

Where can I discover more?

Medieval remains are comparatively prominent in the Surrey landscape today, as most of the towns and villages can boast of medieval fabric within their parish churches and timber-framed buildings.

Castle keeps such as Guildford and Farnham are open to the public, as are monastic sites such as Waverley Abbey and Newark Priory. While the



tithe barn at Wanborough is available on select days, a cluster of medieval bridges are still in daily use along the River Wey.

Newark Priory (top) and medieval bridge at Elstead (left)

Some learning sources on Medieval Surrey

Blatch, M (1997) *The Churches of Surrey*

Hunt, R (2002) *Hidden Depths: an Archaeological Exploration of Surrey's Past*

Surrey Archaeological Society (2015) *A Guide to the Saxon and Medieval Pottery Type Series of Surrey*

Other suggested resources

Open Domesday (opendomesday.org)

Univ of Sheffield's **Taxatio Database** (www.dhi.ac.uk/taxatio)

Univ of Winchester / King's College London's **Mapping the Medieval Countryside** (www.inquisitionspostmortem.ac.uk)

Univ of Nottingham's **Key to English Place-Names** (kepn.nottingham.ac.uk)

Exploring Surrey's Past (exploringsurreyspast.org.uk)

In addition to the Society's own handling collections and teaching resources, local loans boxes are available from many of the county's museums, as well as Surrey History Centre.

Local Medieval exhibits can be viewed at museums including Chertsey, Guildford, Godalming, Kingston and Woking, and several castles, ecclesiastical sites and medieval towns such as Winchester, Chichester and Canterbury are also worth a visit.



“Promoting the study of archaeology and antiquities...and any other matters or things relating to the pre-history and history of the County.”

*- Articles of Association
Surrey Archaeological Society*

Surrey Archaeological Society, Hackhurst Lane, Abinger Hammer, Surrey RH5 6SE

Tel: 01306 731275

Email: info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

outreach@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk

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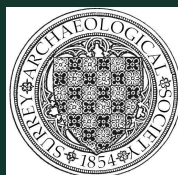
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Medieval Surrey



Explore your local heritage and discover more about the origins of Surrey's earliest settlements



AD 1066

NORMAN KINGS

AD1066 William of Normandy lands at Pevensey and defeats Harold at Hastings

AD1085-86 Great Domesday Survey undertaken

AD1095 Pope Urban II calls the First Crusade

AD1128 First Cistercian house in Britain founded at Waverley, on the bank of the River Wey

AD 1135

ANARCHY

AD1135-54 Period of civil war (Anarchy) between Stephen and the Empress Matilda

AD 1154

PLANTAGENETS

AD1169 English conquest of Ireland begins

AD1170 Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered by men loyal to Henry II

cAD1200-1325 Period of moated homesteads

AD1215 Signing of the Magna Carta, which is sealed at Runnymede

AD1265 Simon De Montfort calls first parliament

AD1312 Suppression of the Knights Templar

AD1314 Battle of Bannockburn

AD1337-1453 Hundred Years War

AD1348 First wave of bubonic plague ('Black Death')

AD1381 The Peasants' Revolt

AD1387 Chaucer begins Canterbury Tales

AD 1399

LANCASTER/YORK HOUSES

AD1415 Henry V defeats French at Agincourt

AD1476 Caxton's first printing press in England

cAD1480 Brick gatehouse at Esher Place built

AD1455-85 Wars of the Roses, ending with Henry Tudor defeating Richard III at Battle of Bosworth

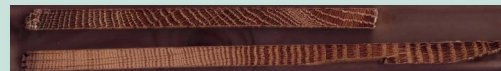
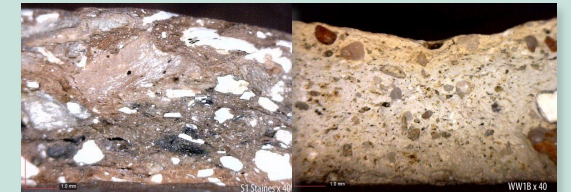
AD 1485

The Medieval period AD 1066-1485

Medieval archaeology developed comparatively late as a discipline, with antiquarian focus largely on the artworks and architectural ruins. As a period which saw an increasing amount of valuable historical sources however, material evidence can be evaluated alongside documentary, placename and landscape studies, whether in traditional areas – e.g. castles – or new topics of research, such as production, exchange and gender studies.

As more scientific techniques are being developed every day, even items such as pottery, which have long been a focus of artefactual studies, can inform on their provenance and technology behind their production. High magnification of fabric and its inclusions has led to identification of a county type series, while ICP mass spectrometry allows detailed chemical analysis and compositional data for ceramic from specific kiln sites, such as Kingston.

Magnification of pottery fabrics S2 Shelly Ware (AD1050-1250) and WW1B Surrey Whitenware (1240-1400)



Archaeological science has also been used on timber-built domestic buildings to assess and date their fabric through dendrochronology – study of tree ring growth – which has been able to date key features and help form a chronology for certain styles and patterns.

Sanded cores and work in the Bishop's camera roof, Farnham Castle, dated c.1380

Guildford Castle and Royal Palace
c. AD 1250

The buildings in the foreground belong to the royal palace that flourished from around 1150 to 1400. The walls of some (notably part of the king's chambers on the left) still survive, while others (such as the great hall, whose gable end is shown) are known only from foundations. In the background (right) is the motte, surmounted by the 12th century stone keep, where the castle was first established soon after the Norman conquest. (Drawing by Giles Pattison © Surrey County Archaeological Unit)

