

Registered Charity No: 272098

ISSN 0585-9980

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Bulletin 487

August 2021



DECORATED TILES FROM SURREY IN THE BM (see p2)

Decorated Roman tiles from Surrey in the British Museum

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When A W G Lowther died in December 1972, his house held a great deal of archaeological material. He left this among other things to the Society of Antiquaries and the situation was assessed by Hugh Thompson, General Secretary of the Antiquaries, and Lowther's executor, the late Stephen Fortescue. The latter was also at that time this Society's legal adviser and a key member of the Leatherhead and District Local History Society (LDLHS).

The Antiquaries decided to pass on the archaeological material to this Society, but after the transfer to the British Museum of what was seen as a collection of relief-patterned tiles together with a few items of particular interest such as a reconstructed 'lamp chimney'. These items came mostly from a particular room in the house but several others also held archaeological material whose clearance was pursued under the guidance of Stephen Fortescue with LDLHS volunteers and the involvement of Guildford Museum staff (see *Bulletin* 482, 20). Hugh Thompson had also discussed the situation with Felix Holling, then Museum curator, and Dennis Turner, this Society's Honorary Secretary. I went along to help and can remember rooms full of 'trays' (box lids, etc) covered in pottery and other material. They were not labelled as such although some of the finds were marked, but inspection showed that a tray could hold material marked from more than one site. Some bags of finds were discovered with old labels but this was not common. In other cases labels lying loose could suggest an entirely incorrect provenance – see eg 0403.335 below and some supposed Guildown finds (*Bulletin* 466, 7).

If it there had been time to record all of the material by its location in the house – and indeed the contents of individual trays – then it might have been possible to understand the system that Lowther had used, but unfortunately this could not be managed in the circumstances as the house needed to be cleared rapidly. It is thus clear that considerable caution is necessary in assigning a provenance to any material that was recovered in 1973. Fortunately some of it was marked by Lowther and it could even include finds like the decorated samian with old Guildford Museum accession numbers that had been taken back from the Museum for further study.

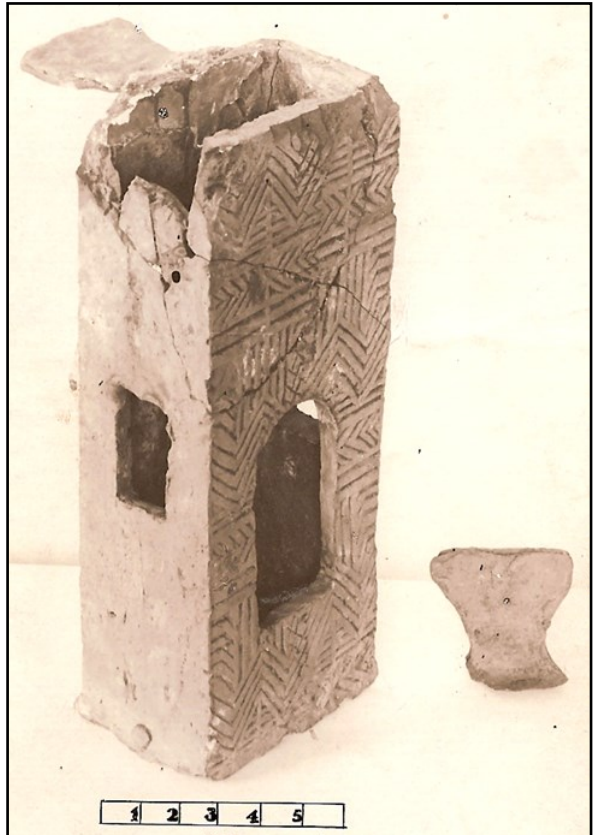


Figure 1: Die 4 box tile with front cut out and attached fishtail from Lowther 1929, plate 4

Most of the material from the house is now in Guildford or Leatherhead Museums. Some of the tiles now in the British Museum seem to have been sent to Lowther for identification while others were actually finds from this Society's collections which Lowther had removed from Guildford Museum for further research. It is also now clear that many of the tiles were found in the Ashtead Common villa excavations (1924-9) and had never been placed in any museum. The British Museum collection thus includes a considerable variety of tile, not all relief-patterned and in many cases not well provenanced.

It was clearly important for the Ashtead villa and tileworks project that research was carried out on the material in the British Museum. An initial list was compiled from the on-line catalogue, searching for 'Ashtead' and 'Lowther'. Subsequent research showed that the catalogue had many errors, no doubt because the work had to be done by someone(s) who inevitably lacked sufficient detailed knowledge of the material and in particular had very little documentation to provide assistance. It should be noted that some of the entries in Betts et al 1994 (henceforward JRPS7) are incorrect as a result.

Visits to the British Museum store were kindly facilitated by Dr Richard Hobbs and carried out by the writer with the assistance of Isabel Ellis and Ann Morrison. Knowledge derived from handling other Lowther material and more generally about Surrey sites made it possible to correct many of the catalogue errors (see eg 0403.27 and 0403.193-5). (The British Museum has been provided with details of any errors found in this research). There is scope for further research on non-Surrey sites, eg 0403.104 is marked 'WIG '37', which must surely be Wiggonholt in Sussex. It should also be noted that some related material, presumably found by LDLHS subsequent to the transfer of the 'collection' to the British Museum and later considered not to be Ashtead-relevant, was then given to John Hampton for reasons that are unclear (he could not remember the circumstances in 2013). This material is currently part of the Society's collections in Guildford Museum held with the finds from John Hampton's own excavations in the 1960s; most of it is unlikely to be from any Surrey site to judge by the dies but it may be possible one day to place it. For example, the marking 'TM49 D' P1' on tile 1973,0403.30 in the BM collection ought to be recognisable to someone, and it may relate in some way to this marking on a Hampton collection tile: '20 VII 49 TR M (p24) pp 1&2'.



Figure 2: Die 4 tile showing attachment scar for a 'fishtail', showing that it must have come from the Ashtead Common villa excavations. British Museum 1973,0403.74. Photo: Isabel Ellis.

Figure 3 (cover image): Joining parts of a small voussoir box tile almost certainly from Ashtead Common. British Museum 1973,0403.9 and 1973,0403.11. Photo: Isabel Ellis.

The primary aim of the visits was the study of any tiles possibly from Ashtead. Many could be more or less securely attributed to the site even if unmarked, making an overall total of 59 of the catalogue entries. They included examples with clear indications that they had previously had attached 'fishtails' (figs 1 and 2). These are not known from any other site and as Lowther pointed out could never have been transported anywhere else (1927, 153). The same would apply to a few examples of die 4 with front cut outs, as these were required for the unusual system in Room 6 where the 'fishtails' were used (*ibid*, 151-2; it was noticeable that there were hardly any other possible examples of front cut outs from any of the other sites represented in the British Museum collection). Complete box tiles were also more or less certain to be from Ashtead; it must be likely that such important finds from any other site would otherwise have received a note from Lowther, as would finds of the special die 6.

All tiles that might have come from Ashtead or another Surrey site were checked for markings and this made it possible to link several tiles to specific sites (see eg 0403.121). A list of all tiles in the collection that could be attributed to sites in the county could thus be created with some degree of certainty. As the aim of the visits was to concentrate on Ashtead material, other Surrey finds could only be noted in passing as there was limited time. Non-Ashtead tiles were usually not otherwise studied as to die or other characteristics but photographs in the on-line catalogue and further research would make this possible. It is hoped that the following list of items from Surrey sites may be of interest and of use to those studying any of the sites in question.

References are those of the British Museum collection. 'Ashtead' = from the Ashtead *Common* site unless otherwise specified. Reference to JRPS7 = Betts et al 1994 (and refers to the relevant die entry in the catalogue unless otherwise specified). Where markings are mentioned they are usually in ink and considered likely to be by Lowther unless otherwise indicated. 'Die x' is shorthand for patterned with die x.

1852,0419.1 A complete box tile from Reigate, found in the mid-19th century. Not seen but a contemporary drawing indicates that it was die 5.

1926,0505.1 Ashtead, fragment of a die 6 box tile. The code should indicate the year of deposition. The fragment is not one of those known to have been found on the separate bath-house site so it may have been discovered in the trial trenching over the winter of 1925-6 that located the main building. It demonstrates liaison from early in the project with the British Museum, which would no doubt have been keen to obtain an example of such an unusual tile pattern.

1927,1107.1 Ashtead, fragment of a die 1 box tile.

1927,1107.2 Ashtead, fragment of a die 14 box tile.

1927,1107.3 Ashtead, fragment of a die 4 box tile.

1927,1107.4 Ashtead, fragment of a die 5 box tile.

The four tiles above were presumably carefully selected by Lowther to complete a full set of the Ashtead patterns for the British Museum. The five patterns had already been recognised by the time of the publication of the first report (Lowther 1927, 153).

1973,0401.1 Surely Ashtead; die 6. Not seen. An old list gives this number for a 'Decorated box flue tile complete (dog and stag)'. The month of deposition (January) contrasts with that for the rest of the collection and a recent search for this number on the Museum on-line catalogue produced two entries neither of which was a box tile (or Roman); there is an entry for 0403.1 but that tile is neither die 6 nor from Ashtead. Perhaps this tile was taken early to the Museum (?for display) but then renumbered when the rest of the collection was transferred, and is now the complete one below (0403.72).

1973,0403.4 Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. The number applies to a fragment of a die 4 box tile and a separate fishtail which joins (and still has traces of glue). The tile is over-fired with a very grey core but has traces of mortar.

- There can be no doubt that it is from Ashtead.
- 1973,0403.8 Probably Ashtead; die 5. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead.
- 1973,0403.9 Probably Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. Coded separately from the next entry but in fact they join. Together they make part of a small box voussoir with a circular cut-out in one side.
- 1973,0403.11 Probably Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead (the join is not noted). See entry above, which this fragment joins.
- 1973,0403.12 Possibly Farley Heath; die 4. May be dubious; the tile is marked 'Alleged from FARLEY HEATH', the first two words perhaps added later. Inside has 'SITE UN [known?]'. Lowther (1948, 11) does, however, record a die 4 tile from Farley Heath.
- 1973,0403.17 Titsey; die 5. Tile is marked 'From the Roman Villa Titsey 1864'.
- 1973,0403.21 Probably Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead (JRPS7, 10, suggests that this is a voussoir but oddly on that page gives it as die 1, although it appears correctly as die 4 in the catalogue).
- 1973,0403.25 Pachesham, Leatherhead; die 4. The tile is marked 'DIE 4 THE MOUNTS 1951 TR TK3 Spoil'.
- 1973,0403.26 Ashtead church site; die 4. The tile is marked '1934 ASHTEAD CHURCH EXNS'.
- 1973,0403.27 Ewell; die 4. Although JRPS7 gives this as unprovenanced but probably Ashtead, one of the joining fragments of the tile is marked 'EWELL Jvⁿ [the shop name?] 1954 Shop site at By-pass roundabout'.
- 1973,0403.29 Beddington; die 4. The tile is marked 'BEDDINGTON VILLA 1943 DIE No 4'.
- 1973,0403.35 Ashtead; die 6. The tile is marked 'From the Roman villa on Ashtead Common Surrey. 1926. A.L.' The writing seems to be in Lowther's hand (although he would normally use all his initials).
- 1973,0403.37 Ashtead; die 6. The tile is marked 'From the Roman villa on Ashtead Common Surrey 1926. A.L.' See previous entry.
- 1973,0403.42 Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. The attachment position of a fishtail can be seen.
- 1973,0403.43 Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. The attachment position of a fishtail can be seen.
- 1973,0403.44 Probably Ashtead; die 14. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead.
- 1973,0403.45 Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. The attachment position of a fishtail can be seen.
- 1973,0403.47 Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. The tile has the appearance of an overfired waster.
- 1973,0403.48 Probably Ashtead; die 5. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead.
- 1973,0403.53 Ashtead; die 5. The tile is marked 'ASHTEAD R^N VILLA 1926'.
- 1973,0403.54 Ashtead; die 4. The tile is marked 'Ashtead Common villa 1927. Piece of a double-box Period [?] tile DIE 4 Fm bath annexe to villa'. The '?' looks like a colon but was probably originally a 1 or a 2, cf 0403.71 below. There is no sign that the tile had a central divider. This is curious in that Lowther (1929, 4) implies that the double box tiles in the bath annexe were used to form a sub-floor partition and were stamped with die 5 (*ibid*, pl 4).
- 1973,0403.55 Ashtead; die 6. The tile is marked 'ASHTEAD VILLA 1925 (Hyp. Rm 6)'. There is no sign that the reference to Room 6 was added later. This is another curiosity, as if the tile was found in 1925 one would expect it to be from the separate bath-house. Room 6 must mean the room in the main house but this was not excavated until 1926.
- 1973,0403.56 Ashtead; die 6. The tile is marked 'ASHTEAD R^N VILLA 1925'. It is buff and looks like a waster. 1925 was devoted to the excavation of the separate bath-house but there were also test pits so perhaps a waster might have been found in the surrounding area.
- 1973,0403.57 Probably Ashtead; die 1. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead.

- The tile is marked 'ASHTHEAD VILLA' on the inside, but only in pencil, which may imply a recent guess. Lowther usually marked in ink.
- 1973,0403.58 Ashtead; die 1. The tile is marked 'Ashtead (Villa on Common) 1926'.
- 1973,0403.59 Ashtead; die 5. The tile is marked 'Roman Villa on Ashtead Common (Bath House +) 1926'. Lowther usually referred to the baths attached to the main house as the 'bath annexe' so this tile should be from the separate bath-house; there was probably extra work there in 1926 but note that '+' should mean topsoil.
- 1973,0403.60 Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. The attachment position of a fishtail can be seen.
- 1973,0403.61 Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. The attachment position of a fishtail can be seen.
- 1973,0403.62 Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. The attachment position of a fishtail can be seen.
- 1973,0403.63 Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. The attachment position of a fishtail can be seen.
- 1973,0403.65 Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. The attachment position of a fishtail can be seen.
- 1973,0403.66 Surely Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. There is a cut out in the decorated face so this must be from Room 6 in the main house (or intended for it).
- 1973,0403.67 Probably Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. The tile seems to be too wide for a normal box tile; perhaps a double box like 0403.54 above?
- 1973,0403.68 Probably Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead.
- 1973,0403.69 Probably Ashtead; die 1 JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead.
- 1973,0403.70 Possibly Ashtead; die 1. The tile is not marked and is likely to have been so if not from Ashtead.
- 1973,0403.71 Ashtead; a complete box tile with die 4. The tile is marked '1927 ASHTHEAD COM" VILLA [Discarded 'Period 1' tile fm ditch at N corner of Villa] DIE 4 in early un-worn state' [the square brackets are on the original]. It may be noted that the tile has never had a fishtail added and it has traces of mortar indicating that it had been used.
- 1973,0403.72 Surely Ashtead; a complete box tile with die 6. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. Not seen, as on display; the chances that a complete die 6 box tile from the Lowther collection came from anywhere other than Ashtead without being marked or reported must be vanishingly small.
- 1973,0403.73 Surely Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced die 4 but probably Ashtead. There is a cut out in the decorated face so this must be from Room 6 in the main house (or intended for it).
- 1973,0403.74 Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. The attachment position of a fishtail can be seen.
- 1973,0403.75 Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. The attachment position of a fishtail can be seen.
- 1973,0403.76 Surely Ashtead; die 6. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. A die 6 from anywhere other than Ashtead would have been marked and reported.
- 1973,0403.77 Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. The attachment position of a fishtail can be seen.
- 1973,0403.78 Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. The attachment position of a fishtail can be seen.
- 1973,0403.79 Ashtead; die 4. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. The attachment position of a fishtail can be seen.
- 1973,0403.100 Ashtead; die 6. The tile is marked 'Roman villa on Ashtead Common Surrey. 1926. A.L'. See 0403.35 above.
- 1973,0403.102 Ashtead; die 6. The tile is marked 'ROMAN VILLA ON ASHTHEAD COMMON SURREY 1926 A. L'. See 0403.35 above.

- 1973,0403.103 Ashtead; die 4 or 5. Small fragment apparently cut to make a rough tessera. The fragment is marked 'Ashtead Rn Villa'.
- 1973,0403.105 Ashtead church site; die 5. The tile is marked '1934 Ashtead Ch S ... [presumably 'Site']'.
- 1973,0403.106 Ashtead church site; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit.. The tile is marked 'Ashtead Ch. Camp site 1934 Cut N° 1+'.
- 1973,0403.107 Ashtead; die 6. The tile is marked 'FROM ROMAN VILLA ON ASHTEAD COMMON SURREY 1926 A. L.' See 0403.35 above.
- 1973,0403.109 Ashtead; die 4. The tile is marked 'ASHTEAD C^N 1926 +'.
- 1973,0403.110 Chatley Farm, Cobham; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked, by someone other than Lowther, 'CHATLEY FM COBHAM Room ... ' [top of a Roman numeral, cf 112].
- 1973,0403.111 Chatley Farm, Cobham; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked, by someone other than Lowther, 'CHATLEY FARM COBHAM', and 'DIE 19', possibly added in Lowther's hand.
- 1973,0403.112 Chatley Farm, Cobham; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked, not in Lowther's hand, 'CHATLEY FARM COBHAM Room II'.
- 1973,0403.113 Ashtead; uncertain die. Small fragment apparently cut to make a rough tessera. The fragment is marked 'Ashtead Cⁿ Villa [?]Latest Floor of BATH BNG' [the square brackets are on the original]. This would normally mean the separate bath-house.
- 1973,0403.114 'Six Bells', Farnham; combed tile, marked 'FARNHAM '47 'SIX BELLS' BNG No 2 I 2 (Debris).'
- 1973,0403.115 Ashtead; die 6. The tile is marked 'ROMAN VILLA ON ASHTEAD COMMON SURREY 1926 A.L.'. See 0403.35 above.
- 1973,0403.116 Ashtead; uncertain die. Small fragment apparently cut to make a rough tessera. The fragment is marked 'Ashtead Cⁿ Villa '.
- 1973,0403.120 'Six Bells', Farnham; combed tile, marked 'FARN. '46 'Six Bells' BNG. No. 1. I [level] 2.'
- 1973,0403.121 'Six Bells', Farnham; combed tile, marked 'FARN '46 'Six Bells' BNG. No. 1. I 2.



Figure 4: Combed tile from Six Bells, Farnham. British Museum 1973,0403.121

- 1973,0403.122 'Six Bells', Farnham; combed tile, marked 'FARNHAM. No. 1 BNG. 1946 I 2'. The marking originally said BATH BNG but BATH was crossed out and No. 1 written above.
- 1973,0403.123 'Six Bells', Farnham; combed tile, marked 'FARN. '46 'Six Bells' BNG No. 1 I 2'. Possibly a voussoir.
- 1973,0403.124 'Six Bells', Farnham; combed tile, marked 'FARNHAM Bath Bng 1946 No. 1 I 2'. Bath is crossed out and No 1 added below Bng. Possibly a voussoir.
- 1973,0403.127 Ewell; combed tile, reminiscent of a known Ashtead pattern. 'EWELL 39 P S n 63 T... [PS for Purberry Shot?].
- 1973,0403.140 Surely Ashtead; a complete box tile with die 14. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. There is no marking on the tile.
- 1973,0403.144 Surely Ashtead; listed as a complete box tile with die 4, but could not be located. Perhaps on display. There are on-line photographs; unusually the tile seems to have no side cut outs. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead.
- 1973,0403.157 Ashtead church site; die 14. The tile is marked 'ASHTHEAD ch site 1934'.
- 1973,0403.158 Ashtead; probably die 14. Small fragment apparently cut to make a rough tessera. The fragment is marked 'Ashtead Cⁿ Villa'.
- 1973,0403.188 Farnham, Castle Street; curved decorated ?ridge tile. The tile is marked 'CASTLE ST FARNHAM [BODKINS] [square brackets on original]. Lowther (1939, 254-5 and plate 23) suggested that this might be part of a ridge crest tile and considered that 0403.193-5 from Titsey might be a parallel for the crest. He recognised however that there were hints of a Saxon date (although a tile would seem unlikely). Bodkins was apparently 76 Castle Street – at least c 1939.

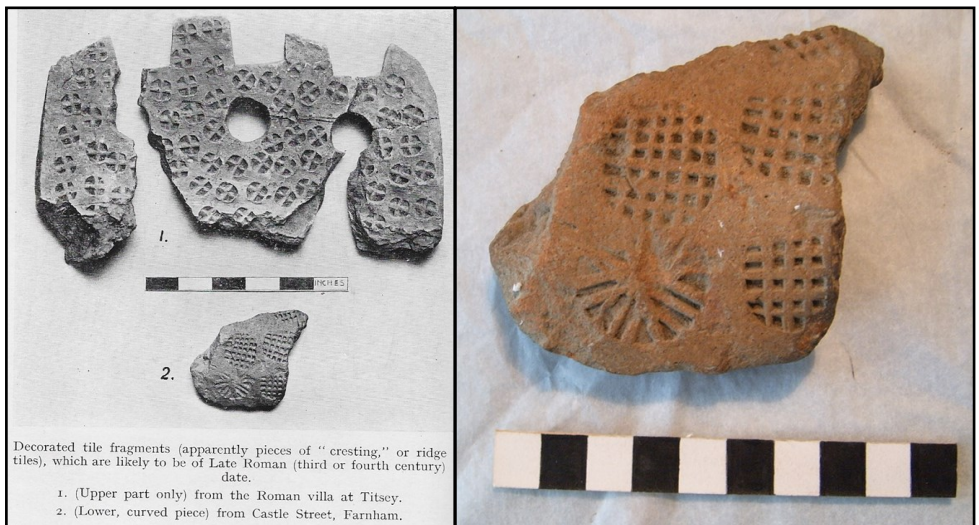


Figure 5: From Lowther 1939, pl 23 (left) and Figure 6: Stamped tile from Castle Street, Farnham. British Museum 1973,0403.188 (right)

- 1973,0403.193 Titsey; decorated tile. Clearly part of a larger object combined with 0403.194 and 195. See 0403.188 for details of Lowther's publication, where it is said to come 'from the Roman villa at Titsey' and suggested as of late Roman date (3rd-4th century) although that might be challenged. It was said to be in Guildford Museum in 1939 (!). I am not aware of any other publication of this item which seems odd in view of its very unusual nature. It would be very useful to track any evidence that would confirm the findspot, if only as truly being from the villa.
- 1973,0403.194 Titsey; decorated tile. See 0403.193.



Figure 7: Stamped tile fragments said to be from Titsey Roman villa. British Museum 1973,0403.193-5

- 1973,0403.205 Chatley Farm, Cobham; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked, not in Lowther's hand, 'CHATLEY FARM COBHAM'.
- 1973,0403.207 Headley Court; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked 'Head. 59 Behind 19'.
- 1973,0403.208 Headley Court; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked 'HEAD. 59 II (2)'.
- 1973,0403.209 Headley Court; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked 'Head. 59 III'. There may be an extra marking, in pencil.
- 1973,0403.229 Ewell graveyard; die 4. The tile joins 0403.230 and is marked underneath '669 NGB 57' (not in Lowther's hand) and on the side 'EWELL GRAVEYARD' (probably by Lowther).
- 1973,0403.230 Ewell graveyard; die 4. The tile joins 0403.229 and is marked 'EWELL GRAVEYARD'.
- 1973,0403.231 Ewell, Tayles Hill; die uncertain. The tile is marked 'EWELL SEPT. 1925 Main Road at Tayles Hill'.
- 1973,0403.232 Ewell, Purberry Shot; die 1. The tile joins 0403.233 and 234 and is marked 'EWELL "Purberry Shot" '39 Drain Trench'.
- 1973,0403.233 Ewell, Purberry Shot; die 1. JRPS7: unprovenanced but probably Ashtead. Joins 0403.232, making the true findspot clear.
- 1973,0403.234 Ewell, Purberry Shot; die 1. Joins 0403.232, making the true findspot clear.
- 1973,0403.235 Ewell, Purberry Shot; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked 'EWELL Purberry Shot 1954'.

- 1973,0403.236 Ewell, Purberry Shot; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked 'EWELL 'Purberry Shot' '39 C L2 (contemp^y with road)'.
- 1973,0403.243 Chatley Farm, Cobham; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked, not in Lowther's hand, 'CHATLEY FARM COBHAM'.
- 1973,0403.247 Chatley Farm. Chatley Farm, Cobham; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked, not in Lowther's hand, 'CHATLEY FM COBHAM'.
- 1973,0403.248 Chatley Farm. Chatley Farm, Cobham; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked, not in Lowther's hand, 'CHATLEY FARM COBHAM'.
- 1973,0403.249 Chatley Farm. Chatley Farm, Cobham; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked, not in Lowther's hand, 'CHATLEY FARM COBHAM'.
- 1973,0403.250 Possibly Chatley Farm, Cobham; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is not marked but looks like a fragment of a Chatley Farm piece, especially 0403.251, although a join could not be seen.
- 1973,0403.251 Chatley Farm, Cobham; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked, not in Lowther's hand, 'CHATLEY FARM COBHAM'.
- 1973,0403.252 Chatley Farm, Cobham; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked, not in Lowther's hand, 'CHATLEY FARM COBHAM'.
- 1973,0403.264 Ashtead; die 1. The tile appears to be a voussoir and is marked 'ASHTEAD R^N VILLA 1925' on the side; with 'ASHTEAD. I. +' on the underside. Both the date and the 'I' indicate the separate bath-house.
- 1973,0403.304 Chatley Farm, Cobham; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked, not in Lowther's hand, 'CHATLEY FARM COBHAM'.
- 1973,0403.320 Beddington; die 5. The tile is marked, not in Lowther's hand, 'BEDDINGTON ROMAN VILLA S[?]E Site'. The marking may have been by S S Frere if those on the Chatley Farm tiles are his, as seems possible. Also marked 'DIE No 5' by Lowther. Very abraded; a surface find?
- 1973,0403.325 Purberry Shot; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked 'EWELL '39 'Purberry Shot' cont[emporar]y with [??] road; E as[?] p63 L3'.
- 1973,0403.327 Walton on the Hill; die not recorded in the 'Ashtead' visit. The tile is marked 'WALTON ON THE HILL R^N VILLA 1939 +'
- 1973, 0403.335 Surely Ashtead; die 6. There is no marking but the tile was attributed in the on-line catalogue to Park Street, St Albans. This was no doubt based on the presence of a label written by Lowther that had accompanied the tile to its British Museum drawer and was marked: 'St Albans, Herts, Park St Villa Die 2, N^o 2'. 0403.335 is certainly not die 2 but the label reference does match with the entry for that die in Lowther's research paper (1948, 11) making this an excellent example of the problems involved in the clearance of material from his house. See also JRPS7 under die 2 where what must be the tile that should have been with the label is given as 'lost'.
- 1973, 0403.336 Surely Ashtead; die 6. There is no marking but the tile was attributed in the on-line catalogue to 'St Albans', presumably because it arrived packaged with 0403.335. The modelling on this fragment, which is very hard fired, is amazingly good, and that must arouse suspicion; might it have been an Ashtead Potters replica (see *Bulletin* 482, 19)?

A few extra items may be added. These are comb-decorated tiles with no marking. As such they may be from Surrey sites given that it is unlikely that such tiles would have been sent to Lowther for identification from outside the county. They might be from Six Bells, Farnham or Chatley Farm, Cobham for instance.

- 1973,0403.16 Unprovenanced combed tile; as such may be from a Surrey site.
- 1973,0403.18 Unprovenanced combed tile; as such may be from a Surrey site.
- 1973,0403.19 Unprovenanced combed tile; as such may be from a Surrey site.
- 1973,0403.52 Unprovenanced combed tile; as such may be from a Surrey site.

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Ricebridge, Shackleford and Leatherhead: ancient causeways in Surrey?

Gavin Smith

‘Trackways’ – wooden causeways across wetlands – have become a specialism of British archaeology since timber constructions to a range of sophisticated designs, and dating variously from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age, were discovered in the Somerset Levels from the 19th century, and more recently by Frances Pryor in the Fens. The simpler sort were of brushwood bundles with a variety of timber surface to walk on. Such structures still function today; drive your car along a small lane crossing the Somerset Levels, and you may feel the road wobble beneath your tyres – the springy brushwood base (overlying damp peat) is adjusting to your weight.

I have not seen much written about trackways in Surrey, apart from the prehistoric examples uncovered at Bermondsey and Southwark.¹ Trackways however might be expected across the Thames, Wey and Mole flats at Egham, Chertsey, Weybridge, Kingston, Rotherhithe, Pyrford (some discussion), Peasmarsh/Broadford, Cobham, Leatherhead, Betchworth, Horley and so on.² The Romans are thought to have built the Old Kent Rd section of Watling Street on top of an existing trackway.³ Many river and stream crossings could only ever have been approached by a causeway over very damp ground.

Three Surrey place-names, Ricebridge, Shackleford and Leatherford, might serve to remind us just how important constructed trackways have always been to rural and urban life.

Ricebridge

The Place-Names of Surrey,⁴ doubtless almost correctly, gives Ricebridge (*Risbrig*, 1198) in Reigate as ‘bridge or causeway of brushwood or the like’. I know it from Ricebridge Farm, a 17th-century building standing beside a wetland track leading to a modern rebuilt bridge over the River Mole. This Old English name, *hris brygc*, has a twin in Ridgebridge Hill (*la Risbrigge*, 1259), seemingly referring to the long Run Common Rd crossing the flat of the Old Wey in Wonersh,⁵ as well as other place-names in Sussex and elsewhere, so would seem likely to represent a generic term. *brycg* is known to mean either ‘bridge’ or ‘causeway’, but since a bridge made of brushwood is hard to imagine, for *hris brygc*, a brushwood causeway is the more likely. Indeed, the online Anglo-Saxon dictionary Bosworth-Toller⁶, while giving *hris* as ‘a twig, branch’, has *hris-weg*, ‘a road made by

laying down brushwood, and covering it with earth(?)’.

An interpretation of *hris-brycg* as ‘brushwood causeway’ not only conforms with the engineering evidence, but would seem to enable an interpretation of the Surrey surname Risbridger known from Shere in the 16th century,⁷ (and today as that of the well-known ex-editor of *The Guardian* Alan Rusbridger) as ‘causeway-builder’, a typical-style skilled occupational surname comparable to Turner or Fletcher. The ancestry website www.surnamedb.com offers only ‘dweller by the brushwood-bridge or causeway’, but does confirm that the name is first recorded from Surrey (in 1479), and that it has a variety of allied forms (including Rusbridger). Other ancestry sites confirm the name is focussed on Kent, Surrey and Sussex, and that its historical adherents were largely working-class. It rather looks as if ‘brushwood-causeway builder’ was an accepted medieval trade. Admittedly, this is a not uncontroversial interpretation since ancestry websites tend to interpret the perhaps comparable surname Bridger as ‘dweller by a bridge’, and only less commonly offer ‘bridge keeper’ or ‘bridge-worker’.

Shackleford

The second name, Shackleford (*Shakelsford*, 1235) in Godalming, is perhaps more complex to unravel. It again has a Surrey twin, Shackleford (*Shakkelford*, 16th-century): now naming a residential road but connecting into Old Woking High St – a long straight lane within the Wey floodplain. This again is not unlikely to be a generic term. The *Place-Names of Surrey* (pp.199-200) is uncertain as to the interpretation to give this and a range of other known types of ‘shackle-’ place-name, but notes Old English (OE) *sceacol*, ‘shackle, fetter’, etc., and via a relation to *sceacan* ‘to shake’ hazards that “a ‘shackle’ ford might even be one with a shaky or loose bottom”. This is not quite convincing, since a precondition of a suitable ford is one with a firm bottom that will not get washed away. The issue I suggest lies in one’s interpretation of OE *ford*. I have long thought that the clue to this ancient and perhaps pre-English word, a development from Indo-European *per-*, ‘to lead, pass over’, and related to OE *faran* ‘to go on a journey’ plus a whole host of English words including ‘forward, further, wayfarer, (to go) forth’, etc.,⁸ is Welsh *ffordd*, ‘road, way’ – and thus in practice originally ‘causeway’, rather than the ‘passage over a river’ that it has come to mean.⁹

Place-names in *ford* like Shackleford, Pyrford, Guildford, etc. can I suggest also be interpreted as referring to the *causeway* leading to a firm, shallow river-crossing, as to the river-crossing itself. In very many Surrey sites, including those mentioned, you cannot get to the river-crossing without first traversing a causeway across damp ground to reach it. In other words: no causeway, no ‘ford’. Shackleford and come to that Flexford in Surrey in fact scarcely have a stream big enough to name a ford, but do have damp ground requiring a causeway. Thus Shackleford has a small stream-crossing on Lombard Street, but also the long straight Puttenham Lane which is in part subject to flooding. Flexford has minor stream-crossings on both Flexford Rd and Glaziers Lane, but both in addition are long straight flood-plain crossings. *ford* in such place-names can as easily have meant ‘causeway’ as what we now understand as a ‘ford’.

Then consider ‘shackle’. This is I suggest a regular linguistic form of the type ‘rattle, jingle, rumble, tingle’, which the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* cites as ‘imitative’ (ie. aurally), or else (or as well) of the Lower Germanic form *-elen* for verbs. Shackle is perhaps best understood as ‘something that shakes, shaky’.

In sum, Shackleford if to be interpreted as ‘shaking causeway’ is a fair description of the sort of brushwood causeways I have already noted in the Somerset Levels.

Surrey's unnoticed causeways

Various parts of Surrey – notably those where *ford* names occur – have many causeways, even if these are not remarked upon by archaeologists. Some probably are extremely ancient. Mostly, they underlie roadways approaching modern (or indeed medieval) bridges, and in a few residual instances, fords. In Surrey, most no longer shake. Most probably have had their brushwood bases replaced long ago by sand, chalk, earth, stone or hardcore. Yet we do them disservice if we ignore them. Ancient causeways are an essential component of the county's history. Our place-names tell us so.

Leatherhead

A further thought regarding place-names: British *ritu* is interpreted in Gelling & Cole¹⁰ as 'ford' and precursor to Welsh *rhyd*, yet for Ridware (a combination of *ritu* with *waru*, 'people (of)') in Staffordshire they suggest "the 'ford' was perhaps a *road* through wet ground between the rivers Blithe and Trent" (my emphasis; though from flood-plain maps – see note 2 – this scenario would seem more appropriate to the long straight Ridware Rd crossing the Trent flood-plain). An equivalent scenario would seem to occur in Penrith (*pen ritu*, 'end of the *ritu*') for King St/Middlegate, the long straight companion to the River Eden in the middle of town. Yet closer to home, consider Leatherhead, if *leto ritu*, 'grey (perhaps chalky) *ritu*'.¹¹ Leatherhead Bridge, crossing the Mole flood-plain, clearly had to have had a causeway approach – now Guildford Rd.

Notes

¹ See www.southwark.gov.uk > *design-and-conservation*.

² See the Surrey flood map of the Environmental Agency at <http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk>.

³ Bishop, M.C., 2014, *The Secret History of the Roman Roads of Britain*, Pen & Sword.

⁴ Gover, J.E.B, *et al.*, 1934, *The Place-Names of Surrey*, EPNS, 11, p.306.

⁵ Gover, *et al.*, p.255.

⁶ www.bosworthtoller.com.

⁷ Parker, E, 1908, *Highways and Byways in Surrey*, 2nd edn. 1950, Macmillan, P. 113.

⁸ Watkins, C., 2011, *The American Heritage of Indo-European Roots*, 3rd edition, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

⁹ *ford* perhaps evolved towards its modern meaning (Welsh has its own variant, *rhyd*), where an unbridged river-crossing remained the only unimproved section of an otherwise transformed routeway prior to its morphing into a 'road' (which itself may or may not be another variant of the same root, though it more likely comes from Indo-European *reidh*, 'to ride'). OE had specific terms for an unbridged river-crossing: *wæde* 'to wade', and *gelad*. In Welsh, *sarn* is not 'causeway' as such, but rather 'pavement, stepping-stone'.

¹⁰ Gelling, M. & Cole, A. *The Landscape of Place-Names*, 2000, Shaun Tyas, p.91.

¹¹ Coates, R, 1980, Methodological reflexions on Leatherhead, *J. Eng. Place-Name Soc*, 12, pp.70-4.

Between burh and town: some observations

Mary Alexander

It is always useful to have new suggestions about the development of Guildford, such as Rob Briggs made in *Bulletin* 485. This reply is not so much to agree or disagree as to outline information which may help the debate.

As Rob remarks, very little is known about the early history of Guildford. What is known is listed in my book on the early years of Guildford Castle, a short version of my PhD thesis.¹

- There was an early pagan cemetery of 5th to 6th century date.
- Guildford is mentioned in King Alfred's will of c.880-5 (but could have been a royal possession earlier).
- Guildford was not included in the *Burghal Hidage* list of burhs, c.914.
- The town plan is very similar to those of Wessex planned towns of the 10th c. (Athelstan (924-939) is the most likely king to have founded it).
- There was a mint by 975-8 (but it could have been earlier, in Edgar's reign 959-975).
- There was an execution cemetery on the site of the pagan cemetery, being used in the 11th c. and possibly earlier.
- The tower (at least) of St. Mary's dates between 950 and 1100. (Parts of the chancel walls may be contemporary).

Although I did, in 1997, consider that the people buried in the pagan cemetery lived on the site of modern Guildford, this is no longer my view. It is far more likely that they lived on Guilddown near the cemetery, where, as noted by Harrington and Welch, it was on a high level route, overlooking a crossing point of the Wey.² (This is not the place to discuss Guilddown within early Surrey, fascinating and important though that is). The settlement may have moved downhill in the 7th century or later, in the Mid Saxon Shuffle'.³

For those who do not know the town, it consists of a central High Street with a few later side streets at right angles, on the main road between London and the south and south-west. A major side road is Quarry Street which may be the site of the early settlement, bounded partly by a boundary along Castle Street and Chapel Street, which also runs off the High Street, and a steep chalk cliff to the west. St Mary's church is in Quarry Street while Holy Trinity and St Nicholas are on the High Street, suggesting that they were established after the planned town was laid out.

The settlement, probably on the chalk cliff now the site of Quarry Street, was easily accessible to missionary priests from the minster at Old Woking. Rob rightly wonders if the marked circular boundary where Chapel Street meets Castle Street indicates a curvilinear minster enclosure, and (rightly) concludes that this is not credible. A minster at Guildford seems unlikely in the light of the known minster at (Old) Woking, only six miles away, and the fact that Guildford is in the hundred of Woking strengthens this idea.

The curving boundary is of great interest. It does not appear to have been caused by the building of the castle, though this is not impossible. There is a suggestion that Chapel Street was once the main route from the High Street to Quarry Street.⁴ In 1825 the chancel of St Mary's was shortened by 12 feet to widen the road, which was very narrow, and the churchyard had been cut back in 1755. The street must have been very narrow, making Chapel Street a desirable alternative, if not the main route.

Rob mentions Michael Shapland's ideas about St Mary's, but I still prefer the theory that a royal chapel in a royal enclosure on the site developed into a parish church. A royal enclosure may have developed into Ranulf Clerk's three hagas, but I am not convinced that they are a later creation, and they are not the only houses in the settlement with a different legal status. An attempt to work out the sizes of the hagas has proved inconclusive.⁵ Holy Trinity churchyard may be one or two of the 10th century enclosures allocated to it when the town was divided into two parishes (east of the river). The fact that the parish boundary between Holy Trinity and St Mary's is a straight line suggests that the two parishes were created when the planned town was laid out and there were no existing

buildings to be taken into account. This straight line is confused when it reaches the castle on the south, which was extra-parochial.

Finally, the date of St Mary's tower. I do not know of an architectural reason why it could not be as early as 950, in the date range of 950-1100 for such towers given by the Taylors.⁶ I had thought that it was built in stone, along with Holy Trinity, to enhance the status of the newly established town, but I now think the stone building is probably later. Athelstan's reign seems too soon for a stone church in Guildford, so perhaps it was Edgar or Edward the Martyr (975-8) who added stone churches along with a mint. Or, it may have been a later king, or Archbishop Stigand. We do not know. The pilaster strips are of flint, but this was the only hard stone available and was plastered over and whitewashed. This can still be seen where a later and higher chancel roof encloses a plastered section.

Notes

¹ *'With ramparts crown'd': The early history of Guildford Castle.* Mary Alexander, Guildford 2006.

² *The early Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Southern Britain AD 450-650,* Sue Harrington and Martin Welch, Oxford 2014, p.100.

³ *Ibid.*, p.2

⁴ This is something I have picked up over the years but have no reference for.

⁵ Alexander, Mary, unpublished article *A surviving Domesday haga in Guildford?*

⁶ Taylor, H.M. and Joan, 1965, *Anglo-Saxon Architecture, 1, Cambridge University Press.*

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 membership application form.

If you have any questions, queries or comments, please do not hesitate to get in contact with me on 01306 731275 or info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Samantha Boggia	Church Crookham	Prehistoric and Community Archaeology
Nils Tore Espedal	Esher	
Alice Fraser	Farnham	Roman Pottery, Small Finds, Post Excavation
John Innes	Westerham	
Mabel O'Brien	Godalming	Civil Rights and Ancient China
Bennjamin Penny-Mason	Farnham	Medieval (Bio)archaeology
Rob Searle	Chobham	Archaeological and Historical features on Chobham Common
Jane Vessey	Guildford	Archaeology
Catherine Wollweber	Fleet	Prehistory and all periods up to end of Medieval; Local history

Paul Wenning Sowan 1940-2021

Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society

It is with the greatest regret that we announce that Paul Wenning Sowan passed away on 4th June 2021, aged 81. Paul attended five schools including Selhurst Grammar School for Boys. He was a retired teacher, having taught geography and science, especially chemistry and physics, in Croydon at Norbury Manor High School for Boys and Shirley High School, and careers education at the latter school.

With a degree from University of London in geology, chemistry and physics, and with his other interests including industrial archaeology and local history, Paul was a major part of CNHSS which he joined in 1960. He was elected Secretary in 1963, a director from its incorporation in 1967 and later served as President twice, Honorary General Secretary, Company Secretary and as Honorary Librarian & Archivist, in which post he remained. Paul also ran an active Junior Section for many years. With a lifelong interest in subterranean history, he was an early member of Subterranea Britannica and their Chairman for many years. He was also a valued member of many other societies throughout England whether as officer, researcher, writer, depositor or supporter.



Paul at Reigate Castle in 2016, discussing his beloved Reigate stone (Photo by Celia Bailey, courtesy of CNHSS)

Paul made a particular study of Croham Hurst in South Croydon over many years and was instrumental in it becoming a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). He was never happier than when leading walks to visit disused industrial and mining sites in Surrey. He had a particular penchant for Reigate Stone, regularly pointing out examples and being a consultant to its use in major historic buildings, and led tours of the Reigate Caves. Many of our members and others remember Paul for his enthusiasm, his many talks and walks, his environmentalism, his generosity with his time and with his immense knowledge, as an interesting raconteur and as a convivial and genial companion. He was a lifelong vegetarian, never had a television, and to the end rejected email and insisted on the telephone and letter writing.

Additional memories by Gerry Moss

My memories of Paul are mainly concerned with his passion for Reigate Stone and its quarries. I made several trips underground, lead by Paul, to mines in Merstham and Godstone. Paul would compare the un-weathered medieval Reigate stone in Merstham church with the typical badly weathered stone used in many local 19th century buildings. His work on the Dorking Greystone Lime company resulted in the preservation of their extensive archives. He would lead walks around the Brockham kilns and Betchworth kilns. His interest in the hearthstone and Reigate stone mines was only part of his passion for all things underground. This included the many small sand mines in Reigate.

Another passion of Paul was the Surrey Iron Railway, the Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Iron Railway and the building of London to Brighton Railway. This was not surprising as the iron railway carried the mined products to London and the Brighton line went under the Downs in a tunnel. Again he would lead walks along these routes.

Who are the Surrey Industrial History Group?

SIHG is a special interest group of the SyAS, but it is different to other groups in that, because of the nature of the group's activity, it is not necessary to belong to SyAS in order to be a member of SIHG.

Members of the group have interests in all types of industrial history from mills, mines, and manufacturing to railways, canals and hop kilns. While all historical periods are of interest the Industrial Revolution is probably the period of greatest interest. During the late 18th and 19th century the introduction of steam power drove the manufacture of goods and transportation, transforming England from an agricultural to an industrial nation. The social impact of these changes was immense and is now an area of considerable interest.

While Surrey was not a major player in the development of trains and boats, it was at the forefront of aviation and automobile development. Early examples of Surrey glassmaking and iron working can also be found as well as rural crafts such as charcoal burning and broom making. Before the introduction of the railway every town had its brewery, and lime kilns and brickworks were a common countryside sight.



Members examining remains of an old water pump in Norbury Park

What does SIHG do?

The group has carried out research and published many books on the industrial history of the county and while not as active in this area as it once was we still regularly get asked for our opinion on features such as ice houses, lime kilns and water pumps. The water pump in the picture was brought to our attention by a dog walker who had an earlier picture of the site in which the oil engine that originally drove the pump can be clearly seen. The group has also presented an annual conservation plaque for conservation efforts. The first plaque was awarded to Cosford Mill in Thursley in 1983 which at the time had just been renovated. In 2017 our award went to a restored and relocated bicycle workshop. This year our award is going to the Weald and Downland Living Museum who have moved and restored the former Eastwick Park Ornamental Dairy from Great Bookham.



Educational talks on a very wide range of industrial history subjects, from the making of felt hats to the history of light houses, have been a main stay of the group, and we have just completed our 45th series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures. Unfortunately the 2020/21 series had to be conducted on-line via Zoom but I am pleased to announce that we already have our 2021/22 programme planned and hope to include some additional 'live' events.

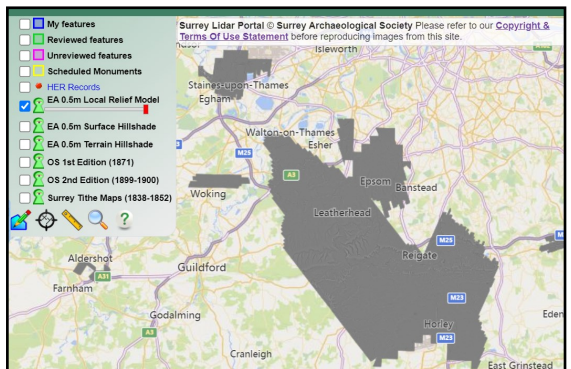
Attendance at these virtual meetings is free to SIHG members and the programme is available on our website www.sihg.org.uk. Membership of SIHG is currently £9 for members of SyAS.

Presenting the 2017 Conservation Award plaque to the Deek's Cycle Workshop reconstructed at the Rural Life Centre, Tilford

An exciting new interactive citizen science tool for the county, the Surrey LiDAR Portal (surreylidar.org.uk), has recently been launched by the Society as a long-term outreach engagement tool which makes available imagery from various LiDAR datasets. With the right set of eyes and careful research, LiDAR has enormous potential to uncover previously unknown archaeological features, whether old field boundaries, hillforts, bomb craters or other hidden sites waiting to be revealed. By helping map and interpret these potential features online, volunteers can then go out into the field and investigate them on the ground, ultimately working to build a more complete story of the local landscape.

The Portal is an online mapping tool in which the public assists in the detection, identification and record creation of LiDAR features of potential archaeological interest. Modelled after similar portals which have been created for other current and past LiDAR projects, including the Secrets of the High Woods in the South Downs, Beacons of the Past in the Chilterns AONB and Kent Downs AONB's Kent LiDAR Portal, the engagement and interactive capability sets them apart from lidarfinder.com and other websites which have put up free Environment Agency visualisations on a view-only basis. In addition, the Portal incorporates visualisations of the LiDAR which are the most commonly used (and favoured) for archaeological prospection: Multi-Hillshade and Local Relief Modelling.

Incorporating HEROS (Historic Environment Records Open System) software, the data is able to be recorded and analysed alongside other digital maps and datasets, with the records adapted easily into a format which can be fed directly to the Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER). By being able to use different basemaps to aid in the interpretation, including the Tithe maps and First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps, alongside HER records, the LiDAR imagery can be fully interrogated.



Currently, the Surrey Portal incorporates the 0.5m EA data for the county, approximately 635km² coverage, alongside a small area of 0.25m bespoke data in the eastern part of the county, flown under the Darent Valley Landscape Partnership Scheme. It is hoped that the full 1m coverage of the county, when completed later this year, will also go onto the Portal.

Anyone is welcome to register for a free account, which will allow access to the interactive map, once the terms of use are agreed to. Volunteers who would like to be more involved in the citizen science process itself and help in digitising potential features should read the available tutorials and are encouraged to attend online training sessions. Details on training sessions will be available on the website and through the Society's e-newsletter. Please e-mail outreach@surreyarchaeology.org.uk with any queries.

This initiative would not have been possible without the support and collaboration of partners including the HER and Surrey Heritage, who alongside David Young made the historic mapping available, and was funded as part of the Society's Sustainable Impact National Lottery Heritage Fund project.

Lonesome Lodge Live guided walk

On Sunday 5 September at 14:00, Dorking Museum is offering a one-off opportunity to explore the rediscovered site of a wealthy gentleman architect's idyllic and lavish retreat in the Tillingbourne Valley and to hear its fascinating story. The tour, in aid of charity, is led by one of the authors of an extensively researched book on the subject and provides exclusive access to many features not otherwise open to the public.

Take this opportunity to join Robin Daly and other co-authors of *'Lonesome Lodge: a lost Palladian villa'* for a 'live' tour of the estate. Special access has been arranged to the privately owned features – the site of the house and its environs, the fountain, bridges, chain ponds, ice house and the Tillingbourne waterfall (Surrey's highest), Brookwick Pond, built as the header pond for the waterfall, and the enigmatic Broadmoor Tower, the tragic final addition to the estate by its last owner, a rogue reverend with a history of womanising, exploitation and bullying.

Robin will lead the tour, revealing the many features of the estate and filling out the historic detail, not only of the property but also of the fascinating and colourful lives of its owners and occupants. The walk is expected to take around two hours, after which tea and cakes will be served before the trip home. A limited number of tickets are available. The tour includes a copy of *'Lonesome Lodge'*, published by the Museum's Cockerel Press, with the price of the book going to the Museum and the remainder to the UK registered charity Yes to Life. Please book through the Museum website: <https://dorkingmuseum.org.uk/lonesome-lodge-walk/>.



(Left) undated pen, ink and wash drawing of Lonesome Lodge, c.1820 (Surrey History Collection, Barclay Collection), and (right) The Tillingbourne chain ponds, tranquil legacy of Jacobsen's carefully designed landscaping, still well stocked with fish (Photo: Robin Daly)

Richmond Local History Society talks

Meetings are held on Mondays, if possible at Duke Street Church, Richmond, TW9 1DH at 20:00, or alternatively by Zoom. Visitors £4. Further info from the Secretary, Elizabeth Velluet (02088 913825); rich.hist@yahoo.co.uk; <http://www.richmondhistory.org.uk>.

13 September 'Tracing the history of your house' by Melanie Backe-Hansen

11 October 'The history of Sudbrook Park, Petersham' by Sandra Pullen

Guildford Museum online public talks

The Friends of Guildford Museum are holding three public talks this autumn. The first talks, on Friday 10 September, is 'Wanborough Manor: Surrey's School for Secret Agents' by Paul McCue at the Guildhall, High Street, Guildford GU1 3AA at 14:30. Visitors welcome £10. On-line booking at <https://tickets.visitguildford.com>.

Sussex Archaeology Symposium

The Sussex Archaeology Symposium, organised by the Sussex School of Archaeology, will take place on Saturday 9 October (9:45-17:00) at Kings Church, Brooks Road, Lewes, BN7 2BY. The speakers will be Stewart Angell, Jane Clark, Lynn Cornwell, Tessa Machling, Steve Patton, Mark Roberts, David Rudling, Jo Seaman, Simon Stevens, Richard Toms, Teresa Vieira and Roland Williamson. Periods to be covered range from the Lower Palaeolithic to World War 1. The Symposium fee (to include refreshments and a packet [Covid friendly] lunch) is £35. For further details and to make bookings please see www.sussexarchaeology.org or contact info@sussexarchaeology.co.uk.

Mesolithic study day

The Prehistoric Group has arranged a Mesolithic Study Day to be held at Farnham Museum on 6 November 2021. It will be led by Tom Lawrence of Oxford Archaeology who will give a brief general overview of the Mesolithic period before focusing on microlith types and debitage to date assemblages, using items from the Rankine Collection stored at the Museum. There will be a £10 charge to cover costs. Spaces will be limited so please contact rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk to register your interest.

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be two further issues of the *Bulletin* in 2021:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
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.

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Next issue: Copy required by 13th September for the October issue

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