Registered Charity No: 272098

ISSN 0585-9980

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Bulletin *479*

April 2020

ANCIENT ENCLOSURE IN MORDEN (see p7)

Guildown: grave 78 and its relationship the late Roman recent past

Rob Briggs

In the third of his notes on the Guildown cemetery (*Bulletin* **466**), David Bird took the view that it was the burial place of 'the local elite' (a reasonable proposition), with those interred perhaps being 'the descendants of late Roman officials of Germanic origin and their followers stationed in the area in the later Roman period […] a mixture of military units and farmers, originally relocated under imperial authority' (a probable over-interpretation of the evidence: Bird 2018, 9). Issues of continuity and gradual evolution of practices as opposed to rupture and sudden replacement form a major theme of funerary archaeological research as well as the broader socio-political context of the 4th to 7th centuries CE in England (e.g. Oosthuizen 2019). For this reason it is worth going the extra mile when interrogating and contextualising the relevant evidence in order to reach conclusions based upon as complete a picture as possible.

The main focus of the following paragraphs is the interpretation of some of the items found in Guildown grave 78 put forward by Bird (and others before him) and how, in his words, these 'must raise speculation about some form of continuity from late Roman arrangements in this general area' (Bird 2018, 6-7). The light he shines upon what, in the context of the first-phase inhumation burials that have been excavated thus far at Guildown, is clearly an unusual grave must rank as one of the main contributions of his notes. The grave was well-furnished, and unusual for more reasons than its different orientation to other inhumations of similar date. Notwithstanding these distinctive characteristics, great care should be taken in how the evidence is read to avoid unsuitable parallels being drawn (e.g. with the Roman-style plaster burial at Park Lane, Croydon – McKinley 2000, 11-13 – based solely on their common north-south orientation, as entertained albeit in a most cautious manner by Bird 2017, 129).

Bird's reading owes a debt to earlier published comments in a book co-authored by Sue Harrington and the late Martin Welch. They attached particular significance to the object described as a 'disc fitting from a late Roman officer military belt set' (Harrington and Welch 2014, 100, 167; also Bird 2018, 6). This is not depicted in Lowther's report, so, as per his artefact descriptions, it is either the 'bronze circle with remains of material' or the 'large bronze disk' that appears to have been part of a necklace from the same grave (1931, 12, 36) — the order of the listing of items from Guildown grave 78 in the Beyond the Tribal Hidage Objects dataset would recommend the latter (Brookes and Harrington 2019, 'Objects'). Without having seen the object in question, the author can do no more than surmise on the strength of recently-published accounts that it constitutes an example of a Hawkes and Dunning Type VI bronze disc attachment missing the usual suspension loop (a complete example is known from Croydon; Hawkes and Dunning 1961, 65-67 especially Fig. 24e).

The bronze buckle loop with complete tongue from grave 78 (**Figure 1**) was analogised by Lowther with one found in the 19th century at Long Wittenham (then in Berkshire, now Oxfordshire; Lowther 1931, 25-26). Dickinson (1976, 247) introduced the possibility that the Guildown buckle was a parallel to this and examples of Hawkes and Dunning Type IA. Careful comparison of the Guildown buckle with others of this type shows that its shape is similar to ones from Silchester and Blewburton Hill in Berkshire (Hawkes and Dunning 1961, Fig. 13i and 14a), but its simple cable/ribbed moulding is quite different from the zoomorphic (usually dolphin) designs of accepted examples of Type IA. Even the Long Wittenham buckle, which has comparable if less well-executed cable moulding, bears 'five circular depressions, representing eyes and mouths of animal heads' (Evison 1968, 245). The absence of such features on the Guildown buckle, along with a lack of a clear sign

Figure 1: Bronze buckle from Guildown grave 78 photographed when on display in Guildford Museum

that it had a counterpart plate as was usual for Late Roman buckles, means that a later date of manufacture should be preferred. Its unclear depositional relationship with the above-mentioned disc attachment should also be noted; Seiichi Suzuki (2000, 82) draws attention to the possibility that, especially from the 6th century, curated Roman buckles could be deposited in graves as part of 'purse collections', not belts.

Turning to the pair of identical brooches found in grave 78, Bird (2018, 6) characterises them as 'crossbow brooch derivatives', the crossbow brooch being well-known as a Late Roman-era type with strong military associations. This does not entirely reflect what Lowther actually wrote; under the subheading 'Long Brooches with Triangular Foot', he identifies them as examples of 'the "trefoil-headed" subdivision which is believed to be derived from the "Cruciform" type' (1931, 20). Cruciform brooches are the subject of a major study by Toby Martin published in 2015. In spite of their shape, the Guildown grave 78 pair do not count as cruciform brooches because they lack the head-plate knobs Martin identifies as one of the five key components of the type (2015, 12-13).

Instead, the pair are more accurately attributable to the small-long brooch type, 'the cruciform brooch's diminutive cousin' in Martin's words, produced in the late 5th and early 6th centuries (Martin 2015, 7; this identification is made in Brookes and Harrington 2019, 'Objects'; see also Richardson 2011, 76 for useful critical comments about the type being 'something of a catch-all for small bow brooches'). Martin's conclusions regarding the origins of the cruciform brooch nevertheless can be applied to the Guildown grave 78 brooches. His discussion begins (as many before him have done) with the crossbow brooch, but also takes in La Tène brooches and Nydam brooches of the late Roman Iron Age of northern Europe (2015, 19-21). Therefore, although the grave 78 brooches do share affinities in their design with crossbow brooches, to see them as direct derivatives with the same significances is to ignore the wider milieu of early medieval brooch typologies, and by implication their production and consumption.

The final object found in Guildown grave 78 worthy of closer attention is what Harrington and Welch (2014, 167) identify as a gold bead. They attach particular importance to it on account of Guildown being very isolated from other provenances of gold artefacts of similar date (see Harrington and Welch (2014, 167 Fig. 50 for a map showing this remoteness). The bead can only be equivalent to the one numbered 32 by Lowther, which is identified as being formed from 'silver and gold (glass decomposed)' (1931, 12). This would identify it not as a bead made only of gold, but a composite of two precious metals and glass. As such, it surely represents a fragmentary example of the so-called 'gold-in-glass' type, in which a glass tube is covered with gold or silver foil before a second layer of clear glass is added to enclose it (Hirst and Clark 2009, 510; see also Guido 1999, 78, for comment that it is typically the outer layer of glass and the metal foil that is lost). It is worth adding that the combination of gold and silver reported by Lowther is highly unusual. Justine Bayley's examination of all 140 beads of this type from the two cemeteries at Mucking in Essex found they contained either gold or silver (or were made in ways that imitated the effects of these precious metals: Hirst and Clark 2009, 413-14, 511), and this

seems to be typical of the specialist literature I have consulted, although a 'pale' or white gold alloy with silver is certainly conceivable.

Beads of 'gold-in-glass' type are well attested in Late Roman Britain as well as continental Europe in the 4th and 5th centuries CE, and some, perhaps many, examples are likely to have been imports to Britain (Guido 1999, 79-80; Hirst and Clark 2009, 510). It is interesting that Harrington and Welch consider the bead might have been a curated Roman-era object (2014, 164, 167). In her study of glass beads from early medieval graves in England, Birte Brugmann concludes the 'gold-in-glass' type (which she classifies as Constricted Segmented form) is found mainly in late 5th- to 6th-century graves in the South-East and West Midlands (specifically, her Period A2 = *circa* 480-580 CE: Brugmann 2004, 30, 75). The beads from Guildown did not form part of this study (Hawk's Hill was the one early medieval cemetery in Surrey that was included: 2004 7 Fig. 2, 8 Table 1) but, chronologically, the conclusion seems applicable to the example from grave 78.

In the absence of an up-to-date specialist analytical account, all that can be stated here is that the bead could be of Late Roman origin, and may very well have been an import, but could also be of later, post-Imperial date and manufactured in Britain. (The term post-Imperial is used in preference to post-Roman because it better reflects the circumstances that prevailed for much of the 5th century CE; people did not necessarily stop thinking of themselves as Roman, or wanting to be Roman in some capacity, but lived in the absence of the full panoply of political and economic structures associated with the Empire.) Therefore, just like the aforementioned metal items, its status as a signifier of Imperial Roman identity is moot. We should also note that, as the 32nd of 38 beads, it was not at or close to the centre of the necklace, but towards one end of it – a decidedly peripheral position (although we can only know of its utilisation at the time it was deposited in the grave, not in any other contexts prior to that). None of the above qualifications remove the bead's interest as an item made partly of a metal otherwise unknown in the Surrey area at this time, but they should encourage us to consider its significance at other scales: the necklace of which it was a (small) part, and the whole assemblage of artefacts from grave 78.

"Military" metalwork, modified meanings

Bird (2018, 9) sets out the other evidence that may indicate a 'military' presence in the locality in the 4th and perhaps 5th century, including the fragments of a Hawkes and Dunning Type IIB buckle from nearby Artington (Williams 2013). To these can be added a buckle fragment of similar date, attributable to Hawkes and Dunning Type IIA, found to the east of the Wey near Pewley Down (PAS SUR-31DCD6). Seen at a county level, fragments of two buckles and a belt fitting all of very similar date found within the space of four kilometres represents a definite concentration of material, and might even index for the Guildford area having central status within the wider district reaching back into the 4th century CE (Briggs, in prep).

Any line of interpretation stressing the (para)military lineage of some of those interred at Guildown cemetery, however, must contend with the fact that there is a striking dearth of weaponry from the graves making up the "primary" phase of the cemetery. No swords or shields and only five spearheads from 35 early inhumations excavated by North and Lowther, with no additional examples coming from three (possibly four) comparable graves investigated in the TVAS evaluation, is a long way from evidencing a well-armed group using the Guildown cemetery to bury its dead. Even the recovery of an iron chape, originally combined with an organic scabbard that might have sheathed a sword, from 'empty grave 8' of the TVAS evaluation (possibly equivalent to Lowther's grave 223: Lewins and Falys 2019, 4, 10, 38-39) does little to alter the picture. All this stands in sharp contrast to the numbers of swords found in the broadly contemporaneous cemeteries in

the north-east of the historic county: 13 from Mitcham, four from Croydon, and two from Beddington (Morris 1959, 133, 138; Hill and Logan 2003). The lack of martial items may be an artefact of burials with weapons being concentrated in portions of the cemetery that have not been excavated thus far (Bird 2018, 6 notes restricted distributions of glass cone beakers and ceramic accessory vessels among the first-phase graves investigated in 1929-30) but it could also be representative of the character of the furnished inhumations made in the Guildown cemetery.

The artefacts recovered from Guildown grave 78 – notably the brooches, beaded necklace, and bracelet – are more compatible with a female-gendered burial. The presence of a Late Roman belt fitting and a buckle of Roman "official" appearance, both of which are generally understood to be artefact types with primary masculine associations, is therefore a circumstance that requires explanation. It has been repeatedly observed in studies published in recent decades that the original gender associations of Late Roman buckles need not be replicated in post-Imperial burial contexts. Paul Booth, for example, comments upon how 'in being reduced to individual pieces detached from their original context the significance of these objects has been transformed' (Booth 2014, 267; see also Suzuki 2000, 82, and Leahy 2007, 134). This has been considered in print most recently by Ellen Swift in an article on Quoit Brooch Style metalwork of 5th-century origin; she argues for 'the loss of their original context of use' to have arisen from 'changes in cultural norms of usage', with new, not-specifically masculine significances as the outcome (Swift 2019, 39; also 23 and 41-42).

Whether the buckle is a genuine Roman artefact or (as seems more likely) one created in partial emulation of Late Roman exemplars, Guildown grave 78 very much fits into this broader picture of change in the meanings attached to belt fittings over the course of the 5th century. In their own separate ways, so too do the small-long brooches and 'gold-in-glass' bead. The burial was furnished in a way that sought to place it within a milieu of depositional praxis of the late 5th/early 6th century (and it need not represent a pre-500 CE inhumation, although it could well be that early), not to articulate clear and unbroken continuity from 100 years or more before.

Curation of the former belt fitting seems certain; the apparent loss of its suspension loop may imply modification and/or damage arising from prolonged use (see Swift 2019 for an excellent exploration of such issues in relation to Quoit Brooch Style metalwork). But this need not stand for an overt expression of continuity. It may have been a found artefact, in the same way as the aforementioned PAS-recorded buckle fragments (albeit recovered by very different means!), and its subsequent incorporation in the burial costume of the person buried in grave 78 reflected the dynamism and innovation of post-Imperial funerary practises even around the start of the 6th century. The assemblage that accompanied the inhumation in Guildown grave 78 perhaps more than any of the excavated graves exemplifies the complexity of trying to comprehend the messages imparted by the component objects, be it *Romanitas* or something else. Connections based on one or two aspects of a grave will very often fall down under more careful scrutiny, underscoring the importance of paying very close attention to the multi-facetted nature of a furnished burial as a whole.

Conclusion

In a paper published a few years ago, Prof Robin Fleming described Guildown as a 'run-of-the-mill sixth-century cemetery' (2011, 35). The recent discoveries made by TVAS, in concert with Dr Bird's research, have shown what an overly (or prematurely) dismissive characterisation this was. The number of people buried in the first phase of the cemetery may not have been particularly large (at least so far as it has been excavated to date), nor with many items that suggest those who were buried in it were notably elite by the standards of their day, but the cultural transformations represented by some of the items

included in the grave 78 assemblage, as well as its date and situation, are of more than local significance. It is for these and others reasons that further research into Guildown is greatly to be desired.

I am grateful to Dr Sue Brunning, Jo Ahmet, Dr Simon Maslin, and Harold Johnson for offering their opinions about the date and significance of the grave 78 buckle.

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An ancient enclosure in Morden?

Peter Hopkins

In the midst of the St Helier Estate, an LCC development of the 1920s and 1930s in Morden and Carshalton, lies a 5-hectare green with a patch of old established woodland at its centre. This is Moreton Green, bounded by Middleton Road, Muchelney Road, Lilleshall Road, Leominster Road and Merevale Crescent in Morden, in the London Borough of Merton (TQ 264 673) (see Figure 1).

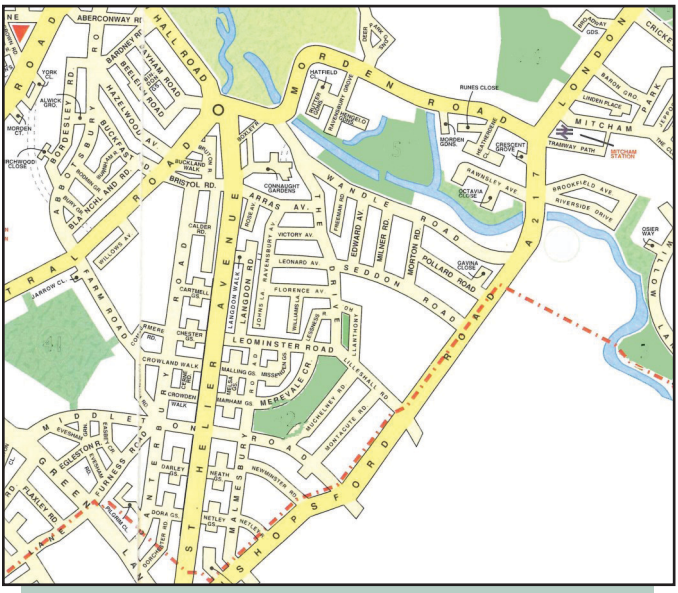


Figure 1: Detail from a modern street map, reproduced courtesy of Merton Design Unit, London Borough of Merton

This is all that remains of a narrow 9-acre (3.6-ha) curving belt of woodland that in the 1855 particulars of sale of Ravensbury Manor was called 'part of Great Lane Coppice' (no.31) and 'Green Lane' (no.41)[1]. At that date it marked the western boundary of a private manorial park, but a glance at contemporary maps reveals that it was in fact the eastern boundary of a 68-acre (27.5-ha) 'oval' enclosure, then under arable cultivation (see Figure 2; The clumps of trees between Lilleshall and Llanthony Roads are modern replacements of the earlier coppice).

Measuring some 600m from north to south and the same from east to west, but with its northern boundary forming an almost straight line and its south-western boundary bulging out from a pure oval curve, this enclosure lies part-way down a hillside sloping gently northwards towards the River Wandle from the 35m contour to the 25m one, with an 18.5-acre (7.5-ha) rectangle of fields between the enclosure and the river. The hillside is undulating and the enclosure boundaries utilise the contours, following shallow 'valleys' to

form slight natural embankments within the perimeter, and with a similar shallow valley running south–north through the centre. Geological maps show all of this as London Clay, but examination by the author of a cutting made during the replacing of gas mains in August 2019 showed that the nature of the superficial geology is Wandle or Thames valley gravels.

In 1488/9 the oval, including the belt of woodland, together with its northern rectangular cap, were known as le Hunderacrys (a slight exaggeration) and, following division into smaller fields, the Hundred Acres name was applied to some of its component parts for at least the next 200 years.[2]

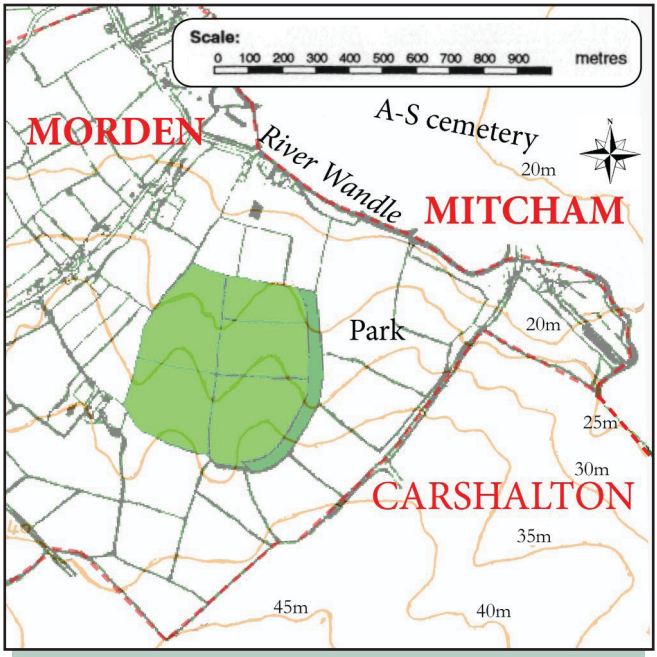


Figure 2: Detail from a tracing of the 1838 Tithe Apportionment map with contours superimposed from modern OS maps. The oval is shaded light green, the wooded belt dark green.

John Pile first drew my attention to this enclosure in 1998, commenting on the alignment of its internal fields, so different from those surrounding it. He compared it to the 99-acre (40-ha) enclosure at Beckford, Hampshire, and to the 58-acre (23.5-ha) Bury Lodge in Hambledon, also in Hampshire – within which the remains of a Roman villa have been found – wondering if the Morden enclosure was the '*bury*' that gave Ravensbury its name.

According to *VCH Surrey* and *EPNS Surrey*, the earliest known form was *Ravesbury*, citing a 13th-century document, but more recent research has revealed that this document, of 1225, only mentions *Ravesbury* in a later marginal annotation on one copy.[3] According to Dr Claire Breay, Lead Curator, Medieval and Earlier Manuscripts at the British Library, this annotation is in a late 14th/early 15th-century hand, which accords with other known occurrences of the name – *Ravenesbury* from 1391 and 1424, *Ravensbury alias Ravesbury* from 1472 and 1488, and *Ravysbury alias Ravesbury* also in 1488.[4] An earlier variant is *Rasebery* – attested in 1347, 1378 and 1382.[5]

However, the earliest known form is *Ersbourye*, in an Inquisition post mortem of 1313, and a similar version, *Arsbury*, appears in 1319/20 accounts relating to the collection of tithes from estates within the parish of Morden.[6]

John Pile has noted the similarity of *Ersbourye* with *Erbourwe,* also recorded in 1313 as the name of Arbury Banks in Ashwell, Hertforshire, which *EPNS Hertfordshire* derives from Old English *eorð-burh* 'earthwork'.[7] Arbury Banks is generally recognised as being a Late Bronze Age or Iron Age hillfort, and its horseshoe-shaped embankments bear a close resemblance to the shape of the Morden enclosure, though much smaller at 290m by 245m and containing around 12 acres (4.8 ha). Arbury Banks is also the name of a 7-acre

(3-ha) Iron Age hillfort in Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire, while another possible Iron Age hillfort is on Arbury Hill, in Staverton, also in Northamptonshire. Arbury Camp in Cambridge is also thought to have been an Iron Age enclosure. Could our Ersbury/ Arsbury have originally been another Arbury?

An expert in linguistics was duly consulted, who explained that there was no grammatical reason for inserting an 's' into Arbury, commenting that the only candidate word in the *Middle English Dictionary* for the first element of the name Ersbury/Arsbury is the anatomical word *ars/ers*, meaning 'buttocks', and enquiring whether there was anything in the topography of our site to suggest such a name. In view of the distinctive shape and contours noted above, it is not impossible that such a nickname might have been given to our enclosure by neighbours – our only records of the name came from outsiders such as the jurors responsible for the IPM extent in 1313 and a Westminster abbey official in 1320. One can also understand why subsequent owners of the estate would have wasted no time in substituting a less offensive name.

If mischievous neighbours did occasionally insert an 's' – 'not Arbury but Arsbury' – might the Morden enclosure have been an earthwork of greater antiquity than the medieval dating suggested by the earliest documentary evidence? One obvious difference is that the Morden enclosure is considerably larger than the others mentioned here, though that might be deceptive, as their measurements seem to relate to the area inside surviving ditches and ramparts, whereas ours relate to the overall site as preserved by field boundaries. A slight embankment seems to survive in one section of the eastern edge of the tree belt, but that might be a natural feature. Could irregularities shown on an online LiDAR photograph indicate earthworks?[8]

There is some evidence of both Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation in the Wandle Valley. Bronze Age activity has been identified at several sites in nearby Carshalton, most notably the *c.*150m-diameter enclosure at the Queen Mary's Hospital site, explored in the early decades of the 20th century, with evidence discovered more recently of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement areas on its periphery.[9] Late Bronze Age activity has also been discovered at the Payne's Poppets site in Croydon Road, Beddington, in association with 5th–7th-century burials.[10] Evidence of Iron Age occupation continuing into the Roman and pagan Saxon periods was found nearby at Bunkers Field in Wallington in 1922/3.[11] Within the London Borough of Merton, Bronze Age palstaves were found on Mitcham Common in the 19th century, and also on Wimbledon Common near the *c.*300m-diameter Iron Age enclosure known as Caesar's Camp, where Bronze Age and Iron Age axes and a bone knife have also been found. An Iron Age banjo enclosure has been discovered at Western Road, Mitcham, while other items from these periods are listed on the GLHER as having been discovered 'in Mitcham' and 'in Wimbledon', though the exact find spots were not recorded.[12] More recently, evidence of Bronze Age settlement has been identified in the Raynes Park area in the west of Merton near the Pyl Brook, a tributary of the Beverley Brook, while an Iron Age enclosed settlement has been discovered in neighbouring Malden, in the Hogsmill Valley.[13]

In the light of recent scholarly observations that Anglo-Saxon burial sites frequently reused monuments of earlier periods, it might be relevant to note that a pagan Saxon cemetery of the 5th–6th century lies less than 500m to the north-east of the Morden enclosure, across the river in Mitcham.[14]

Although most Bronze Age and Iron Age hillforts are built on the tops of hills, several are to be found on sloping sites such as the one at Ravensbury.[15] A location in an area of heavy clay is unusual, but not unknown – the Ashtead Common earthwork is a case in point.[16] It is generally agreed that they were not intended for military purposes, being

vulnerable to attack from higher land – the slope continues to rise to the south a further 20m above the highest point of the Ravensbury enclosure, to 55m. Rather it is thought that they fulfilled an economic function, probably for the protection of cattle from raiders and wild animals, but also used as centres for trade and redistribution. A report by the London Ecology Unit notes of Moreton Green that 'many of [its] woodland edge plants are associated with high levels of nitrate in the soil, a likely cause being run-off from the intensely managed areas', but John Pile points out that archaeologists might interpret such nitrate levels as a tell-tale sign of organic material in the soil derived from human or animal habitation.[17]

Figure 3: Moreton Green from Middleton Rd / Muchelney Rd, taken March 2014

Ravensbury manor originated in two estates recorded in Domesday Book as held in 1086 by William fitzAnsculf, one in Mitcham, the other in 'Witford' – a name spelled 'Wicford' in all other medieval documents. Later evidence indicates that this Wicford estate was the section of Ravensbury lying within the ancient parish of Morden, and so included our enclosure, though another Wicford estate, held in 1086 by Odo of Bayeux, probably extended into the three parishes of Morden, Mitcham and Carshalton, whose boundaries meet around Mitcham Bridge – presumably the successor to the ford that gave its name to Wicford. From the 12th to the mid 14th century this Bayeux estate was held by a family who had taken the name 'de Wicford', during which period the fitzAnsculf Wicford estate became successively known as Ersbury /Arsbury/ Rasebury/ Ravensbury.


Figure 4: Merevale Cres and Moreton Green, taken October 1971 (W J Rudd)

The *wic* element of the name is usually thought to refer to a nearby Roman settlement – a *vicus* in Latin – though the word was often used of a dependent economic unit – a place where specialised (i.e. non-subsistence) agriculture or non-agricultural commercial activity was carried out.[18] The latter would normally have had the *wic* element preceded by a descriptive element denoting its function, as in Gatwick (goats) or Chiswick (cheese), though after the Norman Conquest *wic* was occasionally used on its own to denote a dairy farm. The similarity between a prehistoric stock enclosure and a Saxon dairy farm could be coincidental – though it might well be expected that an existing enclosure would continue to be utilised. However, the Domesday data seems to indicate that the estate was under arable cultivation in 1086 and probably in 1066 as well, as it was in later centuries according to surviving leases and other documents.

The origins of the name Ersbury, and of the name Wicford, remain uncertain, as do the origins of the Morden enclosure itself, but it is surely time that what little remains of its site undergoes proper investigation and recording. As recently as 2002 a desk top archaeological assessment of an adjoining site, then occupied by a 1930s school building and extensive playing fields, concluded that it 'demonstrates a low degree of archaeological potential for all periods. The site does not lie within an Archaeological Priority Zone. There are no GLSMR entries from within the site boundaries, and only a few from the surrounding area.' This assumption that nothing has been found so there is nothing to be found led the consultants to recommend that there was no justification for excavation prior to, or monitoring during, its development for housing, thus depriving us of an opportunity to explore one of the few places within the borough that had escaped 20th-century urbanisation.[19] One cannot help wondering how many such sites still await recognition.

[1] SHC K80/5/90
[2] BL Add Ch 23548 3r, BL Add Ch 23645, BL Add Ch 23589
[3] *VCH Surrey* IV (1912) p.232, *A Mawer & F M Stenton The Place-names of Surrey* (*EPNS X,* 1934) p.52; BL Cotton MS Cleopatra C. vii folio cxj v (No.194)
[4] TNA C 139/11 (29) mm.5-6: *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem* 22 (2003) 293 p.276; TNA C 136/69 (9): *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem* 16 (1974) 1095 p.450; TNA C 142/23 (81): *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Henry VII* 3 (1955) 647 p.370; TNA CP 25/1/232/75 no.21, formerly no.22: FF Surrey 12 Edw IV
[5] TNA CP 25/1/229/49 no.9: FF Surrey 21 Edw III; TNA CP 25/1/230/60 no.4: FF Surrey 1 Ric II; CP 25/1/231/61 no.5, formerly no.43: FF Surrey 5 Ric II; TNA E 326/2608
[6] TNA C 134/32 (18) m.3: *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem* 5 (1908) 445 p.250; SAL MS 555 m.4
[7] *EPNS XV: Hertfordshire* (1938) p.153
[8] https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/#zoom=18&lat=51.3901&lon=-0.1835&layers=168&right=LIDAR_DSM_2m , accessed 6.2.2020
[9] Lesley Adkins & Stuart Needham 'New Research on a Late Bronze Age enclosure at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton' in *SyAC* 76 (1985) pp.11-50
[10] Sarah Porteus, David Fallon & Lucy Sibun 'Archaeological Investigations at the former George Payne Ltd site, 57 Croydon Road, Beddington' in *SyAC* 102 (2019) pp.227–42
[11] GLHER ref 030262: J Williams *Historical Notes on Wallington* (1873) p.2 (accessed 14.9.2019 at https://archive.org/search.php?query=title%3A%28historical%20notes%20on%20wallington%29%20AND%20creator%3A%28williams%29*;* A F Major 'The Archaeological Survey of Surrey' in *SyAC* 36 (1925) pp.113-4; John Morris 'Gazetteer of Anglo-Saxon Surrey' in *SyAC* 56 (1959) p.134. Correspondence with John Phillips in 2019 casts some doubt on the original identification as an IA enclosure.
[12] GLHER ref 020177, 020183, 020207, 020208, 021172, 021173, 030620, 030621, 030628–34, 030637–41, 030643-45, 030731, 030737, 030770, 030773, 030774, 031869
[13] Iain Bright 'Shifting the boundaries: a Bronze Age boundary ditch at the former Royal Sun Alliance Sports Ground, Raynes Park' in *London Archaeologist* 13.6 (Autumn

2012) pp.156-161; Rob Poulton 'Iron Age Surrey' in *Aspects of Archaeology and History in Surrey* (2004) p.58

[14] Howard Williams 'Monuments and the Past in Early Anglo-Saxon England' in *World Archaeology* 30.1 (1998) pp. 90–108

[15] Aileen Fox 'Hill-slope forts and related earthworks in south-west England and south Wales' in *Archaeological Journal* 109 (1952) pp.1-22.

[16] David McOmish & Sarah Newsome *Ashtead Common, Leatherhead, Surrey: an earthwork enclosure* (English Heritage37/2007) accessed from https:/ research.historicengland.org.uk/ 2.10.2019; *SyAS Bulletin* 437 (2013) pp.2-5

[17] *Nature Conservation in Merton* (1998) pp.96-97

[18] M Gelling *Signposts to the Past* (1978) pp.67-74, (2nd edn. 1988) pp.247-8; R Coates 'New light from old wicks: the progeny of Latin *vicus*' in *Nomina* 22 (1999) pp.75-116

[19] AOC Archaeology Group *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Merton College, Morden, London Borough of Merton* (February 2002)

Weston Wood, Albury archives

Emma Corke

This important Mesolithic and Late Bronze Age site was excavated by Joan Harding in the 1960s, before the site was lost to the Albury sandpit. Despite a lot of effort at the time, no comprehensive report was ever produced. Early this century the Salters Finds Processing Group (the precursor of the present Artefacts and Archive Research Group (AARG) rescued and collated the large archive: AARG continued this work, listing, assessing, and scanning the paper archive. AOC Archaeology has since been working with the aim of producing a report. Michael Russell has now analysed all the prehistoric pottery from the site, and his report can be found at http://www.aocarchaeology.com/news/article/online-publication-prehistoric-pottery-weston/. (A link is also on our home page).

The archive is now returning to us: the paper archive is presently at Abinger, while the flint is being reassessed and catalogued by the Flint Group. The pottery will soon also come to Abinger. Box lists will be produced for the entire archive and they, together with the scanned paper archive, will be made available online. The physical archive, consisting of probably about 90 boxes (everything is in the process of being re-boxed) will then be stored. The pottery, in particular, provides a very valuable source of comparison for any-one working with finds of these dates, and it is hoped that researchers will use the online resource. It will also be possible to provide access to the archive itself.

Research Committee Grants

The Research Committee would like to remind all members that grants are available for Surrey projects. Excavations such as Abinger and Charlwood in 2019 and post-excavation for Ashtead, Abinger and Flexford have been funded; surveys, documentary research, training and scientific analyses are all suitable for consideration and have been supported by grants in recent years, as have outreach projects such as Farnham Hidden Heritage.

Scientific analyses are also specifically covered from the Bierton bequest which recently funded C14 dating for Abinger. The Surrey Industrial History Group also manages a grants fund for suitable projects (contact details on the website or obtain details from the office).

Applications are considered throughout the year and the committee decision is final. Details and an application form are available on the website or from the office.

Coronavirus

Nikki Cowlard

Coronavirus problems are going to get worse before they get better and, as a Society, we must plan for the next few months. Most importantly, our policy is to follow Government guidelines so please don't come to the Research Centre at Abinger if you or the people around you are feeling unwell or have just come back from affected areas.

Our meetings have been cancelled and we are now using email and telephone.

Unfortunately we have had to cancel both the forthcoming Local History *Poverty* and the Roman Studies *Shining a Light* conferences. We will refund everyone who has paid as soon as we can. We have also cancelled the Local Secretaries event scheduled for 28 March and the Council Strategy Day scheduled for 17 April. Our planned excavations will be kept under review.

It appears that many of us will be confined to our homes and may not be in a position to offer practical help. We will keep our premises at Abinger under review but it is likely that we will restrict visits and our staff will work from home. For up to date information please check our website: https://www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk/.

This may be a difficult time for us and our families. It will pass but, in the meantime, we need to take care.

The Society office at Abinger Hammer

Prior to the temporary closure of Guildford Museum in June 2019, the Society's office was moved from Castle Arch to our Research Centre at Abinger Hammer. The Museum closure, originally envisaged to last a few months, has been prolonged and re-opening is now scheduled for May 2020. Guildford Borough Council have assembled ambitious plans for the Museum for which they are currently seeking financial backing, which if successful will mean that the Museum will need to temporarily close for a further extended period in the next few years.

Our office, aligned with the Library already at Abinger Hammer, has worked well in its new location since May 2019. The Trustees, with the support of Council, have therefore decide to retain the office at Abinger Hammer on a permanent basis, to minimise any further disruption. Furthermore, they have decided to officially move the Society's registered office to the Abinger

Research Centre as soon as the necessary administration is completed.

The main practical effects of this change are:

- the Society's Guildford (01483) telephone number, which currently diverts to Abinger Research Centre, will be discontinued and all phone calls will need to be made directly to the number below.
- post, which currently redirects from Castle Arch to our office, will need to be addressed directly to Abinger Hammer (address below)

From the end of April 2020 the ONLY contact details for the Society will be:

Surrey Archaeology Society, Hackhurst Lane, Abinger Hammer RH5 6SE (01306 731275)

New members

Hannah Jeffery

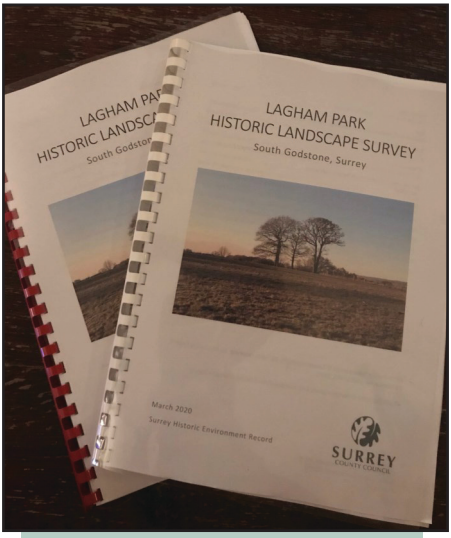
I would like to welcome the following new members who have joined the Society. I have included principal interests, where they have been given on the application form. If you have any questions, queries or comments, please do not hesitate to get in contact with me on 01483 532454 or info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Moyna Bridge	Oxted	Local Archaeology
Iain Campbell-King	Banstead	
Dean Clarke	Chilworth	Lithics; Anglo-Saxons
Christopher Gummer	Chilworth	History of Surrey and the Guildford area; technological developments from the Mesolithic to 19th century; industrial transition in the region
Samantha Johnson	Dorking	Arts and crafts architecture and landscapes of all periods
Carol Pearson	Guildford	
Peter Starkey	Camberley	Roman Archaeology

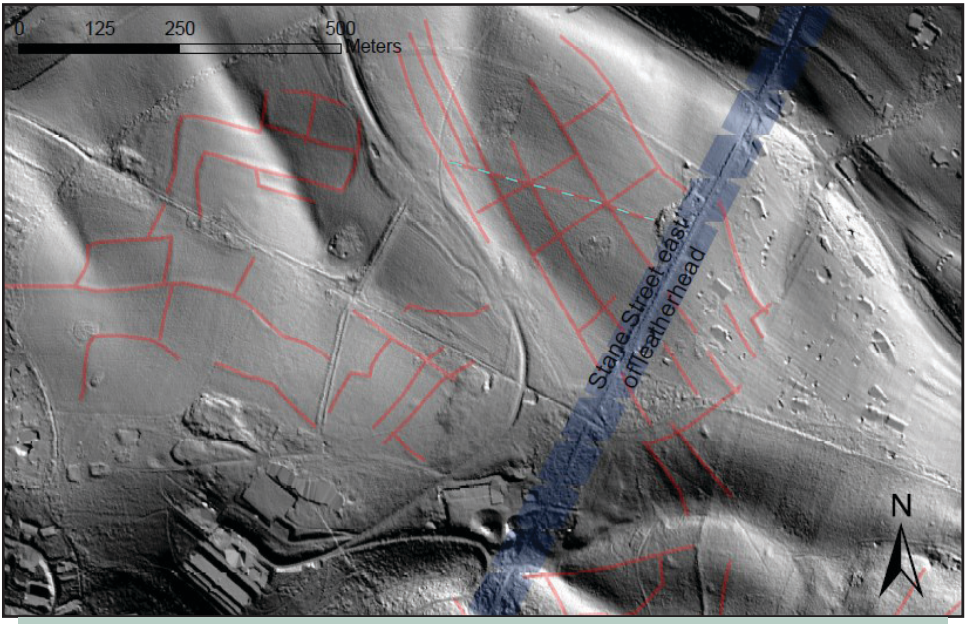
Changes at the Surrey Historic Environment Record

Readers should be aware of some recent changes in the staffing arrangements in the Surrey HER team. Rob Briggs has now taken over the role of HER Officer on a permanent basis. Emily Brants has returned as HER Assistant on a part-time basis, with Seb Jones remaining as the other HER Assistant.

This means Eleanor Salkeld has left at the end of her temporary contract, but not before completing the latest HER blog post on the Exploring Surrey's Past website, 'Having a field day with Lidar in the Surrey HER' — a must-read for anyone interested in the field systems of Mickleham Downs and Leatherhead Downs. It can be found online at https://www.exploringsurreyspast.org.uk/having-a-field-day-with-lidar-in-the-surrey-her/. We thank Eleanor for the tremendous amount of work she has done for the HER over the past six-and-a-bit months.



Copy of new Lagham Park historic landscape survey, now at the Society's library in Abinger



Lidar imagery showing field system earthworks, bisected by Stane Street, on Leatherhead Downs. Two very different sets of earthworks can be seen, which may have served different purposes, or date from different periods of time. The faint embankment highlighted with dashes that cuts across the eastern coaxial system but shares a closer alignment to the western field system may support the latter possibility (Lidar: © Environment Agency 2015, licences under the Open Government Licence v3.0).

Some Memories of Charles Van der Lande (1935-2019)

Alan Hall

I first met Charles as fellow students on an evening Diploma Course in Archaeology in Reigate where, as 'senior' members of the class, we gravitated together in the traditional after-class pub visit. Our friendship developed in pairing up on course fieldwork projects and training digs with the Society. He was a virtuoso of the spade, having developed this skill in his large garden at Folly Farm, West Holmwood where he spent much time.

Our course morphed into a degree course at The University of Surrey over some 5 years and we took to enjoying days out visiting archaeological sites including Chichester, the toil up Hod Hill, and visiting some friends of his, whom Charles described as "having a Roman Town in their back garden" – Silchester.

These visits were planned invariably with reference to The Good Pub Guide and I recall them with much pleasure for Charles' easy company; ever with a twinkle in his eye and conversation sprinkled with aphorisms and excellent jokes.

I know only snippets of his early life but I recall a trip to the Sussex coast where we visited a country house restaurant where Charles remarked that this had been the site of his prep school and the bar in which we were ensconced had been a room which "one had avoided visiting" – the Head Master's study!

His secondary schooling was at Ampleforth College where he told me that the teaching monks were "the finest men that he had met in his life". Charles was a dutiful Roman Catholic but in a quiet way; he never discussed with me his evidently strong faith.

After taking a degree at Cambridge he entered the world of commerce and rose to board level as sales director of a large UK company. This period was followed by running his own company, which he sold on retirement, supplying wet-suits and associated products.

He joined The Roman Studies Group Committee and took responsibility for a series of excellent visits, culminating in our visit to Trier in Germany.

2012 RSG Trier group

He struggled with computing and I, although no expert, received frequent calls for help. He was a keen fisherman and, from time to time, would reward my efforts with the gift of a large trout.

Until I left Surrey for Oxfordshire, we were in regular contact and I kept my caravan parked in his kitchen garden at a rental of a case of Famous Grouse per annum – an arrangement which was beneficial to both of us.

I mourn his passing and consider myself fortunate to have enjoyed the friendship of this warm-hearted, cultured and gentle man.

Note – many of the Roman Studies Group members who partook of the Trier and Aachen trip in 2012 had Charles to thank for a highly enjoyable, well-organised and laughter-filled trip, which has gone down in legend among those lucky enough to be there.

Update on Heritage Fund Sustainable Impact Project

Anne Sassin

As we near the final quarter of the Society's two-year Heritage Funded project which centres on increasing training for members and more outreach engagement with the public, we have quite a few activities left, although recent COVID-19 measures may put many of the workshop events on hold.

Since the autumn, there have been more bespoke courses and workshops which have been arranged, including a finds conservation day for AARG, finds photography session, and two workshops centred around Roman rural settlement and sources for interpreting medieval landscapes. QGIS and GIMP (drawing software) have also been run regularly with good success in individual fieldwork projects being able to apply the skills learned.

Training in finds photography at Abinger

For the final stretch of the project, focus is being placed on various outreach and education resources, including loans boxes and handling collections which can be used for events and organised group sessions. Artefacts and items which can be loaned or donated for these collections – flints, pot sherds, tiles, and small finds of any period, but particularly pre-modern – would be most welcome. Please do get in touch if you have anything suitable.

Members of AARG at a finds conservation day at Fishbourne

Whether fieldwork continues in the next couple months is uncertain, but there are still some exciting outdoor sessions to take place, including field-walking and landscape survey, as well as the experimental reconstruction of part of the Roman mosaic of Abinger villa in the original materials.

Members and interested participants are reminded that the best way to stay up-to-date on these and other events is to sign-up to the monthly e-letter. Please contact Anne Sassin, SyAS' Projects and Outreach Officer, at outreach@surreyarchaeology.org.uk for this and for any queries.

Events

[Please note that many events listed for the spring and summer months may not run as planned and it is recommended to check the relevant websites for updates]

Lectures

1st April
'The Portable Antiquities Scheme, Finds Liaison Officers and the Treasures Act' by Simon Maslin to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

2nd April
'Recent discoveries I have made' to West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Brewery Road, Woking at 19:50.

6th April
'The plant nurseries of Woking' by David Rose to Woking History Society in Hall 2, The Maybury Centre, Board School Rd, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'Underground Dorking' by Sam Dawson to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

7th April
'Egham past' by Richard Williams to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre at 20:00.

11th April
'Wimbledon Salvation Army' by Richard Smart to Merton Historical Society at St James' Church Hall, Merton at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2

14th April
'Symposium – the River Heathwall and the Manors of Southwark and Lambeth' by John Newman and Graham Dawson to Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Cut Housing Association at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £1

'The secret history of a 20th century family' by Steve Welch to West Surrey Family History Society in United Reform Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00.

15th April
'The broken branch' by Ian Waller to West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 14:00.

20th April
'Five acres, one rood and four perches' by Stephen Bartlett to the Richmond Local History Society (joint with the Kew Society) at St Mary Magdalene Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

21st April
'The Old Stones' by Andy Burnham to Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'West Horsley Place – the house and its history' by June Davey to Send and Ripley

History Society at Ripley Village Hall, High Street, Ripley at 19:30.

24th April
'West Horsley Place: The Story of a House and its History' by Joy Davis to Legg to Puttenham and Wanborough History Society at Marwick Hall, School Lane, Puttenham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

28th April
'Unusual occupations' to West Surrey Family History Society in Ashley Church of England Primary School, Walton on Thames at 19:45.

5th May
'The Lady With The Lamp - The Florence Nightingale Story' by Paul Whittle to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre at 20:00.

6th May
'Epsom and Ewell Borough conservation' by Lance Penman, EEBC Conservation Officer to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

11th May
'Family history and the media: behind the scenes of 'Who do you think you are' by Nick Barratt to Woking History Society in Hall 2, The Maybury Centre, Board School Rd, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

12th May
'Church of St George the Martyr rediscovered, recent work at New Covent Garden Market, Battersea' by Rachel Williams to Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Cut Housing Association at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £1

'Recent discoveries' to West Surrey Family History Society in United Reform Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00.

14th May
'Strangers and aliens' by Cheryl Butler to West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Brewery Road, Woking at 19:50.

19th May
'The Mullins and Mayflower Story – 400th anniversary' by Kathy Atherton to Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

20th May
'Out of sight, out of mind – sources for the history of Surrey's mental hospitals 1770-1990' by Julian Pooley to West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 14:00.

26th May
'What makes a marriage: rules and records' by Anthony Marr to West Surrey Family History Society in Ashley Church of England Primary School, Walton on Thames at 19:45.

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be four more issues of the *Bulletin* in 2020. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
480	**27th April**	**30th May**
481	**29th June**	**1st August**
482	**14th September**	**17th October**
483	**9th November**	**12th December**

Articles and notes on all aspects of fieldwork and research on the history and archaeology of Surrey are very welcome. Contributors are encouraged to discuss their ideas with the editor beforehand, including on the proper format of submitted material (please do supply digital copy when possible) and possible deadline extensions.

Next issue: Copy required by 27th April for the June issue

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