



SURREY'S PAST

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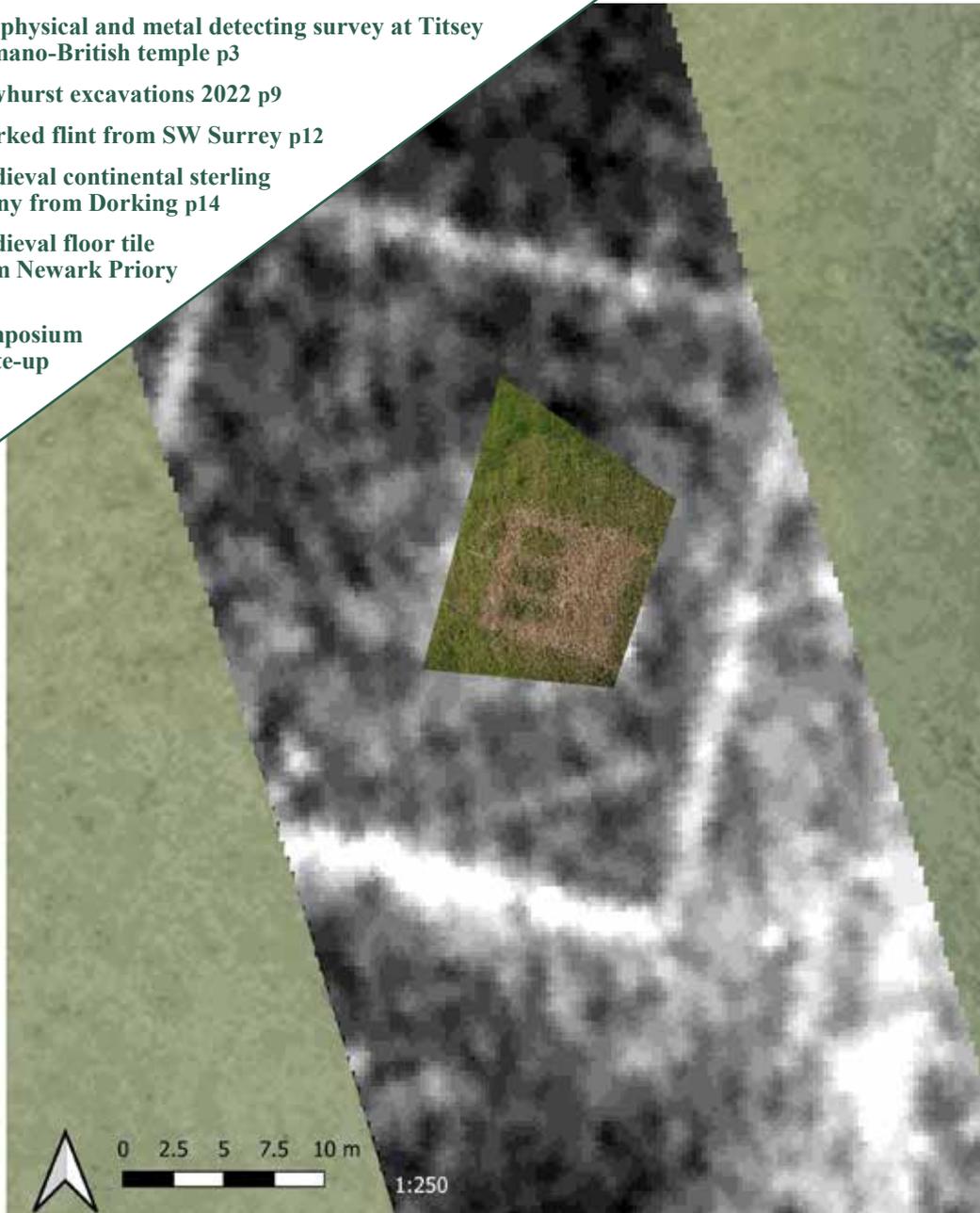
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Welcome to new members

By 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 form. If you have any questions 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
Laura Agustin	London	Medieval working women, early urban histories, wool-processing, laundry, servants, Southwark marshes and Paleochannel, early migration to cities
Sophia Barrett	Ashtead	Ancient Rome
Ellen Bedson	Addlestone	Roman and Medieval
Richard Constant	Oxted	British and Modern History
David Cooper	Woking	
Helen Davies	Godalming	Field Archaeology; Godalming and Guildford local history
Niamh Dyer	Egham	Bioarchaeology, Osteoarchaeology and Paleopathology, Romano-British Period, Vikings, Anglo-Saxons and Middle Ages
Ian Gilroy	Croydon	All aspects of history
Nicola Glover	Croydon	All archaeology, particularly Roman
Christopher Laver	Farnham	Historic buildings, conservation areas and archaeological background of Surrey
Shirley Laver	Farnham	1st and 2nd century Roman history and archaeology
Connie Lloyd-Holland	Chobham	Classical Civilisations; Roman Period
Katherine Mockeridge	Lightwater	World War One and Two, Conflict Archaeology and marine or waterlogged environments
Fiona Moldon	Shalford	All aspects of archaeology
Dominic O'Reilly	Dorking	General Archaeology
Ciaran Osgerby	Woking	
Thomas Pinchin	Dorking	Archaeology, Pre-History, Ancient History and Military History
Stephen J Shepherd	Newdigate	Archaeology and group activities in Surrey
Lucy Steadman	Greatham	From the Bronze Age to the Tudor period
Robert Timberlake	Compton	Ancient Roman and Greek Archaeology
Violet Whittaker	Oxshott	Classics, Roman, General Archaeology
Mark Wiles	Godstone	All periods of archaeology

There will be three issues of *Surrey's Past* per year. Next issue: copy required by **16 January** for the February issue.

Issue no:	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
493 February	16 January	13 February
494 June	15 May	12 June
495 October	18 September	16 October

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 possible deadline extensions and the proper format of submitted material (please supply digital copy when possible and images in JPEG or similar image file format).

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Geophysical and metal detecting surveys on and around the site of a Romano-Celtic temple and Roman road at Titsey

By David Calow

Summary

Col R H Cunnington and James Graham identified a Romano-Celtic temple and Roman road at Titsey during excavations in 1935 (Graham 1936, 85). Members of Surrey Archaeological Society carried out magnetometry, resistivity and metal detecting surveys at the site in 2022 under license from Historic England as part of a project to understand more about the history of the Titsey Estate.

Geophysics confirms the location and dimensions of the perimeter and central structure identified in 1935 and supports the excavators' proposals that the Roman road is parallel to the east front with a deflection point and an area of rough paving or metalling to the south. Magnetometry in surrounding fields shows traces of a probable rectilinear field system oriented on the northeast alignment of the Roman road with a possible track joining at the deflection point. The 2022 summer drought produced parch marks revealing internal

arrangements of the central structure, hints of other features to the west and a possible gate across the track.

Geophysics did not confirm the 'verandah' surrounding the central structure suggested by Graham and metal detecting produced few Roman metal artefacts. This may raise questions about whether the site was a Romano-Celtic temple with a portico or perhaps an earlier shrine, walled cemetery or mausoleum. Ground penetrating radar and more detailed magnetometry and resistivity could improve results and the Society will seek a further license for additional non-intrusive work.

Titsey Romano-Celtic temple and Roman road

Titsey Romano-Celtic temple and Roman road are in a rural area close to the boundary between Surrey and Kent in SE England. The site is on the high point of a ridge running east to west. The ground



Fig 1 Location of site of Romano-Celtic temple and Roman road at Titsey

slopes gently south and west and falls more steeply north to a headwater of the River Eden, a tributary of the Medway (Fig 1). The watershed between the Medway and Darent rivers ‘passes exactly through the site’ (Graham 1936, 87). The site is currently pasture on manured Gault Clay 30-45cm deep. At the time of the survey, the grass was reasonably short and the ground sufficiently damp for resistivity and excavating metal detecting responses.

There have been two excavations at the temple. G W G Leveson Gower partly excavated the site in the 1870s. He first thought it was ‘something in the nature of a watch tower’, but taking into account ‘lines of wall having been seen in dry seasons’, he later thought it may prove to be part of a large building (Leveson Gower 1879, 214). James Graham sectioned the adjacent London-Lewes Roman road (Graham 1936, 91) and, with Colonel Cunnington, excavated the temple site, concluding that he did not think ‘there can be any doubt that the building is a Romano-Celtic temple’ (*ibid*, 92).

Graham explained he initially thought a track along the adjacent parish boundary represented the Roman road but later found the Roman road parallel with the east front of the *temenos* (*ibid*, 91) as the parish boundary had drifted east (*ibid*, 92). He argued it is probable that the layout of the road determined the siting of the temple (*ibid*, 93) but suggested similar box-flue tiles found in temple debris and road metal may indicate that the temple and road ‘were constructed simultaneously’ (*ibid*, 95). Graham used pottery evidence to date the end of the use of the building as a temple to the 3rd century AD (*ibid*, 94) and noted that Margary had previously dated the same road further south at not later in origin than AD 150 and probably AD 100 or before (*ibid*, 95). On this basis, Graham dated Titsey temple at cAD 100 – by AD 300 (*ibid*, 94-95).

Graham’s alignment of the Roman road requires a deflection of 29.5° just south of the temple (*ibid*, 92). Graham suggested that as this deflection creates a sub-optimal route for the road across the stream to the north (*ibid*, 94), the layout of the road might relate to a previous structure on the site that could pre-date both the temple and the road (*ibid*, 93). Bird suggested the road layout could relate to an original sacred feature that may have been the nearby spring that marks the source of the Eden (Bird 2004, 85).

Dr M J T Lewis included Titsey in his survey of Romano-Celtic temples in Roman Britain (Lewis 1966, 20). He classed it as a Type I (a) to (c) square temple with solid walls forming an inner tower and full or dwarf columns or solid walls forming a portico (*ibid*, 174). His plan shows a perimeter wall surrounding the *temenos* with the *cella* close to the road (*ibid*, 201). The dimensions at Titsey are within his range for Romano-Celtic temples (*ibid*, 13) but his plans show that where there is a *cella* within a *temenos* it is usually placed centrally or away from the entrance (*ibid*, 164-204), and his distribution map shows few examples of isolated rural temples in SE England (*ibid*, 205).

The objectives of the surveys by Surrey Archaeological Society were:

- i. Locate the temple site and the road alignment to test the excavator’s proposal that the layout of the road determined the siting of the temple.
- ii. Identify possible archaeological features in nearby fields that could be contemporary with the temple and Roman road.
- iii. Explore the site and nearby fields by metal detecting to understand if the very few metal items recorded from the area of the temple by the excavators are representative, or if results could have been different if metal detecting equipment had been available at the time.

Geophysics results

Greyscale plots of magnetometry and resistivity results confirm the location, size and orientation of the *temenos* perimeter and the central structure (Figs 2-3). Graham’s conclusion that the Roman road is parallel to the east front of the temple appears correct, but the resistivity is not sufficiently clear to determine the location of the point of deflection or the edges of the road.

Neither Leveson Gower nor Graham provided plans, sections or images of their excavations. It is difficult to understand what they saw from their descriptions and not clear how much their work affected the geophysics results. The strong resistivity response from the *cella* obscures indications of ‘party walls’ (Leveson Gower 1879, 214), a ‘rough paving of flints’ at the northeast end (*ibid*, 214), and neither

geophysics nor Graham's excavation indicate a possible north-south ditch near the east side of the *cella* (*ibid*, 214). The two possible supports for cult-figures at the northeast and southeast corners of the *cella* are barely visible in the resistivity (Graham 1936, 89; Fig 3).

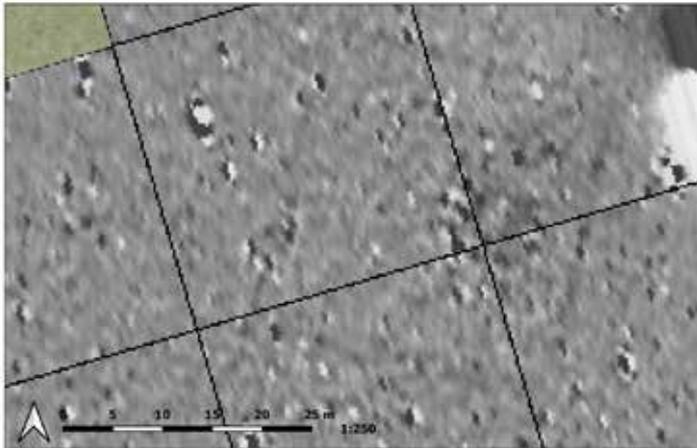


Fig 2 Magnetometry at Titsey Roman temple

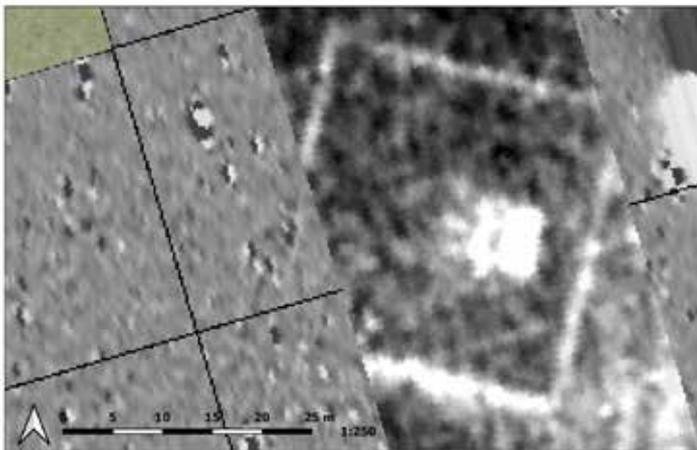


Fig 3 Resistivity and magnetometry at Titsey Roman temple

Magnetometry and resistivity confirm considerable disturbance on the west side of the *cella* but less on the south and none on the north (*ibid*, 89; Figs 3-4). Graham described another disturbed feature a few feet from the southeast corner and against the south wall of the *temenos* as a mass of rough sandstone slabs more or less on edge with black soil, wood ash and a few fragments of medieval pottery, but too destroyed for identification (*ibid*, 91). Magnetometry shows no indication of this and, although resistivity records disturbance at the southeast corner, this is at least 5m across and may relate more to the parch marks discussed below.

Perhaps more significantly, the geophysics did not find evidence for Graham's detailed and closely argued proposal that there was a 'verandah' in a zone 3.0m x 3.3m surrounding the walls of the *cella* (*ibid*, 92-93). This is important because, without a 'verandah' or portico, the interpretation of the structure as a Romano-Celtic temple with an added portico would be in question. This, linear and pit-like responses within and around the *temenos*, the probable hard surface 20m-40m south of the southeast corner and parch marks discussed below suggest it would be worthwhile to use Ground Penetrating Radar and more detailed magnetometry and resistivity to try to clarify results at the temple site.

Magnetometry in fields east and west of the temple site shows linear anomalies that may be field ditches aligned with and at right angles to the northern section of the Roman road. The western field also

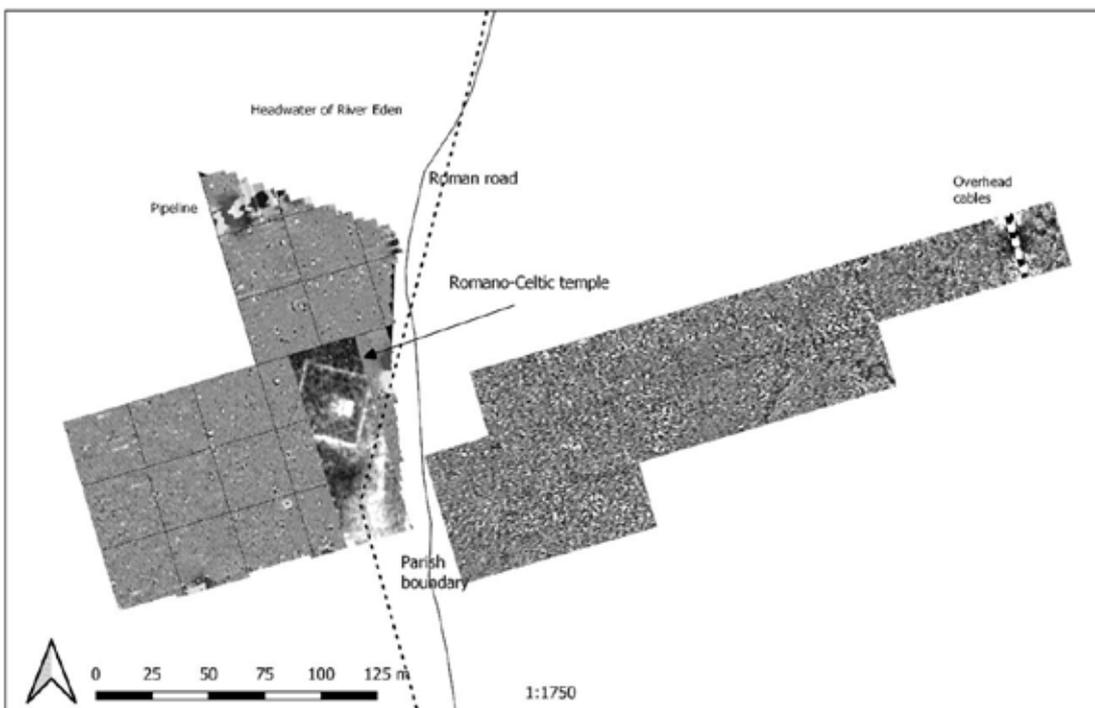


Fig 4 Titsey – magnetometry and resistivity in fields east and west of the temple and road

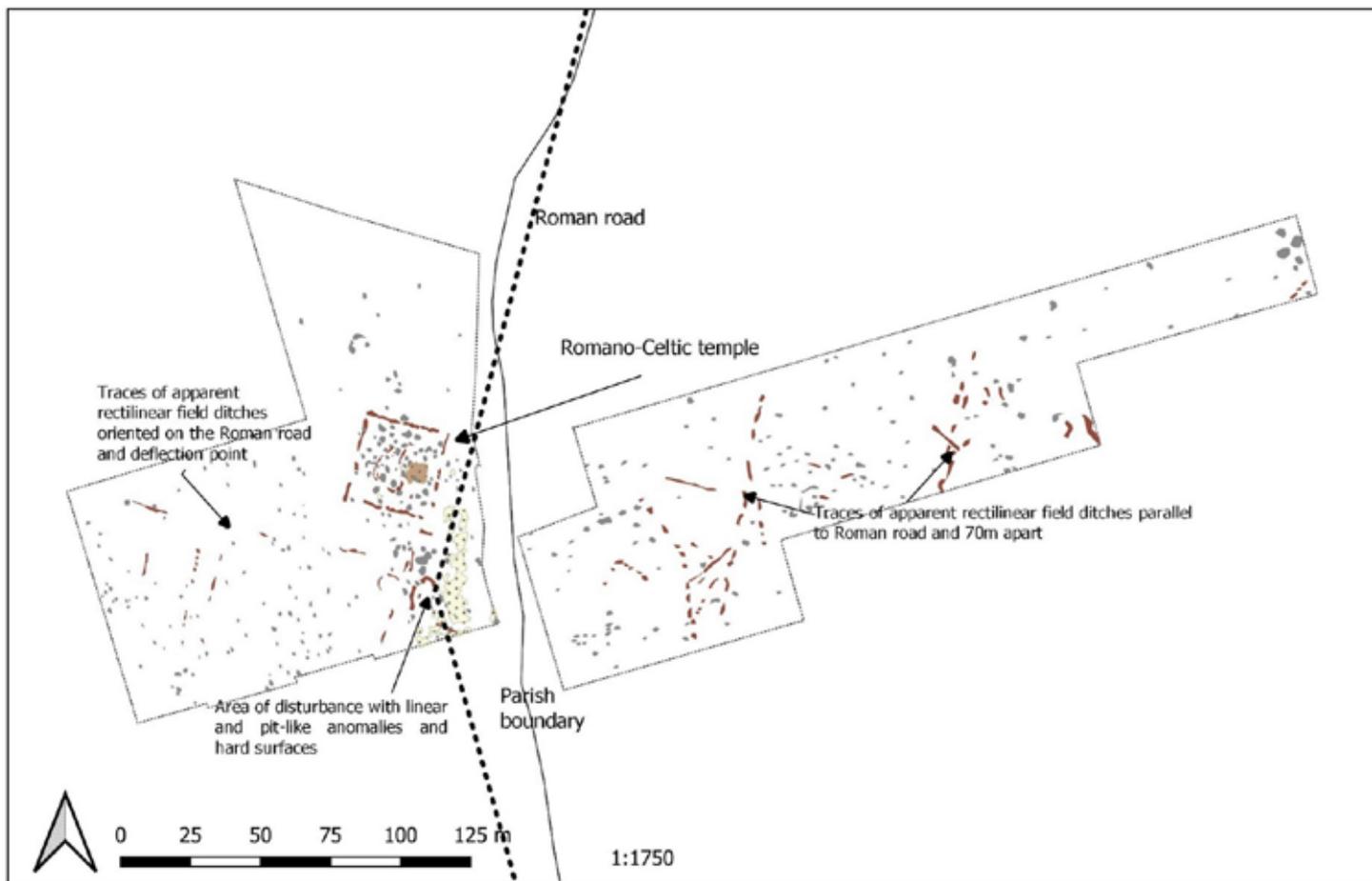


Fig 5 Titsey – linear and pit-like anomalies identified from magnetometry and resistivity

shows traces of a possible ditch running north-west from the deflection point and at right angles to the northern section of the Roman road that may suggest a track joined the road at this point (Fig 5). The linear features have not been dated, but the alignment with the Roman road suggests open fields while the site was in use.

Metal detectorists' finds

Metal detectorists recovered 22 finds, of which nine are possible Roman metal finds from within and around the *temenos*. Small pits cut in ploughsoil to recover metal finds also recovered a few non-metallic items. The finds support Graham's interpretation that this is a Roman site that began in the early 2nd century and became derelict sometime in the 3rd century until visited in the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries (*ibid.* 94).

Leveson Gower reports no metal finds apart from a 'couple of nails' (Leveson Gower 1879, 214). Graham reports only a few metal finds: one piece of thin sheet copper alloy 28mm x 10mm, a strip of lead 48mm x 12mm x 6mm that he thought was a pot repair plug, several undated iron nails and a

probable medieval knife blade (Graham 1936, 99). This is a small number of metal finds from an excavated Roman temple. It is possible that if Graham had metal detecting equipment he would have found more, but the short list of metal detectorists' finds makes this seem unlikely.

2022 Parch marks

Previous excavators noted parch marks at the temple (*ibid.*, 85, 90) but marks produced by the drought in July 2022 were particularly detailed. They broadly confirmed the size and layout of the perimeter wall and central structure (Fig 8) and revealed previously unrecorded details of what appear to be 'party walls' (Figs 6-7). Leveson Gower noted 'party walls' but described them as dividing the 'northern half' of the central building (Leveson Gower 1879, 214). Graham says he did not fully expose the 'party walls' and provides no further information (Graham 1936, 89). The 2022 parch marks showed what might be 'party walls' running east to west at the west side of the central structure. Together with the external walls, these outline three parallel east-west rectangles, each 2.4m x 1.2m, suggesting deeper

earth-filled oblong features (Figs 6-7). It is possible that these are part of the foundations of the *cella* or a product of previous interventions, but another interpretation is that they represent three tombs. Lewis pointed out that ‘Most Romano-Celtic temples have no connexion with burials, and, when they have, the attention paid to the person buried suggests a hero- or aristocratic ancestor-worship’ and pointed to an example at Lullingstone (22km east of Titsey), where a deep vault lies below the *cella* floor (Lewis 1966, 6).

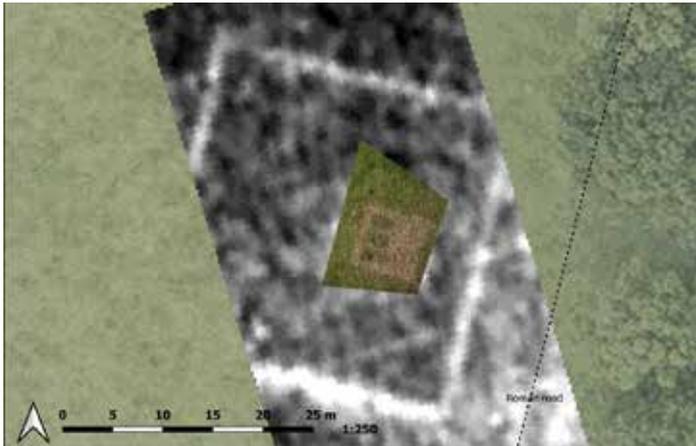


Fig 6 Titsey – *cella*, ‘party walls’ and disturbance to the west shown by parch marks placed on resistivity plot (Overhead photograph: Emma Corke)



Fig 7 Titsey – southeast corner of *cella* looking northwest – ‘party walls’ and three rectangles to west and oblong ‘support’ adjacent to southeast corner

The two probable cult-figure supports were visible in the parch marks. As Graham reported, they are not bonded to the central structure and the one at the southeast corner of the *cella* is not in line with the south wall (Graham 1936, 89; Figs 6-7).

There are other details of interest. An area of parched grass at the west side of the *cella* wall

confirmed disturbance seen by geophysics and suggested a feature or surface (Fig 6). An oblong parch mark at the southeast corner of the perimeter wall had a 3.88m gap between it and a 1.37m² feature to the south. Magnetometry suggests a track might join the Roman road at this point, and a possible explanation is an abutment with a gate across a track next to the perimeter wall (Fig 9).



Fig 8 Titsey – parch mark at southwest corner of *temenos* looking northeast towards the *cella*



Fig 9 Titsey – southeast corner of *temenos*, parch marks of a possible abutment, a 3.88m gap and a square feature, looking south – possible gate across a track joining the Roman road to the east

Discussion

The surveys achieved the objectives set and confirmed the size and orientation of the structures and the proximity of the Roman road. The surveys did not confirm the existence of the portico or some

of the more detailed results previously reported.

The dimensions of the *cella* are within the normal range for a Romano-Celtic temple, but the location of the *cella* close to the road is unusual, as if there is a *cella* within a *temenos*, it is often at the centre or away from the entrance, leaving space for offerings in the southeast corner. Dr David Rudling has suggested that the location of the *cella* at Titsey might be to maximise visibility from the road and that leaving space for offerings may not have been part of the design. The significant lack of metal finds and the rectangular perimeter structure add to the unusual format, as do the three rectangular features on the west side of the *cella*. These are hard to explain and, if tombs, would combine with other evidence to question whether Titsey was a Romano-Celtic temple or a different Roman walled structure.

One possibility is that the *cella* is an early shrine and the 'addition of the portico to form the Romano-Celtic temple' (Lewis 1966, 9) did not take place. A difficulty with this is the Roman rectangular perimeter structure which would be an unusual development for an early shrine.

An alternative interpretation is that this is a Roman walled cemetery. These are not common in Roman Britain but there are at least eight in Kent (Jessup 1959, 23-32). The largest, at Langley near Maidstone, is on a prominent site on a hill close to a Roman road. The plan of the walls and *cella* is similar to Titsey, although the Titsey site (900m²) is 50% larger than Langley (600m²) (*ibid*, 26). The magnetometry at Titsey, however, shows little sign of burning associated with possible pyre sites, or of substantial metal grave goods, lead coffins or inhumations noted in Langley and other walled cemeteries. Without evidence for cremations, inhumations and metal grave goods in the *temenos*, it is difficult to argue that Titsey could be a Roman walled cemetery.

A third possibility that might be consistent with the lack of a portico, the position of the *cella* near the road, the few metal finds and a lack of funerary activity in the *temenos* is that the monument is a Roman mausoleum. There are examples of Roman mausolea in Kent, but they seem to be 4th century, apparently later than Titsey and closer to settlements (Millett 2007, 159, 172).

The results are not sufficiently clear to determine whether there was a portico or provide clear evidence for the edges and point of deflection of the Roman road. They show unexplained anomalies within the *temenos* and, to the south of the *temenos*, apparent hard surfaces and linear and pit-like features. Ground Penetrating Radar and more detailed non-intrusive magnetometry and resistivity may help interpret the site.

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Fig 10 Emma Corke and David Calow's shadow – photographing the *cella* parch marks on a very hot afternoon – the tapes were used to find the centre of the *temenos*

Rowhurst 2022 excavations

By Lyn Spencer

A fourth season of excavation at Rowhurst in Leatherhead was undertaken by members of the Surrey Archaeological Society in May 2022 and involved opening four new trenches and extending the 2019 trench 11.

Rowhurst sits on a promontory in Leatherhead. The house is a Grade II* listed building located on the north side of the town (NGR TQ 158 586). One part of the house is dated to 1346, while the main part of the house was built in brick c1610 and built over a very substantial flint and rubble square basement of unknown date.

Rowhurst is located in a prominent position on the crest of a clay ridge overlooking the River Mole floodplain with views down the valley towards the Mole Gap at Dorking. This ridge runs approximately northeast to southwest with small streams on either side, the Rye and the Strode, which flow towards the

Mole to the southwest. Ashtead Iron Age Enclosure and Ashtead Roman Villa are on the same ridge, 2-3km to the northeast. An Iron Age or Romano-British site at Woodlands Park lies within 1km to the northwest. Below the end of the ridge sits The Mounts, a medieval moated site, which was excavated by A W G Lowther in the 1950s.

One of the aims of the excavation was to investigate the area behind the house where an early map had shown an inverted W-shaped road coming into the property. Another objective was to examine the edge of the square pond in the garden, as an early map showed this as a building. Other investigations looked at the far southern field and also took the opportunity to investigate flints uncovered by the owner when laying a path near the house. The soil conditions were poor as there had been a long dry period and the clay was hard and heavily cracked.

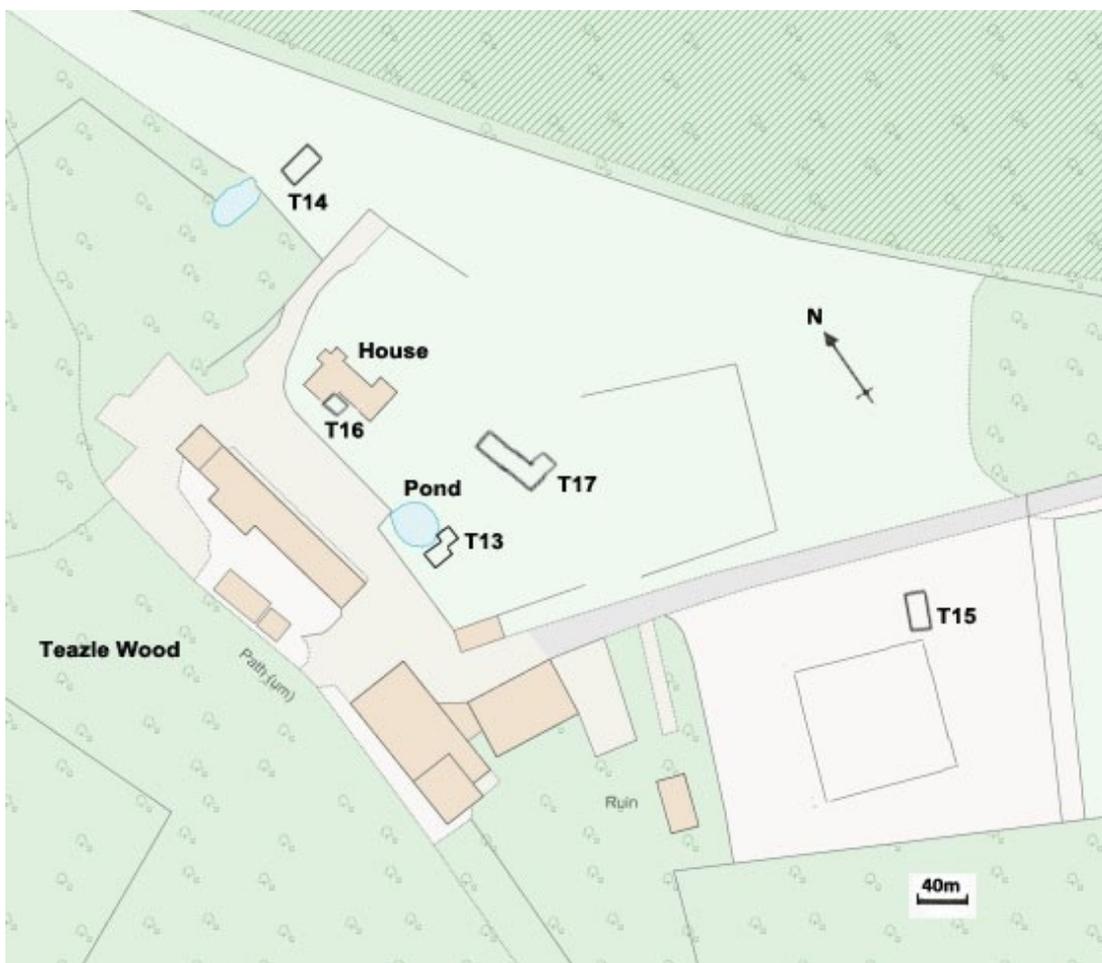


Fig 1 Overall sketch plan of the Rowhurst site with the locations of the trenches

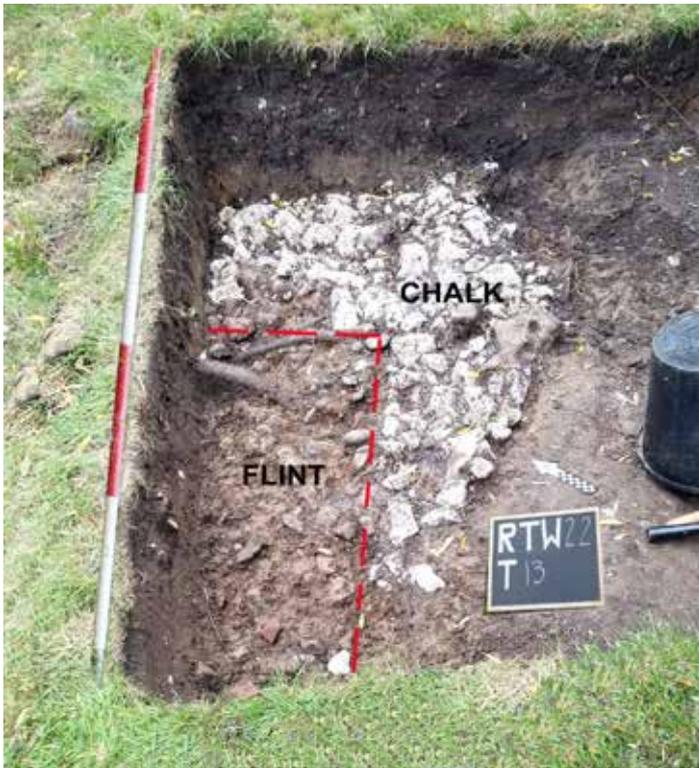


Fig 2 Uncovering the chalk and flint layers

Trench 13 was placed by the southern pond edge to try to detect any sign of a wall that may have indicated that the pond was formerly a building. The pond has the same dimensions as the basement of the house and lies on the same orientation. An early map of 1798 shows the pond marked as a building.

A single layer of carefully placed chalk lumps was uncovered, and these appeared to be placed around a rectangular flint area in the northwest.

The trench was then extended to the northeast, and the chalk continued in this direction, although more medium-sized flints were seen within the chalk.



Fig 3 Extending the trench to the pond seen on the left. A sondage in the southwest corner went down into yellow, sticky natural(?) clay.

The trench was extended toward the pond edge and a thick layer of flints was found which overlaid the chalk layer and were 30cm deep. Below these flints was another layer of chalk. This second chalk layer was lower than the pond surface, but fortunately the trench did not fill with water even though we were very near the pond edge.

Finds in the upper chalk surface included a scythe, three whetstones and some Post-Medieval pottery. Working under a willow tree meant we were continually covered in dead leaves and were challenged by roots.

It is possible the chalk and flint were used to level the ground around the pond, although the one-lump thick, upper chalk layer made little difference to the height of the ground level. The natural geology is clay, so the chalk would have been brought in from some distance away. The chalk is unlikely to have been a surface as it was very uneven and would have been slippery when wet.

Trench 14 was in the southern field. Although resistivity was carried out in 2019, no discernible features could be seen, so the placement of the trench was based on an early aerial photograph that appeared to show two angled lines. The trench had few finds and the natural was reached at 30cm. Another trench, number 15, was placed behind the house to try to find the inverted W-shaped road. The placement of this trench was guesswork as the area is now heavily wooded. We chose a clear area behind the house, but the trench yielded few finds and went down to the natural at about 30cm.

The owner of Rowhurst was laying a path next to the house and could see a flint foundation under the modern concrete kitchen extension. We extended this area as trench 16, but the flints were only two-deep and were probably placed as a layer under the concrete during construction. A compacted surface was found, and under this area was a line of flints at about 30° to the kitchen extension, which may have been part of an earlier demolished building. These mortared flints had an embedded piece of an onion bottle which suggested a possible 17th-century date.

Our final trench was trench 17, which was placed parallel and to the west of the 2019 trench 11 and then extended to the south. Trench 11 had produced a shelly ware pot of c1150-1250 date, a 10cm square piece of amphora and small pieces of Roman and

prehistoric pot, some of which were identified as Late Bronze Age by Louise Rayner from Archaeology South East. The clay in trench 17 was similar to trench 11 in that half the trench contained yellow sticky clay and half was a gritty grey/speckled orange colour with finds. These finds included calcined flint, some worked flint, Roman pottery and prehistoric pottery (possible Iron Age). The trench cut back into the sloping lawn and, owing to lack of time, a sondage was dug at the southeastern end and reached a depth of 1m without reaching the natural. Taken together with trench 11 results, this suggests a line of redeposited clay going north-south down the slope. Although the sticky yellow clay may have been natural, it could equally have been redeposited, although it had no finds in it.

Once again, the Rowhurst excavation has raised more questions than it has answered. We know the site had been altered by the Victorians, but who moved the huge amounts of redeposited clay, and why they did it, is unknown.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to all the Society members who helped with the excavation and with the finds. Many thanks too to Rowhurst's owner Lucy Quinnell for her enthusiastic support and for being an extremely generous host to all in the team.



Fig 4 Southern end of trench 17 showing sticky yellow clay on right



Fig 5 Eastern extension of trench 17 showing position of sondage

Worked flint collected by Anthony Allen in southwest Surrey

By Judie English

In 2012 and 2014 Antony Allen deposited a large collection of surface finds from sites throughout western Surrey, some with The Lightbox, Woking and the rest with this Society. The lithics recovered from a number of these sites have already been reported (Bird *et al* 1985), but it is clear that further visits to some of those and other sites were undertaken later. Two assemblages (St Martha's Hill, Chilworth and Mizens Farm, Woking) are the subjects of individual publication (English, submitted; Poulton & English in prep) and the aim of this note is to record worked flint from the remaining sites.

All the artefacts were marked with either a six-figure or an eight-figure national grid reference; in examining these locations it became clear that a proportion related to car parks, particularly two on Puttenham Common and, although they are not surfaced, it is possible material had been brought in or moved to produce a smooth surface.

Lithics

The total lithic assemblage comprises 1393 pieces of which 4.7% are tool-forms, suggesting a complete collection and retention strategy. The great majority come from the Lower Greensand (78.8%); this area is well known for producing worked flint and is likely to have specifically attracted Mr Allen.

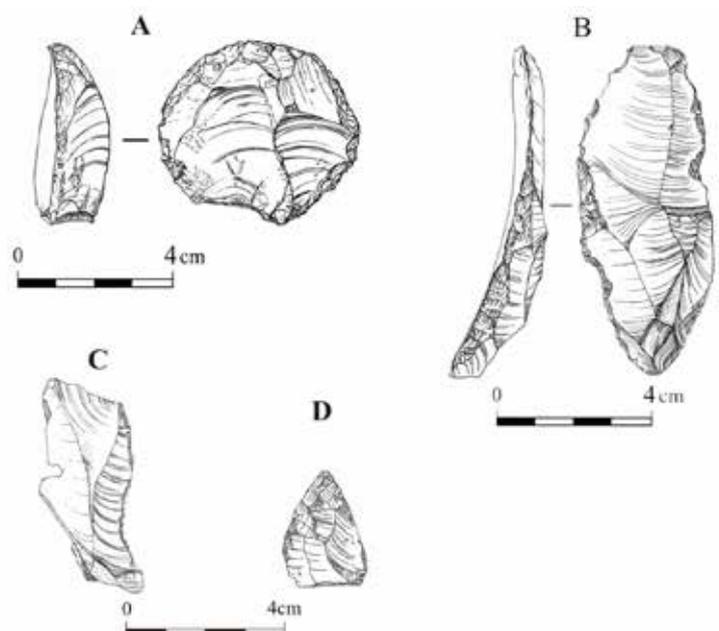
Numerous artefacts came from two areas east of Guildford: The Chantries (centred at TQ 009 482; recently added to the Surrey HER as Monument 24156) and Abinger Roughs (TQ 103 478). The Chantries produced a small number of blades, but the majority of the assemblage comprised flakes; the presence of two leaf-shaped arrowheads and a fragment of a ground stone axe suggests a date in the Neolithic period.

The majority of finds from Abinger Roughs came from the western part also known as Broomy Downs centred at TQ 103 478. Again, a mixture of blades and flakes were recovered together with a broken

microlith and a probable Neolithic denticulate, suggesting a similar time span to that of The Chantries and St Martha's Hill (English, submitted), further west on the south-facing scarp of the Lower Greensand.

West of Guildford a similar pattern is suggested by small assemblages from Gores Farm, Puttenham (SU 921 472); West Warren, Compton (centred at SU 972 480) which produced an obliquely-backed point microlith and a probable Neolithic projectile point; and East Warren (centred at SU 977 479) and St Catherine's Hill (SU 994 482) in Artington. The two main car parks on Puttenham Common also provided multi-period collections: that from the Upper Car Park (SU 919 462) includes blades, flakes, a broken microlith and a ground axe fragment, while the Lower Car Park (SU 912 458) yielded similar debitage with two microliths, one an obliquely-backed point. A small selection of the more interesting pieces is shown in the figure.

A – Neolithic scraper from Winkworth Arboretum SU 99154128; B – Multi-purpose tool from Wisley TQ 0626 5848; C – Denticulate of probable Neolithic date from Abinger Roughs TQ 1988 4785; D – Leaf-shaped arrowhead from near Gores Farm, Puttenham SU 9213 4722 (drawn by Chris Taylor)



Acknowledgements

Lithics were identified by the Lithic Study Group and Chris Taylor drew the lithics.

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English, J submitted [to *SyAC*] Finds collected by Anthony Allen and others on St Martha's Hill, Chilworth, TQ 0280 4828

Poulton, R & English, J in prep Multiperiod finds from fieldwalking by Antony Allen, and subsequent excavation by Surrey County Archaeological Unit, at Ottershaw, Woking

HER Number	Geology	Finds
2361 2381; 2382; 2364; 2368; 4592; 4593	Folkestone Formation	11 blades, 432 flakes, 6 core trimming flakes, 1 hammerstone, 1 core tool, 1 scraper, 1 borer, 2 Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowheads, 1 Neolithic ground axe fragment
	Folkestone Formation	34 blades, 119 flakes, 3 cores, 1 microlith, 5 scrapers, 1 Neolithic denticulate, 1 denticulated flake
	Folkestone Formation	7 blades, 137 flakes, 2 cores, 1 scraper, 1 microlith, 1 utilised piece, 1 ground axe fragment
2376	Head Deposits	4 blades, 36 flakes, 2 microliths (1 obliquely backed point), 1 utilised piece
2377	Seaford Chalk Formation	97 flakes, 1 core, 1 ground axe fragment
	Bargate Beds	2 blades, 3 flakes, 2 scrapers (1 Neolithic)
2371	Folkestone Formation	13 flakes, 2 cores, 1 hammerstone, 1 Neolithic scraper
	Folkestone Formation	1 blade, 12 flakes, 1 straight-backed microlith, 1 Late Neolithic projectile point, 1 utilised piece
2372	Folkestone Formation	5 flakes, 3 core trimming flakes, 3 scrapers, 1 axe sharpening flake
	Folkestone Formation	4 blades, 16 flakes, 1 core, 2 scrapers, 1 borer
1667	Folkestone Formation	1 blade, 12 flakes, 1 core, 1 obliquely backed point microlith, 1 ground axe fragment
	Folkestone Formation	37 flakes, 1 scraper, 1 backed blade
	Atherfield Clay	12 flakes, 1 core, 2 scrapers, 1 knife, 1 borer, 1 notched flake, 1 utilised piece
	Folkestone Formation	8 blades, 35 flakes, 2 cores, 1 obliquely backed blade microlith, 1 trimmed blade
	Bagshot Formation	6 flakes, 1 masher
	Hythe Formation	33 flakes, 1 core
2367	Folkestone Formation	16 flakes, 1 core tool, 1 scraper, 1 knife
	Netley Heath Deposits	13 flakes, 1 core
	Kempton Park Gravel Member	1 flake, 1 Neolithic / Bronze Age multipurpose tool
	Hythe Formation	3 blades, 14 flakes, 1 awl
	Atherfield Clay	5 flakes, 1 utilised piece
	Holywell Nodular Chalk	100 flakes
2366	Atherfield Clay	3 flakes
	Folkestone Formation	1 utilised piece
	Folkestone Formation	9 flakes
	Hythe Formation	11 flakes, 1 core
	Camberley Sand Formation	5 flakes
	Folkestone Formation	5 flakes, 2 cores
	Gault Clay	1 blade, 4 flakes, 1 scraper, 1 utilised piece, 1 retouched starch fracture
	Sandgate Formation	2 flakes, 1 scraper
	Bagshot Formation	1 core
	Hythe Formation	2 flakes, 1 core
	Folkestone Formation	1 blade, 3 flakes
	Folkestone Formation	3 flakes
	Folkestone Formation	4 flakes, 1 utilised piece
	Hythe Formation	6 flakes, 1 core
Folkestone Formation	5 flakes, 1 core, 1 scraper	
Folkestone Formation	1 flake, 2 scrapers	
Bagshot Formation	1 core tablet	
Hythe Formation	1 scraper	
Hythe Formation	1 Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead	
Alluvium	1 core, 1 scraper	

A rare medieval continental sterling penny from Dorking, Surrey

By **Simon Maslin**

An unusual silver medieval coin was found by metal detecting just to the north of Dorking, Surrey and has been recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database as SUR-A17568. It is an example of a type of coin known generically as a ‘continental sterling’ penny, more specifically by the French name ‘*au château brabançon*’. Its obverse shows a castle gate flanked by two towers with the legend DVX DE BRABANTIA; the reverse has an English style long cross with three pellets in each angle with the legend MOn/ETA/BRV/XEL.

This coin, only the sixth of its type yet recorded by the PAS, was minted in Brussels by John III, Duke of Brabant, which at the time was part of the Holy Roman Empire. It dates to the first half of the 14th century (c1312-1355), a period when the silver coinage of England, following Edward I’s reforms in 1279, was the finest in Europe – the very term ‘sterling’ being a reference to the purity of the silver (at 92.5%). This was a far cry from earlier English issues which were often plagued by poor quality, clipping, forgery and variable weights which undermined confidence in their use.

The new Edwardian coinage was widely imitated by continental rulers seeking to boost confidence in their own economies. Typically such copies are of lower grade silver and initially closely imitated the design of the originals, with similar facing portraits and legends. The type seen here however, with its distinctively different ‘castle’ obverse, superseded such imitative issues in the Low Countries. It

represents an example of a distinctively new form of continental coinage, generated by the growth and increasing confidence of the economy of Brabant as it profited from the English wool trade and cloth production in the early 14th century. Nevertheless, the continued influence of the English currency remains clear on the coinage, with an English-style reverse still evident on this issue.

During this period, the polity of Brabant became an important regional power and John III, who was also a grandson of Edward I, became a useful ally to his cousin Edward III during the early part of the Hundred Years’ War. He even attempted to marry off his daughter Margaret to Edward, the Black Prince, Edward III’s heir. This alliance disintegrated before that could actually happen and John subsequently switched sides to ally with the French in 1347, an event typical of the turbulent politics of the time.

Throughout this period, coins like this circulated informally in England with varying degrees of acceptance and legality. Consequently finding a coin of this type, even a rare one like this, does not necessarily indicate a specific or unusual connection. Instead, it speaks more broadly of the wider context of the country within the northern European economy, the strength of the English currency and the complex politics during the early stages of the Hundred Years’ War.

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SUR-A17568 – a medieval continental sterling *au château brabançon* © Surrey County Council

A medieval floor tile from Newark Priory

By **Simon Maslin**

The Portable Antiquities Scheme for the most part records metal finds, as a consequence of the ever-growing hobby of metal detecting. We do however frequently encounter interesting objects which are not metal and which also have really interesting stories to tell.

One such find, recorded on the PAS database as SUR-9A7323, is a fragment of a medieval two-colour ceramic inlaid and glazed encaustic floor tile of 13th-century date from Newark Priory, Surrey. It is not a recent find, being discovered back in 1972 by a sharp-eyed 14-year-old boy on a family walk across the fields, laying in soil on the surface in the area of the north transept chapel. The farmer at the time allowed the local public free access to the site, which would later be scheduled. Picked-up and taken home, the finder thought that it was significant and was keen to report it to the local museums, but in those pre-PAS days nothing came of it, and it had to wait 50 years before being finally recorded and added to the archaeological record.

The tile has a red clay fabric, with an inlaid design filled with whiter clay (this inlay is visible in the edge section) and covered by a glaze. The partial design incorporates a quatrefoil made of five lozenges set within a double-ringed border which has a cusp visible on one side, suggesting it comprises part of a larger quatrelobed frame. A portion of another comparable frame is visible on the outside edge. Tiles such as this were a major feature of the interiors of medieval churches and high-status ecclesiastical buildings, and Surrey was particularly famous for them, with examples produced down the road at Chertsey Abbey being the very highest quality of them all. Examples are on display to this day in the medieval galleries of the British Museum.



SUR-9A7323 – a medieval encaustic floor tile from Newark Priory, Surrey © Surrey County Council

What is particularly interesting about this latest recorded find is that it can be matched to a complete example excavated from Newark Priory in 1928-29 (Pearce 1932, Plate X). The full design (*below*) was geometric, with four quatrelobed double-line frames surrounding a small rosette at the centre of the tile and with each quatrelobed frame containing quatrefoils in the lobes and a pentafoil rosette at its centre. Another example of this same design has been recorded from the nearby site of Waverley Abbey (Brakspear, 1905, Plate 17), suggesting a common local source of manufacture, perhaps the well-known tile kilns at Chertsey Abbey. This find may have even been made with the same wooden pattern stamp as other recorded examples.



A complete example of the design from Newark Priory (Pearce, 1932, Plate X © Surrey Archaeological Society)

This object, with its direct connection to a site and period, is of considerable local historical interest and has been flagged as a ‘find of note’ on the PAS database. It is also interesting in that it embodies such a prolonged post-depositional object biography: as a chance find kept for half a century before finally being recorded, identified and then linked to other finds from both this and nearby sites recorded a century or more earlier. It serves as an example that the work of the PAS is not just about things found today; an important aspect of what we do is to also convert the legacy of private collections and finds from years past – as long as (of course) we can be provided with that all-important findspot!

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Simon Maslin (simon.maslin@surreycc.gov.uk) is available at the Surrey History Centre, Woking during the week (by appointment) and hosts a finds session on the second Saturday of each month at the Guildford House Gallery on Guildford High St (11:00-13:00). He also attends the evening meetings of local detecting clubs.

Annual Symposium conference write-up

By **Christine Pittman**

This year's Annual Symposium, held once again in-person at Ashted Peace Memorial Hall in April 2022, kicked off with Simon Maslin (FLO for Surrey and Hampshire) talking on 'The Portable Antiquities Scheme in Surrey in 2021'. 513 archaeological small finds were recorded by the PAS in Surrey in 2021. Most were found by metal detectorists, in locations where the land use allows access and the geology supports preservation, with a focus on trade and movement, and most date from Roman (25%) and Post-Medieval times (38%). More and more scattered Bronze Age artefacts are being found, and there are unexpected mysteries such as a Middle Iron Age Hallstatt brooch from Oxted, reported remotely by email; a copper-alloy coin of the Ptolemaic kingdom of Egypt, dating from 285-246 BC, found in a nature park to the north of Leatherhead (a possible modern souvenir); and a Late Iron Age anthropomorphic bucket mount from Wisley, possibly a votive deposition in a palaeochannel of the Wey Valley. Several other rare finds from pre-Roman, Late Anglo Saxon and Post-Medieval dates were also highlighted.

Matthew Alexander then spoke on the 'Folklore of Surrey', the theme of his recent publication. Before universal education, when small and poor communities worked in isolation, each county had its own culture and traditions, passed on by word of mouth, and together known as 'folklore'. Churches and bells had their own legends. Stories of secret tunnels and buried treasure were widespread; prehistoric burial mounds and ruins like Waverley Abbey inspired their own ghost stories. Monsters, fairies, the devil, phantom coaches and even 'the Surrey puma' have all been seen locally. Folk medicine was associated with supernatural forces, herbal remedies and wise women, and holy wells provided medicinal water. There were rhymes for forecasting the weather, and superstitions required good luck tokens. Local festivals and fairs, dances, traditional songs and Christmas customs were all prominent at one time, until changes in agricultural practices and World War I altered communities forever and old Surrey passed away.

The next talk was Michael Curnow (MoLA) on 'Barn Elms: going to town on an Iron Age oppidum'. Works taking place as part of the Tideway sewer scheme have led to excavations on a site south of the River Thames at Barn Elms, in the London Borough of Richmond. The site, previously farmland, then a golf course and finally a sports field – and close to significant finds such as the Wandsworth and Battersea shields and Waterloo helmet – has revealed dense evidence of Iron Age settlement. On the multi-phase site, enclosed by the Thames, they found three roundhouses, a boundary ditch, metalled surfaces, pottery sherds dating from the Middle Iron Age, spearheads, weaponry, loom weights/spindle whorls and potin coins, before evidence of a flooding event. Further study of stratigraphy, lipid and food crust analysis, and radio-carbon dating should lead to better understanding about whether the site had administrative and economic activities, as well as a defensive role.

Matt Nichol (Cotswold Archaeology) spoke next on 'Worcester Park Gunpowder mill and the John Smeaton Waterwheel'. This challenging site, adjacent to the Hogsmill River, and most recently used as a waste skip depot, maintenance yard and office space, was investigated and recorded prior to development for housing. Maps, illustrations and written accounts showed the site to have high archaeological potential. Ten trenches were dug for a trial evaluation in 2019, finding structural remains, and a watching brief in 2020 led to excavation to a depth of 4.5m. All structures were fully recorded prior to controlled demolition. There were many difficulties in working with buildings designed for a specific industrial purpose – two water-powered mills (one of which was partly demolished by an explosion) and a steam drying house – and the drivers of the heavy duty excavators showed remarkable deftness. The Gunpowder Mill closed in 1865, to be replaced by a flour mill and later watercress beds. Site archives will go to Bourne Hall Museum, with a publication planned for 2023.

‘Recent archaeological work in Southwark and a statue mystery’ was the first talk after lunch, given by Chris Constable (Southwark Council). Southwark is an Archaeological Priority Area, with a prehistoric barrow, Roman river crossing and medieval settlement. The average life of an office building is 25 years, which has provided opportunities for excavation and discoveries: theatres, a bear-baiting pit, a Roman boat, Edward III’s manor house, etc. Work on Landmark Court (The Liberty of Southwark) revealed three mosaics of outstanding quality and recognised designs. The best, mosaic two, dating from the later 2nd century to early 3rd century and made by the Acanthus Group, has been lifted and will be displayed on the site. The statue of King Alfred in Trinity Church Square strangely included a fragment of a slightly out-of-proportion Roman statue of Minerva.

Rebecca Haslam (AOC Archaeology) then spoke on the ‘Roman road infrastructure south of the Borough Channel: an alternative view’. Recent excavations have revealed a new and unexpected section of Stane Street, on an alignment that does not line-up with previous theories. This part of Southwark was a marshy, low-lying area, and the road needed to cross the Thames via two islands. The new alignment changes the confluence of Stane Street and Watling Street, and challenges ideas about river crossings, suggesting a possible tactical crossing at Vauxhall. The New Road would create a Trivium, named for the goddess Trivia, a liminal goddess of crossroads and junctions.

SyAS Trustee Tim Wilcock spoke next on ‘Badshot Lea moated site – a case for scheduling?’ Concerned by community plans to plant trees on this public space in the far west of Surrey, Tim continued his involvement with the moated site, previously investigated in 1968 by Farnham Field Research Group and SyAS and reported in *Collections* 67, 1970. The earliest evidence was 13th-century pottery and a coin of Edward III, covered by evidence of burning. Two further houses were built there in the 16th and 18th centuries. A map of 1767 showed a three-sided moat, in 1819 it was ‘Badshot Place’, and an 1840 tithe map showed a building inside a three-sided moat. Original excavation photos and documentation were located, and in 2021 test pits confirmed earlier conclusions. Further test pits are planned for later in 2022, but with no visible

remains, no surviving earthworks, and no trace of water from the moat, there seems to be no possibility of scheduling the site.

The final talk of the day was David Calow (SyAS) on ‘Searching for Roman rural settlements in Surrey’. The Surrey Archaeological Research Framework points out that Surrey has less recorded finds than might be expected for its size – has the evidence for settlements not been found yet, is it hidden by trees, or are there no more settlements? The Surrey Roman Rural Settlement project is using wide-area non-invasive techniques to try to identify settlements: maps, reports, metal detecting, the PAS database, HER published records, archaeological sites, grey literature, magnetometry, aerial photography and the Surrey LiDAR portal. There are two routes east to west and known Roman roads. Ten sites are currently listed: Abinger (villa), Alfoldene (roadside settlement), Ashtead (settlement), Blackwell (farm), Bookham (road), Cobham (road), Flexford and Godstone (both coin-rich), Rapsley (villa) and Titsey (temple). The research continues.



The winning Margary Award display and presentation of the award to this year’s recipient, the Surrey Prehistoric Group

Roman Studies Group visit to Stanchester Roman villa in Hampshire

By David Graham

On a baking hot afternoon on 13 August 2022, thirteen members of the RSG visited the site of the Basingstoke archaeological group's excavations on the Stanchester Roman villa. The site is positioned on a low hill about halfway between Basingstoke and New Alresford and is not open to the public.

The site is isolated, being surrounded by modern fields but in what must always have been good farming land with extensive views over what is now Hampshire countryside. We were met in a convenient car park by one of the friendly Basingstoke volunteers and drove in convoy for about a mile along farm tracks to reach the site.

We were then welcomed by Mr Mark Peryer, the site director and Mrs Ginny Pringle, an experienced volunteer. Mark explained the complicated archaeological background – the site has been known for a long time, but recently geophysics had revealed not only the site of the villa buildings but also the extensive underlying Iron Age landscape consisting of field boundaries and enclosures. We were then taken to see an ancillary building that had shown on the geophysics. This was presumably a barn and was sited slightly to one side of the villa. The building was clearly visible in the long narrow trench which showed that it had solid walls or wall footings and rammed chalk floors.



Villa trench with barn trench in the background (Photo by John Felton)

We then moved on to the main villa building which, from the geophysics and earlier excavations, consisted of a relatively simple corridor building with rammed chalk floors and no evidence for having had a tessellated pavement or a mosaic floor. What was exposed was the shaft of either a well or ritual pit which, for safety reasons, will not be fully excavated. Even more interestingly, the eastern end of the same trench had exposed a flint-walled cellar-like structure dug into the ground. Cellars are rare in British villas and there is some discussion as to whether this unusual feature was in some way connected with a heating system, although this was not obvious. It is hoped that further excavations will clarify this.

The group moved on to look at a number of finds, which had been laid out for our inspection. These included pottery of different types, both stone and ceramic roof tiles, and unusually, strong evidence that the tiles had been set in mortar, lumps of which showed how the tiles had laid on the roof.

At the end of the tour, we thanked the Basingstoke team for a fascinating afternoon and particularly to Mark and Ginny for generously giving up their time to show us around.



RSG Members with Mark Peryer next to the villa trench (Photo by John Felton)

Medieval Studies Forum summer outreach

By Pam Savage & Anne Sassin

Midhurst visit

Saturday 11 June saw members of the Medieval Studies Forum gather to pay a long-anticipated visit to Midhurst for a guided walking tour around the town to explore its medieval development, which led eventually to the construction of a fine early Tudor courtyard house, known today as Cowdray Castle. Led by former chair of the group, Peter Balmer, the group were taken through the Norman origins atop St Anne's Hill, followed by the medieval development of the town – laid out outside the castle – and the relocation of the manorial centre down to the meadows beside the River Rother. After lunch at one of the many options available in the town, the party made their way to Cowdray for a tour by a Cowdray Estate guide to see how the Tudor house was developed from a medieval manor house and consider how the river's course may have been deliberately altered to enhance the setting. The final element of the day was a stroll to the nearby church of St Mary's Easebourne, once part of the Priory occupied by Augustinian nuns there.



A view from the banks of the River Rother to St Ann's Hill, the site of the Norman Castle of Midhurst



The South Pond, developed as a mill pond for the town that seems to have caused a significant realignment of a major route from the south



Some of the MSF group headed to tour at the front of Cowdray House

Medieval Pilgrimage in Surrey – a self guided walk

Tying into this year's Festival of Archaeology theme of 'Journeys', the MSF also put together a self-guided heritage trail leaflet this July themed around medieval pilgrimage. While the leaflet incorporates some of the limited evidence we have for pilgrimage taking place in Surrey during the Middle Ages, it focuses in particular on two ecclesiastical sites with evidence for pilgrimage: St Martha's and St Catherine's, near Guildford. This includes a self-guided walk between the two sites, walking along the 'Pilgrim's Way', with a suggested starting point in Guildford and alternative train connection at Chilworth. Other points of interest along the way are highlighted. The leaflet is available to download from the website. Many thanks to Mary Alexander and Rob Briggs for help with the content.



St Martha's, Chilworth, looking southeast

Jan Spencer 1938-2022

By Lyn Spencer

Jan was born on 16 April 1938 in Petersfield in a round house built by his parents. His parents were both teachers working at Corsham Court. His father was a biologist and his mother a ballet teacher.

After graduating from Corpus Christi College in Cambridge with a degree in biology, Jan travelled to Germany doing voluntary work such as building paths in Bavaria and working in a steelworks. He met his first wife, Helga, in Hamburg and they moved to Nigeria, where they were both teachers.

When they returned to England they settled in Suffolk, and then Surrey, where Jan started teaching at the Howard of Effingham School and became head of biology. After his first wife died, he was left to bring up three teenagers. In his spare time, he became interested in computers and joined the West Surrey Computer Club. He gave up teaching and studied for a Masters in Computing at UCL. He met his second wife, Lyn, while teaching adults computing. Lyn and Jan were together for over thirty years and Jan bravely took on Lyn's four young boys.



Jan was very practical and was always making and mending things. He had a thirst for adventure, travel and acquiring new information. He joined the Surrey Archaeological Society and took part in finds processing and eventually joined the Surrey Industrial History Group where he became a long-standing committee member. Jan edited the SIHG Newsletter for 14 years – 70 editions between September 2007 and August 2021 – and spent immense amounts of time trawling through websites to provide members with information about events around the country. He also set up and maintained the SIHG website over this period and in 2016 selected the venue and jointly organised the South East Region Industrial Archaeology Conference. He was responsible for many displays at the Surrey Archaeological Society's Annual Symposium and one year gave a talk on water-lifting devices.

Jan was a very active and hardworking member of SIHG and he will be greatly missed by us all.



Two of Jan's models: a donkey-powered water-lifting device to irrigate fields, part of a display of working models which included Archimedean screws at the Annual Symposium (*top*), and a trip hammer, modelled after the one in Abinger Hammer and housed in Shere Museum (*bottom*)



Lecture meetings

Please note that lecture details, in particular venues and format (ie online or in-person), are subject to change. It is recommended that up-to-date information be obtained from the individual organisations before attending.

20 October

‘Charles Raleigh Knight – a true Victorian’ by Trefor Hogg to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

27 October

‘Metropolis Necropolis’ by Ann Galgon to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

31 October

‘Quex Park as a VAD hospital in WW1’ by Hazel Basford to Dorking Local History Group via Zoom at 19:30.

1 November

‘A Celebrity Autograph Collection from the 1930’s – snapshots of their lives’ by Emma Warren & Jim Knight to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

2 November

‘10,000 year of Brentford – the early history of a riverside town’ by Jon Cotton to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

3 November

‘Portable Antiquities Scheme’ by Simon Maslin to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

7 November

‘Finding Sapper Clay: a local WW1 Mystery’ by John Griffiths-Colby to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

‘A Christmas Carol’ by Siobhan Clarke to Woking History Society via Zoom at 20:00.

9 November

‘The History of Denis Brothers’ by Roger Heard to Send & Ripley History Society at Ripley Village Hall, High Street, Ripley at 19:30.

‘Development at Bankside at Former FT building, Park Street’ by Sian Anthony to Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society at 106 The Cut at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £1

14 November

‘The history of Sudbrook Park’ by Sandra Pullen to Richmond Local History Society, Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

17 November

‘Sidney Sime’ by Mary Broughton to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

21 November

‘1216 and all that: the real story of Magna Carta’ by Nick Barratt to Dorking Local History Group via Zoom at 19:30.

24 November

‘The History of White Waltham Airfield’ by Richard Poad to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

1 December

‘Frost Fairs’ by Ian Currie to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

5 December

‘The Roaring Twenties: Art Déco in Surrey and London’ by Anne Anderson to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

10 December

‘London Bridge over the River Thames’ by Roger Squires to Merton Historical Society at St James’ Church Hall, Merton at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2

12 December

‘Private Greed, Public Good, a History of London’s Water’ by Nick Higham to Richmond Local History Society, Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

9 January

‘Sex, Secrets, Scandal and Salacious Gossip of the Royal Court 1660-1830’ by Sarah Slater to Richmond Local History Society, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

12 January

‘Palaeolithic Farnham’ by Martin Rose to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

14 January

‘Breakspear, the English Pope’ by Adrian Waddingham to Merton Historical Society at St James’ Church Hall, Merton at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2

26 January

‘From Mount Lee to RHC’ by Richard Williams to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

‘The Art of Variety’ by Brian O’Gorman to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

9 February

‘Surrey’s Remarkable Trees’ by Liz Ramsay to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

11 February

‘Anthony Sadler and the goings-on in Mitcham Parish’ by Edward Legon to Merton Historical Society at St James’ Church Hall, Merton at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2

13 February

‘Raving upon Thames: Richmond’s music scene in the 1960s’ by Andrew Humphreys to Richmond Local History Society, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

Annual General Meetings

On **Sunday 6 November 2022** the AGMs of Surrey Archaeological Society and Surrey Industrial History Group will be held in St Catherine's Village Hall (Chestnut Avenue, Guildford, GU2 4HF) as follows:

(14:30) Surrey Archaeological Society
(15:30) Surrey Industrial History Group

Members of SyAS and SIHG are welcome to attend either or both meetings but voting is restricted to the members of each. There is parking for 20 cars at the Hall and street parking in Chestnut Avenue.

SHERF 2022

On **Saturday 26 November**, the Society will host its annual Surrey Historic Environment Research Framework (SHERF) conference, this year on the theme of 'Defensive structures: symbols of power?'

This will be an online conference, held via Zoom, with a full day's programme and excellent range of speakers:

10:00 Chair, Emma Corke (Chair, Research Committee)

10:10 Paul Ferris (Independent Researcher): "'The last line'" – an archaeological evaluation of the 1940 anti-invasion defences between Guildford and Dorking'

10:50 Peter Mills and Michael Hutchinson (Mills Whipp Research): 'London's Civil War Defences Reviewed – Symbols of Power and Control'

11:30 Break

11:40 William Wyeth (English Heritage): 'Door and Peace – examples of new thinking on English castles'

12:20 Questions

12:30 Lunch

13:30 Chair

13:35 Stuart Brookes (University College London): 'Hiding and finding in Viking Age Wessex'

14:15 Kryisia Truscoe (Forestry England): 'Defence or display? The role of linear earthworks in the landscapes of Late Iron Age territorial oppida'

14:55 Break

15:05 Barney Harris (University College London): 'Linear modelling: interrogating defence and power in the context of linear earthworks in the landscape'

15:45 Questions and close

There is a booking fee of £5 which may be paid online with PayPal through the event page (you do not need a PayPal account for this).

If you prefer another payment method you may send a cheque (marked SHERF on the back) to the office (Surrey Archaeological Society, Hackhurst Lane, Abinger Hammer, RH5 6SE) or contact the office to arrange BACs payment.



1643 Civil War fort, London

Annual Symposium 2023

Save the date for our Annual Symposium, which will once again be held in the Ashted Peace Memorial Hall on **Saturday 18 March 2023**. Full details, including the programme and booking details, will be in the February issue of *Surrey's Past* and online in January, but for now please save the date.

CBA-SE annual conference

On **Saturday 12 November**, CBA-SE will hold its annual conference in Canterbury, this year jointly with the Kent Archaeological Society. The theme will be 'Agriculture, Industry and Trade in the Roman South East' with a focus on recent research and developments since David Bird's 2017 volume.

Talks will cover a range of recent work and discoveries in all three counties. A full programme and booking info will be available soon at <http://www.cbasmouth-east.org/events/cbase-annual-conference/> and feature in the October e-newsletter, but includes the following confirmed talks:

James Gerrard (Newcastle University): 'Living by the Medway Marsh: Roman and early medieval activity at Grange Farm, Gillingham Kent'

Anne Sassin (Kent Downs AONB): 'Gods and grains: new insights into ritual and agricultural activity at Lullingstone Roman Villa, Kent'

Philip Smither (West Berkshire Heritage): 'Reinterpretation of the supply base at Richborough'

Martyn Allen (Oxford Archaeology): 'New evidence for Roman iron production at Bexhill, Sussex'

Damian Goodburn (Museum of London Archaeology): 'Evidence for Roman woodworking and woodlands in the SE of England'

Lindsay Banfield (York Archaeology): 'Making flour the German way: imported lava querns and millstones in Roman Britain and Sussex'

Louise Rayner (Archaeology South-East): title tbc



Grange Farm excavations

University of Sussex autumn online lecture series

Wednesday 19 October (19:30) David Walsh (University of Kent): ‘Imagining Roman Britain from the South Downs to Hadrian’s Wall: the life & works of Rosemary Sutcliffe (1920-1992)’

Wednesday 16 November (19:30) Caroline Mackenzie: ‘Culture and society at Lullingstone Roman Villa’, the Sally Christian Archaeology Lecture 2022

Wednesday 18 January 2023 (19:30) Jaime Kaminski (Sussex Archaeological Society): ‘Understanding the “Near Lewes” Bronze Age hoard’

Wednesday 15 February (19:30) David Staveley: ‘With a Mag[netometer] on Roman Farne Street’

Wednesday 15 March (19:30) Anne Bone: ‘Secrets of the High Woods – South Downs Heritage Revealed’

Wednesday 19 April (19:30) Martin Bell (University of Reading): ‘The Sussex landscape in the Mesolithic and Neolithic’, the Holleyman Archaeology Lecture 2023

All are welcome. Although the lectures are free, donations are appreciated. For booking links and further details about the lectures, please visit www.usas.org.uk.

Surrey Heritage lectures

Surrey Heritage’s online heritage talks programme continues this autumn on Wednesdays from 17:30, with tickets available to purchase for £5 online:

Wednesday 26 October: ‘John Evelyn in Surrey’

Wednesday 9 November: ‘In the shadow of the Great War: Surrey 1914 to 1922’

This includes a special lecture on **Wednesday 2 November** from Surrey History Trust by Charles O’Brien on

“‘The second editions are the ones to have’; revising the Pevsner Architectural Guide to Surrey’. This will be held at 19:00 at Surrey History Centre (also to be streamed online).

Sussex School of Archaeology and History symposiums

Following the popularity and importance over many years of the annual Archaeology Symposium, the Sussex School of Archaeology and History are running a day programme of lectures on Sussex History on **Saturday 26 November** at Kings Church Hall, Lewes (10:00-17:00). Speakers and their topics will include:

David R Hutchinson: ‘Hidden clues to the fury of the Reformation in Sussex’

Mark Roberts: ‘The origins of Goodwood’

Janet Pennington: ‘Sussex inn signs and their history’

David Bone: ‘Travertine: a little-known Sussex building stone’

Geoffrey Mead: ‘Brighton before the Pavilion Stewart Angel – the other Armada’

Mary Rudling: ‘The Compleat Parish Officer: overseers of the Sussex Poor’

Fred Gray: ‘Modernism on Sussex by the Sea’

Event fee (to include tea and coffee but not lunch): £30, or £20 for students.

On **Saturday 25 March 2023** at Kings Church Hall, Lewes (10:00-17:00), the Sussex Archaeology Symposium will take place. Confirmed speakers and topics will include:

Jaime Kaminski: ‘The Near Lewes Hoard of Bronze Age Metalwork’

David Millum and/or Rob Wallace: ‘Bridge Farm Excavations 2018-22: a puzzling plethora of pits, postholes and pottery’

David Staveley: ‘Geophysical Survey at Chichester’

Rebecca Henry-Stumpe: ‘A comparison of the early animal-based food remains of Fishbourne Roman Palace to the later villas of Hampshire and Sussex’

Richard Best: ‘Roman Sussex in the Post-Roman world: a preliminary examination of reuse and recycling in Early Medieval Sussex’

Jane Clark: ‘Recent Sussex Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds’

For further information about both events and to book tickets, please see www.sussexarchaeology.org or email info@sussexarchaeology.co.uk.

Local History Committee spring meeting

Save the date for the Local History Committee spring meeting on ‘Music in Surrey’ at the Surrey History Centre on **Saturday 22 April**. More information will be available online in due course.

Disposal of the dead in Roman SE England conference

The Roman Studies Group will hold its bi-annual conference at Ashted Peace Memorial Hall on **Saturday 6 May 2023**. The conference aims not only to discuss evidence uncovered for death in the Roman period in the South-East and how it differs from continental practices, but also to explore what might account for the millions of dead not seen in the archaeological record. Whilst the speakers and timetable have yet to be confirmed, the line-up will include John Pearce of King’s College London, who will give the keynote talk on ‘The general character of the funerary world’. Booking information will be available later in the year.

For further events taking place around the region, please follow the Society’s e-newsletters. To be placed on the mailing list, email info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.