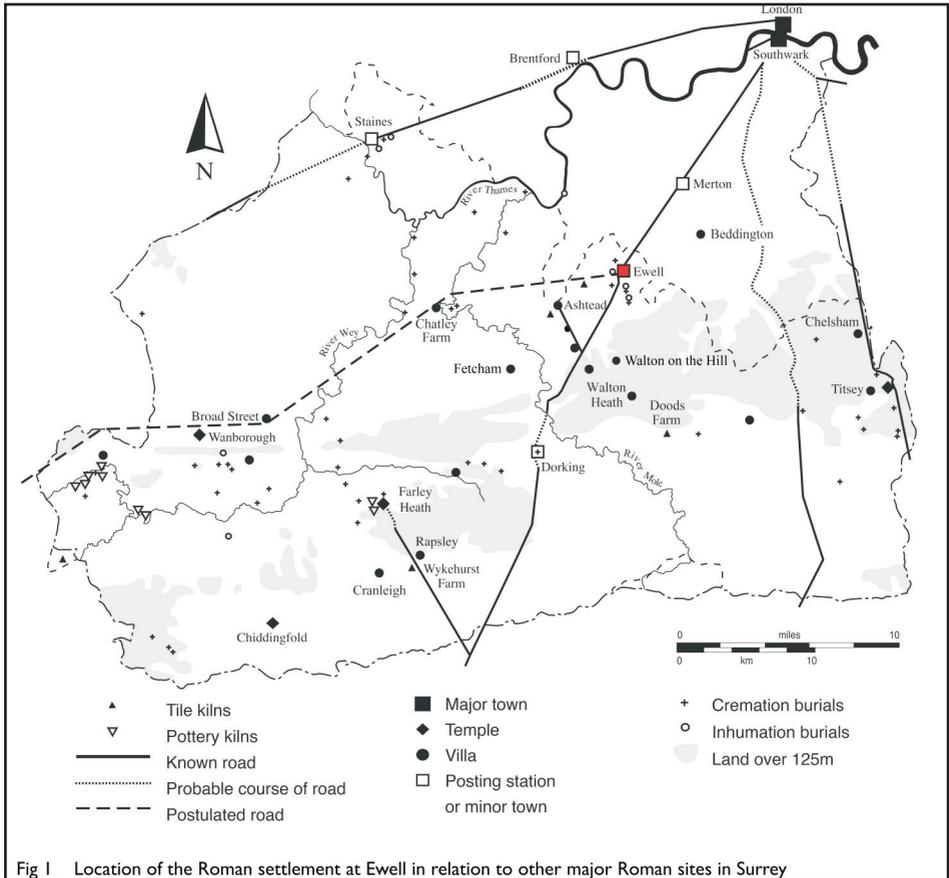


Archaeological work at Ewell Grove School

Nowal Shaikhley

During August and November 2017, an archaeological watching brief was conducted by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit at Ewell Grove School, Ewell, Surrey, in advance of an extensive phase of construction work, which included a new nursery building, an extension to the existing school building and new play areas. The fairly extensive ground-works were split into phases; Phase 1; 'New Nursery and reception building', and Phase 2; 'New Hall/Kitchen Extension', plus the monitoring of ground reduction, to formation level, following the demolition of the old Reception building and Shed.

The site lies within a designated Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP), which is associated with the historic core, and underlying Roman settlement, of the town of Ewell. The geology of the site is fairly complex, comprising as it does, Chalk, Thanet Sand and the mixed clays of the Woolwich and Reading Beds.



Excavation history

The site itself was of particular archaeological interest because of earlier discoveries on the site, beginning in 1939, when during the construction of four air-raid shelters, Roman pottery was found. Interest in these discoveries resulted in an excavation the following

year, by Sheppard Frere, who recorded an archaeological sequence that comprised a ditch containing Roman ceramics of 1st to 3rd century date, which was truncated by a series of later pits. At that time it was suggested that a building may have stood to the north of the ditch, as amongst the collected finds were animal bones and building material (Frere 1943).

Further investigation of the site (Pemberton & Harte 2011) was undertaken after 1969, when an extension to the main school building was planned, which would encompass the

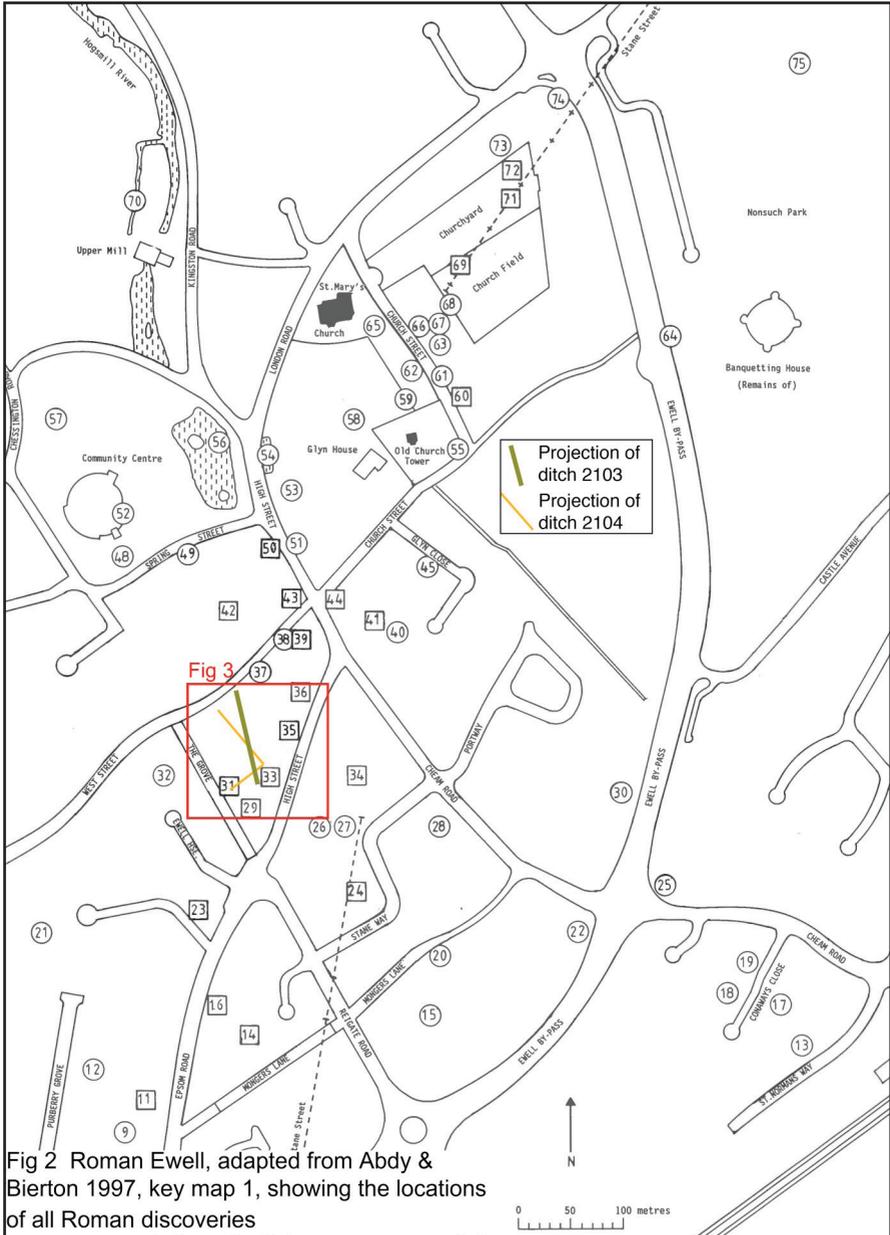


Fig 2 Roman Ewell, adapted from Abdy & Berton 1997, key map 1, showing the locations of all Roman discoveries

area of the earlier excavations. The work took place intermittently between August 1970 and December 1972, and aimed to relocate Frere's earlier trenches, trace the features recorded by him, assess the relative sequence of the ditches and pits on the site, and determine whether there had in fact been a Roman building near the boundary ditch. These fairly ambitious aims were partly achieved, with the rediscovery of the small ditch or drainage gully and the larger U-shaped ditch, although no evidence of Roman buildings was found. The alignments for the ditches that were revealed do not fully agree with those published by Frere, although there seems no doubt that the principal, LD ditch was revealed on both occasions. The contradictions between the trench location plans for each phase of work could not be completely resolved but fig 3 shows a best fit which is unlikely to be significantly in error. Additionally, earlier activity was identified with the discovery of a series of shallow pits containing struck flint (of Mesolithic and later date) and fragments of Bronze Age pottery. The recent work has provided some important new information relating to the Romano-British findings and this is assessed below. Further recovery of struck flint supplements, but does not add significantly to, the earlier finds, while other observations of post-medieval surfacing are only of minor local interest.

The new discoveries

Within the area of the 'New Hall/Kitchen Extension (fig 3), an initial 0.30m deep strip of the ground across the footprint of the area of the new building was not of sufficient depth to reveal any remains of archaeological interest. A subsequent watching brief on the main

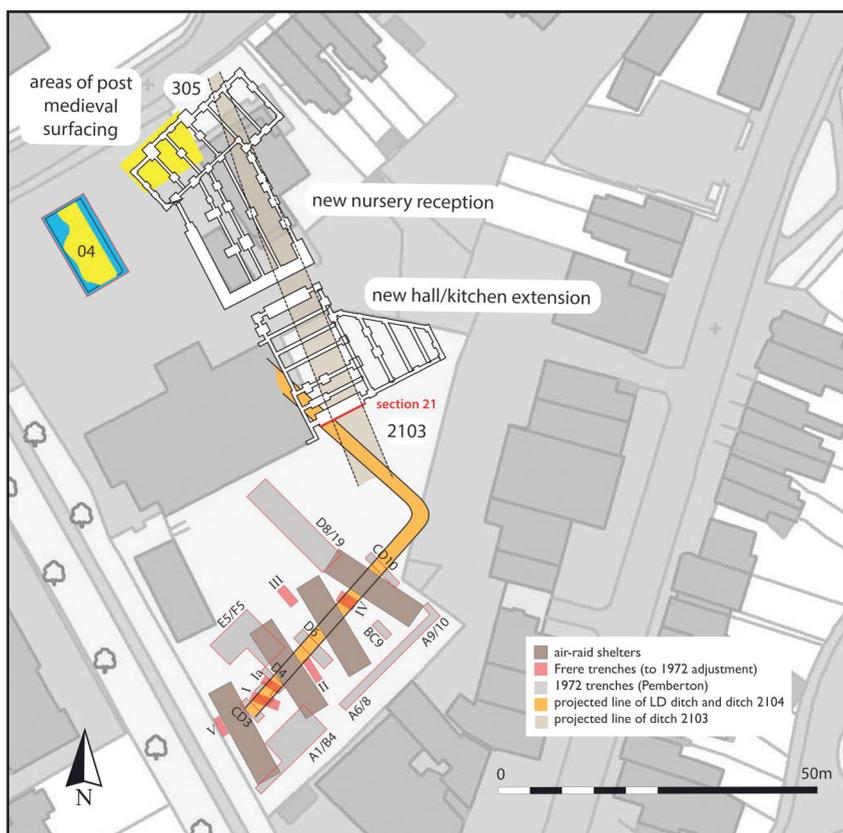


Fig 3

foundation trenches was problematic, as they were between 0.70m and 2.10m in depth and, for safety reasons, many of the observations and records had to be made from ground level and section cleaning was impossible. Despite the difficult conditions, a number of features were identified within them (figs 3 and 4) and finds were retrieved from the eastern set of foundations. The finds included the greatest concentration of pre-historic flintwork from the site, as well as the only piece of Romano-British pottery, in the form of a coarse greyware sherd.

Within the southernmost of the east to west orientated foundation trenches, lying closest to the earlier excavation areas, two features were revealed. Both seemed likely to be linear, and this was confirmed for the larger of the two which

was observed within three of the foundation trenches and had an almost north to south orientation. It was allocated cut numbers 2103 and 2202 in the southernmost two trenches and was partly observed within a third foundation trench, although, because of later disturbance, it was difficult to define, and further to the north any continuation was lost within an area which had suffered from truncations associated with tree rooting, service cuts and a large, redundant soakaway. This ditch was around 5.00m in width and was over 1.85m in depth (fig 5). Earlier observations of foundation trenches for the New Nursery/Reception building, which was located to the north, identified a large cut that possibly represented a continuation of this feature. The cut (context 305) was observed within the northernmost of the foundation trenches, in line with a northwards projection of the ditch 2103/2202, strongly suggesting both represent the same feature. However, as the cut here measured only around 1.70m in width it would need to represent a truncated version of the larger cut. It was only partly excavated to a depth of around 0.80m, or 1.50m below existing ground level (fig 7).

The smaller of the two features was around 2.20m wide and approximately 0.80m in depth. This feature was only seen within the most southerly section (section 21, cut 2104, fig 4). Its absence within any of the more northerly excavated foundations could indicate a north-west to south-east orientation for this cut, with any continuation to the north-west either at the edge of the foundation trench excavations, where observations were exceptionally difficult, or beyond them.

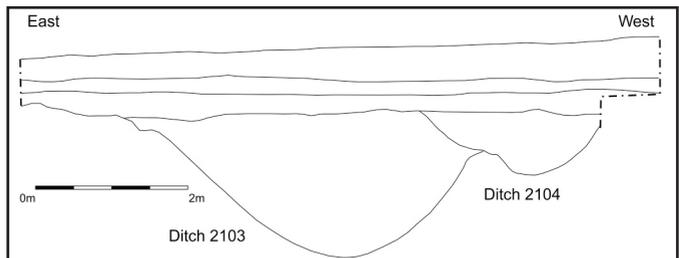


Fig 4 Section 21, ditch cuts 2103 and 2104

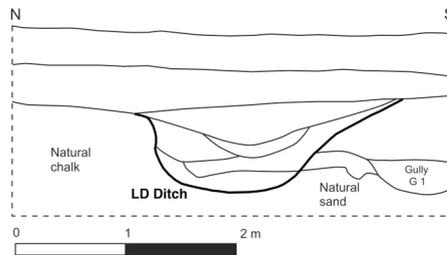


Fig 5 LD Ditch as recorded by Pemberton in trench D4 of the 1969-72 excavation

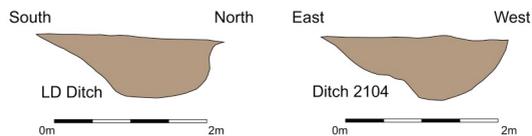


Fig 6 Mirror image of LD ditch at the same scale as ditch cut 2104

Fig 4-6

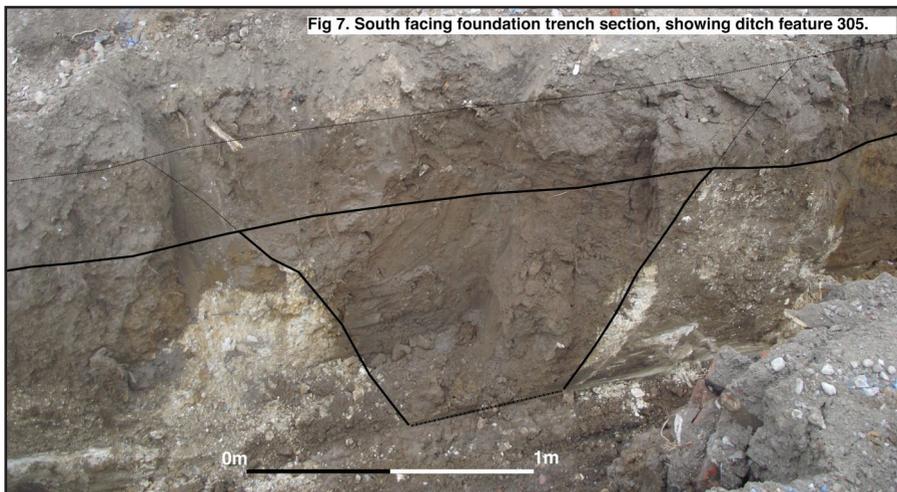
Discussion

Romano-British ceramic evidence from the previous phases of work suggests activity began at Ewell Grove in the mid-1st century AD, and continued through until the mid-3rd century. The most recent phase of work, because of the paucity of Romano-British material, failed to either confirm or refute these findings. The features (2103/4 and 2202) revealed within the foundation trenches for the New Hall/Kitchen extension were not directly dated by finds but there are grounds for thinking that the smaller, at least is related to the earlier discoveries. The ditch (LD Ditch) recorded by Pemberton in the 1969-72 excavations is closely similar (fig 5), both in size and shape, with ditch 2104, as fig 6 demonstrates, indicating that they are two parts of the same feature. Fig 3 suggests that they can be linked by postulating that they belong to separate arms of an enclosure, to either side of its south-east corner. The asymmetric profile of the cut is also identical, with the shallower ditch side forming the same edge (southern and eastern respectively). This would then place Frere's suggested Roman building inside a ditched enclosure, and may also help to explain the paucity of Romano-British material from this watching brief, as the bulk of the work would have been on the outside of any such enclosure.

The larger of the two features revealed within this latest phase of work cannot be related to anything revealed in the excavations undertaken by either Frere or Pemberton. The projected alignment of the feature should have crossed the excavation trenches A9/A10 (see fig 3) but no similar feature was identified (Pemberton & Harte 2011). However, the report indicates that the trenches were excavated in stages (and possibly backfilled in stages), which could have made recognition of such a large feature very difficult within a changing geology. It need not, though, have extended that far. The feature was cut by ditch 2104 and so must either be very early Roman or prehistoric. Beyond that, it is hard to say much, other than that it is an exceptionally large feature, seemingly extending over a distance greater than 50m, and likely to be of some significance.

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A medieval hawking ring (vervel) from Surrey

Simon Maslin



A silver medieval vervel from Surrey (image copyright Surrey County Council, licence CC-BY)

A rare example of an inscribed silver medieval hawking ring or vervel has recently been recorded from Surrey. This little object ([SUR-44916D](#)) was tied to the legs of a hawk and used to connect the bird to a leash which tethered it to a perch. During the medieval and post medieval periods, falconry was a ubiquitous pursuit of the nobility and the exact species of hawk used by any individual was socially regulated and dependent on their rank. As a hawk was a highly expensive badge of status, this object had a doubly important function in both securing the valuable bird and identifying the owner.

What makes this example highly unusual is the lombardic script used in the inscribed lettering which suggests a 14th-15th century date for the object. Most examples which are found and recorded by the PAS are much later and date to the 16th-17th century.

The name inscribed on the vervel reads RAVeNESHOLmE, which may be a personal or place name – and most likely is both. A John de Ravenesholme, identified as the “king’s yeoman” of Edward III (1327-1377), is recorded as holding the manor of Pury in Bentley parish, a few miles across the border into Hampshire in 1344. This same individual and other members of his family also held estates in Northamptonshire as well as Lancashire in the latter half of the 14th century, including a messuage called Ravensholme in Downham, Lancashire, which may well be the origin of the name. Whilst speculative, this association makes sense in terms of the earliest conceivable date for the vervel.

The loss of this type of object would most likely have occurred accidentally whilst people were out in the countryside, far from a settlement, busy hawking and hunting. As a result it is not a type of find which would ever likely be made from a conventional archaeological excavation. The work of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) is vital to record such socially charged and significant little objects, which would be otherwise invisible to the archaeological and historical record.

A die 4 relief-patterned tile from Crete? A cautionary tale

David Bird

In the course of research in the British Museum collection of decorated flue tiles from Ashtead I came across a complete tile from Reigate which had been donated in 1852. This led in an idle moment to a general search for Roman tiles in the Museum's on-line catalogue. Very much to my surprise I found an illustration of something that looked like a fragment of a Die 4 W-chevron relief-patterned tile, thought to be from Crete (2015,5003.5). Could this be possible?

The tile was apparently part of a small collection of objects thought to have been acquired by Walter George Purches (1870-1945) while in Crete in the early 20th century and much later donated to the British Museum by his daughter-in-law, Winifred Kate Purches, née Osborn (1912-2014). The other objects are all more or less complete, a mixed bunch of glass and pottery vessels of varying date. Some of them are marked 'Knossos 1908' and that does seem appropriate as a provenance for all except the tile. There are certainly Roman-period baths on Crete and no doubt some of them made use of *tubuli*, but so far the only parallels that seem have been noted for relief-patterning on such tiles outside Britain are from Roman Germany (Baatz 1988; Betts et al 1994, 46).

If fabric analysis could establish that the tile did have a Cretan origin that would be a wonderful discovery – and an astonishing insight into connections across the Roman world! The idea that our relief-patterned tile tradition might have its origins in the Mediterranean undoubtedly has its attractions. Could there be a skilled craftsman, taken along by an entrepreneur to help establish an industry to exploit the new British market? Someone perhaps like the person who stamped amphorae and mortaria at Brockley Hill in the Flavian-Trajanic period with the name Dares, which could be suggestive of an eastern origin (Hartley 1978). And as it happens there is at least one apparently Greek graffito, unfortunately now missing, recorded from Ashtead (Lowther 1930, 146, no. 3).



A die 4 patterned box-flue tile from Ashtead in the Society's collection (photo: Alan Hall)

It is often suggested that the distribution of relief-patterned tile dies does not of itself indicate production at just one site and that the rollers may have been taken to different

sites by specialists in box-tile manufacture. But the possibility that someone ever took a Die 4 roller to or from Crete is clearly taking that theory to extremes. Sadly, it cannot be likely that this fragment of a relief-patterned tile could have come from the island. It is noticeable that it does not fit well as part of a collection of complete vessels. Moreover, the 'Cretan' tile under discussion is a very close match to Lowther's Die 4.

I am very grateful to those mentioned in the following discussion for pursuing this matter further. Dr Richard Hobbs has kindly checked with a colleague (Dr Thomas Kiely) in the Greece and Rome Department at the British Museum, who sought information from Dr Kostis Christakis at the British School in Athens. Dr Christakis in turn consulted Dr Conor Trainor who replied: "I can't be totally sure about this tile, but to me it really doesn't look like a Roman-era Cretan tile. The fabric is too red and seems to be far too coarse – and the decoration would be very unusual for anything that I have seen on Crete. If I remember correctly, there are 5th century AD tiles from Nemea which have finger grooves around the edges – this is a common enough trait of Late Roman tiles, but this impressed linear design looks really odd to me based on my knowledge of tiles. I wonder if it might be medieval? I don't think that it needs to be from Crete."

This sequence is of interest in the way it points up the difficulties that can occur when dealing with out-of-place artefacts. Obviously the tile is not from Crete but Dr Kiely confirms that the fragment was indeed deposited as part of the Purches collection. So how did this come about?

The most likely explanation must be that somehow a fragment from a British site came into the possession of Walter Purches. It could have come from quite a number of sites as Die 4 tiles had a wide distribution (Betts et al 1994, 29-30). Purches might even have lived at some point on a Roman-period site, and picked it up in his garden. But perhaps the most likely option is an Ashtead connection. Lowther is known to have passed on some Ashtead material to others, such as a Mr Cameron, his former tobacconist, to whom he is said to have given finds while making purchases (pers. comm. the late Pauline Hulse). After his death, Cameron's widow discovered that the garage held quite an interesting collection of material (now in Leatherhead Museum) that included pottery, tiles and white tesserae, the latter surely some of the many that were found in the attached baths (Lowther 1929, 5).

So it would be possible to suppose that the 'Cretan' tile fragment was given by Lowther to Purches as someone interested in such things. This would require a suitable opportunity; could it be demonstrated that Purches (or his relatives) lived in or near Ashtead? Perhaps a local historian might be able to answer this question.

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Introduction

This research article reviews the results of recent Bronze Age excavations and finds in Surrey and considers whether these new discoveries have changed previous interpretations of Bronze Age society in Surrey. It takes as its starting point Needham's chapter on Bronze Age Surrey (Needham 1987) and the additional material from Cotton (2004) who provided an update on Bronze Age excavations and finds since 1987.

Surrey is defined by Surrey Archaeology Society as covering the current county of Surrey and its historic borders including seven London boroughs. However, the data sources on recent discoveries relate only to the current county boundaries so this is the area considered in this article (Figure 1). The only exception is the parts of the North Downs that are in the London boroughs of Sutton and Croydon as it seems wrong to make an arbitrary split in the Downs particularly given the importance of Bronze Age material on the dip slope.

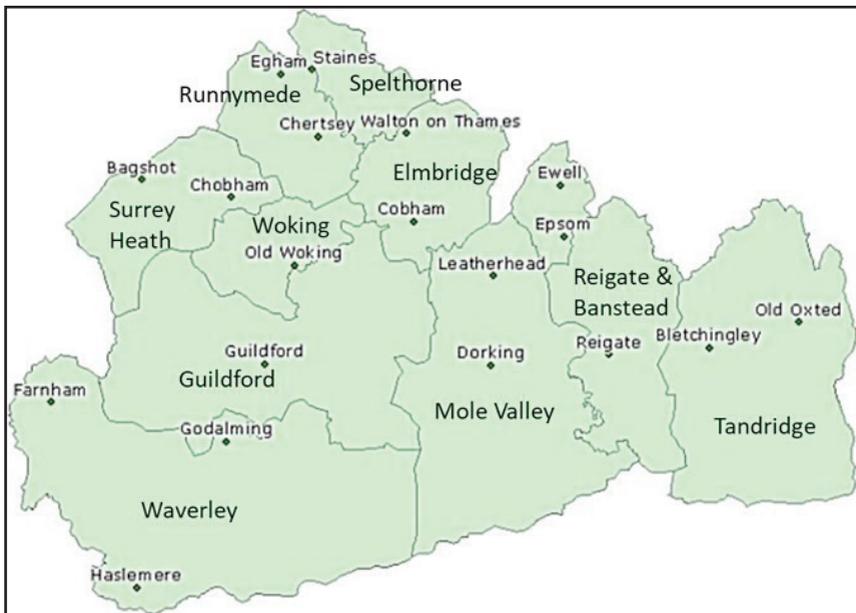


Figure 1: Map of Surrey showing Council boundaries (Surrey County Council 2006)

Research Approach

Two databases were reviewed, the first is the recently uploaded grey literature information provided on the Surrey Archaeology website, all Bronze Age references in the period 2004-2015 were reviewed (Wilcock 2018). Some later excavations results are also considered and are separately referenced. The second is the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) which has records for Bronze Age Surrey back to 2002 (British Museum 2019). A few entries were not considered either because the PAS find was an unidentifiable object, or because the archaeological period of the grey literature entry was not clear. Mapping information for the results is available on both websites and therefore not been reproduced here.

The results of this analysis were also assessed against the findings and research issues relating to the Bronze Age outlined in the Surrey Archaeology Research Framework (D. Bird 2006).

Geography

In order to interpret the archaeology of Surrey it is important to understand its geological diversity which results in a wide variety of different soils as shown in Figure 5. Surrey is split east west by the North Downs which narrow to the west, and to the south of the Downs by the Greensand Hills which widen to the west. To the north is the heavy London Clay, the fertile valley gravels and alluvium, and the heathland of the Bagshot Beds. To the south is the area known as the Weald which extends into Sussex and Kent. Two main rivers the Wey and the Mole cut through the North Downs.

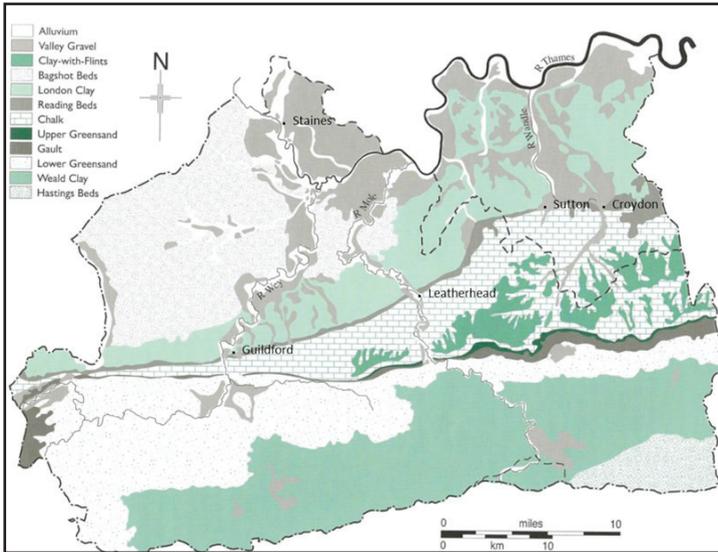


Figure 2: Geology of Surrey (including London Boroughs also showing some of the main towns (Cotton, Crocker and Graham 2004, X)

Results of Research

The PAS information is largely based on the results of metal detecting and fieldwalking which occurs primarily in the rural parts of the county, while the grey literature relates to excavations carried out both by commercial and amateur community organisations and is concentrated in the more developed northern parts of the county and in the larger modern towns. Not surprisingly therefore, they produce different pictures of Bronze Age Surrey, which reinforces the need to consider both databases, Figures 3, 4 and 5.

Three specific aspects of the results of the recent archaeological evidence are discussed below followed by a broader geographic review of the county in the Bronze Age.

Figure 3: Results of PAS database analysis by artefact type 154 entries in total

PAS Type	Number	%
Arrowhead	32	21%
Other Lithic	4	3%
Axehead inc Palstave	45	29%
Awl, Gouge, Chisel	11	7%
Sword	13	8%
Spears	10	6%
Dagger, Dirk, Knife, Armet	4	3%
Ornament	4	3%
Ingot	5	3%
Copper Debris	14	9%
Other Copper	2	1%
Pottery	7	5%
Hoards	3	2%
	154	100%

Period	Elmbridge	Epsom & Ewell	Guildford	Mole Valley	Reigate & Banstead	Runnymede	Spelthorne	Surrey Heath	Tandridge	Waverley	Woking	Totals
Early	2	2	4	13	7			3	1	5		37
Early/Middle					1				1			2
Middle	2	1	18	8	4			1	6	2		42
Middle/Late	1	2	6	7	2				4			22
Late	2	2	15	13	3				8	2		45
Unknown			1	2	3							6
Totals	7	7	44	43	20	0	0	4	20	9	0	154

Figure 4: Results of PAS analysis by Bronze Age period and Surrey District/Borough

Period	Elmbridge	Epsom & Ewell	Guildford	Mole Valley	Reigate & Banstead	Runnymede	Spelthorne	Surrey Heath	Tandridge	Waverley	Woking	Totals
Early	1		1	1	1			1	1	1	2	9
Early/Middle			3	1	1					2		7
Middle			1			4	1				1	7
Middle/Late	1		4		1		3					9
Late		2	3	7	3	3	1		5	2	1	27
Unknown/All	1	1	6	7	9	5	7	7	7	6	1	50
Totals	3	3	18	16	15	12	13	0	13	11	5	109

Figure 5: Results of grey literature analysis by Bronze Age period and Surrey District/Borough 109 entries in total

Hoards

Three Bronze Age hoards have been recorded in PAS for Surrey since 2004, with a further metalworker's hoard excavated in Esher. Two of the PAS hoards were found close to the river Mole, and the third one in Ockham near streams that run into the river Wey. The fourth Esher hoard was found near the River Ember. The Ockham hoard has been linked to hoards from Sussex, whereas one of the Mole hoards is compared to hoards associated with those from the Carshalton area (British Museum 2019).

Surrey hoards in the south of the county have been grouped into those associated with the Wey-Godalming hydrology and those linked to the escarpment east of Dorking (Yates and Bradley, 2010). The north of Surrey has been grouped into the Thames side hoards most of which are outside the area of this study and the eastern Surrey North Downs hoards centred around Carshalton (Davies 2018). Davies (2018) suggests that there are significant differences between these two groups of hoards, with the North Downs hoards having similarities to the hoards south of the Downs to the east of Dorking. The variation in the composition of the hoards, taken together with other cultural differences, suggests that the North Downs and lower Thames geographic areas were inhabited by a different cultural group in the Late Bronze Age (LBA) from that which occupied the middle Thames (Davies 2018, 76).

Burial

The heathland and greensand early and middle Bronze Age barrows of western Surrey and Reigate Heath are well known and a number have been recently resurveyed. Away from this area barrow preservation is poor and there is only a very limited record (Needham 1987). Recent excavations have not significantly changed this picture, but a number of possible new barrows have been found below the scarp slope on the North Downs at Abinger (Corke 2018) and Dorking, as well as closer to the river gravels at Addlestone. A number of cremations have also been found at Abinger (Corke 2017), Bletchingly, Guildford and Virginia Water.

Settlement

The lack of evidence for Early Bronze Age (EBA) or Middle Bronze Age (MBA) settlements remains a problem due to the ephemeral nature of settlement evidence which, where identifiable, seem to have only been occupied for a short period (Cotton 2004). LBA settlement is much better represented with important ring-ditch enclosures at Carshalton and Chelsham and the fortified settlement at Runnymede as well as evidence at various locations on the valley gravels (Cotton 2004). The recent excavations have identified a number of other likely settlements, even if the evidence often relies on material remains from pits, ditches and field systems, rather than the houses themselves.

On the gravels further settlement evidence has been discovered in Esher, East Molesey, and from the multi-period site at Hengrove Farm, Staines. Further south on or near the North Downs a number of probable settlements locations have been identified at Cherkley Court above the Mole, Telex Field and North Park Farm also near the Mole, Ewell near the headwaters of the Hogsmill, and at Larch Avenue Guildford (A 7, 8, 10, 22, 33, 40, 88).

Geographic Evidence

Needham (1987) divides the county into six geographic areas and the same areas are used in this update.

The Weald

Some 15% of the PAS finds come from this area considerably increasing the volume of metalwork in particular that has been found in the Weald. Needham (1987) argued that the strongest evidence for the Bronze Age in the Weald came from the continuation of Neolithic activity into the EBA. The new finds include material from all Bronze Age periods and suggest that there may have been more activity taking place in this area in the MBA and LBA than previously thought. The discovery of a LBA settlement together with earlier Bronze Age material at Gatwick just over the Surrey border and close to the Mole reinforces this view (Wells 2005).

Greensand Hills

This is quite a diverse area including both fertile and poor-quality soils and the alluvial valley of the Tillingbourne river as well as parts of the Wey and Mole river valleys. In the southwest of the county away from the river Wey very few new finds from either excavation or the PAS have been found, although number of Bronze Age barrows have been resurveyed and confirmed. This lack of evidence contrasts with the fertile valleys to the east of Guildford where there has been new evidence of settlement, burial and individual finds.

The lack of archaeology on the sandy soils of the south west of the County may be partly due to taphonomic reasons as this is generally soft soil where prehistoric evidence is easily removed by latter activity. The presence of the barrows suggests there may have more EBA/MBA activity than it will ever be possible to identify.

North Downs

Evidence from the chalk of the North Downs continues to be dominated by LBA material with concentration in the east of the County and the valleys of the Wey and Mole where they cut through the chalk. The concentration of finds at the headwaters of the Wandle on the dip slope of the Downs demonstrate the importance of this area in the LBA (figure 6).

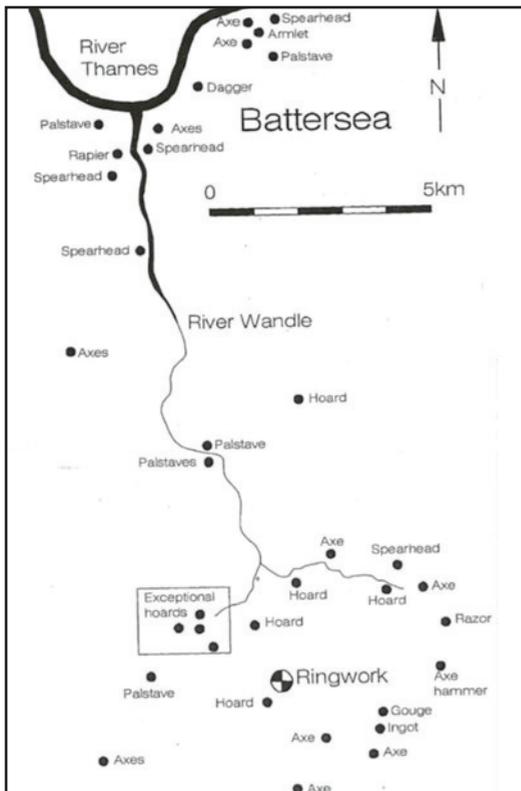


Figure 6: Late Bronze Age metalwork along the Wandle Valley and the Carshalton ringwork (Yates 2007, 115)

The headwater of the Hogsmill at Ewell has also now produced evidence of LBA activity. The spring line along the dip slope of the downs is clearly an important settlement area. On the chalk itself there remains much less evidence of activity, at least until the LBA, than is found on the South Downs.

London clay

This area of heavy soil is considered to have had little settlement in the Bronze Age or other periods of prehistory (Needham 1987) and this review also produces very little evidence of activity and therefore reinforces the earlier conclusions. The Bronze Age settlement at Larch Avenue Guildford is on the clay, but its proximity to the Wey is probably a more important factor in its location than the soil type.

The Bagshot Table

The heathlands of this area produce very little material from the poor-quality soils on the higher ground, with any evidence concentrated in the arable areas of the valley bottoms. No new significant finds have been made in district of Surrey Heath.

The Thames Valley and its Tributaries

The importance of gravel and alluvium of the Thames valley have been well documented (Needham 1987, Davies 2018). In the last 14 years they have continued to provide further evidence of settlement and cultivation throughout the Bronze Age.

Discussion

Needham (1987) suggests the Thames and north-east zones of Surrey may have been different both economically and socially from the south-west throughout much of the Bronze Age. He also proposes that climate change in the LBA may have contributed to intensification of settlement and associated field systems on more productive land with more permanent settlement and exploitation of these areas. Davies (2018) takes the LBA division further suggesting cultural differences between the NE Surrey and lower Thames from the middle Thames which includes the Runnymede area in Surrey.

The more recent evidence presented in this paper supports Needham's view of a marked difference between the south-west and Thames and north-east Surrey. It also supports the intensification of settlement in the LBA with a significant number of new field systems identified away from the Thames gravels, but also for example at Chaldon on North Downs (English 2002) and Whitmoor Common (English 2016). However, there is a need

for caution in interpreting how contemporary the settlements and field systems are. Field systems expanded in the MBA and into the LBA, but were often abandoned after 1000 BC (Davies 2018).

In the Weald the evidence now supports greater Bronze Age activity than previously apparent. While the area east of Guildford in the valley below the North Downs seems to have been important throughout the Bronze Age, but particularly in the later period. A striking feature of the new evidence is the importance of closeness to water for the siting of settlements which seems to be a more important factor than the soil type on which the settlements is founded.

Conclusion

This paper has only been able to provide a brief summary of the last 14 years of Bronze Age finds in Surrey, but has demonstrated the very considerable amount of new material that has been discovered in that time, much of it subject to additional publication in one form or another (e.g. Lambert 2015). In particular it has shown the importance of rivers and streams as favourable locations for settlement. A number of these locations show evidence of having been used repeatedly in various periods of prehistory.

In 2006 the Surrey Research Framework posed a number of questions about the Bronze Age in Surrey which required further investigation. The table below (figure 7) provides an update to those questions based on this research.

Questions Raised in 2006 Surrey Research Framework	Update based on this paper
Is there a centre in Southwest Surrey comparable with Runnymede/Carshalton?	No new evidence for this and the lack of new Bronze Age material from this area suggests either it was not an important centre or the evidence has been destroyed
Is it possible to demonstrate cross-Weald links from material evidence?	Significant number of new finds from the Weald of Surrey suggest this was more important in the Bronze Age than previously thought.
Can we locate settlements buried by the colluvium of the Greensand Valleys?	Still an excavation target
Can we identify Bronze Age field systems off the river gravels?	There are a significant number of field systems now identified away from the river gravels
Can we link settlement evidence to Heathland Barrows?	Unlikely given the difficulty of finding any Early/Middle Bronze Age settlement evidence
Was Surrey heathland mostly in origin a creation of the extension of agriculture in the Bronze Age?	The evidence seems to suggest this is the case There is evidence of ploughing under the Whitmoor common barrow and more general evidence of degradation of marginal land during the EBA (Bradley 2007, 184)
Need better understanding of lithics and dating of ceramics through time?	Not considered in this paper
Is there evidence for Bronze Age deposition at the source of the Hogsmill and Wandle?	Some metalwork, (figure 6) but less than the Wey
Why and how were Late Bronze Age sites abandoned?	Not considered in this paper

Figure 7: Table showing Bronze Age questions from Surrey Research Framework and updates from the analysis in this paper

While not providing any dramatic challenges to the perceived understanding of the Bronze Age in the south-east of England or providing clear answers to many of the research

questions this brief paper has shown that there is considerable value in periodic review of recent available evidence and potentially updating the Research Framework.

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A Ewell-Steyning area cross-Weald Roman road?

David Bird

The paper by Rob Briggs in Bulletin 473 has encouraged me to unearth a half-finished speculative piece about another possible road, arising initially from an earlier paper by Jill Bourne (2012).

As Briggs writes, 'Bourne's research has emphasised the congruence of "Kingston" names and Roman roads'. We might note, therefore, that in her survey one place that stands out as an exception is Kingston (Croft) near Ifield in Sussex (Bourne 2012, 263-4). On the

usual maps of Roman roads this would fall neatly in the gap between Stane Street and the London-‘Brighton’ road. That gap is made more prominent by the spacing to the next road to the east, the London-‘Lewes’ road. It is often remarked that these last two have a roughly parallel pattern with a pronounced change of overall direction about halfway along. Harris (2002, 22-3) suggests that this might be because they are following a pre-existing Wealden pattern developing from transhumance routes into the Weald, whereby Sussex ones follow a slightly different north-south orientation to those in Surrey. Even if it is difficult to account for this there is no doubt that the change of orientation on these Roman roads is noteworthy.

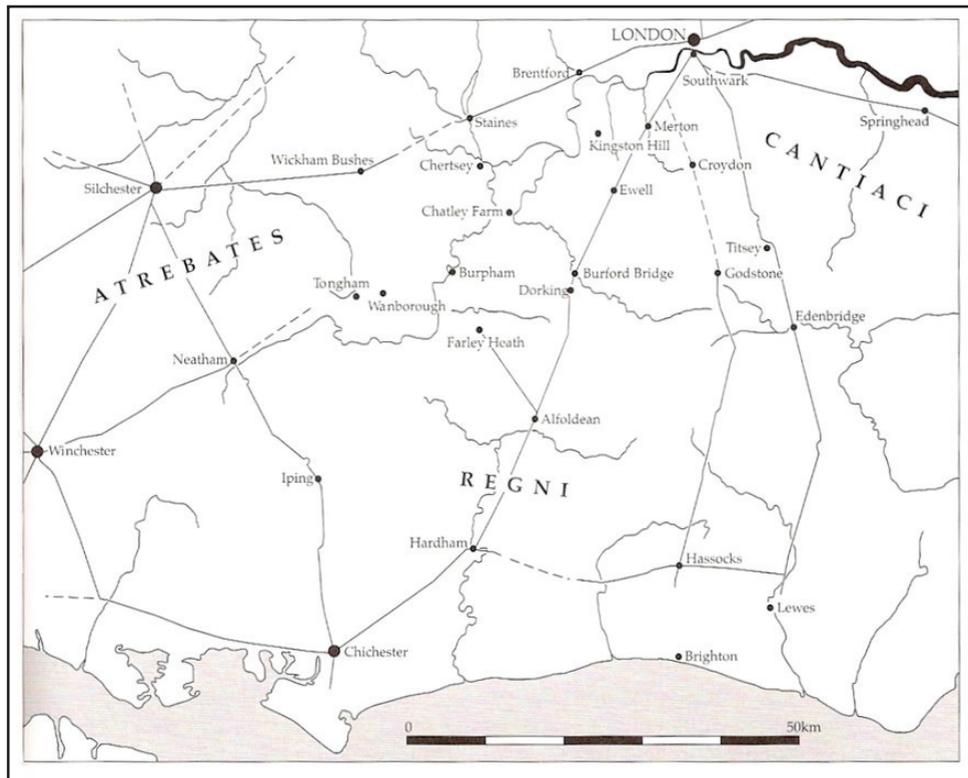


Illustration after Bird 2004, 39, fig 14; original drawing by Audrey Graham. Steyning is about half way between Hassocks and Hardham. The Mole corridor also heads further south than shown here. Ifield is in the gap to the north-east of Alfoldean.

If we follow a similar pattern for a road to cross near Ifield, we can see that it would make a great deal of sense. It could start from Ewell, following suggestive evidence along the ‘Reigate’ road line (Bird 2004, 60; Jon Cotton in lect). After crossing the Downs it could make use of the Mole and Adur corridors. It would thus pass relatively close to the cluster of villas around Walton on the Hill, near the recently-discovered sites in the Horley area (and perhaps Charlwood), and then take up the ‘Sussex’ orientation to pass near Ifield, perhaps serving the ironworking area around Broadfield near Crawley. A possible line could then take it close to the Money Mound site in Lower Beeding where finds are suggestive of a wayside shrine (Beckenshall 1967, 20) before heading down into the Adur corridor to arrive at the Roman settlement that must surely exist somewhere to the north of Steyning.

A settlement in that area is to be expected at the river crossing on the known east-west route (Margary's *Sussex Greensand Way*: 1965, chapter 8) and it is noteworthy that there is a Wyckham Manor in about the right place. This is one of Gelling's *wichām* place-names: Wyckham Farms in Steyning parish (1978, 73). David Staveley has reported (in a talk to the Roman Studies Group, 3 January 2017) that he has located evidence suggestive of such a settlement on both banks. He had also considered the idea of a road to Ewell but his efforts to find any traces to the north had up to then been unsuccessful.

Perhaps others might also take up the challenge of producing definitive evidence. Although Roman road chasing can be regarded as somewhat boring, it would be of considerable interest to establish if there were more made roads across the Weald as this would have a lot to say about its utilisation in the Roman period, even including deliberate exploitation as in the Fenland. Indeed a case could be made for connections to the north from each of the known settlements on the east-west road in Sussex. Finding the roads might also help to pin down the source of some of the known industries (see eg Bird 2017, 42; 46-7). The roads might also be formalising and upgrading earlier routes: note for example that some of the LIA-ERB pottery found at The Looe near Ewell is from the East Sussex industry (Cotton 2001, 13 and 37). This leads to thoughts about another likely route, from the Chichester area and up to the north past Chiddingfold (and even to Flexford?), as this would take it close to the Lodsworth quern quarries, whose products are well-represented in Surrey.

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On Reigate and Cherchefelle place names

Jan Burbridge

I have enjoyed the articles in Bulletins 461 and 463 by Gavin Smith (and later responses by Rob Briggs) concerning the place names 'Reigate' and 'Cherchefelle', (and by association, Horley). As a resident of Reigate I have always taken a keen interest in the meaning of the place names where I live. I would stress, these are only the ideas of a complete amateur but I have tended to interpret these names as follows, beginning with Cherchefelle, which I believe is probably the elder of the two.

Cherchefelle

The word 'Cherchefelle' as rendered in Domesday (traditionally associated with the area of excavation referenced¹, near the parish church) is, as Wilfred Hooper² described,

almost certainly the blundering of a Norman scribe. In trying to render something he heard that sounded like 'church field', and seeing a (probable) Anglo-Saxon church there, he put two and two together. However as stated, it is almost certainly from 'cruc', and appears in later manorial accounts and maps as 'Crechesfeld', 'Cruchesfeud' and 'Crouchfeld/Crowchfelds' (with the vowel after, and not before the 'r'), attaching (according to Hooper) to two nearby fields in the lee of Reigate Hill.

'Cruc' is in some ways an unhelpful word, having as it does a variety of associations, and being represented in languages with Latin, Germanic and Brythonic roots, and it clearly has an older Indo-European origin lying beneath them all. Turning aside from the usual place name reference works, I looked up all the words I could find in the Concise Oxford Dictionary and in my Dictionary of Word Origins with claims to stem from Latin, OE or Old Welsh 'cruc'. The resultant list included, 'crutch, crook, crux, crucible, cross, crochet (hook), crock (bowl), coracle (bowl-shaped boat)' and all their derivations (crucial, crooked etc.) and also 'cruck' as in a cruck-roof construction. Looking back at the word origin from the standpoint of modern words does not of course give us translations of ancient meanings (hill, barrow, cross etc.). Nevertheless, it does enable one to see that the heart of the original word appears to stem from a meaning in 'bent', crooked' or 'curved'.

In its application to place names, 'cruc' seems almost always to mean a hill or a barrow – occasionally a cross. Reigate parish church does stand on a rise above the stream from Wray Common but its position could hardly be considered distinguished by a 'hill', with so many larger hills in the immediate vicinity. Barrows, on the other hand, seem quite likely to be linked with churchyards – there is one at Banstead and one at Walton on the Hill and several which are not too distant to Reigate parish church, so if I had to put money on it, I would suggest 'barrow' lies behind 'Cherche-' and 'feld', is an unenclosed or open area. In the context of 5th-10th century 'Christianisation', a barrow often attracted a cross/preaching point and crosses often evolved into chapels or churches³ – cf. Manning & Bray for Great Burgh: "On a small Barrow on Preston Downes is placed a Cross". It is likely another sat upon a barrow in Outwood Lane, at the foot of Perrots Down on the Banstead/Kingswood boundary (the farmer was 'presented' to the manor court for destroying it in 1771). Furthermore, with barrows being quite common in our area of Surrey, 'crutchfield' or similar is, unsurprisingly, fairly common – in Banstead there are field names 'Crocks' (Croxes in 1680) and 'Cresslands' (Crutchland in 1618). Gavin Smith also mentions 'Crichefeld' on the Mole and 'Crooksbury' on the Wey. ('Lowfield' – essentially the same name – does use a different barrow-word to 'cruc' which is interesting, but we should notice also 'Sidlow' Bridge and adjacent 'Sidlow Farm' (1871 OS map), where there is a church and river crossing at the southern apex of Reigate's parish boundary). The 'Crutchfield Farm and Lane' near Horley, leading off the Hookwood Road (if it is not referencing an ancient lane leading towards Reigate/Crutchfield) is quite possibly just another, and it seems to be straining the evidence somewhat, to suggest that it provides support for the migration of a minster and hundredal centre from its southern end. I struggle to see 'cruc' – even a 'socially significant cruc', as, by itself, being indicative of a central place. They are much more likely to have been made sacred by a cross, perhaps later a chapel or church and sometimes – yes, perhaps even a minster or 'cathedra', but there are far too many to assume this for each. For such features to grow in prominence, some other characteristics of central-place development would surely need to operate as well.

There is one other remote possibility concerning the 'Reigate' Crutchfield though; one of the words I discovered in my hunt for 'cruc' derivatives was the term 'crocker' – listed as 'archaic' but referring to a manufacturer of crocks, or pottery. It is well-known that a substantial Roman tiler was discovered on the east side of Wray Common Road and there is the suggestion of a Roman domestic site with high quality, freshly-broken pottery under a

cellar about halfway down Doods Park Road. Large pits and depressions (now largely built over/in, or obliterated by the railway) in the area of Wray Common Road and Doods Road hint at the clay extraction sites supporting this industry and the roof and box-flue tiles it produced have, I believe, turned up in a number of excavated Roman sites. Might early Saxo-British settlement have continued in the 'Doods' area (thought to be from a personal name – AS 'Dodda' or similar) and migrated slightly west to the vicinity of the parish church/vicarage in the later AS/Conquest period? (I recall the vicarage excavation did not support very early dates). If a reasonably significant clay-extraction and tile-making centre operated in this area, it seems inconceivable that all trace and memory of it had vanished by the time Old English names began to attach in the 5th or 6th centuries – it would be like suggesting that a defunct but inhabited Staffordshire pottery with its clay pits, kilns and ancillary buildings would be forgotten by the early Victorian period. Is it possible that the area, with its relict kilns and clay pits, became known as 'Crocker's field'? The identical version of the same – 'Potters Field' – is a well-attested English place name. Perhaps a more Saxo-British 'crocker' became the more English 'potter' in most places, and 'Crocker's field' or its remnant derivatives are indicative of an early label?

Horley

Thunderfield and other nearby names in Horley are indeed both fascinating and significant, but surely spiritual significance, topographic significance and economic/settlement significance are not necessarily coincident, and as a geographer Mr Smith will know much more about this than I. The Weald consists of bottomless clay, virtually impassable in winter, and difficult to cultivate – which is why the tree-cover that enjoys its soils is still so prevalent.

The 'big issue' with the Weald was its economic value – livestock, timber and iron, but almost certainly to the enrichment of adjacent, more densely-settled centres of control – Bronze Age tribal, probably, Iron Age tribal without doubt, Roman imperial estate, quite possibly⁴, Anglo Saxon Kingdom without doubt also⁵. The 'big issue' of Thor's shrine was the headwater/spring location of the Peek Brook and Burstow Brook tributaries of the Mole⁶, and its probable boundary location (see John Blair's prehistoric 'primary boundaries'⁷). There may also have been an iron-working association – were these waters essential to the forging/smelting process? The boundary might have been the factor that promoted the vicinity of the 'hearg' into a 'stow' or place of meeting. I am of a view that Harrowsley, Harwardsley, Haroldsleigh, Horley, Horleyland and Holyland essentially reference the same word – Old English 'hearga' – sacred grove or temple. It is interesting to note 'Wilgers' Farm just to the northwest of Thunderfield Castle – it doesn't have the best etymology in the world, but might have an origin in Anglo Saxon 'wig/wih' – idol, or 'weoh' – shrine (Wiggy Farm, Redhill and Willey Farm, Caterham would be cognate).

Both of these factors (spiritual/moot, and economic) would have created communication links – tracks/lanes which, of necessity would need to be kept passable and would be of longstanding use. The recognised north-south communication routes which have developed, quite possibly since the Bronze Age, could have continued in use throughout the following millennia, perhaps little-changed, without requiring the specific label of 'Roman Road'. Their enduring existence might appear to imply denser populations or central places, but they were more likely just the well-established result of shifting logs, cattle and ore for millennia. Utilisation of all three resources in the Weald was of rather peripatetic nature – timber felling zones shift around, cattle are moved around to graze in different places, Surrey iron ore is noted to be in small, quickly-exhausted deposits and extraction would have needed to move around regularly; all of which mitigate against the development of major fixed settlement nodes. No doubt there must have been 'negotiation points' and dwellings for labourers, charcoal-burners etc. but elite centres would seem unlikely to arise among them.

I would prefer the track/footpath which is still called 'Worth Lane' for much of its length, running down just to the west of East Surrey Hospital and through Salfords, and which seems formative of the field patterns in the area, to the A217 alignment if we are talking about a Thunderfield/Burstow destination. The rough line of the A217 (the non-turnpike bits) was however, probably another.

Gavin Smith assigns great significance to the 'cruc' (or at least, its possible contents) recorded near Gatwick Station, but it is interesting that this cruc does not appear to have been 'made sacred', evolving into an early cross or chapel/church, and it was not particularly near the likely 'stow' or the shrine of Thor, so far as it is possible for us to tell. I do, in fact believe the Weald was much more than just wildwood, but suspect that the very reason Caedwalla, Sigeberht and others fled there was to exploit its impenetrable density and the obscurity of its settlements rather than their centrality. I agree however, they must have fled somewhere – probably not a herdsman's cot, (though let's not forget that a few centuries later Alfred fled to a hovel in the Athelney marshes).

Reigate

Migration slightly west may have been a repeat-phenomenon for Crutchfield. It is understood that the main settlement was transplanted from an area around the church and vicarage, to the market area in the vicinity of West Street and Upper West Street as part of the development of the town by the castle-building de Warennes in the late 12th century. It is also known that the stream which rises near the top of Wray Lane runs across Wray Common, under the vicarage, though the bowling green and memorial gardens behind the vicarage, under Bell Street and via a culvert, to Priory Pond. Excavation in the (present) Morrisons car park in advance of the development of this plot (behind the old Knights Shop and within the bounds of the old Mellersh & Neale brewery) discovered silt-build-up evidence for either a pond or a slow-moving course of, or branch of this stream. It would seem likely that the medieval development of Reigate included the laying out of plots along the present High Street, which backed onto and exploited the stream for a variety of industrial processing purposes, including brewing – the Mellersh & Neale brewery had long antecedents.

Let us look at the word 'Reigate'. 'Rei' has been recorded with a variety of spellings, showing perhaps an enduring pronunciation but an inconsistent method of recording, and here Mr Smith is undoubtedly correct – ordinary people didn't write it – Reeves, recorders and the like recorded it as they heard it on the day. Having made a study of various medieval documents for Banstead I have been amazed at the variety of spellings adopted by the administrators of the day, sometimes even within the same document. I am inclined to hold spellings lightly. 'Rei/Rey' almost certainly has its origin in 'ea/ei/ey/rei/rie/wray/rihe' – water, stream or well-watered place. In the 16th century Wray Common was called 'The Wray' and in the Reeve's Account of 1447 it was 'le Rie'. Hooper considers this likely to arise from '(at) theree' or 'atter ie' – at the stream, or at the island in the well-watered land. Thus it is possible for us to assign the name with some confidence, to the stream mentioned above.

The 'gate' element is a little less straightforward. In, I think, every single publication I have read for Reigate, it is associated with a gate or gateway in the modern sense. However 'gate/yate/gat/yat' is a name associated with routeways, and it has its root in Old Norse 'gata' (a road or town street)⁸ and probably in the Old English word 'gáp' – to go. Very early it would appear to have also developed the meaning 'gap through which a routeway crosses a barrier' (e.g. town wall, hedge, boundary), and perhaps later still 'the means of closure' of such a gap. I do not have the expertise to say when these variations in meaning occurred, nor which might be applicable to Reigate's 'gate'. However, in the 11th or

or 12th centuries I put forward the suggestion that ‘gate’ had more to do with a routeway than with a hurdle closing off a routeway. The latter would more usually produce ‘hatch’ in our area – OE ‘haec’ defined by Aubrey as “a gate in the roads”, and by Hooper as being designed to “prevent cattle straying from adjoining commons or strips of roadside waste,” – the meaning Mr Smith favours for ‘gate’.

In the 12th century the focus of settlement around St Marys Church moved west, and a ‘town street’ or ‘gata’ developed, with tenements backing onto the stream for processing purposes. Thus the settlement moved ‘downstream’, and I think this is exactly what ‘Reigate’ means. It means ‘stream-route’ or ‘stream-path’, or literally ‘down (the route of) the stream’, which is where the settlement of Dodda, perhaps once dotted around the old potter’s field, ended up, and where it remains today.

¹ R Poulton & P Jones 1986

² W Hooper 1945 Reigate; Its Story Through the Ages

³ R Morris 1989 Churches in the Landscape

⁴ O Rackham 1995

⁵ UCL Research project – ‘Beyond the Tribal Hideage’ – a discussion of the presence of Wealden iron in AS Kentish graves

⁶ It is interesting that, following the source of the Mole to its ultimate southerly point, it almost joins the headwaters of the Shill Brook, tributary of the Ouse and the area between the two headwaters contains ‘Bulls’ Copse, ‘Harrowdean’ Wood, ‘Coldharbour’ and ‘Whitely’ Hill. I have observed and commented on the coincidence of these names in downland ‘hearg’ locations near boundaries in East Surrey and West Kent – as yet unpublished

⁷ J Blair 1991 Early Medieval Surrey

⁸ R Muir 2000 The New Reading the Landscape

New members

Hannah Jeffery

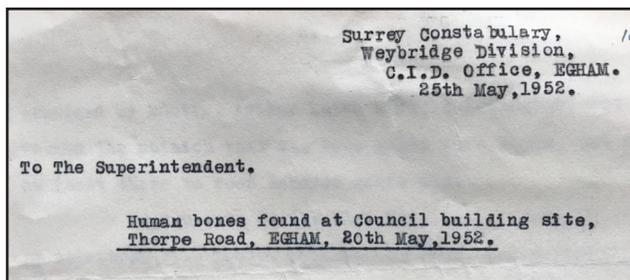
I would like to welcome the following new members who have joined the Society. I have included principal interests, where they have been given on the application form. If you have any questions, queries or comments, please do not hesitate to get in contact with me on 01483 532454 or info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Helen Armstrong	Durham / Farnham	Neolithic and British Prehistory; Roman Britain; Vikings
Katy Ayers	Haslemere	Prehistoric and Local History
Stuart Butler	Leatherhead	Metal Detecting
Anne Clarke	Virginia Water	Medieval History
Caroline Johnson	Camberley	Medieval Period
Vivien Jones	Winchester	Roman Archaeology and Samian Pottery
Amanda Morwood	Ash Vale	Excavation; Post excavation; Roman and Medieval pottery
Tristan Rich	Shere	World War 1 and World War 2
Charlotte Russell	Orpington	Test Pitting and Excavations

A possible crouched or flexed inhumation burial found near Thorpe Lea Road, Egham in 1952

Rob Briggs

Following on from the note in *Bulletin 472* teasing the archaeological details out of police and coroners records relating to a prone burial discovered on the Hog's Back in 1951, our colleagues at the Surrey History Centre were kind enough to supply the HER with a second set of reports concerning a similar discovery. These date from May 1952, and pertain to a chance discovery of human remains made in Egham parish. The bundle is made up of three documents: the police detective sergeant's report, the forensic pathologist's special examination report, and the witness statement given to the police by the labourer who made the initial discovery. The purpose of this note is to highlight what little is known about this apparently-unpublished find (added to the Surrey HER as Monument 23172), and explore what this information might reveal about the nature and date of the burial.



In terms of its discovery, the salient details are as follows. At around midday on 20th May 1952, bones – quickly identified as human remains ‘in an advanced state of decay’ – were uncovered by the labourer at a depth of about five feet (1.5 metres) approximately 300 yards away from Thorpe Road (now

Thorpe Lea Road). He was in the course of digging a pit for a soakaway, as part of construction work on a new council housing estate. Frustratingly, the find spot is not reported with any precision; rather, it is given as being close to three houses in the process of being built – quite which houses these are is impossible to ascertain (we have chosen to locate the find at NGR TQ 0258 7051, close to a trio of houses at the junction of Langton Way and Huntingfield Way and hence an appropriate distance away from Thorpe Lea Road).

The labourer removed a number of bones from the pit, including part of a skull, although he would report subsequently that the bones fell apart upon being touched. What happened next, as recorded in the detective sergeant's report, is the archaeological version of a victory snatched from the jaws of defeat. First, the labourer informed the site foreman of what he had found, and they agreed that the police should be told of the discovery. It was at that point that a lorry load of tiles turned up on site, and the decision was taken to prioritise unloading this delivery. As this was being done, some other workmen entered the pit and ‘completely disturbed the bone formation’, to such a degree that the foreman decided there was no longer any point in calling the police – and got his men to fill the pit with brick rubble! It was only after the initial finder went to Egham police station at 5.45pm on the same day to give a statement to members of Surrey Constabulary that five police officers attended the site later that same evening and removed the rubble, recovering further bones in the process.

The bones were then taken for examination by a forensic pathologist in the Department of Forensic Medicine at Guy's Hospital at 10.45pm that night. He supported their identification as human and adjudged them to be ‘at least three to four hundred years old’. This differs slightly from the dating of ‘several hundred years old’ given in the pathologist's special examination report; the latter also adds the rather amusingly-worded detail that the

bones belonged to 'a small man of over 50 years' at time of death.

But what can be gleaned from the written testimony about the nature of the burial itself? No artefacts were recovered by either the labourer or the police officers who re-excavated the bones, which hampers attempts to assign a date to the interment. The original finder reported the burial was orientated east-west, with the head towards the houses that were in the process of being built and the feet pointing towards Thorpe Lea Road. In his witness statement, he described observing a number of big bones that he thought could be arm bones 'lying alongside the body', by which he seems to have meant the ribcage, as he also noted eight possible rib bones that 'looked as if there were four each side'. These details point to it being an articulated inhumation burial. Probably the most interesting detail, however, is the comment that 'It [i.e. the skeleton] was lying on its side'. If so, it is possible that this was a flexed or crouched inhumation burial; discerning which is precluded by the lack of information about the arrangement of the leg bones, and hence whether the hip and knee joints were bent less than 90 degrees (flexed) or more (crouched).

Other than the newly-created record for this burial, we have no HER entries for flexed inhumations. We do, on the other hand, have a number of examples of crouched burials recorded on the HER, including two of early Middle Bronze Age date from the excavated ring ditch at Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe a little under a mile (1.5km) south of the approximate site of the burial under discussion (SHER Monument 5346; Margetts and Robinson 2013, 124-25). The placement of the Coldharbour Lane crouched inhumations has been noted to resemble an example interred inside the Neolithic ring ditch across the Thames at Staines Road Farm, Shepperton, which is believed also to have been of pre-Bronze Age origin (Monument 3316; Jones 2008, 11-12, 55, 78). Other recently-added HER entries pertaining to crouched inhumations include one for an example posited to be of Bronze or Iron Age origin found at what is now Mimosa Close, Banstead (Monument 23035), and a number dating from the Roman period at the Goodman Care Home site, Ewell (Monument 22954). Plus, as Peter Harp has recently pointed out, there may be grounds for suspecting that some crouched burials found in Surrey belong to the Anglo-Saxon period (Harp 2019; cf. Reynolds 2009, 63-64, who calls early medieval crouched burial 'an exceptional but widespread rite'). All of which indicates that was a long-lived or recurrent mode of burial in the Surrey county area for several millennia.

As will have become obvious from the paragraphs above, there is precious little that can be said with any true degree of certainty about what was uncovered in 1952. A prehistoric origin may be posited on the basis of analogues from nearby sites – but they are only analogues if the ambiguously-worded reference to the skeleton having been found lying on its side is accepted as accurate. Perhaps readers may care to offer different readings of the evidence, or perspectives based upon other discoveries of human remains with similar characteristics to the one found somewhere south-east of Thorpe Lea Road some 67 years ago?

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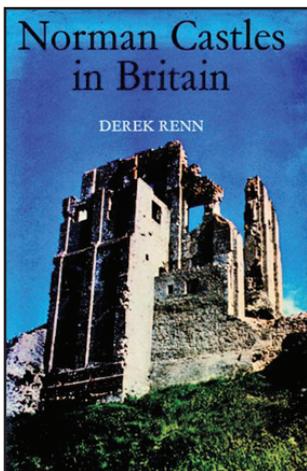
Derek Renn, CBE, PhD, FIA, FSS, FSA

Dr Derek Renn died on 31 May, 2019, aged 89. He was a member of Surrey Archaeological Society for 35 years having joined in August 1984 and becoming a Vice-President and, later, Honorary Vice-President.

After education at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School in Barnet, Derek Frank Renn entered the Civil Service through open competition and became a Government Actuary rising to Senior Actuary and Establishment Officer. A Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, and a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Actuaries, he received a CBE in 1992 for his work at the Government Actuary's Department.



Outside work and family, Derek's great interest was castles. He visited - and revisited - nearly every castle in the British Isles which might be Norman and wrote 11 castle guides, among them guides to Clifford's Tower (York), Old Sarum, Portchester, Pevensey, Goodrich and Caerphilly. He was awarded a Reginald Taylor Medal by the British Archaeological Association for an essay on Anglo-Norman keeps in 1959. This was the basis of his *Norman Castles in Britain* (1968, 1973) and his doctoral thesis at the University of Southampton, *The Development of Fortification in England 1166–1236*. The Castles Study Group held a conference in his honour in 2018 and published a Festschrift, *Castles: History, Archaeology, Landscape, Architecture and Symbolism*.



Derek also found time to write about Surrey. Perhaps the most notable of his contributions were *The River Wey bridges between Farnham and Guildford* and *Pachenesham, Leatherhead: the excavation of the medieval moated site known as 'The Mounts'*. The first drew attention to a rare group of medieval bridges of national importance and the second published a major excavation by A W G Lowther.

A former President of the London & Middlesex Archaeological Society and the Leatherhead and District Local History Society, an Honorary Vice-President of the Royal Archaeological Institute, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society and of the Royal Statistical Society, Derek Renn will be remembered as a distinguished man with wide ranging interests and as a kind and gentle man always ready to help.

Research Committee Autumn 2019 SHERF - Archaeological sciences

Saturday 16 November, Ashted Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted

A final programme and online booking will be available soon and a booking form will be in the October Bulletin. However, provisional speakers for the 2019 SHERF include Kate Hawkins ('Surrey pottery fabric series'), Dr Ian Betts ('The uses and limitations of scientific analysis of brick and tile'), Dr Ceri Falys ('Isotope analysis and ancient DNA'), David Calow and Tim Wilcock ('Geophysics and surveying'), Dr Krystyna Truscoe ('LiDAR analysis: its uses and limitations'), Professor John Hines ('Uses of C14'). This will be followed by the SyAS AGM.

Lecture meetings

2nd September

'History of Ottershaw' by Hannah Lane to Woking History Society in Hall 2, The Maybury Centre, Board School Rd, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'Marc Bolan, John's Children and the Bluesette Club; Ride a White Swan' by Chris Stagg to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

3rd September

'History of St. John's Ambulance' by Ray Pennock to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre at 20:00.

4th September

'Why on Earth is Ewell where it is? The answer lies in geology, naturally' by Richard Selley to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

10th September

'They're not there' by Jeanne Bunting to West Surrey Family History Society in United Reform Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00.

11th September

'Happy Valley – Past, Present and Future' by Dominic North to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

12th September

'A look at the mysterious early history of Whitehall in Cheam, and its subsequent use as a house' by John Philipps to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society at Surbiton Library Halls at 20:00.

'Burden on the parish' by Margaret Griffiths to West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Brewery Road, Woking at 19:50.

15th September

'Raising the curtain on 120 years of Richmond Theatre' to the Richmond Local History Society at Richmond Theatre, Little Green, Richmond at 19:30.

17th September

'18th Century Watercolours of Surrey' by Julian Pooley to Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'A Presentation on George Abbot – A Man of the World' by Nicholas Bale to Send and Ripley History Society at Ripley Village Hall, High Street, Ripley at 19:30.

23rd September

'The life and times of Old Palace' by Janice Barter to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

26th September

'Crystal Palace – part 2' to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

"'Billy Biscuit' the Colourful Life and Times of Sir William Curtis' by Nicholas Brazil to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

1st October

'The Portable Antiquities Scheme in Surrey' by Simon Maslin to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre at 20:00.

'Sopwith through the Great War' by Chris Farara, The Hawker 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

2nd October

'Victorian portrait photography as a social history study' by Stephen Furniss to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

3rd October

'National Aircraft Factory No 2' by David Hassard to the Surrey Industrial History Group at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead at 10:00. Details meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

5th October

'Your Ancestors in the Newspapers' by Richard Heaton to West Surrey Family History Society in United Reform Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00.

7th October

'Caring for "those that pinch and suffer want": the treatment of the poor in post-Restoration Woking' by Catherine Ferguson to Woking History Society in Hall 2, The Maybury Centre, Board School Rd, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'The Isle of Wight: its wildlife and countryside' by Malcolm Jennings to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

10th October

'No 11 Group Fighter Command' by Dai Lawrence to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

'Guildford 1st WW' by David Rose to the Surrey Industrial History Group at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead at 10:00. Details meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

'Irish Research' by Ruth Matthewson to West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Brewery Road, Woking at 19:50.

12th October

'Secret Rivers' by Thomas Ardill to Merton Historical Society at St James' Church Hall, Merton at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2

15th October

'Guildford Cathedral - "Build Anew on Tradition"' by Janet Mathews to Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'An illustrated talk on women's suffrage' (Rescheduled from January) by Carol Browne to Send and Ripley History Society at Ripley Village Hall, High Street, Ripley at 19:30.

16th October

'Droughts, Deluges and Dust Devils' by Ian Currie to West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 19:30.

17th October

'Capital Ships of the German Navy 1935-1945' by Malcolm Tagg to the Surrey Industrial History Group at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead at 10:00. Details meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be two more issues of the *Bulletin* in 2019. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
476	14th September	17th October
477	9th 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 Trustees of Surrey Archaeological Society desire it to be known that they are not responsible for the statements or opinions expressed in the *Bulletin*.

Next issue: Copy required by 14th September for the October issue

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