

SURREY'S PAST



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excavations, Part 2**

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Note from the Editors

Welcome to the autumn edition of *Surrey's Past*, which features several excellent research and fieldwork contributions which we hope will be of interest to our members, as well as select events and news items, including the obituaries of Dr Judie English and Peter Youngs, two leading members of our Society for many years. As usual, we welcome submissions from our members, whether short notes or longer articles, which we are happy to discuss with them in more detail.

If there are any members who have requested to still receive a paper copy and who would like to pick them up (or have their copy collected on their behalf) at our Abinger Research Centre, rather than waiting for them to be delivered in the post, please email info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk and request that your copy is set aside for you. The same offer applies to the *Collections*. In this way, we are hoping to speed up the delivery of hard copies and save money on postage.

Welcome to new members

Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Benjamin Schwarz	Woking	Most periods of history and archaeology; landscape archaeology
Rupert Gorm Reventlow-Grinling	Cranleigh	Roman roads
Kira Von Lieven	Reigate	
Aidan Potter	Bansted	
Roberta Money	Dorking	
Sue Willis	Cranleigh	Roman and Roman roads
Paul Symons	St Peter Port	General and in particular the English Civil War
Zoren Cheek	Maidstone	Roman settlement, trackways, marching camps, battlefields
Sarah Schwarz	Woking	Bioarchaeology, Middle Palaeolithic, evolutionary anatomy, mortuary practices
Eric Steedman	Reigate	General interest
Nigel Searle	Woking	Local history & archaeology, particularly Woking area; industrial & military history; architecture & buildings; fieldwork
Shelley Rhodes	Godalming	
Martin Rackstraw	Kingston	Early modern politics and society
Ian Mason	West Byfleet	Field walking, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, local history, local historic buildings, industrial archaeology, supporting local archaeology, etc.

Contributor information

Surrey's Past is issued three times a year, normally in February, June and October. There will be three issues of *Surrey's Past* in 2026. Next issue **502**: copy required by **14 January** for the **February** issue.

Issue no:	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
502 February	14 January	11 February
503 June	13 May	10 June
504 October	16 September	14 October

Articles and notes on all aspects of research on the history and archaeology of Surrey are very welcome. Contributors are encouraged to discuss their ideas beforehand, including possible deadline extensions and the proper format of submitted material. Guidelines for potential authors are also available online under the *Surrey's Past* section of the website.

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Cocks Farm Abinger: 2024 excavations, Part 2

By Emma Corke*

Following on from the first part of the interim report of the results of the Roman Studies Group's 2024 season of excavations at Cocks Farm in Abinger (CFA24) published in *Surrey's Past* 500, this note details the features and finds pre-dating the Romano-British (RB) period discovered in Trench 35 (hereafter T35), the largest of the four trenches excavated at the site last year (Fig 1). A chronological approach is adopted for the presentation of the results. Readers who wish to consult the interim reports for all preceding seasons of fieldwork at CFA can do so via the Society's website at <https://www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk/content/excavations-at-cocks-farm-roman-villa-abinger-2009-present-interim-reports>).

*This report has been restructured from the original submission by the editors to follow a chronological narrative.

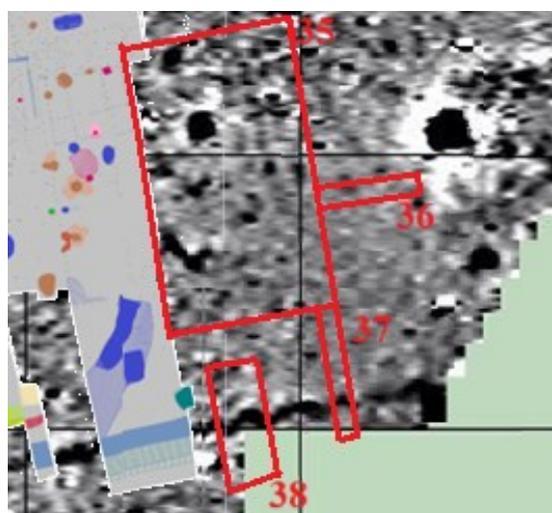


Fig 1 CFA24 trench outlines on magnetometry, with plans of earlier trenches to the west. The Romano-British limekiln is the large black blob with a white surround to the NE of T36. Note that the trenches are laid out on the main RB alignment.

Late Neolithic tree holes

The magnetometry anomalies seen in the southern, sloping part of T35 (coloured brown in Fig 2) were

all surrounded by the natural sand with no potential occupation layers present. Seven of these proved to be tree holes. They contained struck flint and no material later than prehistoric, in the same way as the very similar tree holes found in T36. The largest also contained six Late Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds in the half-section excavated. This would have been a substantial tree, and the shape of the hole suggested that it was an oak.

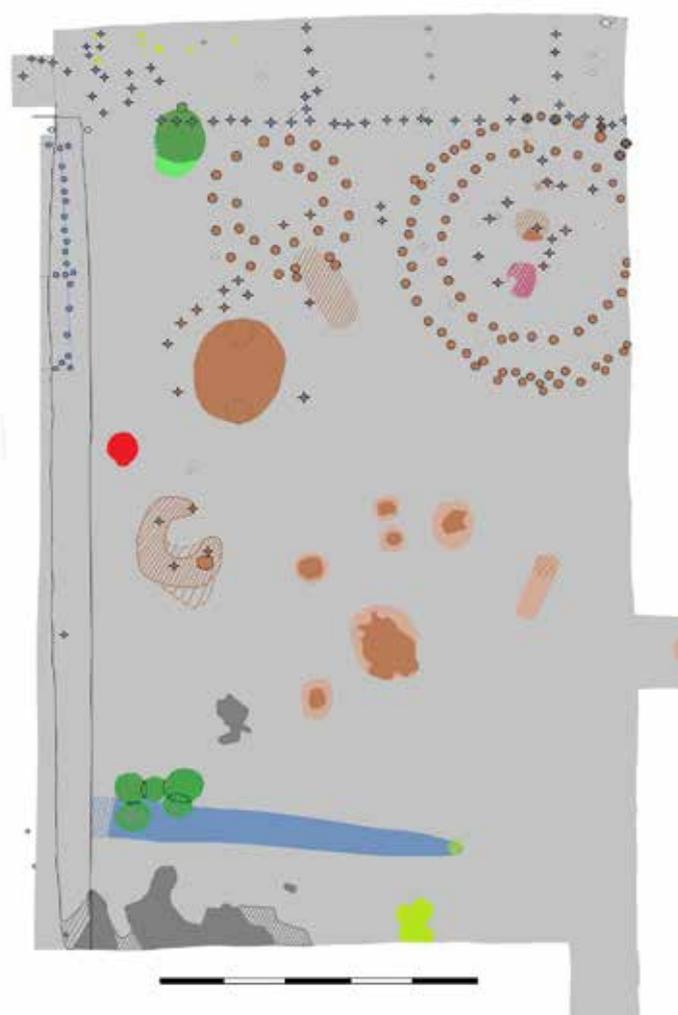


Fig 2 T35. Blue = RB, Red = Iron Age, Brown = prehistoric. Yellow = modern. Green = undated pre-Late RB, Grey = glacial deposit. Stars and circles = postholes. Part of T33 (excavated 2023) is outlined to the west; the north-east corner of T35 was also seen in T32 (2022). The ends of T36 and T37 are also shown.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age roundhouses and features

The two roundhouses (RH6 and RH7), pit 35175 and feature 35202 are all thought to be of the same date, due to them all containing a fill (fine pale clay, red sand and burnt ironstone) not seen elsewhere on site. All the postholes were of very similar construction, and the part ring of postholes around pit 35175, which connects to the outer ring of RH7, all seem to confirm that all these features co-existed. Charcoal from the fill of pit 35175 was radiocarbon dated to 2289-2130BC (3770 +/- 30 BP, 86.9% probability), indicating an Early Bronze Age date.

Roundhouse 6 (Figs 3 & 4) was a double-walled building with the diameter of the outer ring being 8.2m and the inner 5.8m. The eastern edge lay outside the trench. There was no obvious entrance, but the south-east quadrant (where the entrance would normally be) was confusing, with extra postholes, some double and some out of true alignment. These were mostly very shallow; the ground here is thick impenetrable ironpan and it seems likely that the difficulty of inserting posts had led to supporting (possibly angled) posts being added to those forming the outer wall. In general the posts of the outer wall in particular are unusually close together and we may be looking at rebuilt walls with new posts inserted between old decayed ones. If this is the case, the entrance could be hidden by the insertion of new posts into old doorways.



Fig 3 Roundhouse 6. North lies to the right. RB postline 35234 runs at an angle from the near the bottom right-hand corner.

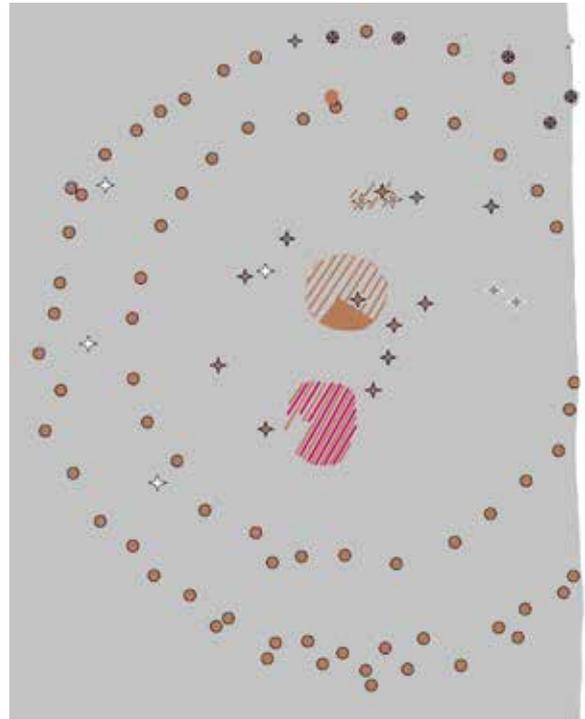


Fig 4 Roundhouse 6. Circles are postholes forming the two wall rings, stars postholes from internal features or other phases. Stars with white edges or centres are probably not postholes but accidental arrangements of stones that resemble postholes. Circles-with-stars are definitely postholes but could be RB. Hearth is red/purple, tree hole brown.

Inside RH6 there were more posts, which may have been internal divisions or a different phase of construction. There was a scattering of stones over the entire internal area which was not present externally and perhaps represents the remains of a floor, or at any rate signs of occupation. Near but not at the centre was an area of crushed burnt ironpan that had probably served as a hearth, while north of that was a treehole. Clearly pre-dating the building, the tree-hole underlay the possible floor and a posthole that was cut into it.

There was little dating evidence in the building, but a good many postholes contained struck flint; some blades had been laid against their posts. Seven pottery sherds (possibly a deliberate deposit) were found overlying a posthole; unfortunately they were of a very undiagnostic form and fabric and undatable except as being prehistoric. RH6 closely matches RH1 (seen in T25 and T28) in size and the nature of the postholes. Coincidentally, evidence for the (southeast) entrance to RH1 is also poor, in this case because of RB (plough) damage. It is a reasonable assumption that RH1 and RH6 may be of the same or similar dates.

Roundhouse 7 (Fig 5) lay a little less than 2m to the west of RH6. A single post divided the space between them. RH7 was also double-walled but much smaller than RH6, the outer ring having a diameter of 4.4m and the inner 2.7m. Here the posts were much further apart than in RH6. This might be due to the ground here being sand and so easy to place deep and secure posts in, or to there being only one phase of this building. There were two internal posts. Unlike in RH6, the doorways in the walls were very clear: that in the inner wall was on the north-west side, that in the outer wall as usual facing south-east. Here there were two extra external posts forming a small 'porch' and between them was a laid surface of crushed ironpan, which extended about 2m from the building. A post on the south-west side of this was perhaps placed to prevent anyone falling into pit 35175. To the west of this a curving fence-line of five posts had presumably the same function on its NW side (with two more placed closer to the pit).

It was suspected that there might have been a complete ring of posts around the pit but despite careful searching only two more were found. That on the east side (35104) was the most elaborate of all the postholes associated with pit or roundhouses: it was the deepest, was lined with the fine clay fill and burnt ironstone and had a (placed) struck flint. It is unlikely that there were more as here the natural is stripy sand and any intervention (or lack of them) is unmistakable.

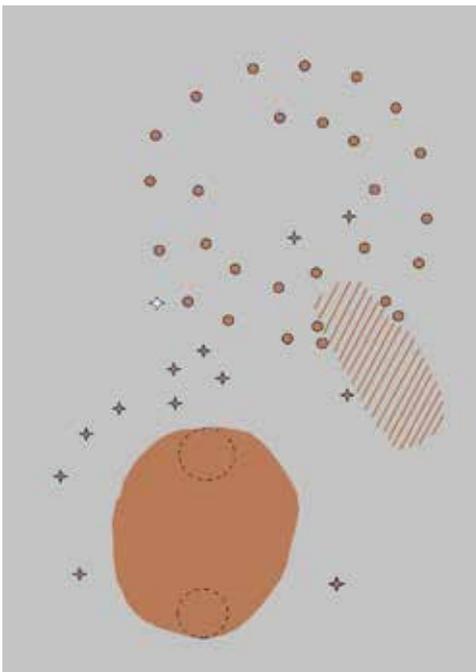


Fig 5 Roundhouse 7 and pit 35175. 35104 is the posthole nearest the bottom right.

Pit 35175 (Fig 6) showed as a large anomaly in the magnetometry (as per Fig 1). It was almost immediately obvious that the pit had a complicated sequence of fills. It was at first excavated in quadrants, with finds being noted as being from each quadrant. Later on slots were dug along the edges of the quadrants. The aim of this was to obtain two complete cross-sections of the pit (Fig 7 & 8). Finally the whole of fill 3575 was removed, this being the most significant fill, containing struck flint, pottery and a lot of charcoal. About 40-50% of the total fills were removed, those remaining being largely fairly clean sand (contexts 3545 and 35173). The pit was 320cm across in the north-south dimension, 190cm east-west, and 115cm deep. Finds included 325g of Grooved Ware-style pottery and 5606g of flint, about two-thirds of which was struck.



Fig 6 Overhead photograph of pit 35175. North to the right.

I have called the pottery Grooved Ware-style rather than Grooved Ware (GW) as the radiocarbon dating result obtained from the pit fill would be a surprisingly late date for what is typically a Late Neolithic ware. GW is not uncommonly found in later pits, presumably intentional deposition of valued vessels, but the deposition here did not look planned in any way but just part of general rubbish used to fill the pit. The whole deposition, particularly the large amount of struck flint including fresh debitage along with pottery and charcoal, is a typical fill for a GW pit (Jon Cotton pers. comm). Two GW pits have been found at CFA before: 2573 (*Bulletin 481*) and 32100 (*Surrey's Past 497*). Only the base of pit 32100 remained, but 2573 fitted this pattern well, with a large sherd of GW at its base and an abundance of flint (tools and

debitage), some evidently deliberately placed, in the fills above. It should be noted, however, that GW found previously on site has been of a grog fabric, while many of the fabrics of the pottery from pit 35175 included considerable quantities of sand, and so may well be a later development of GW rather than GW proper. A very small sherd (possibly two) of recently identified Beaker Ware from 3575 supports this idea, because Beaker Ware is a definitely Early Bronze Age fabric. Its presence together in the pit with what is clearly pottery in the Grooved Ware tradition, supported by the C14 date, indicates that the filling of the pit occurred around the time of great social change as the Bronze Age replaced the Neolithic. This is not to say that the roundhouses were built exactly then: the pit had many phases of which the filling was self-evidently

the last and the roundhouses are likely to date from the time of the digging rather than the filling of the pit. However the life span of the houses was probably not long enough and the date range too wide for the time difference to matter for our purposes.

The interpretation is that there were at least five phases of activity related to the pit:

Phase 1. Pit cut, mainly through sand at surface, lower down through a thick band of ironpan plates, to a sand base. Sides were approximately vertical with a flat base. A small area of intact original side was seen, apparently protected from collapse by an exceptionally hard band of ironpan at the top. The base was seen as a quite hard shiny surface, with clean, softer natural sand below.

Fig 7 N/S cross-section (east elevation).

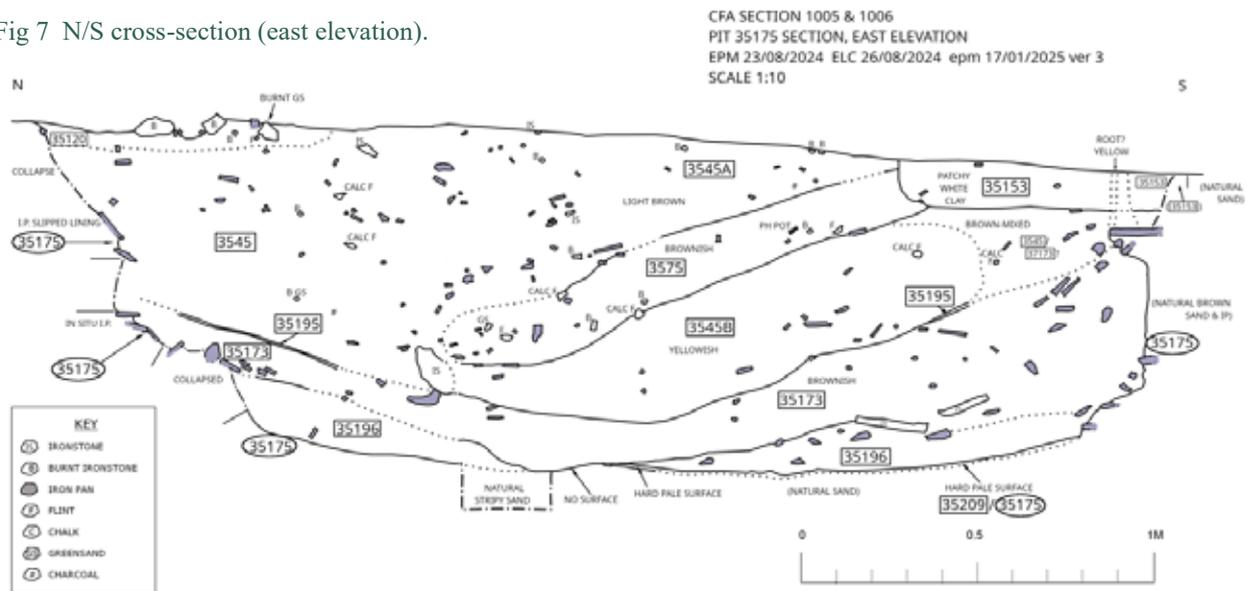
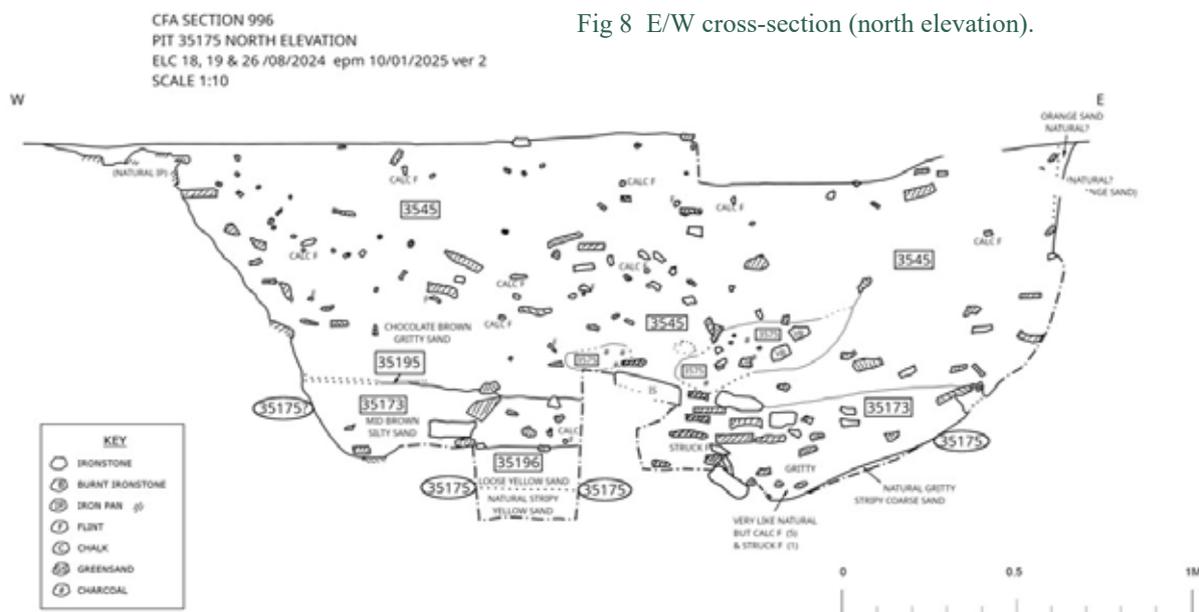


Fig 8 E/W cross-section (north elevation).



Phase 2. In most places the sides fell in, widening the pit and giving it sloping, bowl-shaped edges. The sides were lined with large plates of ironpan and flat sheets of ironstone, placed vertically. The base was probably entirely cleared of debris. A few of these sheets remained in place, although most had slipped down either to the bottom of the pit or part way down. The largest seen was about 40x30x5cm in size and had fallen so that it was sitting almost vertically with an edge buried in the base. It was brittle and yet unbroken when seen which suggests that it slid quite gently down the side. It can be seen in Fig 8 just above and to the right of the arrow. In either phase 1 or 2 the pit remained open long enough for a hard crust of fine sand to form on the base 35209.

Phase 3. Most of the lining fell in together with sand and ironpan from the edges 35196. Probably deliberately a darker fill 35173 containing a few sherds of pottery and some flint was added on top. The now bowl-shaped fill then was left long enough for another hard surface 35195 to form.

Phase 4. The pit was completely backfilled. The main fill 3545 was a darkish brown with occasional flint and pottery, but part way through the process an almost black fill 3575 containing a lot of charcoal, more, larger, sherds of pottery and a greater concentration of flint was tipped in from the south-east side. 3575 is the context in which the charcoal radiocarbon dated to 2289-2130BC was found.

Phase 5. After the fills had hardened enough for a vertical edge to be cut through them, two deposits



Fig 9 Decorated pottery from 3575. Conjoining sherds were not found together.



Fig 10 Conjoining flint debitage from 3575. Again these were not found together. Other pieces probably from the same flint nodule were also found.

were made, both subcircular with flat bases and both partially outside the pit cut. On the north edge, 35120 consisted of heavily burnt greensand and included pottery sherds and patches of fine pale clay. On the south, 35153 was clean fine pale-white/yellow clay mixed with fine sand. The latter may well derive from the matrix of the glacial deposit as found in T38 and the southern edge of T35. These two fills, or a mixture of the two, together with burnt ironstone, is what was found in the packing fills of 35104 and several other (roundhouse) postholes, and also formed part of feature 35202, leading to the probability that all these features are of the same date.

Feature 35202 (Fig 11) consisted of four postholes in a neat rectangle. The area between them was clean natural sand (somewhat trampled in Fig 13, taken late in the excavation), while around three of the edges (not the north-east side) was a penannular band of stones (ironstone and ironpan) in a dark matrix. There was a sizeable deposit (3567) which looked like the mixture of pit 35175 fills mentioned above (35120 and 35153) near the south-east posthole. The postholes were overlaid by the stony deposit, but this might have been the result of later ploughing or manure injection. A possible explanation for this layout may be that the four posts supported a platform which became surrounded by the stony deposit while the area below was left empty. Were the deposits placed on top of the platform and fell or were pushed off the edge?

A small piece of charcoal from 3567 was radiocarbon dated to the very surprising date of >41,500 BC (86.9% probability). While this could well be an error in the dating process, if it is correct the best explanation suggested so far is that a piece of bog oak was burnt with the ironstone and greensand. It is not impossible that there might have been bog oak in the bottom of the Tillingbourne valley just south of the site.



Fig 11 Feature 35202.

An Iron Age pit

Pit 35105 to the west-north-west of the tree holes (Fig 12) was oval in shape, 125cm by 95cm and 55 cm deep. Its sides were mainly vertical but slightly undercut at the top where there was a layer of hard ironpan, and the base was approximately flat. The

fill extended outwards on one side, and it may well be that this was a modified tree hole. It contained struck flint and 465g of pottery, as well as 125g of encrusted and poorly-fired pottery that might be wasters. There was also a small (*circa* 4 x 3 x 3cm) flint pebble that could have been utilised to burnish pottery. Six sherds belonged to a bowl whose rim was decorated with finger grooves with stab holes in the base of each groove. Charcoal from the fill was radiocarbon dated to 207-50BC (2140 +/- 30 BP, 76.8% probability), so the pit is Iron Age (IA). All the other IA features identified have been at least 50 metres to the west in the area of the enclosures, and all the other IA pits are identified as grain storage pits, so this pit is anomalous.

Acknowledgements

A full version of acknowledgements appears in Part 1, but I must again give thanks to the entire team.

Fig 12 Prehistoric features in the northern part of T35. Later features have been removed from the plan. Red: Iron Age, Brown: pre-Iron Age

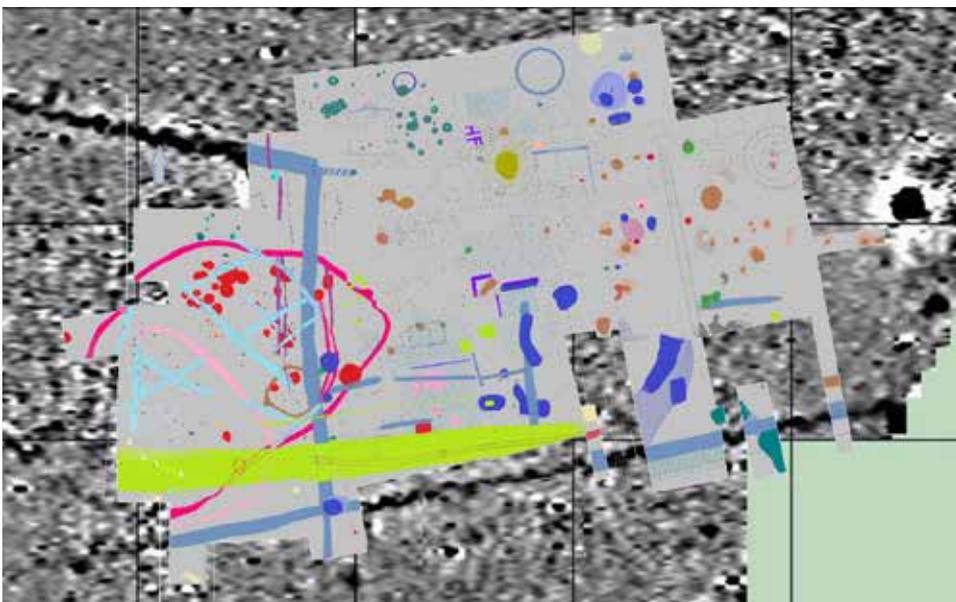
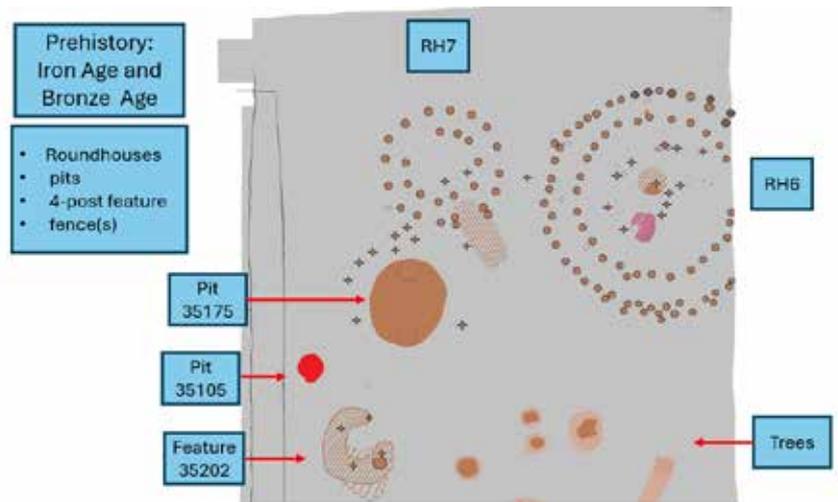


Fig 13 Excavated area to date (grid size is 30m²)

Geophysical survey at the church of St John the Evangelist, Wotton

By Rob Briggs

Research for the recently-published revised guidebook for Wotton parish church revealed many new things about the history of the building but could not resolve one issue: the extent of the demolished early Norman period (late 11th/early 12th century) nave, remnants of which were uncovered in a small 1975 excavation. A Surrey Archaeological Society team undertook a small-scale geophysical survey of two areas in Wotton churchyard in early November 2024 in an attempt to trace the extent of the former nave plus any antecedent buried features. The rather unexpected results of this survey are presented and discussed.

St John the Evangelist's, Wotton ranks as one of Surrey's most interesting, complex and hence important surviving medieval church buildings (Fig 1). The present structure incorporates at least three major phases of medieval fabric: the probably pre-Norman Conquest nave, likely to be the remnant of a modest two-celled structure; the lower portions of the tower, of late 11th- or early 12th-century date; and the chancel, north chapel and aisle and other features of late 12th- or 13th-century date.



Fig 1 Wotton church from the north-west, November 2024. The multi-phase tower is attached to the present nave, probably built before 1066. Further to the left is the odd north aisle/antechamber to the north chapel, both built at some point either side of 1200. The brick Evelyn mausoleum to the far left dates c.1660.

The former westward extension of the church, long suspected on account of the blocked (and altered) late 11th-/early 12th-century arch in the west wall of the tower, was confirmed in a limited 1975 excavation by Daryl Fowler, then the archaeological consultant for the Diocese of Guildford. He found the remnants of two sets of parallel wall remains immediately west of the tower. The upper ones were bonded to the tower, aligned east-west and spaced approximately 4.25 metres apart. There can be little doubt these represent the walls of a demolished nave – a short-lived successor to the one east of the tower – accessed via the blocked west tower arch. The lower walls have been suggested to belong to a pre-Norman secular building. They were aligned north-south and were more closely spaced, framing a chalk surface associated with a sherd of shell-tempered pottery. While it is conceivable this sherd was Roman or even Iron Age in date, and residual, the greater likelihood is that it was no earlier than c.1000 CE (Briggs 2020; also Pine 2003, 268 for a shell-tempered rim sherd analogised with London type series Late Saxon Shelly ware found not all that far away in Dorking town centre).

Internal inspection of the fabric of the upper portions of the tower in June 2024 for the (Margary Prize joint-winning!) revised church guidebook clarified the sequence of construction. The east wall of the tower immures the gable of the west wall of the earlier nave, disproving previous published claims (Fairbank 1902, 1-3; Fowler 1976) that the tower was built before the nave. A truncated gable also survives in the tower west wall but the tower's masonry shows this is no older than the lowest, earliest phase of the tower – indicating the upper part of the tower was originally capped by either a pitched roof or a timber superstructure. The walls of the tower were built up to their present height in two subsequent phases, probably in the late 12th and/or early 13th centuries, with the second phase being a more modest affair as a consequence of financial or

structural concerns. The roof-cum-belfry structure above is post-medieval, most probably of 17th-century date, with later repairs including substantial steel bracing introduced in 1957.

A need for geophysics

The array of research undertaken by Brian Rice and others to inform the new sections of the revised guidebook (Rice *et al.* 2024) yielded a lot of new insights about the church but was unable to elucidate one thing: how much further the wall foundations found by Fowler extend beyond the limits of his trench. Any thoughts Fowler may have had on the matter are lost; his personal archive was destroyed in a tragic house fire (Bird 2021), and the Historic Environment Planning team at Surrey County Council was unable to locate the relevant archaeological file for Wotton when asked in April 2025.

Establishing the size of the demolished nave was most likely to come from some kind of new archaeological fieldwork, and this was where the Surrey Archaeological Society stepped in to help. Knowing that the site of the “west” nave and the ground immediately north of the standing tower were largely free of above-ground funerary monuments and paved paths, a small team from the Society (the author plus Anne Sassin and John Peters) undertook a limited geophysical survey of those areas on 4 November 2024. This survey was undertaken with three research aims in mind:

1. Define the full extent of the demolished “west” nave. Fowler’s excavation proved remains of its north and south walls survive at shallow depth, and it follows that further remnants should survive beyond the limits of the 1975 trench. The demolished nave was narrower in its north-south dimension (average width 4.25m internally, 6.3m including both walls) than other Surrey church naves built in the same period – a point that is explored in detail in the discussion below – but it does not necessarily follow that its east-west dimension was similar diminutive. It could have been, for example, an elongated structure to compensate for its width (which was determined by that of the tower to its east).

2. Identify further buried pre-Norman features. Construction of the “west” nave truncated the remains of the earlier, perhaps 11th-century stone

walls uncovered by Fowler. Such features (and others of the same date) may survive in a more complete state to the north and/or south of the demolished nave, as well as within its footprint.

3. Identify any earlier features. It has been noted that the location of Wotton church resembles those of several Romano-British ritual sites in Surrey (Bird 2004, 161). No Roman or earlier pottery or other artefacts are known from this location but such evidence has been found at or very close to other medieval churches. Diagnostically Roman or earlier features may be detected by the survey.

Fieldwork methodology and results

We surveyed two areas: a 20 x 20m square due west of the tower, and a 5 x 10m sliver of ground mostly clear of headstones immediately north of the tower. An electrical resistance survey was conducted with the Society’s RM Frobisher TAR-3 Resistance Meter (Fig 2), using a sampling interval of data collected every 0.5m along traverses 0.5m apart.



Fig 2 Surveying west of the tower. Note the blocked arch in the west wall and presence of several tomb monuments in the area of the demolished nave.

As is evident from Fig 3, we did not pick up the full extent of the old nave, or anything credible beyond the sections of levelled nave walls excavated by Fowler – these show up as thin, rather wobbly white bands (with white representative of a high resistance area). The Haynes family vault stands out as a big white blob in between them, suggesting a concentration of particularly high resistance readings. About 5-6m to the west of the tower is a variable band of features, but these seem to

correspond to the row of graves of the Waterer family (1811-40) and probably later graves to their north, and hence are unlikely to be the west wall of the demolished nave.

North of the tower (Fig 4), none of the detected features seems to be of archaeological interest. All anomalies within this area are consistent with graves or deposits of material associated with the construction/repair of the tower.

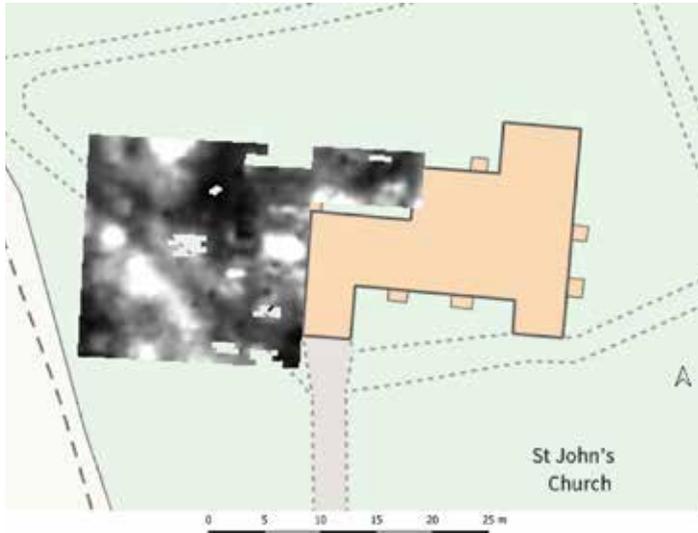


Fig 3 Results of the 2024 electrical resistance survey at Wotton churchyard, with white denoting high resistance (basemap derived from Open Source OS data)



Fig 4 View of the area surveyed north of the tower.

Alongside the geophysics, molehills in the churchyard were also visually scanned for any pottery sherds and so forth brought up from under the ground. Aside from an undated iron nail (probably from a coffin) and clearly post-medieval brick/tile pieces, the only find of interest was a clay pipe bowl with simple rouletted decoration from just outside the southern boundary of the western survey area, perhaps 15m south-west of the church (Fig 5). It has not been possible to find a particularly good match for its distinctive “biconical” form, though it evidently belongs to pretty late in the sequence of Surrey clay pipe production and is consistent with being from the first half of the 19th century (Higgins 1981).



Fig 5 Clay pipe bowl found in the churchyard.

Discussion

It almost goes without saying the survey results were somewhat different than what we had anticipated. The weather was notably clement for early November, though the ground moist enough to yield adequate results.

The digging of graves (doubtless more than are represented by the extant gravestones and table tombs) offers one explanation for why the walls may not have survived beyond what was uncovered in 1975. Fowler’s plan of all the features he excavated shows what must be the end of a grave (labelled G1) cut into and obliterating almost all of one short stretch of the north wall in the north-west corner of his trench (Rice *et al.* 2024, 36). The date of this grave is not supplied; elsewhere he refers to burials associated with late medieval pottery, although these were cut into demolition rubble rather than the wall

foundations (Fowler 1976). It may be noted that the projected line of the demolished south wall passes between two of the Waterer graves (Fig 6), which might be interpreted as a practical response to the presence of a solid subterranean obstacle, but could equally be mere coincidence. Generally, it may be better to conceive of the destruction of below-ground wall remains being a prolonged process taking place over several centuries.



Fig 6 Gap between the graves of Thomas Waterer (left, died 1840) and Jane Waterer (right, died 1822) coinciding with the projected line of the south wall of the demolished nave — the light green patch immediately in front of the tower buttress is the above-ground rubble reconstruction of what Fowler excavated in 1975.

Stone robbing may comprise another explanation. Resistivity surveys done by SyAS at St Martha's above Chilworth in 2004 (most thoroughly reported in Graham 2004) failed to find any clear trace of the foundations of that church's massive west tower, also a late 11th-/early 12th-century construction, despite the existence of a substantial earthen berm denoting its former site (Fig 7). The tower's ruination and gradual demolition can be charted in a succession of 18th- and 19th-century illustrations, with much being lost between 1763 and 1809 (compare the images reproduced in Palmer 1900, 119 and 121). The reason for this was fortuitously

confirmed by John Russell in a footnote; 'a steward of lord Spencer's [patron and owner of Chilworth Manor until 1796] carried away the ruinous part to mend the roads' (1801, 289). True, this does not specify that the foundations were dug up but it offers by far the most plausible reason for this happening. No equivalent exercise is known to have happened at Wotton church but there are good grounds for speculating that it occurred as attestations of such works are plentiful in Surrey (e.g. Bierton 1990, 93 for Rev. Charles Kerry's record of the removal in 1817 of old windmill foundations from Frowsbury Mound in Puttenham for use as 'road materials'). It might even have been the case that this happened much earlier at Wotton, in the middle ages in order to provide material for the foundations of the late 12th-/early 13th-century enlargements to the church.



Fig 7 Substantial berm-like earthwork immediately west of St Martha's church on site of demolished early Norman-period tower, summer 2007.

Despite the negative survey results, might it still be possible to reconstruct the extent of the demolished nave? As part of the preparation for the survey, the dimensions of other 11th-/12th-century local church and chapel naves in Surrey (derived from Blair 1991, Chapter 5 and the Victoria County History) were compiled and compared. The width, i.e. north-south dimension, of Wotton's demolished nave ranks as the smallest of the 20 churches in Table 1. This suggests we should not expect the nave to have been massive, but the length could have been anything from about 7.7m internally/8.7m including west wall (based on the same roughly 1.8:1 length to width ratio of the earlier/current nave) to 12.1m internally/13.1m inclusive (based on a roughly 2.85:1 length to width ratio typical of churches north of the Downs like East and West Horsley, though

these were earlier than the towers attached to them, not contemporaneous like at Wotton). Somewhere in between, perhaps hovering a little over the 2:1 length to width ratio (hence 8.8m internally/9.8m inclusive), might be closest to the truth. Unfortunately, to judge from the geophysics results, we will never know for sure.

<i>Church nave</i>	<i>Internal length (m)</i>	<i>Internal width (m)</i>	<i>Length:Width Ratio</i>
Two- or three-celled churches			
Abinger	14.5	5.5	2.64:1
Addington	12.2	6	2:1
Betchworth	12.6	6.5	1.939:1
Bletchingley	15.75	7.5	2.1:1
Burstow	11.5	5.5	2.1:1
Carshalton	15.9	4.9	3.25:1
Chaldon	8.25	5.25	1.6:1
Charlwood	11.5	6.9	1.67:1
Ewhurst	10.5	5.9	1.8:1
Farleigh	9.75	5.2	1.875:1
Fetcham	10.25	6.1	1.68:1
Old Woking	15.1	6.7	2.25:1
Pyrford	11.5	5.1	2.25:1
Walton on Thames	20.1	6.75	3:1
Average	12.25	5.93	2.0675:1
Single-celled churches			
Ashtead	16	5.75	2.8:1
Little Bookham	18	5.4	3.33:1
Great Bookham	14.9	5.75	2.6:1
East Horsley	15.1	4.9	3.1:1
West Horsley	14.4	6	2.4:1
Average	15.68	5.56	2.846:1
Wotton			
Wotton phase 1	10	5.5	1.81:1
Wotton phase 2 (matching phase 1)	7.69	4.25	1.81:1
Wotton phase 2 (two/three-celled average)	8.79	4.25	2.0675:1
Wotton phase 2 (single-celled average)	12.1	4.25	2.846:1
Wotton phase 2 (Surrey average)	8.86	4.25	2.0865:1

Table 1 Surrey Norman nave dimensions

Thanks

I am grateful to James Friend and Brian and Elizabeth Rice of the Wotton church congregation

for their support and interest in the survey and its results. Thanks are also due to Jazmin Sexton of the Surrey HER for attempting to locate papers relevant to Daryl Fowler's work at Wotton in the midst of a County Council office move!

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Multi-period activity west of the Wey: pottery and other evidence from 5 & 6 Millmead, Guildford

By Judie English[†]

In 1975 a pair of 17th-century cottages, fronting onto, and set about 20 metres back from, the west bank of the River Wey were designated for restoration. The Surrey Archaeological Society's Guildford Group undertook a survey of the standing buildings and excavated two small trenches in the back gardens (centred on grid reference SU 9948 4921; site codes MM 75 and 76). An interim report on a single trench was published (Blatchford & Monk 1976) but nothing further; the aim of this note is to provide an analysis of the pottery recovered and retained, and further details of the stratification.

Notes in the surviving written archive make clear that much 19th- and 20th-century pottery from 'surface' contexts was discarded, as were oyster shells and metalwork from all contexts. In the absence of any precise record of these disposals this note is written on the assumption that the finds archive from the lower layers is complete.

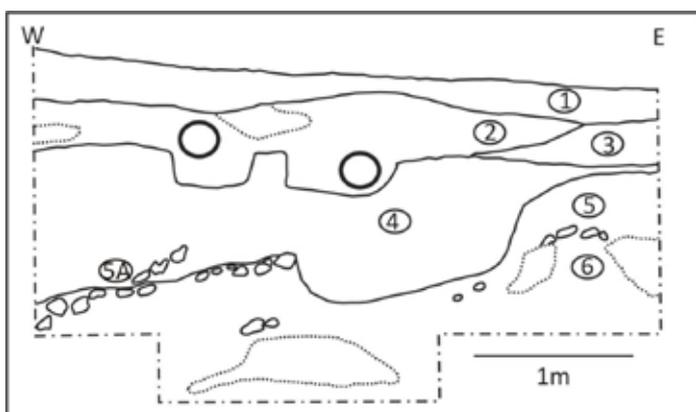


Fig 1 Trench I – north section (1) – consolidated bank rubble; (2) – darker soil cut by two pipes; (3) – mortar and rubble; (4) – mostly medieval; (5) – fine compact sand with worked flint; (6) – clayey sand with flint and patches of chalky deposit

Archaeological results

Each trench measured 2 x 3m and they were separated by a 0.5m baulk. Trench I (Fig 1) located at least one and possibly two bases of 19th-century

garden walls of brick on chalk block and flint foundations between Numbers 5 and 6. The retained archive from the surface layer (context 1), and consolidated soil beneath it (context 2) contained mainly 15th- to 17th- century pottery with a few residual medieval sherds. Notes mention a number of contexts (2A to 2G) from between the garden walls and in two pits in the area, but no finds were either listed or retained. Beneath this a disturbed layer contained mainly 16th-century pottery (context 3) and had been cut by three later pits (3A, B and C). Beneath this were a number of disturbed layers containing increasing amounts of medieval pottery, intermixed with a preponderance of 16th-/17th-century material but some as late as the 19th century (contexts 4, 4A, 4C, 5 and 5A to 5G). The copper alloy working waste reported in the interim publication was recovered from context 4.

The east and south sections of trench II are shown in Fig 2. The trench located the base of a further wall running east-west, probably at one time the boundary between the two cottages. Below the garden soil lay a considerable amount of building rubble, brick, tile and mortar (contexts 2 and 3), but on either side and under the wall was an area of compacted sand. Under the sand lay a lens of rubble mainly comprising 'small' bricks and chalk blocks. A layer of dark soil (contexts 4, 5 and 5A) covered a trampled surface, (contexts 5B and 6) with large amounts of chalk, overlying less compacted soil with chalk and tile fragments (contexts 6A and 6B). A further compacted layer (contexts 7A and 7B) contained a large amount of mortar together with chalk fragments, tile (including a large number of complete examples) and unworked flint. The soil of context 8 was dark but became increasingly mottled with sand and contained a lens (contexts 8A and 9A) of burnt material apparently defined by pieces of chalk and lumps of burnt clay. This burnt area over-

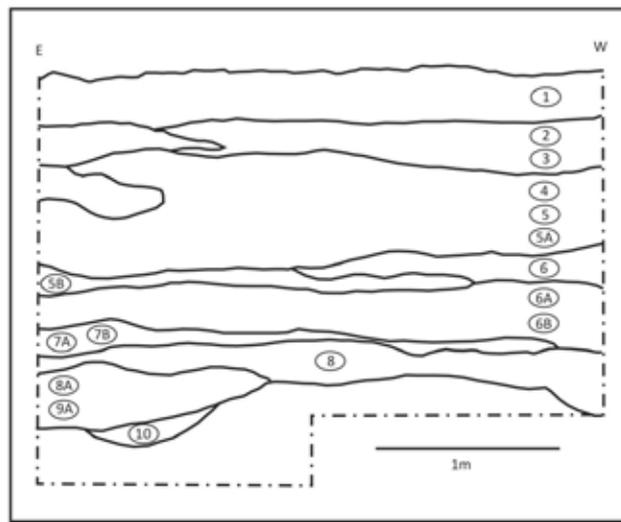
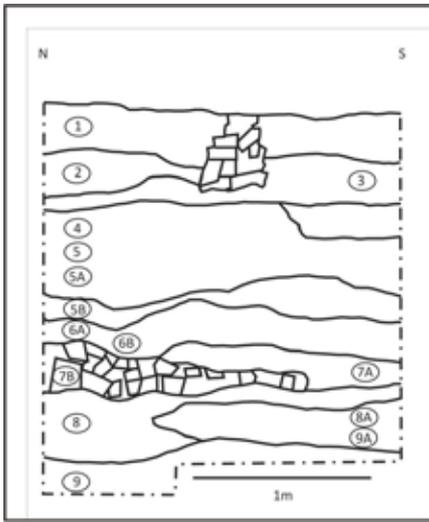


Fig 2 Left: trench II – east section (1) – surface debris; (2) and (3) – hard sandy; (5B) – compacted surface; (7A) and (7B) – compacted surface; (8A) and (9A) – burnt area; (9) – sand. Right: – south section (1) surface debris; (2) and (3) – rubble / mortar; (5B) – compacted layer; (7A) and (7B) – compacted layer

lay a shallow ditch filled with ‘dirty’ sand cut into a clayey sand; by this time the trench was 2m deep and was terminated for safety reasons.

Worked flint (identified by Chris Taylor)

A total of 168 pieces of worked flint were recovered from the two trenches, of which 30 were blades and 111 were flakes. The remainder included four cores and eleven core trimming flakes, one core tool, an awl, six scrapers and a barbed and tanged arrowhead. All came from contexts which also included pottery and, other than the characteristically Early Bronze Age arrowhead, none are chronologically diagnostic. (Editor’s note: as no barbed and tanged arrowhead is mentioned in the interim report for 5-6 Millmead but one is reported as being found just to the south on land below Bow Cottages and Britannia Inn in a subsequent Guildford Group excavation (Blatchford & Monk 1976, 5), there is a possibility that the arrowhead is not from the MM75 and 76 excavations — thanks to Chris Taylor for his help with this.)

Pottery (identified by the Medieval Pottery Group)

A total of 3684 sherds of pottery weighing 32.15kg was recovered from the two trenches and retained; of these 2650 dated to the medieval period (defined as fabrics known to have been in circulation before c1500), and an analysis of this material is shown in Table 1.

The earliest pottery recovered was a single sherd of probable Iron Age date and two sherds from the

Romano-British period. From the medieval period came small assemblages of Surrey medieval type series fabrics S1 and S2GROG (both dated c900 – c1050), Q1 (c970 – c1200) and IQ (pre-c1050 – c1150). The most common fabric was Q2 (dated c1150 – c1325), followed by the whitewares WW1A (c1240 – c1550) and WW1B (c1240 – c1400). Minor constituents from further afield included OQ possibly from known kilns at Earlsfield or Ashted, LIMP from Limpsfield, and HRW from Hertfordshire (together covering the period c1150 – c1500).

Discussion

Any attempt to understand the nature of past activity on the site must be done with reference to the adjacent River Wey. The picture of the various watercourses in the vicinity of Millmead in the centuries before and after the Norman Conquest is difficult to reconstruct; almost certainly there was an area of abraded, and possibly shifting, streams. Water transport was well developed by the Late Anglo-Saxon period, and many towns had wharves, and hythes could be found beside rivers even in the absence of any settlement (Gardiner 2007).

Weybridge is known to have had a small port where goods, particularly grain could be trans-shipped onto larger vessel for onward transit to London (Campbell *et al.* 1993, 59-63, 194-7 describe the regional picture in the years around 1300, including the acquisition of a boat for Thorncroft on the Mole at Leatherhead), and it seems likely that Guildford had some type of wharfage.

Although the Domesday Survey of 1086 failed to assess any mills in Guildford, its socio-economic importance as a Late Anglo-Saxon-period *burh*

suggests at least one mill should have existed. The earliest mill known was probably located on an artificial millstream between the west side of the river and the island Westnye (Fig 3). This mill was in Artington manor and was in use by 1214; the mill stream had been infilled by 1831 (Alexander 1984).

The Wey is known to have been canalised at Guildford in 1650-3 (Wardle 2003, 2) but, given the nature of the river at this point, and the conflicting needs of transport and mills, some control and manipulation of the watercourses, including the construction of barge-gutters and mill-leats, may have taken place many years or even centuries earlier. Even in the post-medieval period cartographic evidence shows several alterations to the watercourses (Fig 3) and each of these would have brought about considerable disturbance in the area of the excavation at 5-6 Millmead.

Fabric	Earliest date	Latest date	Total no. sherds	% total assemblage
IA			1	0.1
SAND	c43	c400	2	0.1
BB2	c120	c250	1	0.1
S1	c900	c1050	11	0.4
S2 GROG	c900	c1050	7	0.3
Q1	c970	c1200	22	0.8
IQ	pre-c1050	c1150	18	0.7
S2	pre-c1080	c1250	237	8.9
QFL	c1080	c1200	2	0.1
Q2	c1150	c1325	1137	42.8
LIMP	c1150	c1400	28	0.8
HRW	c1170	c1400	59	2.2
WW1A	c1240	c1550	441	16.6
WW1B	c1240	c1400	484	18.3
OQ	c1250	c1500	50	1.9
WW2	c1350	c1500	74	2.8
WW3	c1350	c1500	9	0.3
RWW	c1400	c1550	25	0.9
PMRE	c1480	c1600	43	1.6

Table 1 Pottery from the excavations by fabric type (using Surrey medieval type series codes)

The area was also prone to flooding. In 1251, Henry III ordered the construction of three mills near the gate of his park called Mulgate – a name meaning “mill gate” in all probability – ‘on the north side of the bridge’. Assuming this was the Town Bridge, the mills were very close to Westnye and building of a weir to create a head of water was blamed for

flooding which damaged two mills upstream, including ‘Artington’ mill, and the area of Westnye and Millmead islands may well have become temporarily uninhabitable. Compensation was paid to the mill owners and demolition of the mills ordered before 1257 (Alexander 1984). Such disturbance, in addition to movement of silt during flooding episodes mean that none of the artefacts reported here were necessarily found *in situ*.

Given those observations the ceramics recovered can only indicate activity in the area. The two sherds of Romano-British pottery add to the tiny but consistent background noise from the period on the west bank of the river (hence a small number of sherds being reported from below Bow Cottages/ Britannia Inn). The earliest medieval pottery is a small assemblage of various fabrics dating to the 10th, or possibly early 11th, century, with a considerable increase during the currency of fabric S2 (shelly ware) and Q2 (grey-brown sandy ware) from the 11th to 13th centuries. This site thus adds to the body of work indicating occupation of the west bank of the Wey south of the Town Bridge at Guildford, possibly with an industrial emphasis, probably during the 10th and certainly by the 11th centuries. Given the proximity of 16th-/ 17th-century buildings, the apparent relative lack of later fabrics probably has more to do with post-excavation disposal than a lack of settlement.

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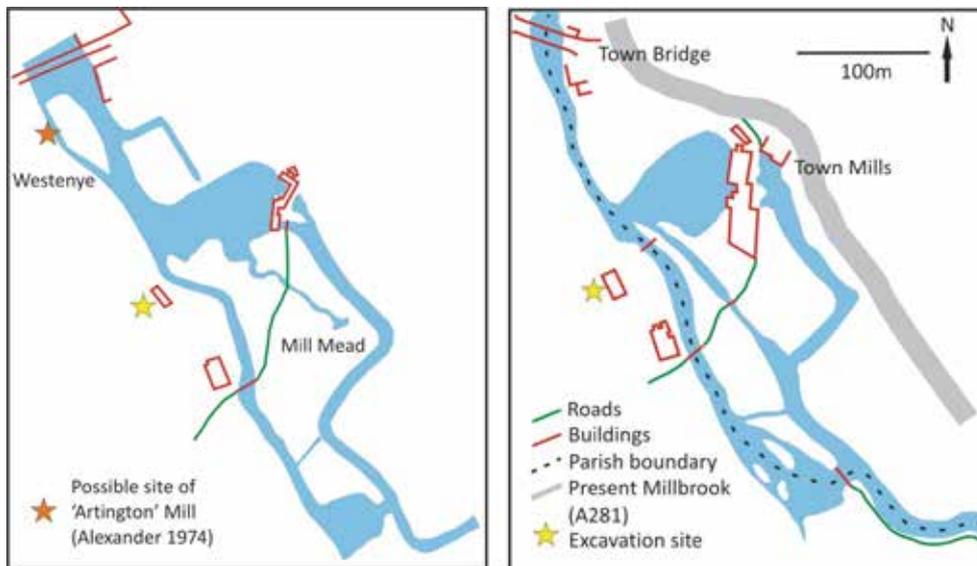


Fig 3 The watercourses around Millmead derived from the *Ichnography* dated 1739 (*left*) and details of the Godalming Navigation surveyed by John Perry in 1834 (*right*: SHC G142/8/4, reproduced by kind permission of Surrey History Centre). The key refers to both maps. The yellow star represents the approximate location of the excavated trenches. (Note the reference 'Alexander 1974' is in fact 1984)

Excavation in St Nicolas' Churchyard, Guildford in 1976

By Judie English[†]

The Guildford Group of the Surrey Archaeological Society was invited by the Rector and Parochial Church Council of St Nicolas to undertake an exploratory excavation in advance of the construction of a new extension to the church hall in 1976 (centred on grid reference SU 99435 49335). A 3m x 2m trench south of the then-existing church hall (Fig 1) was excavated under the direction of Barbara Blatchford and Audrey Monk. A report on the results was prepared in 1984 and deposited in the SyAS library (reference F31 GUI). The aim of this note is to allow wider dissemination of a brief précis of that report with modern fabric descriptions given for the medieval pottery.

Results

Undisturbed natural was considered to have been reached at a depth of 3.1m but excavation of the lower levels of the trench was hampered by intermittent flooding. At 30-35cm below the modern ground level a layer of bright yellow sand overlay a level surface of mortar, the whole lying on a layer of building debris – these contexts were considered to relate to construction of the present church building in 1870-75.

As would be expected in a graveyard the soil beneath this was extensively disturbed, containing pottery from all periods from the medieval to the 19th century, fragmented human bone and undisturbed burials, tile, masonry and other obviously post-medieval debris including a wig curler and coffin furniture. The whole or partial remains of twelve individuals were found *in situ* and there appears to have been two levels of burial, at depths of c.170-180cm and c.200-210cm.

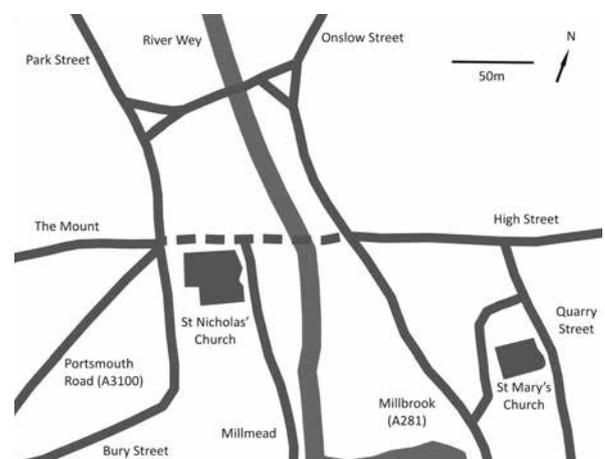


Fig 1 Location of St Nicolas' Church, Guildford. The pedestrianised Old Town Bridge is shown as a dashed line.

A National Trust update for Surrey

By James Brown



The National Trust launched its new 10-year strategy at the beginning of 2025. At its core, the strategy has three ambitious goals for 2050 that we'll work towards over the next decade:

- to restore nature – not just on National Trust land, but everywhere;
- to end unequal access to nature, beauty and history;
- to inspire millions more people to care and take action.

A lot of this work and successes will be delivered through partnerships, something we have been doing as standard for some time within archaeology. The following update looks at three examples of partnership from local societies to academic institutions.

Hatchlands

Our first example has been our work with the Surrey Archaeological Society at Hatchlands in East Clandon. Back at the end of 2024 we ran a joint geophysical survey training session there for volunteers from SyAS, Hatchlands and Polesden Lacey. Magnetometry, resistivity and ground penetrating radar (GPR) were all deployed in the search for the previous structures at Hatchlands (Fig 1). The project aimed to verify the location of Tudor-era buildings hypothesised in a small 2009 survey and to engage and train volunteers in archaeological survey techniques.



Fig 1 GPR taking place in sight of Hatchlands mansion



Fig 2 Volunteers undertaking resistivity survey

We successfully replicated and expanded upon the 2009 findings, revealing a more extensive network of landscape features than previously mapped, but it was quickly clear that the features represented a broader and more complex landscape history of boundaries, tracks and a potential pond, but not the remains of a Tudor farm complex. A number of the anomalies were investigated earlier in 2025 in an effort to aid interpretation, with limited success. The report of the geophysical surveys and excavations is forthcoming and conversations are taking place about where our research will go next.

Though we didn't successfully answer our research questions or discover some significant archaeology, this first phase of partnership work at Hatchlands can be considered a success. We had 35 volunteers contributing over 100 days of fieldwork, hosted two Young Archaeologist Clubs for a day of excavation training, and received positive feedback from National Trust property staff and visitors about how engaging our flurry of activity was. So watch this space for what happens next at Hatchlands.

Eashing Bridge and Westhumble

Away from the visible and engaging archaeology in action, the National Trust has been busy working with external partners such as Historic England, the Environment Agency and contractors to undertake

conservation work on two scheduled monuments in Surrey: Eashing Bridge near Godalming and Westhumble Chapel north of Dorking.



Fig 3 Eashing Bridge cutwater before repairs

Eashing Bridge needed repairs of one of its cutwaters (Fig 3), an exercise made more challenging by requiring not just the various consents but also the installation of cofferdams and dredging to access the cutwater foundations and undertake repairs (the final outcome of which is shown in Fig 4). The installation of the cofferdam, however, provided an opportunity to undertake some wider bridge monitoring work with structural surveyors and facilitate some metal detecting as part of the works. Though I had been optimistic about what we might find, the results were slightly disappointing with the one choice find being an 1816 George III coin (Fig 5).



Fig 4 Eashing Bridge cutwater post-conservation work



Fig 5 George III coin

At Westhumble (Fig 6), the third phase of essential conservation works has begun on the west gable of the ruined medieval chapel following work earlier in the year to repoint and soft cap the eastern end. The west gable has suffered from the effects of vegetation growth and has been subject to multiple repair and repointing phases over the years, so the National Trust worked with Historic England to agree the most suitable mortar for ongoing repairs. As part of preparation for the works one of our volunteers, David Fletcher, undertook a photogrammetric survey allowing us to create a 3D model we could use for point-in-time condition monitoring (Fig 7). We were then able to share with contractors as part of work planning.

You can access the model on the National Trust Sketchfab account at <https://skfb.ly/pAPDT>, where you will also find other models for National Trust Surrey sites including Broadwoods Folly, Box Hill Fort and Emley Farm Barns.



Fig 6 Ruins of Westhumble chapel west end (National Trust)



Fig 7 Image of Westhumble chapel west gable 3D model (National Trust)

The Surrey-Sussex border at Black Down

As a final update I want to share with you some ongoing partnership research with Newcastle University and the University of St Andrews at Black Down, straddling the border of Surrey and West Sussex south of Haslemere. In 2024 we were able to confirm the presence of significant archaeological earthworks in the Sussex part of Black Down using Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating. This included Bronze Age saucer barrows (National Trust HER Monument [MNA179461](#)) and an Iron Age defended enclosure (NT HER Monument [MNA179490](#)) at Castle Copse (a report is forthcoming). Investigation of a section of common boundary bank between Castle Copse and Black Down revealed a buried land surface under the bank that was dated to the Late Iron Age to provide a *terminus post quem* for the bank's creation.

The success of this research meant we had the opportunity to return in 2025 to look beyond the individual significant sites and establish a chronology for the Black Down landscape by focusing on the often-overlooked and numerous earthworks in the landscape – such as the banks and tracks of which the National Trust manages many. These include a section of the bank across The Roughs that demarcates the Sussex-Surrey county boundary (Fig 8; NT HER Monument [MNA179426](#)). We often end up talking about boundary banks in generic terms; they were generally in existence by at least the 10th century but often followed earlier historic boundary lines. The opportunity to deploy OSL dating will, when the results are returned, hopefully provide a more detailed story of origins and enhancements, and a better understanding of their individual significances and relation to other earthworks.



Fig 8 Photo showing the section and two sample columns cut through the Surrey-Sussex boundary bank

Judie English 1947-2025

By **Rose Hooker and David Field**

We wish to pay tribute to our friend and colleague Dr Judie English, a prominent and active member of the Society, whom we are sad to report died on 9 May in the Royal Surrey Hospital, Guildford and who was buried at a private event on 10 June in the Woodland Burial Ground, Shamley Green, Surrey. Judie had been dealing with lymphoma for a number of years which, though well controlled, left her without a viable immune system which led to her death from kidney failure and pneumonia. Her contribution to the archaeology of Surrey over a period of some 40 years was consistent and enormous, and the void left by her absence will be extremely difficult to fill.

Like many who entered archaeology before the creation of professional archaeological units, Judie responded to the need for rescue archaeology and took up the trowel. Thus, early interest was of necessity channelled through excavation, at that time organised and carried out by local societies and museums, and she became involved in the process of keeping an eye on planning applications, conducting watching briefs and rescue excavation, principally in the Mole Valley and Waverley areas.

Judie was born in Bournemouth and developed her interest and skills in archaeology by volunteering in Wessex with projects led by the late Professor Geoffrey Wainwright. In the early 1970s she moved to Redhill and later to Cranleigh, where she became interested in its local history and, in 1976, joined the Surrey Archaeological Society. Immediately she engaged with the subject and the following year joined the Society's Guildford Group and began to not only to contribute to its newsletter, but also to its research work, collaborating with Helen Davies on fieldwalking around the Royal Surrey and Science Park sites amongst other projects. At that time Judie was primarily interested in the medieval period and she collaborated extensively with the late Dennis Turner on manorial and other projects. Some of these entertained an interest in the history and archaeology of the Weald which, in turn, led to fieldwork in adjacent counties, and she became an

enthusiastic supporter of the Wealden Iron Research Group. In particular she was working on the site of Pollingfold moated site, turning up evidence for ironworking amongst other things; then she excavated the moat at Cranleigh Rectory in 1985.

Judie was primarily a scientist and worked in the University of Surrey Biomedical Research Department for some 30 years on a 'rolling' contract, focusing on sleep patterns, and she has an impressive publication record in this field. During the 1990s her academic skills were used during the short-lived continuing education programme of the university by teaching courses for the Archaeology and Environment part-time degree.

As a long-term active member of Surrey Archaeological Society, she soon became a member of Council and chaired the Archaeological Research



Judie receiving her doctoral degree at the University of Sussex

Committee between 1995 and 1999, eventually becoming Vice-President, and then a Trustee in 2024. During this time, she supported a number of initiatives and groups, such as the Surrey Settlements Project, the Surrey Historic Landscape Project, the Prehistoric Group and, in her final years, the Medieval Pottery Studies Group. During the late 1990s Judie was involved in the training excavation at Cocks Farm Abinger which has since expanded and revealed a multi-period landscape. In 2008 Judie joined the Council for British Archaeology South East Committee and served as Newsletter Editor until 2020.

Meanwhile her archaeological interests had widened and she began to look beyond the trench to provide archaeological context over broader areas. She worked with English Heritage on earthwork analysis of a landscape palimpsest at Beckhampton, near Avebury, that incorporated the juxtaposition of ‘Celtic’ fields with a round barrow cemetery, and this led to a fascination with ancient fields and other landscape features that captured her interest during more recent decades. As retirement beckoned it also led to her doctorate, carried out at the University of Sussex with the late Peter Drewett and David Rudling. Her thesis was published in 2013 as *Pattern and Progress: Field Systems of the Second and Early First Millennia BC in Southern Britain* (British Archaeological Reports British Series no 587).

Subsequently, there was an explosion of projects investigating and analytically surveying monuments and blocks of topography that involved a knowledge of landscape change over millennia, from barrows to military trenches. Surveys covered the Mole Valley gap, the hillforts of the Greensand Ridge, the Ash Ranges, Reigate Heath barrows, Chaldon field systems, Dry Hill fort and Caterham Old Park. Judie’s last major project was a survey of the cross-ridge dykes on the South Downs undertaken with the assistance of the late David Lea and Dick Tapper, with the results published in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*.

She was a Member of the Council of the Prehistoric Society between 2014 to 2016 and regularly attended activities of that organisation, then in 2018 she was elected as a Fellow of the Society of

Antiquaries in recognition of her valuable work in the field of archaeology.

A regular contributor to the *SyAS Bulletin*, her first paper published in the *Collections* was in 1992 on the earthworks of Hammer Meadow, Abinger Hammer. Over the next 33 years Judie’s contributions to the *Surrey Collections*, *Bulletin / Surrey’s Past* and *Surrey History*, as well as the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, *Landscape History* and *The Medieval Settlement Research Group Annual Report*, provide a remarkable publication history. Judie’s final published piece of work to date, beyond the two items which appear posthumously in this issue, is in the 500th edition of *Surrey’s Past* on Medieval pottery from the western Low Weald.

Judie was a great communicator and lectured across the South East on a large number of topics from cave art, placename studies and the influence of the Middle Eastern world on Northern Europe. It is for this that she is remembered by so many for her encouragement and support when inspired by her enthusiasm. Judie will be much missed by all who came to know her.



Peter Youngs 1930-2025

By David Calow

Peter Youngs was born in 1930 in Spooner Row, a small village near Thetford in Norfolk. In our Society he was known as a kind, hard-working, determined man with strong principles, but there was much we did not know. His father, Eric, worked on the railways in Norfolk and was also a Primitive Methodist lay preacher. His mother, who performed in choirs in Sheffield, moved to Norfolk when they married. Primitive Methodists and United Methodists merged to form the Methodist Church of Great Britain in 1932, and in later life Peter could say he was one of the last people baptised as a Primitive Methodist in Britain.

Peter did well and won a scholarship to Thetford Grammar School, taking advantage of Spooner Row railway station to travel by train through the war years. He was offered an exhibition to Cambridge but the family did not have enough money for him to take his place. Peter completed his National Service in Libya where his passion for archaeology developed. Despite an interest in Methodism he chose not to go into the ministry but instead joined the Civil Service. He worked for many years at Farnborough before moving to the Civil Aviation Authority and finally to the British Museum, where he became Deputy Director responsible for Buildings, Maintenance and Security, a responsibility that took him into every part of the museum above and below ground.

Peter married Marjorie, whom he met through a Methodist group, and they moved to Guildford where they brought up their two children. As a family they always had a keen interest in history and travel. Retirement gave Peter the opportunity to complete the education he had missed, and he studied for his GCSE and A-levels and, eventually, a BA in History and Archaeology at Birkbeck.

Peter joined Surrey Archaeological Society in December 1990 after attending a lunchtime lecture on Rapsley Roman Villa at the Guildford Institute given by Rosamond Hanworth, the Society's President at the time, and became steadily more involved, particularly after his wife died in 1996. He

was elected member of the Council 1998-2001 and 2002-2004, Honorary Secretary 2004-2007 and Vice-President 2007-2019. A great friend of the Library, Events, Roman Studies and Historic Buildings Committees, he was a constant strength behind the Guildford Group, a regular member of the Surrey Museums Partnership and a Director of the Reigate Roman Kiln Trust. A long-time supporter of CBA South-East, Peter was committee member from 1998-2016 and chair from 2002-2006.

Although we in the Society knew he was a member of the Woodbridge Road Methodist Church in Guildford, we perhaps did not appreciate the depth of his interest in theology and his conviction that his beliefs must be turned into action. Peter was a strong supporter of the Samaritans and Save the Children, travelling several times to Uganda where he helped build a village school. Back in Guildford, he was heavily involved in the merger of his church with St Mary's in the centre of Guildford. This included the archaeology of the St Mary's site as it was being renovated for the use of both churches. He was an active member of the team that set up the Vigil for Peace which is held in the church each Friday from 9pm to 11pm for people in the town centre to visit. Peter was a remarkable man and his family and many friends held a memorial service in St Mary's Church on 8 May to give their thanks for his life.

Peter Eric Youngs was born on 21 June 1930 and died on 9 April 2025, aged 94.



Surrey Historic Buildings Trust

By Hazel Morris

Surrey Historic Buildings Trust was formed in December 1979 with a private donation and matched funding from Surrey County Council. The primary purpose of the Trust is to conserve for the benefit of the public such of the historical, architectural and constructional heritage as may exist in Surrey in the form of buildings, gardens, plant machinery or monuments.

The Trust offers grants for specialist work for projects that have a clear public benefit. Grants are typically 10-20% of a project's cost with a maximum of £5,000. The Trust also considers planning and listed building consent applications that affect significant buildings within the county.

There are many outstanding building conservation projects taking place in the county and the Trust set up the Surrey Heritage Awards to celebrate these. The scheme recognises the best building conservation projects with three categories: Best Building Conservation Project, Best Design in an Historic Setting and Best Building Craftsmanship.

The top prize in 2025 for the Best Overall Conservation Project was given for the conservation work to Burstow Park Farmhouse in South Nutfield. This is a complex multi-period house. It is a Grade II* listed 15th-century hall house, with a 16th-century range, 18th-century extensions and a Georgian façade. The repairs were sensitively undertaken, and the judges were delighted to recognise the great skill of the contractors, Applecross Building Company and Lighthouse Surveyors. The works were commissioned by the National Trust.

The works comprise external repairs to the building, to both the brickwork and timber work. The beetle-decayed timber wall plate was replaced and repair to internal floors undertaken. Works were completed while the residents were in occupation. In considering the project the judges recognised that the works have been undertaken following exemplary conservation practice, and their quality is immaculate.

The judges were also pleased that works have been recorded carefully, step-by-step, and the records are to be kept in two places, in-line with best practice.



Burstow Park Farmhouse repairs to wall plate and leadwork (left) and brickwork (right)



Burstow Park Farmhouse front elevation, showing repairs to brickwork and front entrance steps

The Trust gives grants to a wide range of buildings and historic structures. The following are just a few.

In early November 2024 the Puttenham War Memorial was carefully repaired by Traditional Stone of Rudgwick in time for the Remembrance Day Service. This was also the year to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the D-Day Landings. Surrey Historic Buildings Trust was very happy to provide a grant to enable the works to go ahead in time for Remembrance Day.

The Trust has also given a grant towards the specialist conservation works to the weathervane and other elements to the spire of St Mary's Church, Byfleet, a Grade I listed building. The oldest part of the church, including the tower, is believed to date from 1310. These works include refurbishing and regilding the cockerel weathervane and works to the louvered openings.



Puttenham War Memorial (*above*) and St Mary's, Byfleet (*left*)

Formerly known as Westbrook House, the Meath in Godalming is a Grade II listed country house that was rebuilt *c.*1785, and altered by Sir Thomas Brassey who lived on the site in the 1840s while trying to build the station for Godalming. The site has a long history of prestigious residents including James Oglethorpe, who established the state of Georgia. In 1891, the Earl and Countess of Meath purchased the site to set up a home for epileptic women on the site and constructed two large extensions to the building. The house is still used by an epilepsy charity. The Meath has carried out significant repair works amounting to *c.*£500,000. The Trust awarded a grant of £5,000 towards the repairs to the sash windows and French doors, to the re-rendering and repairs to the stonework.



The Meath

Titsey Place is part of an historic estate, which started to take on its present form *c.*1775-80 when the house was rebuilt. The estate is set in a Grade II Registered Landscape and is sometimes open to the

public. The Dovecote at Titsey Place, Titsey is a freestanding octagonal shaped structure, which the Trust gave a grant towards to conserve.

Building materials are an important part of the historic character of the Surrey towns and villages. The Trust provided a grant towards the publication of a book about Godalming's local building stone *Bargate – the Stone that Built Godalming*. Ironstone paving is traditional in Surrey and is found in a number of villages and towns across the county; it is now difficult to acquire the correct stone when the paving falls into disrepair, but the Trust is working to produce a leaflet that will set out how to maintain and repair ironstone paving.



Dovecote at Titsey Place (*left*) and ironstone pavement at St Andrew's, Farnham (*right*)

We are lucky to live in this beautiful county that has such a huge variety of buildings dating from over hundreds of years. The Trust is committed to the conservation of Surrey's built heritage for future generations to enjoy. For further information and a copy of the application form: <http://www.surreyhistoricbuildings.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/SHBT-GRANT-APPLICATION-FORM-2024.pdf>.

Margary Award

The Research Committee initiated a new approach to the Margary Award in 2024 with the following guidelines, and now invite submissions for 2026.

- i) The award is a recognition of a new contribution to the knowledge of the past in the historic county of Surrey.
- ii) The research or its demonstration should have taken place within the previous year, and not previously made public.

iii) Any individual or group may enter provided there is no professional input.

iv) Submissions for the award could take a variety of forms such as illustrations, Powerpoint displays, videos, short reports and traditional displays.

v) Nominations should be received by the committee by **7 January 2026**, with completed entries submitted at least one month before the date of the Symposium.

vi) The judging panel will be the choice of the Research Committee, and may still be formed by the Chair of the Research Committee, the President of the Society and an invited third party.

vii) There will be one award of £300. There will be a runner-up if the number of entries justifies it.

The committee would like to invite all members to consider nominations and submissions by 7 January 2026. This is an opportunity for community activities, youth groups and individuals to be creative in how they approach publicising their work. Nominations can be made at any time by contacting the Secretary of the Research Committee via info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

Roman Studies Group visits

By **John Felton**

Members of the Roman Studies Group visited Pevensey on 5 July 2025. The group was guided by David Rudling. Initially we ignored the inner castle which is Norman and concentrated on the Roman remains. The land inside the walls was raised when the Norman castle was built and the moat dug to surround it. As a result there is a well preserved outer wall of the Roman fort but there is nothing to see of the interior arrangement of the fort.

We started at the East Gate going round the outer wall which originally enclosed a 3rd-century Roman fort. David was telling us the history of the fort and pointing out items of interest. Unlike most Roman forts it is not rectilinear and the walls follow the contours.

Having exited the Roman fort by the west gate we looked at some of the medieval buildings in Westham and Pevensey including the Old Court House with its museum, dock (used as such until 1886),

Prison cells and tiny exercise yard. Some further notes on the medieval aspects of the visit will be included in the October e-newsletter.

There was a break for lunch at a pub near the East Gate. Fortunately the rain came and went while we were eating. Following lunch we took ourselves round the Norman Castle utilising the English Heritage audio guide.



David Rudling and members of the Roman Studies Group (Norman Fort *far left*, Roman Wall and West Gate *far right*)



One of the towers in the Roman wall; note the unusual window



The western gate and RSG, showing the original ground level in the fort



Brickwork remains of one side of the tunnel-like postern gate next to the collapsed section of the north wall. Note brickwork was overhanging on the right hand wall to restrict invaders from wielding their swords.



Outer wall and moat of Norman Castle (Roman wall far left)

The last visit in 2025 was to view the latest excavations at Stanchester Roman villa, Hampshire. This year Basingstoke Archaeological Group had dug four trenches to further explore the main villa and surrounding buildings.

The first trench investigated the eastern end of the villa. They found the main front wall and corridor had been extended and an extra room added. The floor was of clay with patches of burning. There were layers of stone roof tiles and rubble which appeared to be from collapse of the roof followed by collapse of the original end wall of the villa. They also found a further extension of the main wall heading to the east.



RSG members at Stanchester



The main villa had been extended with an additional room found on the east end

The next trench was to find the western corner of the villa. There was no further digging in this trench once the extent of the foundations had been identified.



Western end of villa

The third trench was investigating a building to the south west of the main villa. Previously two ends of the building had been excavated and there had been a significant difference in the foundations. This trench clarified that the foundations at the southern end of the building had been damaged by ploughing and flint had been removed.



Third trench

The last trench was further to the south west on the hedge line and uncovered a further building. They had uncovered a flue hole under the floor level which had been backfilled with chalk. There was also some painted plaster found in this building.

Along the west wall there was a ditch which is thought to be a boundary ditch.



Flue hole uncovered under floor level and boundary ditch on left

The visit finished with a visit to the finds tent where they had assembled some of the best/representative finds from this years excavation.



Finds table and simple model showing the corridor and rooms in main villa (roof removed) plus the two further buildings

Communities at the River: Fetcham Springs Archaeology

Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) is delighted to announce a £250,000 grant from The National Lottery Heritage Fund for Communities at the River: The Fetcham Springs Archaeology Project, a five-year initiative to uncover, protect, and celebrate the nationally significant heritage of Fetcham Springs.

Thanks to National Lottery players, this major new project will explore one of Surrey's most fascinating archaeological sites. Excavations in 2009 revealed traces of a prehistoric hunting camp from the end of the last Ice Age and a high-status Roman building, offering rare insight into human activity spanning over 12,000 years.

Starting in 2025, volunteers of all ages will be able to join summer excavations, geophysical surveys, and finds processing sessions led by professional archaeologists from SCAU. Training and support will ensure everyone, from complete beginners to experienced enthusiasts, can take part. Local schools and community groups will also be invited to get involved through visits, workshops, and themed loan boxes. Community engagement is at the heart of the project, with a lively programme of events including flintknapping workshops, Roman and Stone Age reenactor visits, Roman gladiator training sessions, and open days designed to bring the past to life. Findings and stories from the excavations will be shared widely through talks, pop-up displays, an audio guide, and a booklet – promoting learning, curiosity, and pride in Surrey's heritage.

Fetcham Springs is also an ecologically rich site, holding the Wildlife Trust's Biodiversity Benchmark. Landowners SES Water, who are committed to sustainable land use, will work alongside archaeologists to protect both the natural and cultural heritage of the area.

The project began in September this year, with 118 volunteers helping SCAU archaeologists excavation test pits over 10 days. Initial results have revealed evidence of activity from the prehistoric hunting camps through to the medieval period, including flint tools, Roman pottery, and a few pieces of Saxon pottery. The finds are now being processed at the Surrey History Centre, and a full report will be shared once completed, before the full scale excavations in 2026.

For more information or to get involved, please email education.scau@surreycc.gov.uk for details of how to be added to the mailing list.



Archaeologists cleaning the walls of a Roman structure at Fetcham Springs and flint tools from c.15,000 years ago from the 2009 excavation (courtesy of SCAU)



Lecture meetings

Please note that lecture details, in particular venues and format, are subject to change. It is recommended that up-to-date information be obtained from the individual organisations before attending. If you would like your programme included in future editions, please contact the editors.

20 October

‘Revd. John Flamsteed first Astronomer Royal and the early history of the Royal Greenwich Observatory’ by Tony Roberts to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

21 October

‘Anne of Cleves: Flanders Mare or Beloved of Bletchingley’ by Bob Evans to Dorking Local History Group via Zoom at 19:30. Visitors welcome.

22 October

‘Sherbourne and Silent Pool’ by Trevor Brook to Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

23 October

‘Salt of the Earth: the salt industry of the Adur valley’ by Janet Pennington to Surrey Industrial History Group on Zoom at 19:15. For more info see www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

24 October

‘Cycling to the D-Day beaches’ by Trevor Bass to Farnham & District Museum Society at The Garden Gallery, Museum of Farnham, West Street, Farnham at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £3

28 October

‘Country Myths and Legends’ by Tony Painter to Newdigate Local History Society at Newdigate Village Hall, Kingsland, Newdigate at 19:00. Visitors welcome: £5

30 October

‘The Commonwealth War Graves Commission’ by Paul Iverson to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

31 October

‘Flaggoners of Farnham’ by Guy Singer to Puttenham and Wanborough History Society at Marwick Hall, School Lane, Puttenham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

3 November

‘The Battle of Rorke’s Drift (Zulu War 1879) and the Dorking connection’ by Ian Castle to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome.

4 November

‘A History of Flooding in the Chertsey area & The River Thames Scheme’ by Malcolm Loveday to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

‘Fore & Aft: The Purton Ships Graveyard’ by Paul Barnett to Surrey Industrial History Group on Zoom at 19:15. For more info see www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

5 November

‘Snuff and the Wandle Mills’ by Mick Taylor to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

10 November

‘The Commonwealth War Graves Commission and Richmond’ by Henry Henson to Richmond Local History Society, Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

14 November

‘Death on the Thames’ by Jane Sidell to Richmond Archaeological Society at Richmond Library Annex, Quadrant Rd, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome.

17 November

‘Clandon and the Onslows’ by Martin Ellis to Dorking Local History Group via Zoom at 19:30. Visitors welcome.

18 November

‘Archaeology of Albury Park’ by Anne Sassin to Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

20 November

‘The wartime canal volunteers who called themselves ‘Idle Women’’ by Alastair Clark to Surrey Industrial History Group on Zoom at 19:15. See www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

21 November

‘John Gaspard Le Marchant’ by Paul Le Messurier to Farnham & District Museum Society at The Garden Gallery, Museum of Farnham, West Street, Farnham at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £3

27 November

‘History of Desborough Sailing Club in Shepperton’ by Mike Daly to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

28 November

‘Kings, Worthies and Scoundrels?’ by Christopher Bell to Puttenham and Wanborough History Society at Marwick Hall, School Lane, Puttenham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

1 December

‘The Real Dad’s Army’ by Steven Bird to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome.

3 December

‘Polesden Lacey’ by Martin Olney to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

4 December

‘Mill Technology and the Development of the UK Patent System’ by Nick Gudde to Surrey Industrial History Group on Zoom at 19:15. See www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

8 December

‘Emma Hamilton, Richmond and the cult of celebrity’ by Alan Hertz to Richmond Local History Society, Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

10 December

'At Home in History – reflections on writing the history of domestic life' by Jane Hamlett to Surrey Heritage on Zoom at 17:30. Tickets: £6 (see <https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/culture-and-leisure/history-centre/events>)

12 December

'The Fishful Thames: Fish and Fishing on the River through time' by Natalie Cohen to Richmond Archaeological Society at Richmond Library Annex, Quadrant Rd, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome.

'The Wit and Satire of Gilbert and Sullivan' by Stephan Goss to Farnham & District Museum Society at The Garden Gallery, Museum of Farnham, West Street, Farnham at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £3

13 December

'William Kilburn, botanical illustrator & eminent calico printer' by Alison Cousins to Merton Historical Society at St James' Church Hall, Merton at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2

15 December

'Accurate GPS' by Simon Ritchie to Surrey Industrial History Group on Zoom at 19:15. See www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

5 January

'The Surrey farmland girls 1939-1950' by Neil Mach to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome.

8 January

'Wind Tunnels and Slide Rules: Women Engineers of the Royal Aircraft Establishment Farnborough' by Nina Baker to Surrey Industrial History Group on Zoom at 19:15. See www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

9 January

'LiDAR and its use in Surrey' by Anne Sassin to Richmond Archaeological Society at Richmond Library Annex, Quadrant Rd, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome.

10 January

'Herbal heritage and local folklore' by Roy Vickery to Merton Historical Society at St James' Church Hall, Merton at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2

12 January

'A History of Vaccines and Antivaxxers' by Tony Cartwright to Richmond Local History Society, Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5k

19 January

'Ralph Vaughan Williams & Lucy Broadwood – Musical Friends and Neighbours' by Graham Muncy to Dorking Local History Group via Zoom at 19:30. Visitors welcome.

22 January

'Obsession, Enterprise and Death: the Industrial Revolution and three men's lives' by Frances Hurd to Surrey Industrial History Group on Zoom at 19:15. See www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

29 January

'Entertaining the Troops' by Pete Allen to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

30 January

'Commonwealth war graves archives' by Bill Dawson to Puttenham and Wanborough History Society at Marwick Hall, School Lane, Puttenham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

2 February

'Munich and the Czech refugees in Surrey' by Trevor Brook to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome.

4 February

'The English Civil War in Surrey' by Tim Richardson to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

5 February

'The Match Girls Strike and How It Changed British History' by Michael Astrop to Surrey Industrial History Group on Zoom at 19:15. See www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

9 February

'Venetian river fetes' by Andrew George to Richmond Local History Society, Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

13 February

'The Mersea Island Project' by Oliver Hutchinson to Richmond Archaeological Society at Richmond Library Annex, Quadrant Rd, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome.

MSF AGM and special lecture

This year's Medieval Studies Forum AGM will take place online on Zoom on **Thursday 13 November** at 19:00. This will be preceded by an online talk 'Recent investigations at St John's Jerusalem, Sutton-at-Hone' by Nathalie Cohen (National Trust), Anne Sassin (Kent Downs) and Alastair Oswald (English Heritage). Preceptories of the Knights of St John Hospitaller in England have only been the subject of limited archaeological investigation, and this talk will present the results of the 2023-24 fieldwork investigations of this fascinating medieval moated site in NW Kent undertaken by the National Trust and Darent Valley Landscape Partnership. More details of the AGM will be made available soon, but registration for the lecture can now be made at www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk/msf-agm-and-lecture.



SyAS AGM

This year's Society Annual General Meeting will take place on Zoom on **Saturday 15 November** (14:00-16:00). The meeting will be followed by a talk by Matt Pope, Associate Professor at University College London, about Ice Age Greater London. This will include areas of Surrey and should of wide interest to members. More details, including the Zoom link, will be made available soon.

Moated sites in the SE conference

The Medieval Studies Forum and CBA-SE are pleased to come together for this joint conference, 'Moated sites in south-east England: 21st-century research and insights', on **Saturday 24 January** (10:00-15:30) at East Horsley Village Hall. The day will consider themes and approaches of recent investigations of moated sites which can be applied to older excavations. Talks and speakers include:

'Surrey's moated sites: recent research, themes and thoughts arising' (Rob Briggs, SyAS)

'Moated Sites at National Trust Properties in Kent and Sussex' (Nathalie Cohen, National Trust)

'Plumpton Place: research, survey and excavation 2019-2023' (Diccon Hart, HB Archaeology and Conservation Ltd)

'Homestead' moats and the elusive medieval garden: Romshed and Chiddingstone Burghersh in the Weald of Kent' (Alastair Oswald, English Heritage)

'Recent work on moated sites in the Darent Valley' (Anne Sassin, Kent Downs National Landscape)

'Encircling histories: recent research on the moat at Scadbury Manor, Chislehurst' (Janet Clayton, Orpington and District Archaeological Society)

Ticketing information will be available soon at www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk/moated-sites-in-the-south-east-conference.

Annual Symposium

The 2026 Annual Symposium will be held on **Saturday 14 March** (10:00-16:00) at East Horsley Village Hall which will celebrate 'Recent work in Surrey' in all its forms. The winner of the Margary Award will be announced and on display for the attendees to view. Talks and speakers include:

Opening remarks (Martin Rose, Chair, SyAS)

'Community Archaeology in Surrey – 2025 roundup' (Anne Sassin, SyAS)

'The PAS Database and Archaeology in Surrey' (Simon Maslin, PAS & David Calow, SyAS)

'The Mysterious Discovery of the Epsom Aurochs' (Gillian King, Tetra Tech)

'Bronze Age occupation and a Middle Saxon enclosure at Moor Lane, Staines' (Andy Taylor, TVAS)

Presentation of the Margary Award (David Calow, Chair, SyAS)

'Saxon Minster, Cluniac Priory, Benedictine Abbey – the story of Bermondsey Abbey' (Alistair Douglas, PCA)

'A treasure trove of flint artefacts in Farnham Museum' (Martin Rose, SyAS)

'Cocks Farm, Abinger 2023-25: the final three seasons' (Emma Corke, SyAS)

Online booking will be available later in 2025 and will include an Early Bird booking price available until 28 February. More details are available at www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk/content/annual-symposium-7, but please save the date in the meantime.



RSG lectures

The Roman Studies Group annual lecture series has begun for the season, with talks for the year including Andrew Skinner on the site at Bitterne, Southampton in November, Peter Connelly on the Roman villas at Chelsham, Titsey and Bletchingley in December, James Bromwich on 'Commemorating the Dead: mausolea, towers and caskets' in February, and Emma Corke on the final season's dig at Cocks Farm Abinger in March. RSG members will be sent a Zoom link a week in advance. If you would like to join the Zoom talks and you are a member of SyAS, you can join RSG for free. Many of the previous talks can be found on the [Society's YouTube channel](#) under the RSG playlist.



Early medieval Sussex conference

Sussex Archaeological Society's Annual Conference, 'Sūpseaxna: New Research from the Early Medieval Record', will take place at the University of Sussex, Falmer on **Saturday 8 November**. Gabor Thomas will provide the keynote, with other speakers including Sue Harrington, James Sainsbury, Martin Bell, Marina Soares Da Silva, Giles Dawkes, Dawn Cansfield, Scott Chaussee, Stuart Needham, Andrew Margetts, Michael Shapland, Jane Clarke & Harry Redburn. Booking and programme at <https://loom.ly/rqlnFNI>.

For interest in our outreach projects, training and fieldwork, including the Society's LiDAR project (<https://surreylidar.org.uk/>), please email outreach@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

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