



Registered Charity No: 272098

ISSN 0585-9980

SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

HACKHURST LANE, ABINGER HAMMER RH5 6SE

Tel: 01306 731275

E-mail: info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Website: www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Bulletin 484

February 2021



WOTTON CHURCH EXCAVATIONS (see p2)

Daryl Fowler's excavation at Wotton

David Bird

In the process of digitising personal slides I have come across the attached photographs of the small excavation at Wotton church carried out by Daryl Fowler in 1975. A recent note by Rob Briggs (*Bulletin* 480) drew attention to this dig with a suggested reinterpretation of the results. The photographs may be of interest to readers in connection with the note as there seem to be no others surviving.

Sometime after Daryl's premature death I can remember that I contacted his widow Fiona to enquire about the possibility of a surviving archive. My failing memory suggests that the answer was that any records would have been lost in a fire that destroyed his parents' home. I have no record of this answer; it may have been in official correspondence in which case there should be a copy in the planning system site file at County Hall (or wherever the records have now been taken).

Rob Briggs' suggestion of a secular tower at Wotton sparks another failing memory which is that I think the late Derek Renn once remarked speculatively to me about something on similar lines concerning the origins of the tower of St Mary's Church in Guildford.





Cover image: Wotton church. The people are standing on the location of the excavation; the central figure is probably Daryl Fowler.

In Carshalton, near the church, is a circular brick well head, surrounded by iron railings. A plaque labels it 'Anne Boleyn's Well' and wisely mentions three possible origins for the name. One is that it is said that the well was caused by Anne Boleyn's horse striking the ground here when she and Henry VIII were visiting Nonsuch. Such explanations for wells or springs have an ancient history going back at least to Moses in the Old Testament, but the fact that Nonsuch was begun two years after Anne's death makes it less likely here. A more historical reason is the fact that Pharamus of Boulogne was lord of the manor in the 12th century. The third reason on the plaque suggests that it may have been near a chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Boulogne. This last cautious suggestion is the correct one, I would suggest.

Researchers seem to have been (understandably) unaware of the will of Joan Brent of 1492 who referred to 'the new work begun at Carshalton to be builded a chapel in the honour of our blessed Lady Mary called the chapel of our Lady Bullen'. Joan left 13s 4d to the work, as well as two tablecloths and a towel, which presumably would be used at the altar.¹

Joan (or Johanne) Brent, born in 1454, was the daughter of Reginald Moresby of Kent. In 1470 she became the ward of Nicholas Gaynesford of Carshalton, and was married to his eldest son John who had died by 1485. She then married Robert Brent who died in 1491, a year before her. The lost brass on her gravestone in All Saints church, Carshalton, mentioned her father and her first husband, but not her second.² It is clear that Carshalton and the Gaynesford family were important to her. Although living in Allington in Kent, near Maidstone, she asked in her will to be buried before the high altar of All Hallows church Carshalton (All Saints). Most of her bequests were to the Gaynesford family, including Walter, a clerk, who was given some rosary beads. He was one of her executors. He died in 1493 and had a brass on his grave stone calling him 'chaplain'.³ He may have been a chantry chaplain, or possibly the chaplain of Our Lady of Boulogne, if the chapel had been finished.

He was Joan's brother-in-law, being one of the sons of Nicholas Gaynesford, father of her first husband.⁴ Nicholas died in 1497 or 1498. In his will of 1497 he asked to be buried by the altar of Carshalton church and left money to pay for the lights, or candles, of St Nicholas (his patron saint) and Our Lady of Boleyn.⁵ These would burn before an image of the saint: it may indicate that the chapel had been finished, as no other reference is made to it. His executors were to cause a perpetual obit to be kept (anniversary of his death) using the profits from a tenement at the church style. He also asked for masses to be said for him at St Thomas' Hospital Southwark, where a priest was his confessor, and at Merton Priory. He asked that 6s 8d should be paid to a monk of Westminster as requested by his son Walter. So, he had links with London: he had been an esquire of the body to Edward IV and Henry VII, and was active in Surrey as sheriff and MP.

Nicholas is the sort of person who might have built the chapel of Our Lady of Boulogne but sadly there is no evidence about the founder. Nicholas may have been to Boulogne on royal service; the shrine was one of the most popular in France. The shrine was of a statue of Mary and Jesus, which was said to have appeared on the sea in a boat without sails or oars, in the 630s. The statue was retrieved and was soon working miracles.⁶ Chaucer's Wife of Bath had, inevitably, visited the shrine. It is not, however, one of the more famous shrines known in this country, though pilgrim badges survive.⁷

Its interest for us lies in the fact that Joan Brent's will reveals a forgotten chapel, and that it gives an insight into how legends develop. The well near the church must have had some

local importance to have been preserved for so long. A postcard shows it standing in the road which runs past the east end of the church, but it has now been incorporated into a wider pavement.⁸ It may well have been called Our Lady of Boulogne's well after the chapel had been built, but was it there before the chapel, did a spring appear during building work, or was it later than the chapel? The name 'Our Lady of Boulogne' would have gone out of use for the chapel after the Reformation, but not necessarily for the spring or well. In the fifty-odd years before Edward VI's reign (starting in 1547) and its Protestant reforms, there was plenty of time for a new well to be built, or an old one re-named.

Holy wells have attracted a lot of non-historical attention, which is a shame since they may be useful remains of popular medieval religion, if they can be dated. The Carshalton well is a grade II listed building, no. 1065668.⁹

In the case of the Carshalton well, the legend clearly grew up to explain an apparently mysterious feature, when the true explanation had been forgotten. The name 'Boulogne' was pronounced 'Bullen' in the sturdy English manner, just the same as the name Boleyn was both written and pronounced at times. Someone, hearing the name Bullen attached to the well, put two and two together and made five, giving the fanciful explanation about Anne Boleyn's horse. This is likely to have been in the 18th or 19th centuries, when the name survived but not the chapel, or at least its dedication. It seems to have been first recorded in 1827. A bowl was attached so travellers could drink.¹⁰ Jeremy Harte, quite rightly, included it under 'uncertain, doubtful and spurious wells' because of the Anne Boleyn angle.¹¹ Other authors have accepted it, such as Baker and Hope.¹² It is extremely difficult to know what people in the past thought about holy wells. There are certainly wells which were revered in the middle ages but what did later generations think? Did the wells transform into healing wells, or are these a different category?

Baker refers to a well called 'Lady Margaret's Well' in Carshalton. If it existed it might be linked with the best-known Lady Margaret Beaufort, the mother of Henry VII. She lived at Croydon for a while in 1505, which is not far away.¹³

The name 'Carshalton' originally meant 'farm by the spring head' *æwiell tun* – the same word for springs as at Ewell.¹⁴ 'Cress' was added in the late 12th century, probably to distinguish it from other Altons, referring to watercress. Water is very obvious in Carshalton, which includes the headwater of the river Wandle. It would not be surprising if the clear water was regarded as sacred in the distant past but we cannot say if the spring by the church is a relic of such a putative belief, though it seems very likely that it had been linked with the chapel of Our Lady of Boulogne.

Perhaps a definition of a holy well should be one where medieval religious beliefs can be reasonably suggested. The Carshalton well fits this definition. Other wells in Surrey which might have been medieval holy wells are listed below. It is often not known when they were first referred to as connected with a saint.

St John's well at Bisley is near St John the Baptist's church, which had links with Chertsey Abbey.¹⁵ It is also close to a place called *eceles* [sic] *hamme* which might indicate an early religious site. The water was used to baptise children in the 19th century, and also to wash babies – exactly the sort of thing which a medieval mother would do with holy water.

St Catherine's well at Artington, near Guildford, is at the foot of the hill on which St Catherine's chapel was built c.1300. St Anne's well near Chertsey is next to a medieval chapel.¹⁶ St Mary's well, Dunsfold, is close to the church of St Mary and All Saints and just above a stream, which makes it unlikely to have a practical purpose. Ladywell at Tuesley is near the site of the minster church dedicated to St Mary which probably preceded Godalming church.¹⁷ The holy well near Oxenford Grange, Peper Harow (actually in Witley

parish) was near an early grange of Waverley Abbey.¹⁸ It is known as Bonville Spring and has a well-house designed by Pugin in 1843. The name was actually Bonefield Spring, from nearby field-names, probably derived from manuring fields with ground animal bones. It would be typical of Pugin to give it a more 'medieval' name, or persuade the owner to. At Waverley Abbey itself there is a well called St Mary's well dug out by a monk when the earlier spring failed.

I have not had access to the main sources for holy wells in Surrey, but Jeremy Harte kindly sent me his list.¹⁹ There is a website on the subject, which has useful photographs and descriptions of the current wells. Not knowing the area, and not being able to visit at present, perhaps those with local knowledge will know if there are traces of the chapel.²⁰

- ¹ G.O. Bellewes, 'The Cobhams and Moresbys of Rundale and Allington', *Arch. Cant.* 29, 1911, pp.154-163.
- ² Bellewes, 1911, p. 161. She asked for a marble stone to be laid on her grave, with an image and inscription.
- ³ Mill Stephenson, SAC 26, 1913 p.32
- ⁴ Op cit p.31
- ⁵ TNA PROB 11/11, seen on ancestry.co.uk 14/11/20
- ⁶ Wikipedia, seen 14/11/2020
- ⁷ Britishmuseum.org/collection catalogue number 1913, 0169.27, seen 14/11/20
- ⁸ www.francisfrith.com/uk/carshalton 14/11/20
- ⁹ Historicengland.org.uk, seen 14/11/20
- ¹⁰ G.B. Brightling, *History and Antiquities of Carshalton*, 1827, p. 49, from Baker 1982/3. See note 12.
- ¹¹ Jeremy Harte, *English Holy Wells: a source book*, Heart of Albion, 2008
- ¹² Baker, 'Holy Wells and Magical Waters of Surrey', *Surrey History* Vol. II no.4, 1982/3 pp.186-192. Hope
- ¹³ M. Jones and M. Underwood, *The King's Mother*, Cambridge, 1992, p. 156
- ¹⁴ Gover et al, *The Place-Names of Surrey*, EPNS, 1982
- ¹⁵ John Blair, *Early Medieval Surrey*, Stroud, 1991, pp.111-112, 114
- ¹⁶ R. Baker op. cit.
- ¹⁷ Blair op. cit., p.99
- ¹⁸ Mark Service, 'The home estate, granges and smaller properties of Waverley Abbey' SAC 95, 2010, pp.232-3
- ¹⁹ James Rattue, *The Holy Wells of Surrey*, Umbra Press, 2008; Jeremy Harte, *English Holy Wells*, 2008; <https://insearchofholywellsandhealingsprings.com>
- ²⁰ Andrew Skelton, 'New Light on the development of Carshalton Church'. SAC 83, 1996, pp.1-19

St Catherine's hill

Mary Alexander

The discovery of the possible cave shrine at St Catherine's is one of the most exciting finds near Guildford for years (*Bulletin* 483, pp 2-3). The history of St Catherine's chapel is given in detail by David Calow in SAC 100, 2017, but I would like to make a few observations here further to Michael Shapland's article in *Bulletin* 483.

I would be very happy to see St Catherine's Hill as a special place, but the only real evidence is the old name of 'Drakehill' (Dragon Hill). A few stray finds do not mean much, though the 3,000 plus Mesolithic surface finds show that it was a place where people gathered, even if just for an afternoon of flint-knapping. St Catherine's fits the picture for Surrey of Mesolithic flints being found on sand hills, near water and near sources of flint.¹

The track along the sand which crosses the river at St Catherine's appears to be very old. It may not necessarily be a long-distance track, but was certainly used locally. I believe it involved a river crossing by boat, rather than heading north to use the ford at Guildford, which suggests that it was an important and well-used route. The track today is variously called the Pilgrims' Way and the North Downs Way, both misleading. It has been shown that the 'Pilgrims' Way' was a Victorian invention, and the 'North Downs Way' is inaccurate since it runs partly along the sand. To the west it reaches Farnham, and in the east it may merge with what is now the A25. It passes St Martha's church, which may well be a pagan site taken over by the church, though in Saxon times rather than the later medieval period.

I am convinced that the crossing was by boat because I think that the river Weay was embanked from St Catherine's to Guildford to form a mill stream in Saxon times. The river is clearly embanked, and this was the case before the Godalming Navigation was made in 1762. The remains of the natural course can be seen as a stream in the lowest point of Shalford Park. It is piped under the embankment, at the site of a small weir, into a stream which joins the water from the mill a little further north, and resumes its course as the natural river, with 17th century improvements.

We are lucky to have some documentation about the chapel but it does not tell us all we would like to know. It seems that it was built in the 1290s or early 1300s by the rector of St Nicholas, Richard de Wauncey.² St Nicholas church, within the borough of Guildford, has a large rural parish called Artington. There does not seem to have been a village, only isolated farms and houses. The chapel may have been intended as a chapel of ease for parishioners living at a distance from the parish church, though this is not a very convincing argument. In 1308 the king granted the right to hold a fair for five days around St Matthew's day, 21st September. This may be the real reason why the chapel was built, because fairs could be very lucrative.

The fact that there were four landowners of the hill is a bit puzzling. The manor of Artington was divided between the four daughters of Stephen de Turnham when he died, sometime by 1214-15.³ It is probable that Stephen de Turnham's land, which was not large, was kept as one and managed for the four beneficiaries. Parts of it later evolved into Braboeuf and Piccards manors.

St Catherine's Hill may have been a special place, but it is equally likely that it became special after the chapel was built. It is very likely to have been built in a place where there were already plenty of passers-by, and the same applies to the fair. If the chapel had been built as a result of a miracle or vision this would surely have been noted. The order for the dedication of the chapel speaks of miracles exalting the Catholic faith and St Catherine, but this may be standard phrasing justifying the need for a chapel.

The spring is mentioned in an undated addition to a copy of the 1328 licence for the rector to hold the land on the hill, as 'the spring of the glorious Katherine virgin and martyr'.⁴ (The saint's name was spelled with a 'K' in medieval England.) Was it named after the chapel, did it have an earlier name or was it a new spring?

There is some confusion about how travellers crossed the river at the foot of the hill. In 1376 a bridge was built over the river but quickly pulled down because it was claimed that there had never been a bridge there, but only *unum batellum* at the mill for *peregrini* going to the chapel at the time of the fair.⁵ *Batellum* has been translated as a plank of wood, but actually means a small boat. The mill was held by the heirs of Henry de la Poyle, and was therefore Guildford town mill; so it looks as if the enterprising mill owner laid on a boat to ferry travellers upstream to St Catherine's Hill. It was an easy walk, but perhaps the boat was quicker. It also shows that there was boat traffic on the river, a much-debated point. 'Peregrini' has sometimes been translated as strangers, but is more likely to mean pilgrims

at this date, though it also had the meaning of 'wanderers' so it could have meant 'travellers'.⁶

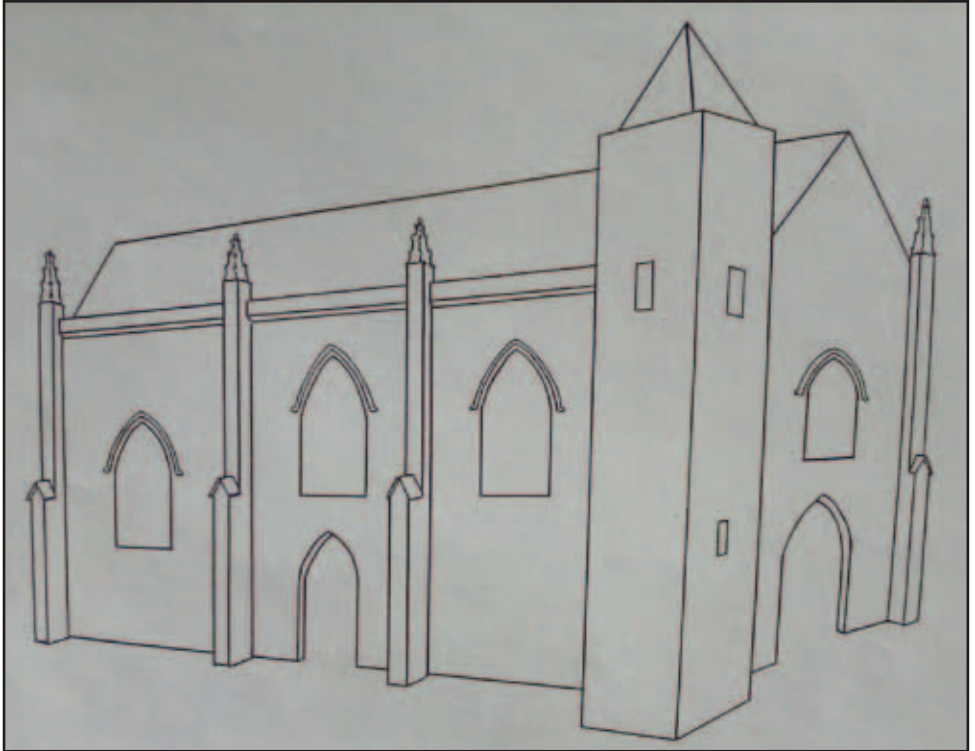
It seems likely that, if the river was embanked here, there would be a ferry, especially if, as I suggest, there were plenty of people using the track along the sand. There was certainly a ferry later. In the judgement about the bridge it was said that the little boat was laid on by agreement with the mill owners and the land owners on either side of the river. The 1376 bridge was pulled down by Robert de Chisenhale and others on behalf of himself and the prior of St Mary without Bishopsgate, proprietors of the land on either side of the river. The prior held the Rectory manor in Shalford.⁷ It is not clear which land Robert de Chisenhale held. The implication might be that it was Braboeuf manor, though there is no evidence for this. In 1759 a document about Braboeuf manor referred to the right of a ferry to carry people over the river from Artington to Shalford, 'as it hath been used time out of mind'. It was still attached to the manor in 1914. The profits of the fair had been transferred to the lord of the manor at a date after 1730.⁸ A ferry would be needed by travellers and by locals. Braboeuf manor then extended some way into Shalford parish, so farm-workers would need regular access, but there is no evidence that it did so in the Middle Ages. Robert Chisenhale was mayor, and MP for Guildford, in 1377 and he presumably owned land near the river, but where? Why did he and the Prior object so strongly to the new bridge? Did they control the ferry at this date?

If there was a ferry here, it needed someone to operate it, and that is exactly what some hermits did. If a hermit lived in the cave he could have been receiving alms from travellers to support himself and the chapel. Only one priest is known to have been presented to the chapel, Robert de Kyrkeby in 1324, though in 1371-2 Walter Herman was referred to as chaplain of Artington.⁹ If the chapel catered for travellers there would need to be a priest to say mass. Possibly future priests were licensed to St Nicholas. If mass was not being said, someone in minor orders could perhaps keep the chapel open, say prayers, show relics or statues and receive alms, and maybe operate the ferry as well. The north and south boundaries were both watery lanes running down to the river, perhaps streams that were taking advantage of the worn track. The southern lane will have been destroyed by the railway tunnel.

As well as the track along the sand, there is the Portsmouth Road, which has not been given much attention in relation to St Catherine's chapel. It was a main road from London to the south coast, and of course to locally important places such as Godalming and Witley, Midhurst and Petworth. It crossed the sand track at St Catherine's so there is likely to have been a small settlement here from early on, if only a few houses and an inn. Much later the local householders had the right to brew and sell beer at the fair. It is not impossible that this dates from the early years of the fair, though there is no proof. The medieval boundaries of Drakehill were 'from the king's highway which goes from Guildford to Godalming on the west side'.¹⁰ There is a cave on this side of the hill though its date is unknown. Could a hermit have spent his days in it soliciting alms from travellers? The chapel would be visible from the road, though it was described as surrounded by trees in Henry de Guildford's grant.¹¹ De Wauncey is unlikely to have wanted to hide the chapel from view.

In conclusion, *pace* David Calow and his very thorough work, I would suggest that there is no known reason why Nicholas de Wauncey did not build the chapel himself. His is the only name we have in connection with it. We know that he owned one property elsewhere which he was renting out, so he could have had income from other sources. He could have inherited money. A lot of people built chapels in the middle ages. He may have built it in order to get the licence to hold a fair, and he may have chosen the hill because there were already travellers passing it, going east-west and north-south. It might follow from

this that the hill only became special because of the chapel. The spring was called after St Catherine at least twenty years after the chapel was built.¹² This would be a natural development, though we don't know which came first – the name of the well or the chapel. St Catherine had a well-known association with hills because of the story of her body being carried to Mount Sinai. St Catherine's continues to fascinate, and the discovery of the cave shows that there is still a lot to find out.



The doors in the centre of the side walls are unusual. Church doors are normally near the west end. A priest might have lived within the chapel. Drawing by the author.

¹ G. Gabel, *St. Catherine's Hill: a Mesolithic Site near Guildford* SAS Research Volume 3, 1976

² D. Calow, *SyAC* Vol. 100

³ Manning & Bray III p.83

⁴ SHC LM 337/3

⁵ Manning & Bray Vol. II 1809, p.99

⁶ Lathom, R.E., *Revised Medieval Latin Word-List*, Oxford, 1965

⁷ VCH III p.110

⁸ SHC 172/3, 1200/4

⁹ Register of Bishop Rigaud de Asserio, Bishop of Winchester, p.614. Manning & Bray Vol. I p.99.

¹⁰ SHC LM/337/3

¹¹ SHC LM/334/52

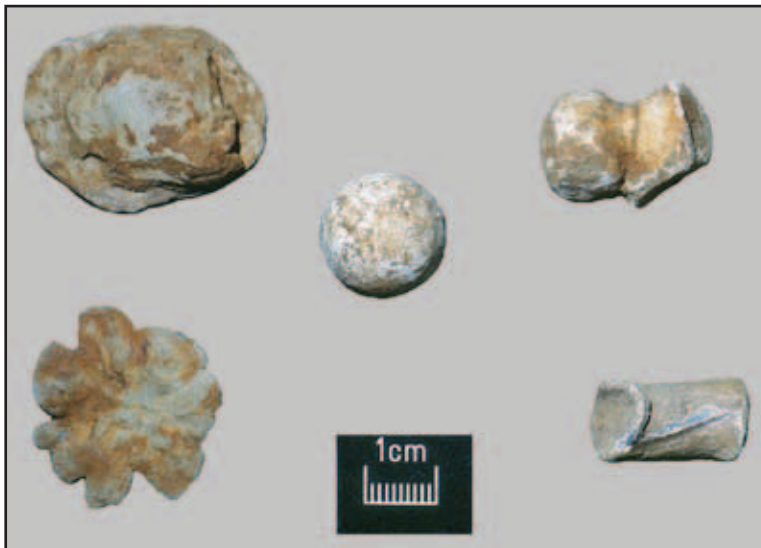
¹² SHC LM/337/1

Over the years a number of small areas of Farnham New Park have been surveyed by metal detectorists under archaeological supervision. This has resulted in the recovery of about 280 lead musket, pistol, caliver and cannister shot together with lead powder caps. These munitions almost certainly belong to the Civil War period and relate to the fighting that took place over the park and surrounding countryside, between the Parliamentary garrison at the castle under Sir William Waller and a Royalist army led by Sir Ralph Hopton in November 1643. The fighting is described in pages 16 to 18 of *Farnham in the Civil War and the Commonwealth* by Laurence Spring and Derek Hall.

The reason for this note is that a small number of extra finds have been made recently while monitoring a new pipeline that runs across the southern section of the park a few hundred metres from the postern gate of the Castle. The finds consist of caliver shot and two sizes of pistol balls.

The earlier surveys (covering less than 10% of the Park) have established that, while there is a general scatter of lead shot across the ground, some of which, of course, may be from hunting, the majority of the munitions do seem to be concentrated in certain areas. In one case the finds form two parallel lines about 70 yards apart – presumably the result of two opposing lines of troops firing at each other and in another, immediately outside the Castle's Postern Gate, there was clear evidence for the casting of lead musket balls – perhaps using the lead that, according to local legend, was stripped from the roof of Crondall church by Parliamentary troops and who, more certainly, stabled their horses in the church in autumn 1643.

While the Park and surrounding countryside do not constitute a full battlefield, the ground still appears to contain evidence for the substantial skirmishes that took place between thousands of soldiers on both sides in November 1643. This evidence is particularly well preserved in the Park, which has been largely undisturbed over subsequent centuries, leaving the shot more or less in the place where it fell during the fighting. The, yet to be surveyed, 90% of the Park is, in effect, the page of a history book still waiting to be read.



Musket and pistol balls and cannister shot from the Park

The 'highways to' Kingston and Croydon at Reigate Hill

Prior to Covid lockdown, Giles Graham-Brown¹ invited me to comment on sites including at Reigate Hill the 'highway leading towards Kingston' and another 'towards Croydon', as cited in a document of the 13th century and another of two hundred years later. Being based now in Bristol and unable to gad about, I have little to offer other than to hazard that the medieval 'highway towards Kingston' might be the line of today's A217/A240 crossing Stane Street at Ewell; that 'towards Croydon', perhaps the High Road via Chipstead (*Chipstede*, 1231: interestingly, 'market *stede*')², which much resembles an ancient ridge-way. Yet, looking at the OS map, I notice the straightish alignment of footpaths, lanes and hedgerows leading north from the A217/M25 roundabout, incorporating Lovelands Lane, running close beside Green Lane [*sic.*] through Mugswell, then crossing Chipstead valley by the Well House Inn, and onwards due north. Is this potentially a lost link between Reigate Hill and Banstead, and thus London, uncited in the medieval documents?

Having spent a couple of years with others searching out Roman roads interconnecting known Roman industrial and 'small town' sites in North Somerset³, straightish alignments have become of interest. Might this Reigate Hill-Banstead alignment (if it is one) relate to a long since diverted north-south Roman road through Sutton (its High St)-Banstead-Reigate-Thunderfield-Crawley (High St again), postulated in *Bulletin* 476⁴? It would seem worth testing on the ground.

Wicford

Interesting in this context is Peter Hopkin's citing of a lost name Whitford (*Wicford*, 1199) in Morden in the vicinity of the A217 crossing of the River Wandle at Bishopsford Bridge (*Bull* 479).⁵ *Wic*, likely the first element, originated in Roman *vicus* 'trading-place' more often than previously thought – or so I have argued elsewhere.⁶ The second element *ford* may not originally have been 'ford', but as 'way, road' as in Welsh *ffordd*, a pattern with significant Surrey river crossings including Guildford but also *Moreford* 'in times past' (William Camden), the name for Kingston upon Thames. So might *Wicford* indicate that at Morden, adjacent to a Roman station on Stane Street⁷, a 'trading site' continued in use in early medieval times – possibly at Hopkin's ancient enclosure of Ravensbury/*Arsbury*? If so, it would lie on the logical connection to London of the self-same putative Sutton-Banstead-Reigate-Crawley Roman road. Was there a branch off Stane Street at Bishop's Bridge, southwards through Thunderfield and into Sussex roughly along or parallel to today's A217? But if so, why did Morden/*Wicford* eventually decline? Perhaps this putative branch route declined, to be replaced by routes via Ewell and/or Croydon. Possibly Chipstead, if 'market site' on my putative Croydon road, temporarily took over as trading-place for Reigate Hundred and the Downland plateau, before markets subsequently were established at Reigate and Croydon.

Note in passing that *stede*, probably 'estate/stead' as in Chipstead, Banstead – but also Elstead and Unsted (see below) – is a nationally rare place-name element that tentatively I date solely to the early 7th-century.⁸ Arguably, *stede* relates to former villa estates in the London region (as perhaps at Ashtead and at Polsted Manor by the Compton villa, see below) enjoying an agrarian revival consequent upon the relatively peaceful metropolitan *imperia* (overkingships) of kings Aethelberht and Raedwald, accompanying the growth of the *emporium* of the port of London along the Strand. Coincident perhaps, with the progressive transmogrification of 'British' into racially mixed but Germanic-identifying 'English/

Reigate Hill and the limitations of Rocque's map

In an attempt to begin to sort out the antiquity of the various routes radiating northwards from Reigate Hill, I consulted an online version of John Rocque's ostensibly detailed Surrey map of the mid-18th century.¹⁰ 'Ostensibly', because Rocque's compass bearings are approximate only, his place-names tend to the phonetic (though interesting for that), his 'field boundaries' seemingly largely arbitrary, and only the topology of his road network and housing occurrence potentially accurate. Rocque surveyed at an, in some ways, inconvenient date, midway through the era of Turnpike Trusts (he marks 'turnpike' on the A3 at Newington and Shalford, the A23 at Walworth, A2 at Bermondsey, A25 at Guildown, etc). Fortunately, a list of Surrey Turnpike Trusts and their dates of Parliamentary Act has been compiled.¹¹ Reigate Turnpike Trust is dated 1755, and resulted in the A217 both north and south of Reigate Hill. It thus predates Rocque.¹²

Yet, parts of the A217 could have been on Roman alignments, newly refurbished. Also, since Rocque does not show footpaths, nor most bridleways, whereas the modern OS does, then so far as footpaths and bridleways can be regarded as approximations of ancient rights-of-way, the absence in Rocque of the postulated Lovelands Lane alignment is equally inconclusive. Nor does Rocque show the holloway bridleway entering today's A217/M25 roundabout from the south, which would seem a good candidate for a Roman route, if one is sought, diagonally descending Reigate Hill and parallel to but just to the north of the A217. In summary, I am perhaps no nearer to knowing what might have been Reigate's medieval or Roman roads to Kingston or Croydon, or indeed London, except to note that the very expression 'highway towards' relating to relatively distant locations indicates longish-distance regular trade.

A different possibility for the 'highway towards Kingston' might be what in my youth we called 'the Chalk Path', another deep ancient Holloway; this leads diagonally up Colley Hill from the top of Nutley Lane/Pilgrims Way and is today carried across the M25 as Margery Wood Lane bridleway. The land lying between this and the other holloway by the A217 constitutes most of what we call 'Reigate Hill'. Arguably these were the medieval roads.

The Brighton Road

I have tried equally to pin down alignments southwards from the Reigate area, though again with uncertain result. My fancy of a Roman origin for the straight A217 causeway between Sidlow Bridge and Hookwood seems dashed by its absence from Rocque's map (though not necessarily, if an unshown bridleway pre-existed). The Reigate Turnpike Trust of 1755 created (or improved) the A217; however, the easier gradients of a London route via Merstham and what became Redhill and Salfords, resulting in today's A23, was initiated by a further turnpike Act of 1816.¹³ The 1816 Act was not the origin of an alignment through Salfords (*Salfordebrugg*, 1316, *ford*, bridge), whose existence clearly is earlier. Note also that Bonehurst Lane forming the A23 southwards from Salfords towards Horley is cited in yet another, and very early, turnpike Act of 1696 'for repairing the Highway between Ryegate....and Crawley'.¹⁴ The 1696 Act cites also the parallel Horsehill lane on the west bank of the Mole (leading north-westwards from Povey Cross on the A217), implying that two parallel existing routes, either side of the Mole's swampy land, were to be 'repaired'. Both these routes, Bonehurst Lane and Horsehill, appear in Rocque's map.

They likewise appear in a map of 1874.¹⁵ Colouring on the 1874 map implies that heavy vehicles between Reigate/Redhill and Crawley had to use the route either via Irons

Bottom/Horsehill, or that via Bonehurst Lane; but on this same map is also the (A217) Sidlow Bridge-Hookwood causeway north of Povey Cross, shown as a 'white' (non-main) road. This causeway equally appears on the First Edition map of the Ordnance Survey, surveyed 1792-1816 (but variously updated). The Hookwood causeway is said in the *Victoria County History* (under Horley) to have been originally for riders and foot-travellers only. I have failed to identify the source for this. Was it a feature of the 1755 Act, or the replacement Sutton (Surrey), Reigate and Povey Cross Act (55 George III, c.48) of 1815, or a venture of William Constable, superintendent of the London to Brighton Turnpike who built Reigate tunnel in 1823?¹⁶ Nor can it be certain that a bridleway or footpath – ie a public right-of-way, conceivably Roman – did not already exist on the line of the Hookwood causeway, because Rocque probably would have omitted it. Rocque does temptingly offer an alignment along the opposite bank of the River Mole: southwards out of Reigate via Lonesome Lane, then a gated road southwards of Kinnersley House, thence the uncharacteristically straight Meath Green Lane/Vicarage Lane passing Horley. He shows also two other parallel route alignments further to the east: one along Green Lane [*sic.*] in Earlswood, thence Gail Lane southwards (both now footpaths); and yet further east, that of Masons Bridge Rd/Picketts Lane/Lake Lane. Midway between these last two, and visible on the OS map, runs an even straighter field divide which could be either older or more recent; so even if one assumes both Green Lane and Picketts Lane are early medieval sub-parallel drove roads, the intermediate hedge line might just conceivably pre-date them (though not if, as Oliver Rackham would suggest, the lanes are Bronze Age).¹⁷ Whether a field boundary was a Roman road ought to be easy to test on the ground (less so the rebuilt Hookwood causeway). All the eastern options, including Salfords bridge, seemingly point north to the somewhat wiggly Linkfield St/Batts Hill/Wray Lane, thence up onto Reigate Hill. By coincidence or otherwise, all approximately parallel the old A22 through Godstone still further east, a known Roman road (though the geographer would note the relationship is not necessarily causal).

Much of these routes transect the former manorial commonland of Wray, Earlswood, Redhill, Horley and adjacent Commons. So, such routes could have been ordered in medieval times by the Earls of Surrey from their Reigate Castle base, had they been so minded, irrespective of any earlier precedents. And if one or more of these routes had indeed been Roman (which H.E. Malden implies in the *Victoria County History*, 1911, under Horley), such routes doubtless would have been magnified, diverted or abandoned as a direct result of the Earls' founding of their market at Reigate *en route*, and their possible blocking of a Roman road alignment by Reigate castle as tentatively suggested in *Bull 476*.¹⁸ At present then, the sequence of routes both north and south of Reigate remains unresolved. But if my intuition about Reigate castle is correct, a logical semi-straight Roman road alignment could follow the existing A217 from the base of Reigate Hill to reach Sidlow Bridge via Reigate's Bell St/Cockshot Hill/Dovers Green Rd, but running over the castle hill above William Constable's tunnel of 1823. And if that were so, then a Sidlow Bridge-Hookwood non-vehicular causeway could indeed have had a Roman right-of-way precedent unnoticed by Rocque, which proceeded straight on (across Gatwick Airport) to Crawley High St; whereas the oddly urban-looking three-storey 17th-century wayside Angel (once White Horse) former inn on the A217 at Woodhatch on Earlswood Common conceivably relates to the equally unusual 1696 'Reygate/Crawley' road Act.

¹ 2000, Holy Cross roads, *SyAS Bull. 478*, p.7

² Gover, J.E.B, *et al*, 1934, *The Place-Names of Surrey*, English Place-Name Society, 11

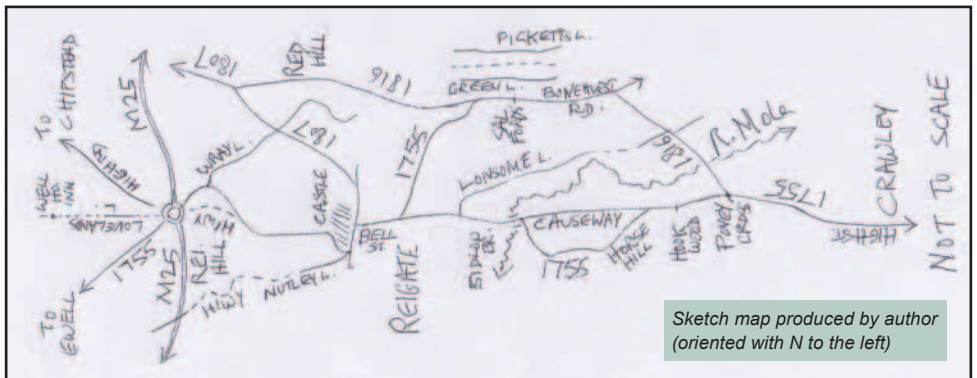
³ Knott, B, 2021, The Roman market economy and local Roman roads in North Somerset, *Itinera 1*, Roman Road Research Assoc. (in preparation)

⁴ Smith, G, 2019, Reigate castle and Norman control of the Roman ways into the Weald, *SyAS Bull. 476*, p.12-14

⁵ Hopkins, P, 2020, An ancient enclosure in Morden?, *SyAS Bull. 479*, pp.7-12

⁶ Durham, A. & Smith, G, 2019, The *wic* element in place-names, *Philology 4*, pp.347-85

- ⁷ Compatible perhaps with David Bird's note, 2020, Mitcham Grove, *SyAS Bull.* 480, p.17
- ⁸ Smith, G, 2005, *Surrey Place-names*, Pluto Press
- ⁹ For the historical background see Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica* (barring his adopted 'Anglo-Saxon' hypothesis, regrettably still commonplace today)
- ¹⁰ Accessed Dec. 2020 online at sites.rootsweb.com, *A Map of Surrey, 1768*, by John Roque [sic.]
- ¹¹ See: Knowles, G, 2015, *Surrey Roads from Turnpike to Motorway*, Surrey Industrial History Group; and online, turnpikes.org.uk, under Surrey. The two collations are not quite consistent regarding the A217.
- ¹² Act 28 George II, c.28; available online at british-history.ac.uk, *Statutes of the realm*
- ¹³ Statute 56 George III, 30, 1816, *Road from Gatton Lodge to Povey Cross (Surrey)*
- ¹⁴ Statute William III, 8 & 9, c.15, 1696
- ¹⁵ *Map of the County of Surrey from Trigonometrical Survey with the Roads, Parks and Railways*, 1874 (accessed Dec 2020 at: mapco.net – surrey 1874 – surrey09). On Constable, see spartacus-educational.com/DSconstable; accessed Dec 2020.
- ¹⁶ Malden in *Victoria County History* (Horley) implies that part of the 1696 road was for non-wheeled traffic only; this does not appear to be so, since tolls were chargeable on wagons and carriages, and the Act makes no reference to either a new causeway or any non-vehicular section. Malden's perspective is shared however by C.G.Harper, *The Brighton Rd*, 1892 (republished 2012, *Gutenberg Ebook*).
- ¹⁷ *The History of the Countryside*, 1986, Dent
- ¹⁸ See note 4



SHERF 2020 conference report – Volunteer Archaeology in Surrey

Anne Sassin

This year's Surrey Historic Environment Research Framework conference, held on Saturday 28 November 2020, focused on the ever important issue of community (or volunteer) archaeology, a theme which is often integrated into the Society's annual conference programmes and lectures, but one which has not been addressed more methodically as a discipline, nor how it can properly direct the county research framework. Although it was acknowledged that the available selection of community projects to be highlighted could easily extend into a two-day conference, the programme was tailored to work within or immediately neighbouring Surrey. This event also has the noted claim of being the Society's first virtual conference, being run online via Zoom video conferencing, and although this regrettably made access more difficult for those not comfortable with the

necessary technology, it did allow for the much-needed continuation of research dissemination and (albeit virtual) contact for members at this difficult time.

Dan Miles, Sector Resilience Manager with Historic England, opened the day with his talk on 'Supporting community archaeology in England', beginning with an overview of his role in developing sector guidance, research frameworks and reference collections, as well as advocacy. He used examples and case studies which identified not only the benefits of well-being in community archaeology, but the often-overlooked research and scholarly value of the sector, including a 2016 report undertaken by Historic England ('Assessing the Value of Community-Generated Historic Environment Research'). A CBA 2010 report ('Community Archaeology in the UK: recent findings') estimated (a likely low) 1600 community heritage groups in England, and 2500 community projects per year amongst over 5000 commercial investigations (again a low estimate). However, only 41% of researchers sent their work to the HERs, with less than 45% knowing about the various research frameworks.

Overall, there is a clear lack of understanding amongst many local groups of the role of HERs, research frameworks, forms of reports, etc, which can really only be overcome through better guidance and training, access to professional advice, promoting the benefits of the HER and research frameworks, and active involvement in the co-creation of research. At the same time, recognition in the academic and commercial sectors needs to be made of the scholarly value of community research.

Training advice and guidance is provided by the CBA, ClfA and Historic England, with the ISGAP website (An Introduction to Standards and Guidance in Archaeological Practice) containing a particularly impressive amount of resources. ClfA also offer a number of online sources on standards and guidance (not just for commercial organisations), as do HE, whose online publications cover both technical guidance and thematic overviews, with excellent bibliographies. A couple final valuable online sources are the Social Distancing for Archaeology (SoDA) Toolkit (mainly for commercial excavations but still useful) and the Heritage Funded 'Digital Skills for Heritage' initiative which helps with support for online workshops and other digital skills gaps.

The next talk was from Hannah Potter, Community Archaeologist from SCAU, who spoke on the Heritage-Funded project run jointly with Godalming Museum on Witley Camp from 2018-20, in which over 3000 hours were contributed to community work, including testing activities, archiving, etc. The camps, which were first brought to light by the research of John Janaway, are sited south of Guildford and consist of Witley North, Witley South and Milford (the bottom two of which are NT land). Used by British and Canadian troops, Witley was also where the well-known British poet Wilfred Owen was based in 1916, later completely re-built in the Second World War and used to help resettle Polish families.

An initial project, in which £30,000 was granted to strengthen ties between military and archaeological communities, saw four weeks of excavation, processing and survey, with 160 people volunteering. This helped launch a second project to focus on the NT land, the funding for which Godalming Museum led on. This work included six days of landscape survey to locate camp remains via hand-held GPS (with around 30 volunteers) and four weeks of excavation (with 63 total volunteers, including two who had family connections and who flew in from Canada to take part). One of the main objectives was to measure the impact on the volunteers, many of whom mentioned the skills and history learned, meeting new people, and being outside in the fresh air. Work was also able to incorporate former servicemen/women through Combat Stress and its occupational health team who were able to help with the challenges and sensitivities that can arise, such as veterans who once worked in bomb disposal.

An interesting addition to Hannah's talk was being able to hear the commentary of two of the volunteers who took part: Liz, who spoke about the fieldwork, and Jan, who spoke on undertaking research of the finds back in the lab, particularly a spoon whose registration number was linked to the Canadian soldier, John Baxter. A final point was how the project had to adapt many of its outputs due to COVID restrictions, which affected school visits, walking visits and open days, resulting in the new audio guide of the site, rather than intended leaflet, for the Festival of Archaeology, as well as other digital engagements.

Andrew Mayfield, Kent County Council Community Archaeologist, then spoke about his work with the Shorne Woods Archaeology Group (SWAG) since 2006. This included the Randall Manor project from 2006-15 at Shorne Country Park, a medieval manor site which engaged with hundreds of volunteers and which managed to build-up a group as a result. Andrew was able to share a few of the innovative methods of outreach and wider engagement used as part of the project, including tactile models of finds and models. One of the most interesting points made, however, was how volunteer engagement led to the development of new projects for the group, and his role eventually evolved from a director to a facilitator for the volunteers to do their own projects. Cobham Landscape Detectives was one such follow-on project which resulted from Randall Manor, and though that has now finished in 2019, the group are currently looking for funding to do more work at Shorne. One of the areas for training focus which came out of the Landscape Detectives work has been developing from just excavation skills to wider ones, eg writing their own reports with minimal support from Andrew. By looking at funding people, rather than projects, the group has the necessary facilitation to be more self-sufficient (and also flexible with project work).

After lunch James Brown, our new regional National Trust archaeologist, gave an interesting insight into working in protected landscapes. Much time was devoted to the protected archaeology in the New Forest (his previous role), where archaeological work resulted in 634 volunteer days in 2018 (2589 total), with particular success overall in targeted funding for projects, eg WWII. An approach often employed in this work is informal volunteering, where participants are able to simply show up. A key objective is trying to make local groups and volunteers alike more self-led and sustainable, thus an initiative to invest in community group and societies and work with them directly. This work



included setting-up a community heritage forum, representing over 30 different societies which meet bi-annually, thus spending time working with established groups rather than recruiting more. Other initiatives were a 'training trainers' programme focusing on areas such as GIS, geophysics, landscape survey, RTI, LiDAR, oral history, fieldwork and excavation, graveyard survey (which linked photography and community archaeology societies), and traditional building skills in order to retain vernacular architecture. A final point was highlighting the New Forest Knowledge Gateway digital resource, which brought together layers such as historic maps and LiDAR, but also allowed for oral histories and other records to be recorded.

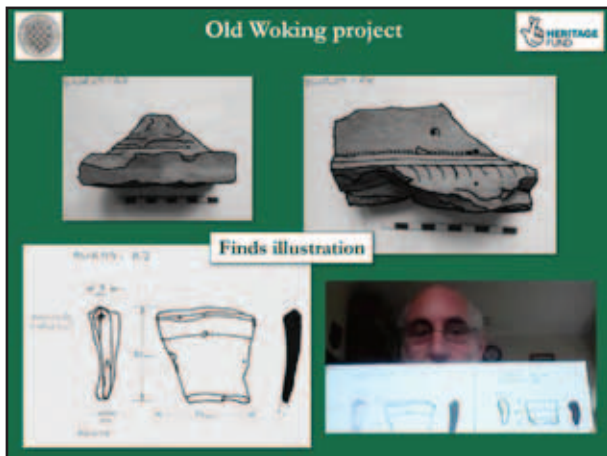
Helen Johnston, Senior Community Archaeologist with the Thames Discovery Programme, then spoke on the work of volunteers across London to monitor archaeology in low tide, focusing particularly on sites within the historic county. Such archaeology extends back to valuable items such as the Battersea shield and work of the foreshore pioneer Ivor Noel-Hume, becoming more regulated in the 1990s with the Thames Archaeological Survey. Overall, the erosion of the Thames is quite severe, with archaeology literally washing away, as seen in such examples as a Tudor period jetty at Greenwich which was photographed recently and back in 2012, with between 0.5-1m lost in the past eight years. This necessitates the need to have several people watching it and trained to monitor the archaeology, and to date the TDP has trained over 700 people in foreshore recording techniques, with much of the work organized and led by the volunteers themselves.

Helen gave several interesting case studies of work undertaken, including the jetty at Richmond Crane which was related to the palace, and the Saxon fish traps (mottled hurdles) at Putney, where the longest continuous foreshore survey has taken place. At Vauxhall, what is likely the earliest bridge in London, with timbers dated to the Mesolithic, has been uncovered, and at Rotherhithe, some of the work has revealed timbers from ship-breaking, the recycled timbers used to build barge beds and other structure like mooring features (as the good bits were sold on), therefore building an excellent picture of naval history as well. Interesting work has also taken place at Surrey Docks Farm after only a couple sessions of fieldwork, where baskets have been coming out of the mud, probably to reinforce and stabilise the foreshore surface, at least one of which is Iron Age.

Helen was then able to provide more insight into mudlarking and also the causes of erosion, which are as much led by human action as by climate change. Those who operate without licenses and steal items have caused much tension in terms of mudlarking as a hobby, as the Port of London requires you to have a permit (either 1 day or 3 years) and license to excavate up to 1m, although the new antiquities unit within the Met Police are particularly prevalent now on the foreshore.

The final talk of the day was from Anne Sassin, Projects Officer with SyAS, on the overall impact of the Society's outreach initiative and steps to take forward for volunteer archaeology in the county. This talk began by looking at the Society's current Heritage Funded £90,000 project (running 2018-21) invested in an increased outreach and training programme which would result in more members being recruited, trained and with an overall increased skillset, a greater geographic spread and presence within the county, and increased public benefit. The training programme, which for a few courses partnered with Surrey Heritage, SCAU and the National Trust, included workshops in geophysics, GPS and survey, monument condition assessment, palaeography and archives, QGIS mapping, finds photography and conservation, in addition to two separate study days aimed at progressing projects and research techniques in Roman rural settlement and medieval landscapes within the county. Other outputs included open days events and guided tours, with portable displays, loans boxes and other education material also currently being produced.

A major component of the project's outreach was its test pitting programme, which though always carried out with specific research questions in mind was particularly good for engagement with younger audiences and families. Individual test pitting projects were carried out at Rowhurst near Leatherhead, Bourne Hall and Nonsuch Park in Ewell, Holt Pound near Farnham and Outwood. However, it was the case study of the Old Woking test pitting project which was chosen to highlight not only the successes of the training programme, but the possible ways it could serve as a model for future projects and how they are run. Short commentary was provided by the team working on the project, as well as the directors Richard and Pam Savage, and individual volunteers who had received training and were working on key aspects spoke about their work with the QGIS and historic mapping, finds illustration, GIMP digital drawing and geophysics. This case study really illustrated how important it is that training is on-going and not just a one-off, in order for participants to be able to fully apply the skill learned and allow for practical applications to take place, and emphasis was also placed on valuing the input of the whole team and having the group engage in all of the stages of the fieldwork projects (as only 1/3 of the time was given over to the digging itself, with the rest of time largely devoted to the post-excavation).



Volunteers with the Old Woking test pitting share their experiences with some of the PX work they have undertaken

Anne then recapped how the project budget and outputs have had to adapt due to COVID, putting more resources into training and methods which could enable the continuation of virtual contact, as many of the planned final open days and events could no longer run. Nonetheless, volunteer numbers were still much higher than anticipated (over 100 being trained on at least one course, with another 60 more trained in test pitting excavation). Most of those who did attend a training course through the project only took part in one workshop or course, although a small number engaged in as many opportunities as they could. Thus far, the efforts of the project to actively pour more resources into outreach have been able to stave off the predicted continual decline in annual membership figures seen in recent years, with an (albeit quite small) increase again in the last couple years and jump in new members.

Overall, the Society's recent fieldwork is a mixture of monitoring, research-led and community projects, and a breakdown assessment of fieldwork in the last 30 years shows that a wider geographic spread across the county is perhaps more apparent than realised (although it is a noted priority to make sure that previous surveys and test pitting projects are written up). In terms of moving forward, Anne ended by providing what she felt were some areas to work on, including reflecting on the diversity and needs of the volunteer community, taking a wholistic approach to project activity (in particular archives and reporting), having fieldwork investigation driven by targeted learning to address research questions, and collaborating with other partners in the county and using the Society's resources and position to best impact both public benefit and the historic environment.

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
Mary Doig	Chiddingfold	Prehistoric and Roman
John Doig	Chiddingfold	Prehistoric and Roman
Hannah Jeffery	Petersfield	Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval Archaeology and Local History
James Tate	Dorking	Local History
Harriet Warren	Shere	Roman History
Phil Warren	Shere	Roman and Medieval History in Surrey

Historic Environment Group update

Tony Howe

As many readers will be aware, Surrey County Council has permanently closed its offices at County Hall in Kingston and transferred its services to a number of different locations across the county. The Historic Environment Planning Service and the Historic Environment Record are now based in Woking.

The full address for postal enquiries is:

Historic Environment Planning/Record (as appropriate)
Surrey County Council,
Quadrant Court,
35 Guildford Road,
Woking
GU22 7QQ

Please note that due to ongoing COVID-19 requirements, Council offices are closed to visitors, and staff are working remotely or from home. Although services remain as unaffected as possible, access to paper archives and printed records is currently severely limited, and this is likely to remain the case for some months. Enquiries to the planning services should be directed via email to heritageconsultations@surreycc.gov.uk (archaeology and landscapes) or buildingconsultations@surreycc.gov.uk (buildings, conservation areas and historic parks and gardens), and to the Historic Environment Record at HER@surreycc.gov.uk. Contact details for the Finds Liaison Officer remain unchanged and should be directed to Dr Simon Maslin at simon.maslin@surreycc.gov.uk.

Audio guided walks from Surrey County Archaeological Unit

Hannah Potter

Using the latest research and results from excavations, Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) have launched two new audio guided walks around archaeological sites. The aim of these walks is to help local people explore their heritage, particularly during Lockdown when routinely walking the same paths can become monotonous. The walks each offer an introduction to the sites using a variety of sounds and images to engage all ages.

Launched in October, the first of these circular walks is around the site of Witley Camp and was created with help from Godalming Museum and the National Trust to celebrate The Festival of Archaeology. The walk highlights some of the key First World War areas of the camp using original photographs, sounds and recordings, providing an insight to the life of the people based there over 100 years ago. The walk begins at the Webb Road National Trust car park and lasts around 1 hour. It has now been downloaded 80 times, and visitors are asked to leave a review of their experience once the walk has been completed. So far all 16 reviews have been 5-star, with comments including *'Live locally and was fascinated to find out the history of this beautiful area - the almost homely part it played in preparing young men and animals for the horrors of war'* and *'Very informative piece of local history I wasn't aware of'*.

izi.TRAVEL
the storytelling platform

Free Audio Guide

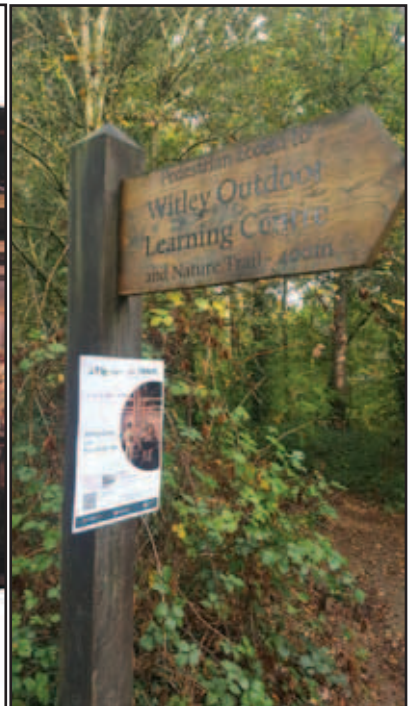
Witley Camp
in the
First World War

1 Download the izi.TRAVEL app

2 Search for the tour
Witley Camp in the First World War

Thousands of museum guides and city tours in one single app

Google play App Store Windows Store



Photos courtesy of SCAU

The second guide takes visitors to the site of Woking Palace, beginning at Manor Way car park in Old Woking. The results of the Woking Palace and its Park project are combined with period music and reconstructions of the original buildings to create an enjoyable and informative 2.5mile walk. Since the launch of the walk in mid-December it has been downloaded 20 times and has received 7, 5-star reviews.

Both walks have provided SCAU with a new way of sharing the results of archaeological research with the local community during a time when many of our usual activities have been paused. Due to the popularity of the walks, SCAU are planning to create more for other sites across Surrey.

To get the Witley Camp and Woking Palace audio guide for free, you will need to download the izi.TRAVEL app on to your phone. After this has downloaded you can search for 'Surrey County Archaeological Unit' and select the walk you would like to do. We advise that



SCAU

izi.TRAVEL
the storytelling platform

Free Audio Guide

Woking Palace
Walking Tour

Download the izi.TRAVEL app

Search for the tour: Woking Palace

Thousands of museum guides and city tours in one single app

Google play App Store Windows Store



you download the app and the audio guide before you visit each site. You are responsible for your own safety throughout the walk, and please remember to follow the latest Government COVID advice for your area.

Please send any feedback or comments to Hannah Potter, SCAU Community Archaeologist, via email: education.scau@surreycc.gov.uk.

February symposium 2021

This year the Symposium has been spread over two mornings as an online event and will not include the Margary Award. However, the Research Committee would like to invite groups and individuals to submit a maximum of 12 slides (from each contributor) on any topic related to fieldwork, historic research or sites in or near Surrey for a slide show to be used during the scheduled breaks. Contributors should ensure that slides contain the individual's or group's name and that captions are of a legible size and not too long, as the slides will likely transition every 10 seconds. Please send contributions to Dr Anne Sassin, who will organise the slide show, by Wednesday 25 February for incorporation into Part 1 of the Symposium. Any queries can be directed to asassinallen@gmail.com.



Archaeology and Climate Change Conference

Be sure to save the date for this online Zoom conference (run jointly between CBA South-East and Sussex Archaeological Society) on **Saturday 17 April 2021**.

The accelerating pace of global warming is increasingly recognised as one of the greatest threats facing human communities worldwide.

During 2019 East and West Sussex County Councils respectively 'declared' and 'noted' the Climate Emergency which has also been declared by Sussex University. A past perspective is important in understanding the climate changes we now face, how they may impact on society and the strategies that may be developed to cope. Studies of the end of the last ice age have shown that once critical thresholds are crossed, affecting, for instance, patterns of oceanic circulation, climate change can be exceedingly rapid. Global warming and related increases in the incidence of extreme weather events increases coastal erosion, creating a need for sea defence upgrading and managed realignment, all of which have implications for coastal heritage. Global warming will also affect habitats of nature conservation importance and the archaeological sites they contain. Increased storm incidence may lead to greater soil erosion and flooding in some areas impacting heritage.

The way historic properties are conserved and managed are also likely to be affected. Many organisations and interests have a part to play in ongoing debates which will identify more sustainable ways of managing the environment and heritage for the future. Sustainability as a concept cannot be conceived, or measured, in the short-term; it needs a long-term perspective and to this Archaeology and History can make important contributions.

This will be the theme of the joint CBA-SE and Sussex Archaeological Society Conference, chaired by Dr Matt Pope (SAS Vice-Chair). The Speakers will be: Lara Band, Professor Martin Bell, Professor John Boardman, Dr Hannah Fluck, Tor Lawrence, Professor Robert van De Noort, Dr Robyn Pender, Dr Matt Pope and Professor Marcy Rockman. Although the final schedule is not confirmed, the day is intended to run from approximately 9:30 to 18:00, allowing for plentiful break time.

Cost: CBA-SE and Sussex Archaeological Society Members and students £10; Non-members £20. Check the Surrey Archaeological Society, Sussex Archaeological Society or CBA-SE websites for the final programme and details for online booking.

Shining a light on the transition from Late Iron Age to Early Roman SE England

The Roman Studies Group has decided to go ahead with this conference on **Saturday 8 May 2021**, originally scheduled for May 2020. As the pandemic situation remains difficult to judge it was agreed to make it an on-line conference, using Zoom, following the precedent set by the successful recent SHERF conference. It will be an all-day event, from about 10:00 to 16:30, with appropriate comfort and lunch breaks.

The outline of the programme remains the same but thought will be given to any changes that might be required because the event is online. In particular we need to consider what opportunities there will be for discussion and how this can be managed. The event will be chaired by Paul Booth, Research Associate, University of Oxford, and speakers and titles are expected to be as follows (titles are subject to revision):

Thomas Matthews Boehmer, Doctoral Student, University of Cambridge: Tracking identity change and societal shift in the Late Iron Age and early Roman period

Tom Brindle, Cotswold Archaeology: Coins and material culture

Louise Rayner (with input from Anna Doherty) Archaeology South-East, UCL: Location, location, location: exploring variability in LIA-Roman pottery assemblages through case studies from SE England

Tony King, Professor of Roman Archaeology University of Winchester: Celtic to Romano-Celtic? The archaeology of religious sites in SE Britain, 1st c. BC to 2nd c. AD

Martyn Allen, Oxford Archaeology: The countryside in the South-East, from Iron Age to early Roman

David Rudling, Honorary Research Fellow University of Roehampton: 'Becoming Roman?' The Late Iron Age to Early Roman transition in Sussex

Mike Fulford, Professor of Archaeology University of Reading: Silchester: from Iron Age oppidum to Roman City

A small fee (£5) will be charged which will include an e-brochure with the programme, details of speakers and abstracts. To book and for further details please visit the Society's website; payment is by Paypal (and can be made as a guest without signing up).

SIHG SIHG Zoom talks Spring 2021

All Thursday mornings starting at 10:00am:

7 January Historic Agriculture in SE England, Geoffrey Mead
21 January Renewable Energy – Is it too late!., Richard Rumble
4 February Daniel Gooch – Brunel’s locomotive engineer, John Mc Guinness
18 February Guildford Industries, David Rose
4 March Calcutta and Beyond – India’s Industrial Heritage, Paul Whittle
18 March Barnes Wallis and his Inventions, Peter Hoar

Attendees (and those who have expressed an interest in attending) will be sent out the meeting ID and password a few days before each meeting. Send any enquiries to the programme co-ordinator: Bob Bryson, email meetings@sihg.org.uk.

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be five further issues of the *Bulletin* in 2021. To assist contributors, relevant dates are as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
485	22nd February	28th March
486	26th April	30th May
487	28th June	1st August
488	13th September	17th October
489	8th 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.

© Surrey Archaeological Society 2021

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 22nd February for the April issue

Editor: Dr Anne Sassin, 101 St Peter’s Gardens, Wrecchesham, Farnham, Surrey GU10 4QZ. Tel: 01252 492184 and email: asassinallen@gmail.com