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HATCH FURLONG, EWELL 2008

Jon Cotton making it up as he goes along on Visitors' Day

THIRD SEASON OF EXCAVATIONS AT HATCH FURLONG *Jon Cotton*

As I type this on Friday 9th May, the last of the 2008 trenches at Hatch Furlong, Ewell are being back-filled. The weather has certainly played a major part this year – we’ve probably lost the equivalent of three or four full working days out of an eighteen-day programme – but it has never been less than an interesting and productive season.

All five trenches opened had plenty to tell us about the Roman sequence. For example we now think we have established the site’s northern boundary (a wide but





shallow ditch), and we have more information as to the nature of the east-west route that lead off the Downs to the springs at its foot (hints of a compacted metallated surface parallel to the modern Cheam Road). In addition we have located a pair of massive post holes set in rubble-filled pits 1.5m square fronting onto this route-way. These may represent a gate structure (an iron latch-lifter was found close by) or form part of a large late Roman timber building – further work will be required for certainty either way. We have also been able to trace in more detail the areas dug in the 1970s, and we have examined a further section of the flue of the oven last seen in the 2006 season. We know too how the many shallow chalk quarries were dug, for part of the iron sheath of a wooden spade was found in the backfill of one of them. Two other features were of special interest. A large pit cut into by the northern

boundary ditch produced a huge amount of environmental information together with much pottery including part of a samian mixing bowl with a spout in the form of a bat's head, and sherds of a Rhenish colour-coated motto beaker with surviving letters O and T. It seems likely that the motto would have read something like AMOTE – latin for 'I love you'! While further to the south we successfully completed the excavation of the chalk-cut shaft begun last year. This proved to contain further bones of young dogs, as well as those of a piglet and perhaps birds. The pit bottom was reached at a depth of just over 3m below the modern ground surface. Backfilling of the pit on Wednesday afternoon was preceded by the ceremonial burial of a bottle of Laphroaig containing a scroll signed by various members of the digging team – our own small offering to posterity.

The public open day on Bank Holiday Monday was mercifully dry and bright and up to 300 visitors were conducted around the site. Huge thanks are due to the dedicated team who made this and indeed the whole project possible. It has become quite an event in the local digging calendar as a result. Is there any chance of a fourth season? Don't bet against it because we've certainly still got a stack of questions to answer. Watch this space for details and further reports ...

FULLINGADIC, KINGSTON, FREORICBURNA AND FRITHWALD

Rob Brigg's original note on the possible line of the Fullingadic in Bulletin 307 prompted replies from Dennis Turner, Ian Davidson and myself in the Bulletin 308, and the debate continues with responses and corrections from Duncan Hawkins, Roger Ellaby, Gavin Smith and Ian Davidson in this issue, with yet another threatened for Bulletin 310 by Rob Brigg who set the hare running in the first place.

FREORICBURNA/CYNINGESTON

Duncan Hawkins

The earliest reference to *Cyningestun* is in 838. There is a charter of 861¹ dated at *Fregetburna* in Surrey which is clearly the same place as *Freoricburna*. This may well indicate that *Freoricburna/Fregetburna* is not the same place as *Cyningestun*. It might, however, be plausible that *Freoricburna* simply became better known as *Cyningestun*. In this context the two names might be used in parallel for the same place.

I have recently revised my overview of the archaeology of Roman Kingston.² The River Hogsmill (prior to the 13th century the *Lourtebourne*) was clearly in the past a far more substantial watercourse than today, linking Roman settlements at Ewell, Old Malden and Kingston. Two sites in Kingston (Eden Street and Skerne Road) have now produced evidence for ritual activity in proximity to former courses of the river and the possibly religious site at Ewell, the source of the Hogsmill, may indicate that the river had some special significance in this period.

The Eden Street altar is unfortunately an archaeological red herring. Almost certainly this originated in the north and west of Britain and probably arrived at Kingston as a curio in the 2nd half of the 19th century. I now believe it to have been 'recovered' in the early 20th century from the garden of a 'curiosity shop' recorded in Eden Street in 1881.

The use of a relatively substantial river as a land boundary is a commonplace feature of our historic landscape. Interestingly, the channels of the Hogsmill River formed the legal boundaries of the late medieval 'borough' of Kingston.

References

- 1 P Sawyer, Handlist of Anglo Saxon Charters, No 330.
- 2 D Hawkins, Revisiting Roman Kingston, London Archaeologist Vol 11, no 8, p199-203.

FULLINGADIC, DICTUN AND MOLESEY?

Roger Ellaby

The English translation (as is presented in *Bulletin 408*, 2-3) of Frithuwold's grant to Chertsey monastery, 672x4, is open to many interpretations, exemplified by Rob Briggs, Dennis Turner, Ian Davidson and Phil Jones. At the same time there have been several attempts to locate the enigmatic *Fullingadic* from the wording of this grant, so to add yet another might seem tiresome or even futile, but here goes.

As I see it the lands granted to the monastery by Frithuwold were dispersed in three portions along the south bank of the Thames. The first, the 10 hides opposite the port of London, was said to be a detached part 'of the same land' described earlier in the charter as 'the whole along the bank of the river as far as the boundary which is called the ancient ditch, that is *Fullingadic*'. This 'whole' was however separated as two portions of which the first 'in another part of the bank of the same river' extended 'as far as the boundary of the next province, which is called Sonning' and probably comprised Chertsey, Thorpe, Egham, Chobham, *Getinges* (Eaton in Cobham which is not on the Thames), Woodham and *Hunewaldesham*. Removing these names from the list of estates granted by Frithuwold leaves only Molesey as the postulated second or eastern portion of 'the whole' and which is clearly separated from the western by Walton-on-Thames. On this interpretation of the wording of the charter Molesey must have abutted the *Fullingadic*, presumably the river Ember, a backwater of the Mole bordered on the other side by the significant name Thames Ditton (*Dictun*, 'ditch tun', 1005: Gover *et al* 1934, 90-1).

Phil Jones has made the very plausible suggestion (*Bulletin 408*, 6) that Frithuwold's royal vill was Kingston and this led him to propose that the *Fullingadic*, which abutted the vill (*Bulletin 408*, 3: the last line of the charter), was the Hogsmill river, the lower bifurcated reaches of which defined the southern and eastern sides of the town. It may be more correct however that the royal vill was a much larger area possibly approximating to Kingston Hundred which, in 1086, abutted the river Ember (see map in Blair 1991, 100).

Note: Following Margaret Gelling's discussion on the suffix -ing in stream and creek names (Gelling 1978, 119-22) it may be unwise to accept that *Fulligadic* means 'the ditch of the people of Fulla' as in Rob Briggs (*Bulletin 407*, 4). This may be worth following up.

References

- Blair, J, 1991 *Early medieval Surrey: landholding, church and settlement before 1300*, Stroud, Allan Sutton/SyAs.
- Gelling, M, 1978 *Signposts to the past*, London, J M Dent.
- Gover, J E B, Mawer, A, & Stenton, F M (eds), 1934 *The place-names of Surrey*, Engl Place-Name Soc, 11.

A REJOINDER

Ian Davidson

Frithwald used the *Fullingadic* solely to define the eastern limit on the Thames of the grants in his first charter. Having the *Fullingadic* meeting the Thames at Kingston would cover the inclusion of Molesey, which he did grant, but would also require the inclusion of Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge, which he did not. He granted Weybridge in his second charter. I stay with John Blair's alignment of the *Fullingadic*. Now shoot me down

FULLINGADIC AND SURREY'S POST-ROMAN ROAD NETWORK

Gavin Smith

Could I add a further contribution to the excellent debate on the *Fullingadic*. Rob

Briggs's identification of the Chertsey Abbey charter's 'antique *fossatum*', the *Fullingadic*, with the Roman London-Winchester road – our A3 – seems to me well argued. So too does Phil Jones' identification of sub-king Frithuwold's *vill* with Kingston (aka *Freoricburna*).

Kingston lies on the A3, and thus could indeed be said to be 'by the aforesaid *Fullingadic*'. The same *dic* might be referred to in the estate name Ditton (*dic-tun*; Gover, p.57); the A3 passes between Long and Thames Ditton. Again, an 'old *dic*' appears in the ninth century bounds of Esher: apparently where the A3 crosses Esher Common (Gover, p.92). And certainly the most easterly of the Chertsey charter's estate list – Molesey, *Hunewaldesham* (identified by Gover *et al* with Otlands, and perhaps thereby Walton on Thames) and *Getinges* (later renamed as Cobham; Gover *et al*) – do seem to demarcate the line of the A3. Note that Clark Hall (p.85) gives one definition of *dic* as 'an earthwork with a trench'. Interestingly, Richard Coates (2007) identifies two *dic* names, London's Shoreditch and Car Dyke in the Fens, with Roman archaeological features; perhaps these features also were roads rather than ditches? I therefore suggest *dic* is a direct translation of *fossatum* – a word better preserved in the road-name Fosse Way – and thus means fosse or dyke (ie. hump), not ditch (ie. hollow).

Briggs follows David Bird in suggesting the A3 formed part of the "lost" Roman road from London to Winchester, and some remarks on Surrey's post-Roman road network might be appropriate here. Seventh century Surrey was no trackless waste. The medieval copies of the contemporary Chertsey Abbey boundary charters of Chertsey and Chobham estates contain many references to apparently fully functioning routeways. At various points they record a 'ridgestreet' (at Chobham Ridges), a *stret*, two *herestraet* (presumably 'army road'), two bridges and two fords (Gover, pp. 105-6, 114). How would the A3 have fitted into this network, and what might its residual role have been in the seventh century?

In a Middle English version of the Anglo-Saxon bounds of Egham (Gover, p.119) there is reference to 'a road that goes to Winchester' that clearly is a different road. But the London-Guildford road in later medieval times is referred to as 'the road to Exeter' (Gover, p.5): implying the A3 not only significantly existed, but led to Exeter – presumably via the Hogs Back and Winchester. One is tempted to reason that if the alignment in question really was the A3, then this road has existed continuously from Roman times to the present: as indeed Oliver Rackham (p. 257) would lead us to anticipate.

The medieval route of the A3 may be reflective of a little-remarked but probably frequent facet of post-Roman routes: that of the cobbling together of different sections of extant Roman roads into an alignment more suited to the political and economic needs of the times. Presumably an original Burpham-Farnham section of the Roman London-Winchester road (here Briggs' Green Lane) was superseded because the small Roman settlement Bird (p.171) proposes for Burpham (since lost to sand and gravel digging) was replaced by the royal focus on Guildford, resulting in a logical main-route diversion via Guildford and the Hogs Back. But was the short newly adopted Burpham-Guildford link an extant Roman road? Could it have linked Burpham to Sussex: either via the Farley Heath temple (solving thereby the mystery of the ostensible dead-end north of the temple – a solution already proposed by Bird, *ibid*), or else connected to the Silchester-Chichester road near Iping (a Roman roadside station south of Haslemere)? These particular cross-Wealden links might have declined in parallel with that of Silchester. By contrast the A31 Hogs Back ridgeway (as often assumed) may have been prehistoric. We do not know the date of the Winchester road's diversion via Guildford, but note in passing that the tenth century Burghal Hideage fortress at 'Guildford' (Blair; pp.56, 188) possibly was originally sited two miles away back at Burpham since the name

'Burpham' reappears at a low-lying riverside Burghal Hideage fortress two miles from Arundel.

An equivalent main-route diversion may well have occurred at the London end of the A3. Intuitively, the name *Fullingadic* implies an original alignment via Fulham (the only other place-name apparently sharing the same personal-name). This is perfectly possible. Could not the Roman road to Winchester have left London via today's King's Road through Chelsea, crossing the Thames at Fulham en route to curving around the bend of the river's south bank at Kingston? Was it subsequently diverted because this putative bridge (or ferry) at Fulham ceased to be usable? If so, the Southwark-Kingston alternative route doubtless also had been Roman (and perhaps is still in use), since parallel Roman roads on either bank of a major river are to be anticipated (see Chevallier).

The seventh century name *Fullingadic* could reflect recognition that people at Fulham (which may have been an ecclesiastical institution) effectively controlled, or perhaps maintained, a significant part of the route. For a possibly direct equivalent, note the name of Watling Street (*Waeclingastreat* in 926 AD): *Waeclingaceaster* was one of the contemporary names for the city of St Albans *en route* (Ekwall).

In sum, given the *Fullingadic*'s suggested lost London-Fulham-Kingston and Burpham-Farnham sections (and the A3's subsequent re-imaging as the 'Portsmouth Road'), it perhaps becomes explicable why the Roman London-Winchester road – although very largely intact and always the most important road in West Surrey – should have slipped from Surrey's collective consciousness.

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- Smith, G, '*-ingas* and the Mid-Seventh Century Diocese', *Nomina* (forthcoming).

COUNCIL NEWS

OUR NEW WEBSITE

David Calow

The new Surrey Archaeological Society site will be launched shortly at the same web address as the old one: www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk. The old version is there at the moment but it will be removed and the new one inserted so users will not need to be redirected.

The new website is easier to edit and much more interactive. When available you will find material from the old site has been copied across but committees and groups may want to update their own pages and create new ones. For this you will need a user name and password. The Society's webmaster will normally be the person to ask and will be confirmed soon but for now please email David and Audrey Graham for access details k.graham@virgin.net. Please also email them if you have problems with the new website, at least until the webmaster is confirmed.

The new site has many new facilities such as considerably more capacity, an interactive diary of Society events, public and member only areas, and the opportunity to take part in discussion groups. There are links to other sites such as

the Portable Antiquities Scheme and Exploring Surrey's Past, and our photo-sharing facility at 'flickr'. Training sessions will be arranged when we have a better idea of what people need. In the meantime I encourage you to try the new site, think about how it can help you and how it can be used to help the Society.

The new website is hosted by Fonant, a well known independent provider. It is not reliant on the Society's computer but users will access links to the Society's library catalogue as before.

I would like to thank the Society members who have contributed to this project and particularly Andrew Larcombe for the skill and effort he has put into the technical development.

NEW EQUIPMENT

David Graham

The Society has recently bought a Geoscan FM256 Fluxgate Gradiometer as part of a long term programme of acquiring more expensive items of equipment for use by our field workers. A gradiometer is a type of magnetometer used in geophysical surveys. You may well have seen the sort of results obtained by similar instruments used by the 'Geophizz' people in *Time Team* programmes on television.

Basically the two commonly used methods for archaeological geophysical surveying are resistivity and magnetometry. These are largely complementary, but with the basic difference that resistivity is slower in operation and highly dependent on soil moisture conditions while magnetometry is faster and unaffected by soil moisture levels. In outline, resistivity is better at detecting features such as walls while magnetometry is better at locating areas of burning and plotting ditches over large areas.

Several groups in Surrey already have access to resistivity equipment but none to a more expensive magnetometer. Our projects at Ashted and Abinger Roman villas, at Chiddingfold, Newark Priory, Holmbury Hill fort and the North Downs Survey and, no doubt, many others, will hopefully benefit from use of the new instrument.

The FM256 Fluxgate Gradiometer System is designed as a one person rapid location, mapping and identification system for use on archaeological sites. It can be used to detect fired structures such as kilns, furnaces, hearths and ovens, and structures with an enhanced magnetic susceptibility such as pits, ditches, enclosures, field systems, barrows etc. The instruction manuals for the instrument and accompanying software are, however, dauntingly thick and we were grateful to Andy Payne of English Heritage who gave up a day to come to Abinger and run a training session at no charge to the Society. Given the skill levels needed to operate the system successfully it has been decided that use will be limited to a small number of trained individuals. The instrument and an operator will however be available to survey sites in Surrey if requested.

The photograph shows Andy Payne 'balancing' the FM256 watched by Alan Hall, Judie English, David Calow and Nikki Cowlard. Our thanks are due to Andy Payne and English Heritage for their help and to Shirley and Emma Corke for allowing the training session to take place on their land.

The Forum exists to promote dialogue between members of the Society with an interest in the medieval period and to foster cross-fertilisation of ideas. We invite all members of the Forum – and any others – to volunteer to give presentations on topics on which they are working. Contributions are sought at this stage particularly for the three suggested subject areas for the main meetings in 2008, but suggestions for other topics will also be gratefully received. If you would like to speak at the Bagshot meeting please contact Phil Stevens (on philstevens@ntworld.com – or on 01276 506182), and for contributions for the Guildford meeting please

contact Mary Alexander (on mary.alexander@guildford.gov.uk – or on 01483 444750). *My apologies for the lack of the photograph. It will be included in the next Bulletin*

SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

Saturday 4th October 2008

The Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute, Leatherhead

This Conference, the second to be held following the publication of the Surrey Archaeological Framework in 2006, will we hope be the second in an annual series studying aspects of the Framework document and debating some of the issues identified. In carrying the SARF process forward, the prime purpose will be to focus on new thinking, as well as re-evaluation of traditional wisdom, and how researchers might target their work to validate (or otherwise) these ideas in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and historical research.

The morning will be led by the Prehistoric Group and we are delighted to announce that **David Field** has agreed to make the keynote address.

The afternoon will be devoted to presentations on the theme of farmsteads, less spectacular than monuments and great buildings but of great importance to all communities and their social structure.

Full details and a booking form will be included in the next *Bulletin* and will also feature on the website.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

2008 SYMPOSIUM

Stella Hill

Once again the ARC Symposium, chaired by Surrey Archaeological Society's President, David Graham, offered members of the Society and others the opportunity to meet and catch up with recent fieldwork and topics of specific interest.

The *Romano-British Site at Hatch Furlong, Ewell* was again filmed by the Epsom Cine and Video Society, presented and narrated by **Jon Cotton** (Museum of London) – even down to the 'Time Team'-style interviews and mood music. Emphasis was again on interaction with the community, involvement of students and local volunteers, and an open day for the public. Archaeological features from the early 2nd century were found within the quarry pits, and animal bones from the shafts. Pottery, all types of shells, Saxon coins and Roman brooches were also found as well as an oven or kiln. Prehistoric evidence was emerging from the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages, with signs of 'domestic' settlement. Although the aim was to understand the importance of the postholes and shafts, more questions were raised, indicating that another season of excavation was necessary for any meaningful interpretation and to put these finds into context with others from the village.

Andrew Norris next recounted his experiences *Working with Volunteers at Chilworth Gunpowder Mills* and the aims for conservation, restoration and future protection to respect the archaeology. Maps from the 1800s showed millstreams, drainage ditches and water meadows, but no buildings. The introduction of the railway changed the character of the area, and there was a tramway in the late 1800s. Now that volunteers have cleared the invasive vegetation, building remains such as floors and walls have been revealed along with many features including millstones, and dragons' teeth - used by GHQ defences in the Second World War. Squatters had been using the site for many years and even though it was cleared in the 1960s it

became overgrown again during the 1980s. Flooding in 2001 damaged the Packhorse Bridge but this has since been conserved and re-opened. Discussion ensued over how conservation was to be funded but both English Heritage and Guildford Borough Council agreed to share the restoration costs.

An interesting talk was then presented by **Mike Allen** (University of Bournemouth and University of Sussex) on the *Prehistoric Creation of the Downlands*, exploring the role of prehistoric communities in creating the downland as seen today – demonstrating it to be essentially a prehistoric legacy. Although we see the chalk downlands as open rolling pasture, the downs of southern England were once ancient forest supporting thick soils. Humans were a major force in the creation of the downlands but climate also made a huge impression on their nature, with evidence of glaciation over southern England and periglacial tundra supporting vegetation. This has had profound effects on our understanding of earlier prehistoric communities, the presence and archaeological absence of whole classes of prehistoric archaeology, and allows us to re-evaluate the Neolithic and Bronze Age downland archaeology. Dr Allen compared the work of others on Mesolithic downland and why the nature of the Neolithic downland history differs fundamentally from that of 'Wessex'. He considered that buried Bronze Age settlement patterns have been elucidated by environmental archaeology from soil samples and evidence of many land snails identified from sites of different periods, and discussed the erosion of the downs of Sussex and Surrey and sedimentation in the valleys as a result of Bronze Age ploughing.

Rob Poulton from SCAU delivered an account of a busy period of *Recent Work by Surrey County Archaeological Unit*, including sites in Guildford and Virginia Water, where small Mesolithic pits showed evidence of concentrations of Mid- to Late Bronze Age ditches, urned cremations and other artefactual evidence of settlement. Iron Age postholes, four-post structures (possible granaries?), substantial pits and burnt debris and slag, and also pottery of Late Iron Age which paralleled that at Brooklands were found. There was evidence of ditches, pits and water holes close to other Roman sites to the north-west of Guildford. At Reigate Priory trenches were opened as part of the redevelopment of Priory Park, looking for evidence of the early 13th Century Augustine Priory. Burials were discovered in an area thought to be cloisters, and having a layout with similarities to the Dominican Priory in Guildford. This was built over with a later house.

The subject of **Martin Higgins'** talk was *Betchworth Castle* (Martin is Historic Buildings Officer for Surrey County Council). The first point to note is that the Castle is not actually in Betchworth; the second is that it was not really a castle. Most of the standing ruins relate to the building's use as a country manor house within an historic landscape, but Martin explained that some parts relate to its earlier, medieval phase with subsequent licences to crenellate and fortify. The house has had various owners, including Thomas Hope, who wished to enlarge his estate. John Aubrey sketched it in the 17th century with a three-storey tower and a gatehouse facing Dorking. It has been suggested that the house might have been built on an Iron Age hillfort as signs of a ditch were found. Mole Valley Council owns the site, which has a conservation plan because of its high risk, and although very little of the building remains – and what does remain has scaffolding as it is considered unsafe – it is hoped it can be repaired to enable public access in the future.

Following the lunch break, the *Margary Award* was presented by **Peter Harp**, Chairman of ARC, to Leatherhead & District Local History Society.

Then followed three talks on Landscape Survey Projects:

The first, by **Jeanette Hicks**, described work at *Newark Priory* where topographic surveys have been undertaken on areas of earthwork where building material was

eroding the ground through animal or vegetation damage. Geophysics of the eastern end, causeway, ponds and leats showed these to be connected with water management of a series of fish ponds and possibly mooring – dugout canoes were used on the river Wey for navigation in medieval times. The western end of the site possibly had a garden layout, with brick walls of different ages. In November 2007 a fallen tree offered the chance to examine beneath it, and subsequently 2 litres of unabraded peg tiles were exposed. An eel trap thought to be of 19th century date was suggested as possibly being medieval – an area below suggested an undershot mill wheel. The south bank of the island appears revetted. Work continues on this site.

Next, **Isobel Ellis** discussed *The Bee Garden* – a trapezoidal-shaped earthwork of unknown age at Albury Bottom, Chobham Common. The opportunity was taken to conduct an analytical survey after a fire had removed some of the vegetation, exposing the southern half of the earthwork. The earthwork measures 100 x 100m internally and comprises a bank and external ditch, and for most of its perimeter, a further bank. A central bank and ditch runs east–west, stopping short of the western bank, leaving a gap between the northern and southern sections. On the higher ground in the southern section there appears to be an inner enclosure containing a platform. The survey might have identified an original entrance in the north-west corner, although the destruction caused by a footpath makes this uncertain; further damage could be limited by re-routing the footpaths around the monument. No evidence for a construction date or purpose has been found, although it is hoped permission will be granted to take samples for radiocarbon dating and pollen analysis to help date the monument and its surrounding environment.

Lastly in this trio, **Rose Hooker** explained that since the topographic survey of *Holmbury Hill* was not quite complete, she was basing her talk on the history and background of the site. The survey had been decided on since no recent detailed survey was available and the hillfort was being damaged by ‘mountain bikers’. The owners of the land had been granted Heritage Lottery funding to improve the area, which meant that the extensive tree and shrub cover that had been allowed to grow over the site since the 1960s was removed; the survey would therefore enable a new management plan to be developed. It is hoped that a magnetometry survey of the interior will be made at a later date.

Andrew Larcombe introduced *The Society's New Website*, which he has been designing. This site will increase the ease of communication between the Society's membership and the groups within it, with dedicated pages for each group. It will allow news updates and discussion on current projects and opportunities for members to inter-communicate. It looks likely that the website will become a very valuable tool in co-ordinating the work of the Society and keeping members informed of the latest events and fieldwork. In addition, it will also act as a forum for members' discussion and as a portal for the wider web community.

Exploring Surrey's Past was the title of **Giles Cary's** talk which unveiled an exciting new website, designed to increase access to the collections held by Surrey Heritage and some of its partners around the county. It gives online access to Surrey's HER (Historic Environment Record – formerly the Sites and Monuments Record), together with a number of key databases from Surrey History Centre. It also allows access to some museum catalogues and the records from a local history centre. Through one website – www.exploringsurreypast.org.uk – all these resources are available, remotely, 24 hours a day. The resource also features contributions from local people, groups and societies about their local history and archaeology.

David Bird reported on progress at the *Ashtead Roman villa* and tileworks project that is planned to continue for several years. Work on gathering and recording all known finds from the site is continuing and arrangements are being made to

reassess this material. A first season of magnetometry has been undertaken and background research continues, including the study of parallels for tile manufacture and further work on documentary material relevant to the 1920s excavation, some only located recently. Excavation in 2007 aimed to explore the area where the approach road reached the front of the villa, and to test lower levels of the villa where the later levels are thought to have been damaged in antiquity. A second aim was to test an area of wall junctions that suggested the possibility of different phases. In the first trench the front corridor floor was located together with the original line of the front wall and gutter, where very little survived. The area outside the villa was found to be covered in demolition debris, probably resulting from Roman period robbing. A section has been started through this material and what is probably the approach road located beneath it, but further work will be required. It was also possible to begin a section through the corridor (where most of its floor had been lost), and this too could not be completed in 2007. There were several interesting finds within the debris, including pottery and painted wall plaster, although surprisingly little metalwork. A second trench explored the junction of four rooms and produced strong evidence for two different phases of construction. This has in turn suggested where further trenches should be sited. Plans for 2008 are already in hand.

Peter Harp entertained the audience with an account of work at the mainly 15th century *Waynelete's Tower, Esher*. Demolition of a 1950s garage gave an opportunity for Peter and his team to look at any archaeology before a redevelopment project began. A trench was dug over the footprint of the pre-existing garage. The lowest metre was below the water table so had to be pumped for periods long enough to view the archaeological finds before it was necessary to re-stabilise the trench. Brick walls were revealed at a depth of about 1.3m, defining one small complete 'room', two partial rooms and the possible base of a slightly later staircase, all probably of 18th century date as part of the 'gothick' revival extensions by William Kent around 1730-3. Finds from the floor level of one of the basement rooms included a clay pipe (still containing tobacco), a wine bottle, a Georgian halfpenny, small glass bottles, pieces of ceramic bowls, and a number of fragments of high-quality wine glass. A quantity of unburned coal and some animal bones, mainly rabbit, were also present. Other clay pipes were reclaimed from different surfaces, along with a pointed wooden plank, possibly used for shoring. Intriguingly, a 0.3m-thick layer of cockle shells was encountered overlying the Georgian floor level; suggestions for its purpose were a damp course, or that it was a decorative surface for a garden walk – used for backfilling at the time the gothick wings were demolished. At a depth of approximately 2m there was a timber sump with a lead pipe drain at its base. Following the demolition of these wings around 1805, the basement was filled and the fill, presumably comprising soil from elsewhere in the grounds, contained some Mesolithic worked flints, 11th century Shelly Ware pottery, Raeren pottery, and brick fragments, glass and general building material. The results might suggest that some earlier excavation work in 1912 on the other side of the gatehouse, thought to be medieval, is more likely to have revealed walls of 18th century date.

Last, but of course not least, **David Williams** listed his catalogue of *Surrey Finds*, which featured a Saxon spearhead from Godalming, an 11/12th century *cloisonne* enamel brooch from Betchworth, Iron Age gold coins, a silver Roman Republican denarii from Leatherhead, and a Neolithic polished axe from Camberley. Of special interest was a Bronze Age Founders Hoard of bronze fragments found in a Bronze Age pot from Brockham. This is thought to be the first found in Britain.

The Chairman of the Archaeological Research Committee would like to thank all the speakers, and particularly would like to thank members of ARC, especially Alison Gaitonde and Pauline Hulse, who were involved in bringing together an interesting programme and making the day a success.

PREHISTORIC GROUP

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The AGM of the Prehistoric Group will take place on Tuesday 28th October 2008 at 7.30pm in the Upper Lounge, Dorking Christian Centre.

ANNUAL LECTURE

Tuesday 28th October 2008, 8.15pm

Upper Lounge, Dorking Christian Centre

This year, Jon Cotton of the Museum of London will give a lecture on “**Towards a New Stone Age – the Neolithic in Surrey**”.

The talk is open to all members of Surrey Archaeological Society and their guests for the small fee of £3. Do join us.

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

David Bird

Notice is given that the Roman Studies Group AGM will be held on Tuesday 7th October 2008 at soon after 7.30pm at the Dorking Christian Centre. The meeting will receive and consider the Chairman's and Treasurer's reports and elect

officers together with up to three committee members. Nominations may be made to the Secretary, Alan Hall, c/o Castle Arch. Those received at present are: David Bird, Chairman; David Graham, Vice-Chairman; Alan Hall, Secretary; David Calow, Treasurer; Audrey Graham, Rosemary Hunter and Frank Pemberton committee members. It is also intended to coopt Margaret Broomfield, Nikki Cowlard, Charles van der Lande and Edward Walker to the committee.

The AGM will be followed by a discussion with the theme ‘**Roman Studies Group, where next?**’ The intention is to give Group members the opportunity to review activity to date and suggest ways in which the Group's aims should be pursued in future. Discussion will be founded in the Roman part of the Research Framework document (SARF 2006), but the intention is to develop practical projects and activities that we can aim to carry out over the next few years (with the emphasis on ‘practical’). Short presentations will be used to encourage the debate. Some documentation will be circulated beforehand.

Surrey is well placed to contribute to the study of certain topics that urgently need more attention, such as non-villa rural settlement, so it should be possible to establish a programme that is of more than local importance. We shall of course continue our work based on the villa and tileworks at Ashted, and are now building a programme of activities centred on the Abinger villa. This aims to achieve publication of work undertaken so far and add to it by further fieldwork particularly aimed at understanding the villa in its context. Work on roads will also continue but the postulated London-Winchester road has remained elusive in Surrey and ideas about how it might be traced will be welcome.

The rest of the winter talks programme is being established, with the following dates booked: 4th November, 2nd December, 6th January, 3rd February and 3rd March. Doors open at 7.30pm and the talks will start at around 7.45pm. Please pencil in these dates; talks will be at the Dorking Christian Centre as usual. A guided visit to Lullingstone is being set up, probably for a Sunday in November, and others



are being considered. Further details of all these events will be provided in due course.

SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

SUMMER MEETING AT SEND AND RIPLEY

Sunday 20th July 2008

- 11am Coffee at the Manor House, Send Marsh Green
11.30 Guided Tour around Send Marsh Green
12.45 Ripley (using own transport; pub lunch or picnic; visit send and Ripley Society's museum in the grounds of Ripley Village Hall; antiques fair in Village Hall
2.15 Guided Tour around Ripley
3.45 Tea at a pub in the village
4.30 Disperse

Tickets: £5 on the day, to include tea/coffee. Please contact Alan Crocker by July 13th if you are coming: 6, Burwood Close, Guildford, Surrey GU1 2SB; Tel: 01483 65821; alan@glfd.freemove.co.uk. The day is hosted by the Send & Ripley History Society, and the Manor House is on the north-west side of Send Marsh Green (TQ 0375 5573).

SURREY AND THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Local History Symposium,

Chertsey Hall, Saturday 25th October 2008, 10am-5.30pm

Six talks on a variety of topics, including war memorials, prisoner of war camps, influence on forestry, aviation, the role of women, and the poppy factory. Displays by local history societies and other bodies.

Charges: £10 in advance, £9 for block bookings (5 or more) and £12 on the door. Further details to be circulated with the next *Bulletin*.

MENTAL HOSPITALS IN SURREY

Spring Meeting, Surrey History Centre, Woking

Saturday 7th March 2009, 2-5pm

SURREY HISTORY

The Committee apologises for delays in the publication of the 2007 issue of *Surrey History*, which was due to appear in October 2007. It was eventually printed in May 2008 and it is intended that it be distributed to members with the present *Bulletin*. The 2008 issue, the fifth and last issue of volume 7, will be printed later this year. It is being edited by Glenys Crocker but she is unwilling to edit any further issues. In any case, the future content, title and format of this publication need to be discussed and a new editor has to be found. Members interested in being involved are asked to contact Alan Crocker (contact details below).

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

The Committee is seeking to recruit two new members and would welcome offers or suggestions from members of the Society.

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM

THE IDENTIFICATION AND DATING OF MEDIEVAL POTTERY

Surrey History Centre, Woking

Saturday 18th October 2008

There are still a few places for this hands-on training day, which is to be led by Phil Jones. The event, which will cost £20, is limited to 20 people but if there is sufficient demand can be run again at a later date.

Applications to Richard & Pamela Savage please (contact details as below).

SURREY'S MEDIEVAL TOWNS

Saturday 15th November 2008

The Holmesdale Natural History Club, Reigate

By popular request, the autumn meeting of the Forum this year will be devoted to Surrey's medieval towns, beginning to carry forward the thinking in Martin O'Connell's "*Historic Towns in Surrey*" in 1977 (SyAS Research Volume 5), Dennis Turner's contribution on towns in the 1984 "*Archaeology of Surrey to 1540*", the 1998 historic Surrey towns volume (no 85) of the Collections, and the contributions by Phil Andrews and John Schofield in the 2004 "*Aspects*" volume. This may be the first of what may turn out to be a number of meetings on medieval towns in Surrey.

The Present State of Knowledge about Surrey's Medieval Towns *Rob Poulton*

has agreed to give a presentation as the basis for a discussion on research topics that could now be pursued.

The Governance of Medieval Towns *Helen Carrel*

The Urban Excavations in Reigate *David Williams*

Guildford *Mary Alexander*

What Domesday can tell us about the Early Towns *Patrick Molyneux*

As the proposed venue limits attendance to 40 people, Richard and Pamela would be grateful if those interested in attending could let them know.

medforum@hotmail.co.uk or 01483 768875

VILLAGES STUDY GROUP

TRAINING FOR MEMBERS

Consultation with members of the Villages Study Group has indicated that there is interest in training in two areas, firstly in learning in a very practical way how to access and use manorial records and secondly in how to manipulate maps in a digital format. The next VSG Workshop will feature the first of these areas of interest (see below). Training on the second area is likely to be of interest to many in the Society who are keen are using digital technologies to prepare, manipulate and publish maps and site plans. If you are interested in this, it would be helpful if you could contact Richard & Pamela Savage in order that the likely degree of take-up of such training can be judged, with a view to running one or more training sessions later this year.

WORKSHOP ON MANORIAL RECORDS

Surrey History Centre, Woking

Saturday 20th September 2008

The programme for the day is provisionally as follows:

A Practical Guide to Using Manorial Records (coordinated by staff of the Surrey History Centre)

Cranleigh, Esher, Hambledon and Leatherhead Updates

An application form for this event will be sent directly to those registered with the Villages Study Group. Other members of the Society can obtain an application form from:

Richard & Pamela Savage medforum@hotmail.co.uk or 01483 768875.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

CHANGES TO HERITAGE LEGISLATION

New draft legislation concerning heritage protection is likely to impose additional statutory responsibilities as regards the protection of historic sites in England and Wales (not Scotland). This will lead to a profound change in heritage management strategies in Surrey at the county, district and borough council levels, and has major resource/funding implications. The County Council's Heritage Conservation Team is likely to bear the brunt of these changes. It should be noted that the basic 'polluter pays' policies of Planning and Policy Guidance Note 15 (Planning and the Historic Environment) and Note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) (PPG's 15 and 16) that drive the majority of privately funded work in the UK will remain unchanged.

The Draft Heritage Protection Bill was published on the 2nd April 2008

www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/43C14579-6DE4-4A9F-8228-A89719859BFB/0/DraftHeritageProtectionBill.pdf for the Bill and www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/C87DAD10-26E2-4E87-A169-BF85AEF63DA1/0/ImpactAssessment.pdf for its Impact Assessment). This followed a White Paper published in May 2007 (www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D1933A0E-14F6-4AE0-8DDF-E6745380E88B/0/hrp_whitepaper_doc1.pdf).

The Bill is now open to public and Parliamentary scrutiny across the spring of 2008, pending revision and formal submission to Parliament at the start of the 2008/9 Parliamentary session. It seems likely that the Bill will pass into statute in 2009, requiring local authorities to undertake their new responsibilities no later than the start of the financial year 2010/11. Some, but by no means all, of the associated costs of the changes are estimated in the related 'Impact Assessment'. However, the Impact Assessment does not provide a detailed cost breakdown, only generic values for the whole of England and Wales, and is startlingly lacking in many essential details. The current proposed central government funding levels are in particular likely to be inadequate, suggesting that it will be necessary to secure additional 'top up' funds from within local government.

The Bill sets out the legislative framework for a 'unified heritage protection system... that is easier to understand and use, more efficient, accountable and transparent, and maximises opportunities for public inclusion and involvement'. The Heritage Bill is a part of much wider changes to the UK planning development process currently underway in a reform under the new Planning Bill. The core changes of the Bill are proposals to unify and expand the designation and consent regimes for heritage assets ('scheduled' archaeological sites and 'listed' historic buildings, as well as parks, gardens, historic landscapes and battlefields), generically terming all of these

as 'registered heritage assets' and transferring responsibility for designation and management of these assets from the Secretary of State to English Heritage, which in turn looks likely to at least partially devolve these responsibilities to the county and/or the borough/district level in an as-yet-undisclosed form. The Bill also proposes to bring greater flexibility to the licensing system of these registered heritage assets. Within this designation reform process there may also be opportunities for the expansion of the number and range of 'registered heritage assets'. The Bill also proposes to require that Historic Environment Records (HER's – formerly known as SMR's) are compulsorily maintained by local government at the county level.

The proposals of the Bill have major implications that are already being addressed by the Heritage Conservation Team. The publication of the Bill clarified some of these implications, but as additional information becomes available much further work will be necessary by the team to address the issues raised. Additional guidance on the content on the new statutory HER in particular has been promised by DCMS after the local government elections of May 1st 2008, and more information will also become available over the course of 2008 onwards; the organisation 'Heritage Link' estimates that as many as 96 pieces of secondary legislation, policy document and guidance will be produced in relation to the Bill across 2008-09.

The review and implementation process will be undertaken by the Heritage Conservation Team in partnership with English Heritage and the local planning authorities of Surrey. The new statutory requirements required by central government will need to be met on-target, and as a consequence the broad anticipated consequences include:

- The comprehensive review and enhancement of the current Heritage Conservation Team resource allocation (staffing and space/facilities)
- A reinstatement of an effective strategic heritage plan for the County
- Identifying and closing skills gaps in current local planning authorities conservation and heritage services (including SCC) through additional training for existing staff and recruitment of additional professional posts

The central DCMS website notes that the Government welcomes any comments on the draft Bill from interested parties during the pre-legislative scrutiny process. Comments should be sent to andrew.lewis@culture.gsi.gov.uk before the end of May 2008.

*Joe Flatman (joe.flatman@surreycc.gov.uk)
Heritage Conservation Team*

SURREY HISTORY CENTRE

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ACTION

July 19th 10am-4pm

The Surrey County Archaeological Unit is opening its doors to offer you the chance to get hands-on with the past. The units' archaeologists will be on hand, giving talks and specialist demonstrations about the work they do, covering recent excavations and finds.

Take part in activities in the Finds Room, including finds washing and marking, and environmental sample sieving and sorting. Also on the day, find out what archaeology is near you with the Exploring Surrey's Past website, and bring your own finds to be identified and recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

A programme of free activities throughout the day will be advertised on the Heritage Events website. For more information call 01483 518772.

SURREY'S RURAL INDUSTRIES AND CRAFT DAY

Newlands Corner

27th July 2008 10am to 4pm

An opportunity to see many local craftsmen at work, demonstrating the best of Surrey's Rural Industries in the naturally beautiful surroundings of Newlands Corner, near Guildford.

Specialist demonstrations include: charcoal burner, woodworkers, pole-lathe turner, furniture maker, hurdle makers, flintknapper, spinners, weavers, felt worker, leather worker, artists, ceramicist, and a musical instrument maker. This all day free event is run jointly by Surrey Heritage and Surrey Wildlife Trust. There will be lots to see and do, and hands-on activities too.

Event takes place on the open ground at the far end of the car park by the small metal gate. All day free event. Call 01483 518772 for more information.

MISCELLANY

VISIT TO SWALLOW'S TILES AT CRANLEIGH

Margaret Broomfield

On 25th April 2008 members of the Roman Studies Group and the Industrial History Group visited Swallow's Tiles, in Cranleigh.

We were shown around by Steve Kerr, the manager, who explained the production process from raw clay to the finished product. The tour started with the pond (they used no mains water) and the clay pit. The factory used 2,000 - 3,500 tons of clay to make 1 million tiles per year. Each tile maker was expected to make 800 tiles a day and their target was 4,000 per week. The maximum number of tiles made by one man in a day was 2000, but that was as a result of a bet! The clay weathers for 12 months before it is used, and water from the pond is used to wet it. The clay rotates throughout the pile and any green tiles not suitable for firing are returned to the pile for re-use. The firing is carried out in downdraft kilns powered by gas. Until the 1960's the heat was provided by coal. (Photograph (taken by David Bird) shows members standing inside one of the gas fired kilns).

The visit was of particular interest to the Roman Studies Group as we are excavating and processing large amounts of Roman tile from the Ashtead site. It was interesting to be able to talk with some of employees as tile making has changed little over the centuries. Swallow's Tiles use wooden frames to hold the tile clay, they use sand to stop the clay sticking to the moulds and the workbench. Some of the tiles recovered from the Ashtead site have maker's/tally marks and it was interesting to see that modern tilers sometimes mark their tiles as well.

On completion of the tour Mr. Kerr very kindly gave the Roman Studies Group one of the wooden tile barrows. This will be used on site at Ashtead Roman Villa to transport the artefacts from the processing area to the store.



We would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Kerr and Swallow's Tiles for allowing us to visit the site and for giving us such a wonderful opportunity to see the tile making process.

Unfortunately after 148 years in production the company has now closed.

A REPLY TO JEREMY HARTE

Gavin Smith

I appreciate Jeremy Harte's response to my '*Surrey Place-Names*' (2005) (*Bulletin* **408**, 11). The point is well made that 'elements of names come out of the ordinary stock of language', and I hope to bring forward shortly a piece on the ostensibly place-name specific terms *hlith* (as in Leith Hill) and *hyrst* (as in Ewhurst) illustrating their origin in the 'standard English' of their day.

However, Jeremy's suggestion that a historical perspective is too 'friendly' is another matter. Place-name students traditionally are comfortable neither with history nor with politics. Especially when these subjects raise uncomfortable questions, including the impact that social class (something present in England since the Bronze Age and probably earlier) might have had on place-naming. Such matters were discussed when the Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland (SNSBI) kindly invited me to present a paper on *-ingas* at their Edinburgh conference this April. That paper is to be published in this year's volume of their journal *Nomina* (PDF version obtainable from gavinjasmith@hotmail.com).

CBA LONDON

The Council for British Archaeology have established a new regional unit to cover Greater London called CBA London. The Chairman is Andrew Dismore MP and the Deputy Chairman is Don Cooper from the Hendon & District Arch. Soc. The other Trustees include Sheila Broomfield (Kent Arch. Soc.), Raksha Dave (City of Westminster and Time Team), Becky Wallower (London Archaeologist), Roy Stephenson (Museum of London - LAARC), Kate Sutton (Museum of London), Sarah Dhanjal (Institute of Archaeology), Barney Sloane (Society of Antiquaries), Dennis Turner (SCOLA), David Calow (Surrey Arch. Soc.), John Hayward (Essex Arch. Soc.) and Mike Heyworth (CBA).

The second meeting of the Trustees was held in London on 14th April, 2008, when it was decided to use the British Academy for the postal address of CBA London, and a subgroup was set up under Becky Wallower with a view to producing a simple marketing strategy for CBA London. There was discussion about planning consultations in London and it was agreed to produce a small set of 'template responses'. The need to inform and involve other CBA regional groups with an interest in the activities of CBA London was stressed and it was explained that CBA London would look for opportunities to collaborate with publishing archaeological societies in the region.

Mike Heyworth advised that CBA would organise a members weekend in London from 17th to 19th October 2008 to coincide with the Hadrian exhibition at the British Museum and the Beatrice de Cardi lecture on Hadrian by Thorsten Opper of the British Museum.

The next meeting of the Trustees will be held on 7th July, 2008.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA SERVICE (ADS)

Unpublished Fieldwork Reports Library Reaches 2000 Reports

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit/>

The ADS is pleased to announce that the recent addition of over 650 new reports to

the online library of 'grey literature' brings the total number available for download to 2000.

This latest batch of reports includes 84 from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and 56 from Northamptonshire Archaeology as well as a large number from Scotland due to the uptake of the OASIS reporting mechanism (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). A number of archaeological contractors are represented in the library for the first time including Oxford Archaeology North, Cotswold Archaeology and Allen Archaeological Associates.

The Unpublished Fieldwork Reports library is populated with archaeological reports submitted via OASIS as well as those directly deposited with the ADS by archaeological fieldworkers and continues to grow at around 100 reports a month. The library represents a very significant resource for archaeological researchers looking to find these unpublished, but important, archaeological reports.

Stuart Jeffrey, User Services Manager, Archaeology Data Service, Department of Archaeology, University of York, The King's Manor, York, YO1 7EP, UK. Tel: +44 1904 434990; Fax: +44 1904 433939 <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>.

LECTURE MEETINGS

10th July

"The Survey at Newark Priory" by Jeanette Hicks to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Upper Hall, United Reformed Church at the corner of Union Street and Eden Street at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

3rd September

"Greek and Roman Sicily" by Frank Pemberton at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

1st September

"The History of Maps" by Peter Maynard to Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 7.45 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

9th September

"Thomas Cubitt, Master Builder" by Mike Hallett to Westcott Local History Group in the Meeting Room, Institute Road, Westcott at 8 pm.

16th September

"King John to Queen Elizabeth" by Jill Lamb to the Friends of Kingston Museum and Heritage Service in Kingston Museum Art Gallery, Wheatfield Way, Kingston at 7 for 7.30 pm. Voluntary donation of £1.50 to cover expenses suggested.

17th September

"A Brief History of Astronomy" by Jim Swift to Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8 pm.

17th September

"From the Archives" by David Rose to Farnham & District Museum Society in Ripley Village Hall Annexe at 8 pm.

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The Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society desires it to be known that it is not responsible for the statements or opinions expressed in the *Bulletin*.

Next Issue: Copy required by 22nd August for the September issue.

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