

Surrey's early past: a survey of recent work

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An attempt is made to synthesize the results of recent work carried out on the county's prehistory, from the Palaeolithic down to the end of the Bronze Age. (The Iron Age is dealt with separately by Rob Poulton.) The paper proceeds chronologically, rather than thematically or topographically, and is divided into two main sections: a broad-brush commentary, and a detailed Annexe which lists all relevant sites and finds reported within modern administrative Surrey up to the end of 2002. Together, the commentary and Annexe serve to update the Palaeolithic to Bronze Age chapters contained in The archaeology of Surrey to 1540. A short concluding section outlines some ideas for future work.

Introduction

The last comprehensive round-up of the county's early past was contained within *The archaeology of Surrey to 1540* which appeared virtually a generation ago (Bird & Bird 1987). Since then, wide-ranging political, practical and philosophical advances have fundamentally altered the ways in which the past is perceived (eg Renfrew & Bahn 1996). Furthermore, as a direct consequence of the implementation of new planning guidance introduced in 1990, larger numbers of archaeological interventions have been undertaken than ever before, and by a wider range of commercial and avocational teams. The distribution of these interventions reflects development pressures in the north and north-west of the modern county in particular, as even the most cursory glance at the annual summary in *Surrey Archaeological Collections* will show. Inevitably, this bias is reflected in the present review (fig 2.1). However, it can be partly offset by the Community Archaeology Project and other local initiatives, and by the increasingly systematic study and publication of stray and metal-detected finds from across the county (eg Williams 1996a; 1999a; 2001) (see Annexe below).

Taken together, this collective endeavour has generated much new evidence for the presence of prehistoric human groups within the Surrey landscape that it is the purpose of this short paper to summarize. While necessarily selective, the approach adopted here is fundamentally chronological, though it stops short of the Iron Age: this is covered separately by Rob Poulton. The paper concludes with a section that offers some suggestions for future work. Furthermore, in order to help free the commentary of overly detailed references an Annexe lists all pre-Iron Age sites and finds reported from the modern administrative county since the appearance of *Surrey to 1540*. The metropolitan area has been excluded from this latter exercise as it has been more or less comprehensively covered in several recent summaries and gazetteers published elsewhere (eg Haynes *et al* 2000; MoLAS 2000; Sidell *et al* 2002). Finally, and crucially,

it must be pointed out that much of the evidence touched on here awaits full analysis and publication.

Early scavengers and hunters: the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic (c 500,000–38,000 BC)

Modern political boundaries have little meaning in terms of the prehistoric use of the landscape. This is nowhere more applicable than in the earliest phases, which have to be seen in the context of their Quaternary landforms and environment. The study of the Palaeolithic has enjoyed a renaissance at national level in recent years. This has been brought about by spectacular discoveries such as those at Boxgrove, and by the successful correlation of fluvial sequences with climatically driven phasing reflected in the independently dated marine Oxygen Isotope Stages (OIS) (eg Bridgland 1994). (In this scheme, even numbers indicate cold stages, and odd numbers indicate temperate stages.) At a local level detailed surveys of the artefactual resource have also been completed (Wessex Archaeology 1993; Wymer 1999), and provide a firm benchmark against which future development threats can be assessed.

Within the county two of the previously reported concentrations of Palaeolithic material (Wymer 1987, fig 1.1) have benefited from further work since the publication of *Surrey to 1540*. At Lower Kingswood on the North Downs, fieldwork conducted on a site identified over 30 years ago (Walls & Cotton 1980, Site A) has suggested that the eastern of the two large flint scatters noted previously is actually composed of groups of smaller scatters, each between 5 and 10m in diameter (Harp forthcoming). These scatters have produced small pointed bifaces, together with the thinning flakes and débitage under-represented in the earlier work (Harp 2002a). Similar white-patinated and frost-cracked finds including some twisted forms have also been made on and just off the deposits mapped as Clay-with-Flints at Canons Farm, Burgh Heath (fig 2.2; Harp 2002a) and Tattenham Way a little to the north (Harp 1999b

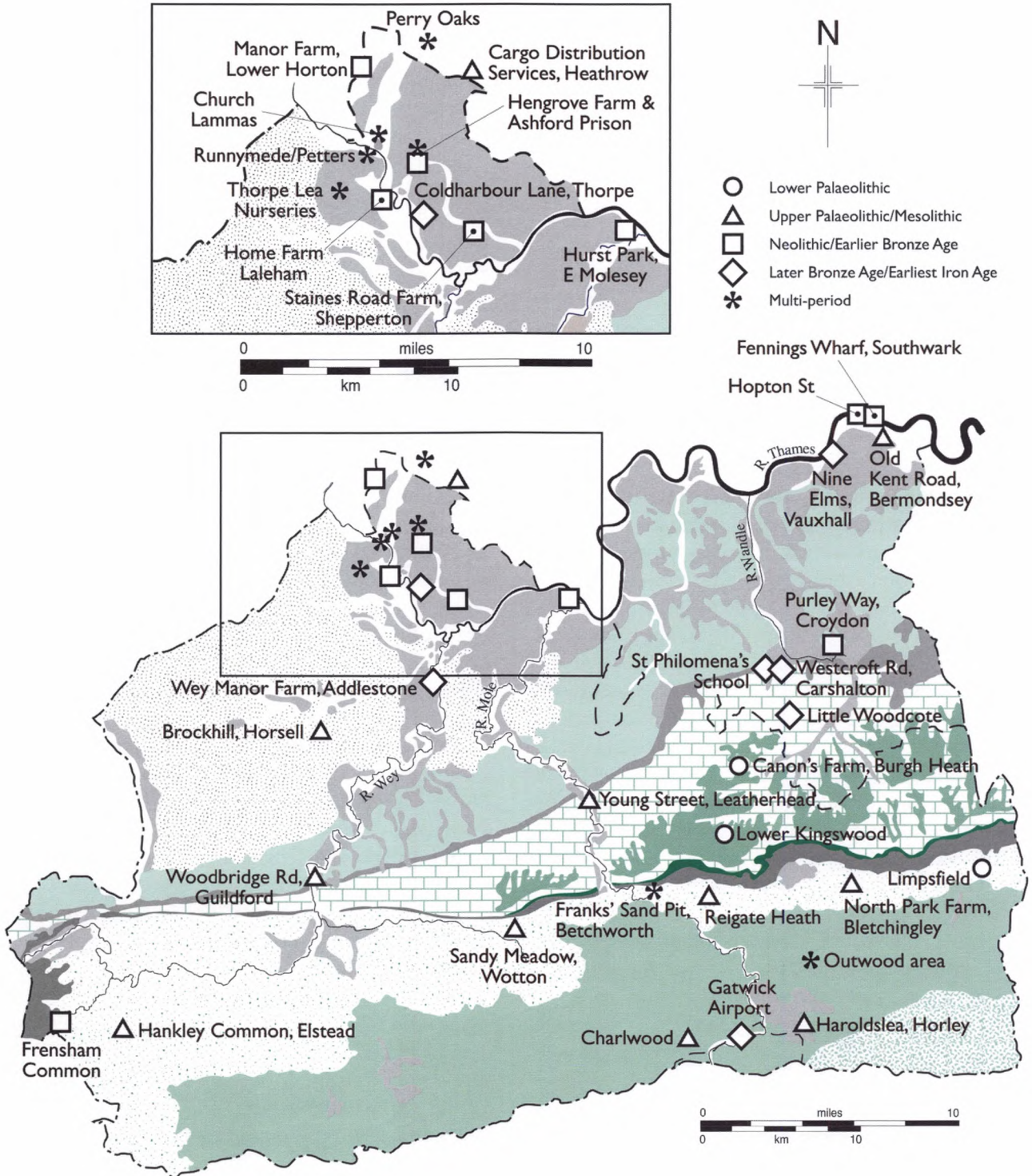


Fig 2.1 Distribution map showing main sites mentioned in the text. For key to geological background see map on page x.



Fig 2.2 Lower Palaeolithic biface from Tangier Wood, Burgh Heath, Banstead, found in the root-plate of a fallen tree. Its fresh condition suggests that it was deeply buried in the Clay-with-Flints deposits and so was protected from the Ice Age climatic extremes to which many of the other North Downs surface finds were subjected. Photograph Peter Harp and the Plateau Group

& pers comm) (see also fig 2.3, no 1), as well as occasional ochreous flakes and bifaces (Harp 2000; 2002a). As at many other high-level surface sites, the dating of this material is problematical (Scott-Jackson 2000, 149–53), though much of it probably belongs within the earlier part of the middle Pleistocene (*c* OIS 10–9). However, a single white-patinated tortoise core (fig 2.3, no 2) recovered from Mogador a little to the south of the main concentrations at Lower Kingswood hints at a Levallois component which, on current evidence (eg Bridgland 1994, 34), is unlikely to pre-date OIS 8.

The recognition of natural solution hollows on Walton Heath adds a new and potentially significant dimension to this work. Not only could these have provided early hominids with access to ponded water and supplies of flint, but they are also likely to have acted as traps for contemporary environmental and other data. The positions of over 60 hollows have been recorded (Harp 2002a, 23–4 & plate 15), and a 68-point resistivity survey (giving data to a depth of 15.5m) has located others closer to the biface sites identified by Tom Walls and L W Carpenter (Peter Harp & Julie Scott-Jackson, pers comm). These hollows would have occurred over much of the acidic

cover deposits on the North Downs (Sumbler 1996, 154), but now only survive as visible features on ancient common land (eg Banstead and Walton Heaths) and ancient woodland (eg Banstead Wood).

As at Lower Kingswood, a palaeogeographical explanation also offers itself in the context of the prolific biface-dominated sites clustered around the present headwaters of the river Darent at Limpsfield 18km further east (Field *et al* 1999, 26–7). It is possible that these represent repeated visits to topographically advantageous locations on the Lower Greensand on the part of one or more hominid groups. Here again problems surround the dating of surface finds, although the absence of Levallois material suggests that most are likely to fall within the earlier part of the middle Pleistocene. The high number of small twisted ovate forms may help to refine the chronology further, however, for White (1998, 100–1) has argued that such tools represent a purely insular technological phenomenon indicative of Britain's island status during late OIS 11 – early OIS 10. No firm conclusion has been reached regarding the reported presence of *bout coupé* hand-axes in the collection (Roe 1981, 266; Field *et al* 1999, 27–8), although Tyldesley (1987, 72–3) accepted that it might contain a Mousterian component.

Other Quaternary deposits will doubtless repay scrutiny, and the extensive Head deposits (both mapped and unmapped) within the county offer obvious opportunities for such work (eg Cotton 2002). Moreover, concerted fieldwork conducted south of the chalk escarpment on patches of eroded sandstone in the Outwood locality has also located several worn ochreous implements, one of which comprises the butt of an ovate biface (Rapson 2002; Robin Tanner, pers comm). These can be added to the earlier finds of single bifaces made further west at Salfords and Reigate (Wymer 1987, 27; Roger Ellaby, pers comm). Elsewhere, little new fieldwork has been possible at Farnham, while recent evaluations in the Wandsworth locality have failed to shed further light on the implements briefly reported on by G F Lawrence (1890). Finally, sufficient doubt surrounds the bifacially-worked piece from Ripley, originally published as a *bout coupé* (Cotton & Williams 2000), for it to be excluded from consideration here (Roger Jacobi, pers comm).

Anatomically modern hunters: the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (*c* 38,000–4000 BC)

Anatomically modern humans appear in these islands from around 40,000 years ago, during a phase of quickening climatic change in the mid–late Devensian or last glacial (OIS 3/2). Locally, evidence for the presence of modern humans before the Late Glacial Maximum (*c* 18,000 BP) is sparse. However, a

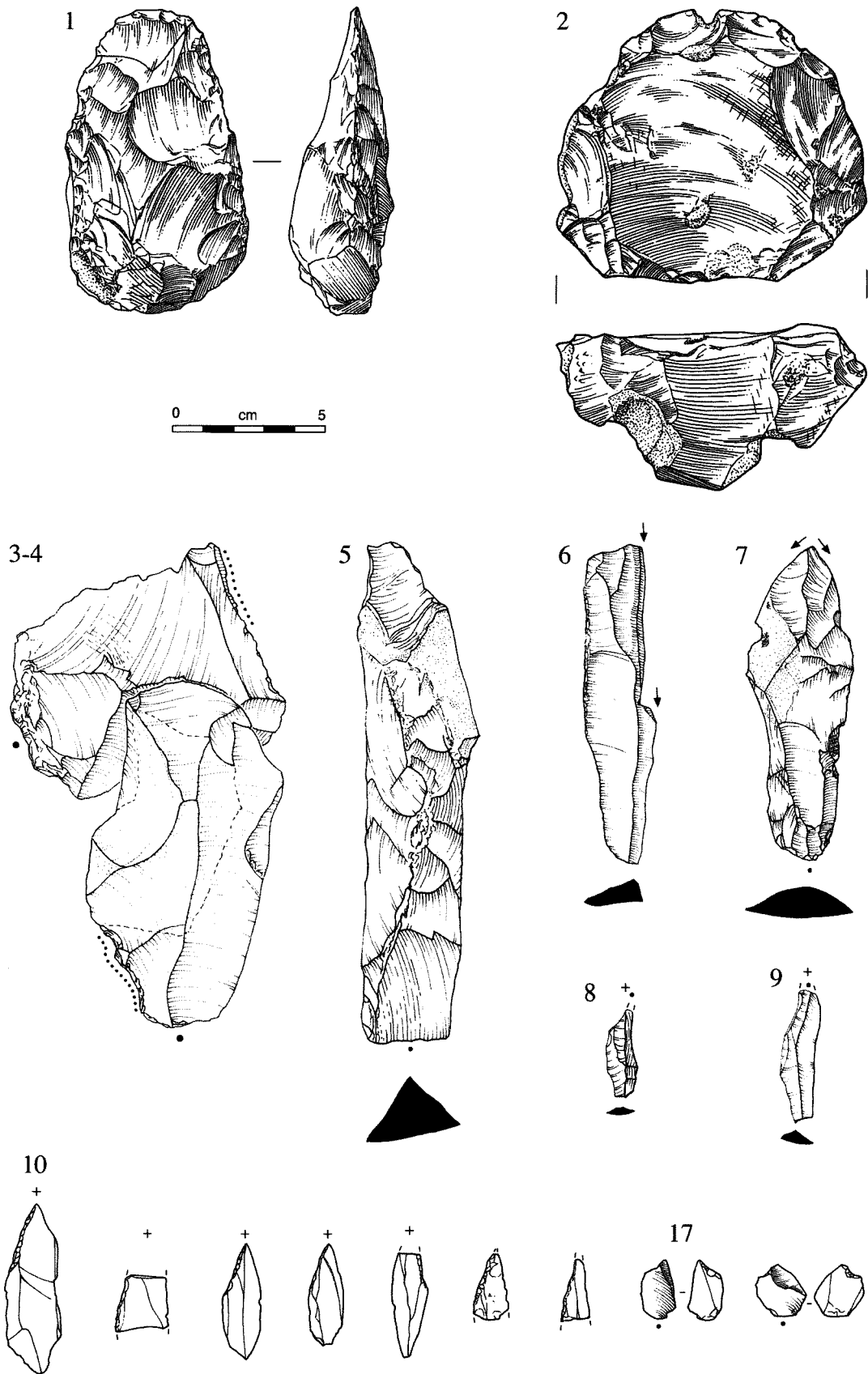


Fig 2.3 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flintwork, various sites. 1: Lower Palaeolithic biface from the Clay-with-Flints deposits at Sanderstead; 2: Lower Palaeolithic Levallois 'tortoise' core from Walls & Cotton 1980 'Site C', Lower Kingswood; 3-9: Upper Palaeolithic artefacts from Church Lammas, Staines, including two conjoining 'bruised edge' blades (nos 3 & 4), a crested blade (no 5), burins (nos 6 & 7), and obliquely backed points (nos 8 & 9); 10-18: Early Mesolithic microliths (nos 10-16) and microburins (nos 17 & 18) from Outwood site 33 (Little Collins Field). All 1:2. Drawings of Church Lammas flints by Giles Pattison; others by the author, courtesy of Peter Connelly (Sanderstead), Ken Lansdowne (Lower Kingswood) and Robin Tanner (Outwood)

handful of robust white-patinated flint blades from the Cargo Distribution Services site on the southern edge of Heathrow Airport (Lewis forthcoming) now complements the leaf point from Ham (Ellaby 1987, fig 2.3, no 1). The Heathrow pieces can be compared with material recovered from Beedings in Sussex (Jacobi 1986 & pers comm) for which eastern European parallels have been cited. Unlike the Beedings material, however, which was recovered from a number of 'gulls' or 'widened joints' in the surface of the Lower Greensand, the Heathrow assemblage lay on a slight eminence at the edge of the Taplow Gravel overlooking a southward flowing palaeochannel.

Following the Late Glacial Maximum, re-colonization occurred in stages from around 13,000 BP (eg Housley *et al* 1997), as human groups tracked migrating animal herds back into Britain. Two important assemblages of struck flint referable to this Late Glacial period have been located at Brockhill, Horsell, near Woking (Cox 1976; Bonsall 1977; Barton 1992), and at Church Lammas near Staines (Phil Jones, pers comm). Though found in the mid-1920s the Brockhill assemblage has remained unpublished and hence was barely mentioned in *Surrey to 1540* (Ellaby 1987, 53). A preliminary assessment of the material (Barton 1992, 182–3, table 4.29) has since suggested that the assemblage is closely comparable to others recovered from open sites at Hengistbury Head, Dorset, and Titchwell on the north Norfolk coast. The restricted range of retouched tools at Brockhill – straight-backed and shouldered points, end scrapers and burins – probably indicates a short-stay hunting site geared to the processing of large fauna. Comparison with Hengistbury suggests a date sometime around 12,000–11,000 BP, ie during the later part of the Late Glacial interstadial. The presence of a broadly contemporary pen-knife point from nearby Pyrford (Ellaby 1987, fig 2.3, no 2) may be noted here too, though on present evidence this forms part of a separate tool-making tradition.

The new site at Church Lammas, near Staines, has produced a typical 'long blade' flint assemblage incorporating both bruised edge blades (*lames mâchurées*) and retouched pieces including broad blade microliths and burins (fig 2.3, nos 3–9). Although much disturbed, the site also yielded remains of reindeer and horse. 'Long blade' sites occur widely in flood plain or low river valley terrace locations in south-east Britain (eg Barton 1997, 131 & fig 107) and may form a component part of north German Ahrensburgian industries (Barton 1998, 158–9). The closest and best preserved lies 12km further up the Colne valley at Three Ways Wharf, Uxbridge (Lewis 1991). Here, two AMS (Accelerator Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dates of $10,270 \pm 100$ BP (OxA-1788) and $10,010 \pm 120$ BP

(OxA-1902) on horse molars overlap with dates obtained from the prolific 'long blade' assemblage at Belloy-sur-Somme, France (Barton 1998, 159) – an indication of the close contemporaneity of geographically far-flung sites.

Diagnostic Mesolithic flintwork has been recovered from a range of locations across the county since the publication of *Surrey to 1540*, but undisturbed single-phase sites remain at a premium. Nevertheless, Early Mesolithic sites have been excavated close to the Old Kent Road in Bermondsey (Sidell *et al* 2002) (fig 2.4), on Reigate Heath (Roger Ellaby, pers comm), and Kettlebury (site 103) on Hankley Common, Elstead (Reynier 2002). Late Mesolithic sites have been examined at Woodbridge Road, Guildford (Barry Bishop, Simon Deeves & Peter Moore, pers comm), Harold'slea, Horley (Roger Ellaby, pers comm), and at Charlwood (Ellaby forthcoming). Radiocarbon dates are available for the Hankley Common and Charlwood sites, and these fall within the 8th–7th and 5th millennia cal BC, respectively. Dating for most of the others relies on detailed assessments of microlith typology only (eg Jacobi 1978; Reynier 1998).

Most of these recently excavated sites have produced evidence for single or multiple hearth settings, usually in the form of concentrations of burnt flint and/or charcoal. Carbonized hazelnut shells apart, direct evidence of the subsistence economy remains limited. A single fragment of burnt 'deer-sized' bone (cf roe deer) was recovered from one of two postulated hearth settings at Bermondsey, and a few burnt scraps of roe deer bone from several pits located at Charlwood. This meagre record can now be amplified by the results of use-wear analysis carried out on a sample of the Early Mesolithic flint tools at Bermondsey. Polish identified on a number of the scrapers suggested that they had been used to work dry hide, for example; other pieces had been used to cut meat, plant fibre and, in the case of one burin, antler (Donahue 2002). Furthermore, impact fractures observed on several microliths support their traditional interpretation as projectile points. A cluster of eight Late Mesolithic straight-backed pieces found beneath the earliest Neolithic levels at Runnymede may represent part of a composite side-hafted set (Needham 2000, 71; see also David 1998, fig 26.5).

Topographically, lake sides, valley floors and hill slopes were all favoured localities. A series of sites on the Lower Greensand at North Park Farm, Bletchingley occupied a shallow valley-head depression filled with wind-blown sand (Nick Branch, pers comm). This had sealed various chronologically separate flint-knapping events and small task-specific areas that spanned the period (Hayman *et al* 2003). Moreover, the area within and around the depression was



Fig 2.4 Old Kent Road, Bermondsey: general view of the Early Mesolithic site under excavation. Photograph London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre

taken up by a number of pits similar to those identified at Charlwood. Several discrete clusters apart, no particular pattern could be discerned in their distribution, however. The pit profiles suggest that many had been deliberately dug and speedily backfilled, possibly within the latter part of the Mesolithic. Further pits on other geologies have been reported from Beddington (Bagwell *et al* 2001, 291–2), Woodbridge Road, Guildford (Simon Deeves, pers comm), London Road, Staines (Rob Poulton, pers comm), Netherne on the Hill and Tattenham Way, Banstead. The last two in particular were situated high up on the North Downs and contained flintwork associated with the manufacture, maintenance and use of heavy adzes and axes. An axe roughout was found at Netherne and an adze and five sharpening flakes at Banstead (Harp 1999b). This Late Mesolithic pit-digging tradition represents the earliest evidence for earth-moving on any scale and offers a possible ancestry for certain Neolithic monuments of causewayed enclosure type, though such monuments are locally restricted to the Thames valley (Oswald *et al* 2001, 80, fig 5.1).

Organized fieldwalking and private collecting across the county continues to supplement excavation, and several programmes from the west Surrey greensand have been reported on in final or interim form (eg Bird *et al* 1990, 206). Others are ongoing, as at Wotton (Winser 1987; Richard Jewell, pers comm). Recent work on the Weald Clay at Outwood (eg fig 2.3, nos 10–18) has fully confirmed earlier expectations (eg Ellaby 1987, 58; Cotton & Poulton 1990,

163–5), and demonstrated that human groups were active here throughout the Mesolithic and beyond (Robin Tanner, pers comm). The assessment and publication of the results of these various public and private initiatives remains a pressing priority, likewise their incorporation into the county Sites and Monuments Record. Discussion of other matters such as group size, resource procurement, seasonality of occupation, subsistence strategies, and the organization of butchery and caching practices is still necessarily limited by the nature of the available data. Only the excavation of surface-intact sites with good faunal and environmental data will significantly advance our understanding. Most, like the site(s) located over 50 years ago in the floor of the Mole valley at Young Street, Leatherhead (Carpenter 1952), are likely to lie deeply buried beneath alluvium or colluvium.

Creating new worlds: the Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age (c 4000–1500 BC)

The period from around 4000 cal BC witnessed an accelerating transformation of the land through the creation, maintenance and periodic reworking of open space, the latter locally accentuated by the construction of earthen monuments of various forms. Clearance horizons (the so-called ‘elm decline’) centring on c 3900–3500 cal BC have been identified in pollen diagrams along the Thames valley, though the London evidence suggests that such episodes could have been natural in origin and locally asynchronous (Sidell *et al* 2002, 45–7).

Surprisingly, in view of the evidence for monument construction nearby, little sign of early clearance was noted at Moor Farm, Staines Moor (Keith-Lucas 2000). Here and elsewhere along the valley dry-land vegetation cover comprised mixed deciduous woodland, locally dominated by lime (Scaife 2000a) and, as at Runnymede, alder (Scaife 2000b, 184–5). Analysis of species composition within a series of later Neolithic ‘drowned forests’ in the modern Thames flood plain at Erith in Kent has added important qualifying detail, and has drawn attention to the existence of a mixed alder/yew woodland without modern analogue (Seel 2000, 36; Jane Sidell, pers comm). Data from the remainder of the county is distinctly limited, though the continuing absence of monuments might suggest that clearance and use of the landscape was on a smaller, less invasive, scale. Aside from the Badshot Lea long barrow, there is little obvious evidence for monument construction here much before the early 2nd millennium BC.

A few discrete lithic scatters incorporating leaf arrowheads apart, early Neolithic settlements have largely eluded identification. No new causewayed enclosures have been located within the county since *Surrey to 1540* (Oswald *et al* 2001, 80, fig 5.1), for instance, though a case has recently been made for the re-dating of the large double-ditched enclosure at Mayfield Farm, East Bedfont, just beyond the northern boundary of Spelthorne (John Lewis, pers comm). However, one or more post-and-stake-built ‘house’ structures surrounded by middens occupied the Thames flood plain at Runnymede (Needham 1992, 251 & pers comm), a kilometre or so south of the Staines causewayed enclosure. A second structure of rectangular form defined by postholes and beam-slots has been claimed at Cranford, on the north side of Heathrow Airport (Nick Elsdon, pers comm), while an undated post-and-stake-built rectangular ‘long house’ or hall has been located at the Woodthorpe Road, Ashford Prison, site near Staines (Tim Carew, pers comm).

These sites skirt the monument-dominated landscapes of the Heathrow terrace where recent work has offered fresh perspectives on the various ways in which land was utilized. It is clear that this flat landscape was laced with subtle complexities that long preceded and were then drawn together by the construction, maintenance and subsequent use of the 4km-long Stanwell cursus with its central raised bank (O’Connell 1990; Barrett *et al* 2000). Dating of the Stanwell structure and of several other smaller cursus and hengiform monuments on the Heathrow terrace has been hampered by the clean state in which they were maintained. This contrasts with the hengiforms on the lower terraces (eg Cotton 2000, 18), of which the ditches contain rich assemblages of finds including human remains, as at Manor Farm,

Horton (Ford & Pine 2003) and Staines Road Farm, Shepperton (Jones 1990). Finds from the former also included plain bowl and Peterborough Ware pottery, struck flint and a series of sewn, birch-bark containers preserved in a locally waterlogged stretch of ditch. Finds from the re-cut ditch of the latter included flint and antler tools, a lump of red ochre and a wolf skull, together with plain bowl and decorated Peterborough Ware pottery. Both sites have also produced radiocarbon dates that centre on the late 4th millennium cal BC.

The two burials from Staines Road Farm – one possibly male and one female (the latter radiocarbon dated to the later 4th millennium cal BC) – offer further insights. Analysis of the stable isotopes in the teeth of the Shepperton female (fig 2.5 a & b) indicates that her place of childhood origin may have lain within one of the UK’s lead-zinc orefields, such as the Mendips, Derbyshire or North Pennines (Paul Budd, pers comm). It is possible that she was chosen for burial in this special place precisely because she was an outsider or incomer to the Thames valley. Isotope analyses of several other burials, as at Monkton Up Wimbourne (Green 2000, 79) and later at Amesbury (Fitzpatrick 2003, 151–2) offer some support for this ‘incomer’ hypothesis. The second Shepperton burial meanwhile had been reduced to a torso through the deliberate removal of the skull and long bones, conceivably for the enactment of ceremonial elsewhere. It is possible that the missing bones were deposited in the river, as was the case with the fragment of a trepanned skull of early 2nd millennium cal BC date recovered from the north bank of the Thames at Chelsea (Fiona Haughey, pers comm). The placing of these burials on the north and north-eastern sides of the Shepperton site was presumably significant too. Similar positions were later chosen for the deposition of human remains in the Early Bronze Age ring ditches at Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe (Robertson 2002) and Fennings Wharf, Southwark (Sidell *et al* 2002, 23–7).

Later Neolithic activity is still principally defined on lithic scatters incorporating various transverse and asymmetric arrowheads, many of which await assessment and publication. These have been reported from a wide range of geologies including the chalk and the Weald Clay (Robin Tanner, pers comm), but – stray finds apart – not the Bagshot Table. No new monuments appear to have been constructed at this time, though existing monuments were re-used, such as the hengiforms at Woodthorpe Road (Ashford Prison), and Staines Road Farm. Truncated soil horizons associated with hearths and cooking or boiling pits have been located at Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell, Staines Road Farm, Shepperton, Purley Way, Croydon and later at Phoenix Wharf, Bermondsey. The Croydon site furnished

evidence of charred food remains in the form of wheat, plum and hazelnut. Domestic cattle were also present, and use-wear analysis of a flint knife from a feature dated to the late 3rd millennium cal BC demonstrated that it had been used to cut meat (Tucker 1996, 13).

Further wild food resources have been recovered from small pits containing sherds of Peterborough Ware and Grooved Ware pottery, although these deposits are increasingly viewed as having ritual rather than domestic connotations. The local distri-



Fig 2.5a Staines Road Farm, Shepperton: a female in her thirties lies buried in a crouched position in the ditch of a small hengiform monument. Photograph Surrey County Archaeological Unit

bution of Peterborough Ware, currently dated *c* 3400–2500 cal BC, now also encompasses the Thames flood plain at Southwark/Bermondsey, the eastern headwaters of the Wandle at Beddington and the greensand east of the Mole. Grooved Ware, currently dated *c* 2800–2000 BC, was scarcely represented within the county in 1987, but has since been found in the Bedfont and Stanwell areas (Lorraine Mephram, pers comm; Jones & Ayres forthcoming) and more recently on the greensand at Betchworth and Merstham. The Betchworth assemblage (fig 2.6) was recovered from three pits radiocarbon dated to the early to mid-3rd millennium cal BC (Williams 1998b, 5–6 & pers comm).

The Early Bronze Age is less easy to document, particularly on the higher gravel terraces. However, Beaker and Collared Urn pottery has been recovered from the Thames flood plain and from positions overlooking the headwaters of tributary streams such as the Hogsmill and the Wandle (Howes & Skelton 1992, 15–16 & figs 6 & 7; Orton 1997, 94). (The trepanned skull from Chelsea has been mentioned above.) It is possible that some field systems were established at this period. In the Thames flood plain at Hopton Street, Southwark, for instance, Beaker pottery was associated with a series of ard marks (Ridgeway 1999, 73–4). The evidence from Whitmoor Common (English 2000–1) and Perry Oaks (John Lewis, pers comm) is more circumstantial, though there was clearly some activity on the Heathrow terrace as demonstrated by the burial of a dismembered aurochs with six barbed-and-tanged flint arrowheads at Holloway Lane, Harmondsworth (Cotton 1991, 153–4).

Elsewhere, as at Frensham Common (Graham & Graham 2002), fieldwork has amended and occasionally supplemented the updated list of Surrey barrows published by Grinsell (1987), and provided new insights into constructional techniques and the contemporary setting of individual monuments.

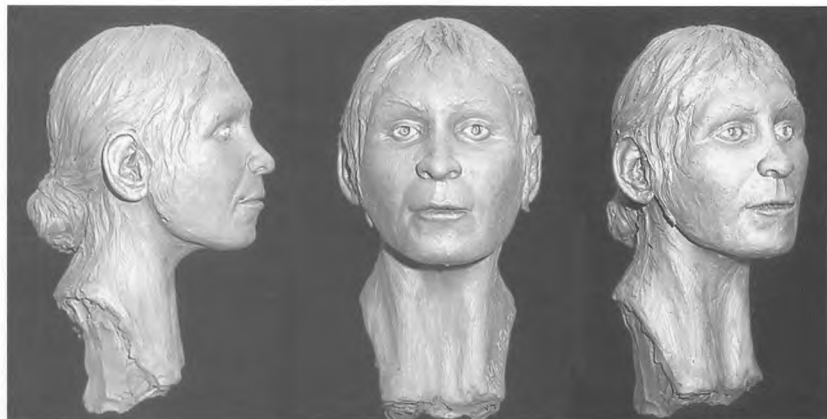


Fig 2.5b Facial reconstruction of the Shepperton woman (fig 2.5a). Study of her bones indicates that she may have been an incomer to the Thames valley and that she may have suffered a nutritional deficiency as a child. The reconstruction, by Caroline Wilkinson, emphasizes her distinctive square jawline. Photograph Museum of London

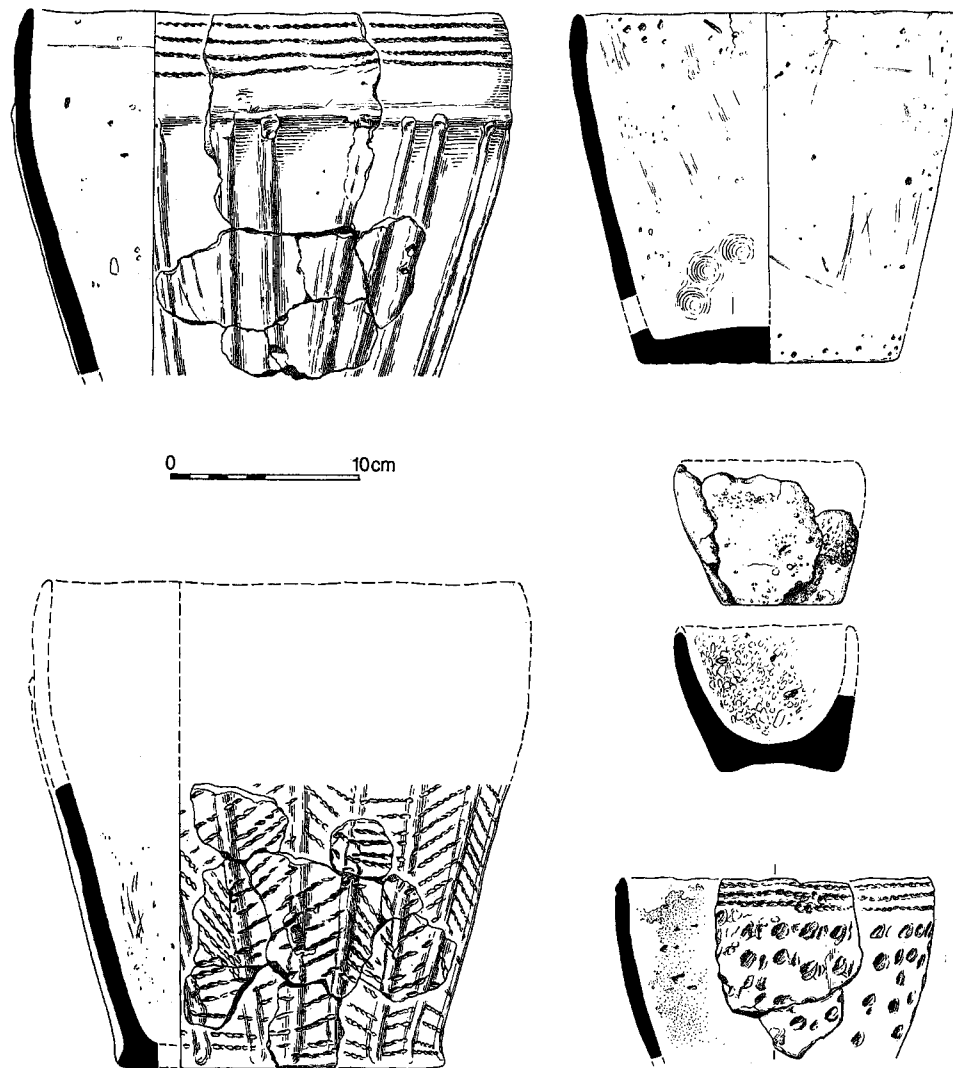


Fig 2.6 Franks' Sandpit, Betchworth: Grooved Ware pottery recovered from a group of three pits. Scale 1:4. Drawing by David Williams

Only a ploughed-down bell barrow at East Molesey has produced grave goods. Here a double adult cremation (one male, one older female) accompanied by three segmented faience beads had been interred in a Secondary Series Collared Urn (Andrews & Crockett 1996, 61–4). Several small flat axes apart, no Early Bronze Age metalwork has been reported since *Surrey to 1540*. The decorated axe recovered from the Weald Clay at South Nutfield (Cotton & Williams 1997, axe B) can be added to the handful of early metalwork finds from Wealden localities (Needham 1987, 126).

**Agricultural intensification:
the later Bronze Age and earliest Iron Age
(c 1500–600 BC)**

One of the most obvious developments of this period is the proliferation of field systems along the Thames valley and in the valleys of its major tributary streams (eg Yates 1999; 2001). Some may have developed relatively early and those laid out within the Heathrow region took account of the earlier monument-dominated landscape. The setting out and

subsequent development of these co-axial field systems suggests changes in the pattern of land tenure that hint in turn at wider social change. Excavations conducted on a heroic scale at Perry Oaks have begun to unravel something of the complexities involved (Barrett *et al* 2001). These have shown that the major north/south divisions pre-date the slighter east/west sub-divisions, and that several of the former were later elaborated into droveways with the addition of a second parallel ditch. Droveways presumably indicate the existence of sizeable flocks and herds (Pryor 1996), as perhaps do deep water-holes – several of which were provided with internal timber revetments and accessed by log ladders (Barrett *et al* 2001, 223–4).

Equivalent evidence on the gravels within the modern county is less extensive, but most of the constituent elements are present. A number of water-holes have furnished useful environmental data documenting the existence of scrub, open grassland and mature hedges. Several Late Bronze Age examples have also preserved otherwise rare wooden objects in their waterlogged fills, such as the maple

wood bowl from Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone and a bucket base from Vicarage Road, Sunbury. The existence of these water-holes, often in the corners or at the edges of fields, is circumstantial evidence for the presence of animals, particularly cattle, though further argument is hampered by the continuing absence of good faunal assemblages, Runnymede excepted. Here, pigs were unusually well represented, and their numbers may reflect both the site environment and the special nature of the settlement (Serjeantson 1996, 219–23). The contribution made to the subsistence economy by arable farming is likewise currently difficult to assess. However, well-preserved traces of criss-cross ard marks etched into the sand islands of north Southwark and Bermondsey suggest that it could have been locally extensive, if probably short-lived (Sidell *et al* 2002, 33–8). The burial of placed deposits and acts of feasting that preceded these ploughing episodes (Ridgeway 1999, 73–4; Sidell *et al* 2002, 31) may have been a means of ‘claim-staking’ or socializing land prior to its formal management. (The dismembered aurochs deposit from the Heathrow gravels at Harmondsworth could be similarly interpreted.) The burial of an oak ard tip at Three Oak Lane hints at a ritual element in the termination of proceedings too (Proctor & Bishop 2002, 8–9).

Elsewhere within the county evidence is again sparse, though opportunities for large-scale excavation seldom present themselves. Elements of field systems have been surveyed in the Mickleham area and, as noted above, on Whitmoor Common, though these have yet to be tested by anything other than trial excavation. Further elements of land management have also been revealed along the foot of the North Downs at Warren Farm, Ewell (Hayman 1995) and around the headwaters of the Wandle at Beddington and Carshalton. Several sites in the latter locality have provided small assemblages of charred plant remains, including emmer, spelt, barley, rye and Celtic bean (Groves & Lovell 2002, 18; Proctor 2002, 93–4). These can be compared with the more extensive assemblages awaiting assessment and publication from Runnymede. Although saddle-querns of Wealden greensand, together with quartzite rubbers and pounders, have been recovered on the Wandle headwater sites (eg Adkins & Needham 1985, 38–9; Proctor 2002, 86–8), they are under-represented in the Thames valley. Moreover, several of those at Runnymede appear to have been used for purposes other than the grinding of grain, for example the preparation of temper for pottery making (Needham 1991, 137).

Enclosed and unenclosed Middle Bronze Age settlements seem to have been single-generation occupancies embedded within field systems. However, their presence usually has to be inferred from the

greater quantities and range of ‘domestic’ debris caught in adjacent features, like the large groups of Deverel-Rimbury pottery recovered from ditches at Thorpe Lea Nurseries and Church Lammas, Staines, for example. Direct traces of house or other structures seldom survive (the ‘roundhouse’ from Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone is now interpreted as a small ring ditch encircling a cremation burial, for example (Rob Poulton, pers comm). By the Late Bronze Age there is a demonstrable increase in settlement longevity and complexity culminating in the construction of aggrandized enclosures like those on the North Downs at Queen Mary’s Hospital, Carshalton and Nore Hill, Chelsham (Needham 1993). It is possible that the occupants of these sites played a pivotal role in the maintenance of long distance exchange networks and in the local movement of commodities such as salt, quern stones and metalwork (eg Yates 1999; 2001). Feasting was another of the principal ways of establishing and enhancing social status, both within the aggrandized enclosures and on lower-lying riverside sites such as Runnymede. Extensive ‘midden’ deposits of the type found here are increasingly widely recognized (eg Lawson 2000, 264–6). At St Philomena’s School, Carshalton, an organic soil rich in finds including pottery, animal bone and metalwork had accumulated over a small circular cairn of river cobbles close to the western headwaters of the Wandle (Jeff Perry, pers comm).

Substantial post-built roundhouses of Late Bronze Age date have proved easier to find than earlier structures, and have been located on a number of the Thames valley sites. Several were furnished with elaborate entrance porches as at Petters Sports Field, Egham (Needham 1990, 115–18 & fig 34) and Home Farm, Laleham (fig 2.7). Novel rectangular structures have also been excavated at Runnymede (Needham 1993, 58–9), while the occasional four-post structure has been identified elsewhere too. Away from the Thames valley few roundhouses have been located; the circular structure defined by a simple ring gully on the edge of the river Mole flood plain at Gatwick Airport is therefore something of a rarity (Wells forthcoming). Though not as standardized as in the Iron Age (Poulton, in this volume), entrance orientation appears to have been carefully chosen. This may reflect adherence to the same set of cosmologies that governed the placement of human remains in the ditches of earlier hengiforms and barrows.

The supernatural was drawn down into other aspects of everyday life as well. This is most obviously demonstrated by the careful placement in and around settlements of cremated and occasionally unburnt human bone and of other special finds such as metalwork, pottery vessels and quern stones (eg Brück 1999). Although no new Middle Bronze Age urn cemeteries have been found within the county



Fig 2.7 Home Farm, Laleham: a Late Bronze Age post-built roundhouse with a substantial porch. Photograph Surrey County Archaeological Unit

since *Surrey to 1540*, un-urned cremation burials have been recorded during large-scale work on the gravels at sites such as Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone, and Home Farm, Laleham. One lay within a small ring-ditch on the former site (Rob Poulton, pers comm). The majority remain undated, though it seems likely that many if not most will fall within the Late Bronze Age, a period hitherto regarded as lacking a normative burial rite (see Brück 1995). Unburnt human bone is scarcer, but comprises several skulls, including one Late Bronze Age example from Runnymede that may have been displayed on a pole. Numbers of skulls were also consigned to the Thames (eg Bradley & Gordon 1988) along with other objects such as metalwork.

That water was an important cosmological referent is suggested by the careful deposition of a wide range of objects, but no metalwork, in the water-holes on inland settlements. Some of these probably represent event-marking offerings that referenced the passage of time and even the distant past. For example, a wooden haft for a socketed bronze axe was placed in a water-hole at Perry Oaks along with a Cornish-type stone axe anything up to two millennia older (Barrett *et al* 2001, 224). Others seem to have been rooted in the promotion of fertility in crops and animals, and productivity in the material world. These included the saddle-querns, briquetage and wild and domesticated animals buried in several pits at Westcroft Road, Carshalton (Proctor 2002), and the saddle-quern and rubber buried right-way-up in a pit at Hengrove Farm, near Staines (Rob Poulton, pers comm). Topographic high points also attracted special deposits. At Betchworth a metallised track skirted a locally elevated

greensand ridge on which a series of deposits had been buried including an in-urned cremation burial and a spiral bronze ring (David Williams, pers comm). These appear to have renewed or endorsed the sanctity of a long-used location: earlier finds included pits containing Grooved Ware (see above), while the same spot was later occupied by a Roman enclosure of curious D-shaped form (Williams 1998b). Bronze Age metalwork from the vicinity of the Farley Heath Roman temple may hint at similar devotional longevity (Rob Poulton, pers comm). Furthermore, other topographic highs including St Ann's Hill, Chertsey (Phil Jones, pers comm), Kingston Hill (Field & Needham 1986) and Priory Park, Reigate (Williams 1994; 1996b) were also used for the deposition of metal finds including tools and occasionally weaponry (see below for finds on the North Downs chalk).

The disposal of bronze metalwork in the river and on land represents the most visible end of a wide spectrum of non-utilitarian behaviour. The steady upsurge of Middle and Late Bronze Age weapon deposition in the Thames has attracted much attention and could in part be explained as a 'coping mechanism' adopted by communities faced with environmental stress in the form of rising river levels. It is possible that this found expression in the enactment of competitive 'potlatch'-type ceremonies and/or funerary rituals (eg Bradley 1990). However see Needham (2001, 275–7) for a critical assessment of recent theoretical developments. Either way, the substantial Middle Bronze Age pile-driven wooden structure close to the contemporary tidal head at Vauxhall (fig 2.8) is likely to have been of special



Fig 2.8 Nine Elms, Vauxhall: the Middle Bronze Age timber 'bridge' or jetty on the Thames foreshore. Photograph Museum of London

relevance. First, it furnishes a fresh perspective on the dynamics of human movement within and across the flood plain, as do the wooden trackways located further downstream (Meddens 1996). Secondly it provides an obvious means by which offerings could have been physically (and perhaps conspicuously) deposited in the waters of the Thames. Satisfyingly, a pair of Middle Bronze Age side-looped spearheads was found pushed, tips down, among the landward piles (Cotton & Wood 1996, 14–16 & fig 7 nos 22 a & b). Furthermore, structures similar to the Vauxhall example have been reported elsewhere, as at Testwood Lakes, Hampshire, and Shinewater Marsh near Eastbourne, East Sussex. Other recent metalwork finds from Surrey reaches of the river include a fragment of a Middle Bronze Age composite gold ring from Wandsworth (Cotton & Wood 1996, 16 & fig 9, no 23), which fills something of a gap in the distribution of findspots between Sussex and East Anglia. The suggested link between the locally shifting tidal head and the pattern of metal deposition in the river (Needham & Burgess 1980, 452, fig 7) offers a tantalizing avenue of enquiry which may be easier to pursue now that an independent dating framework for Middle and Late Bronze Age metalwork is in place (Needham *et al* 1997).

Away from the Thames new finds of metalwork encompass tools, weaponry and ornaments including the group of three plain Middle Bronze Age armlets of Liss/Bignan type from Cranleigh (Huson 1999), a rare occurrence in the Weald (Needham 1987, 114). Late Bronze Age founder's hoards of Carp's Tongue/Ewart Park type have been recovered from elevated positions on the North Downs along the

Hog's Back (English 2002) and at Little Woodcote, Carshalton (Cotton & Needham 1999), for example, while scatters of often fragmentary metal objects have been located just off the chalk at Bletchingley and Ewell. The Little Woodcote hoard in particular is one of the largest to have been recovered from the county and falls within Needham's (1987, 120) eastern North Downs group. Analysis of its contents has revealed evidence of technological novelty (fig 2.9), while comparison with other caches from the North Downs and beyond hints at the existence of subtle patterns in hoard composition.

Some researchers have interpreted the widespread hoarding or non-recovery of bronze at the end of the Bronze Age as evidence of its obsolescence in the face of new (iron) technology. It remains to be determined whether this is so or whether – as is more likely – it represents a combination of factors: social, spiritual and even climatic, as well as economic and/or technological. What is apparent, however, is that areas of the country such as the Thames valley and the Fenlands undergo a phase of desertion and depopulation in the earlier part of the Iron Age compared with the Late Bronze Age (eg Thomas 1999). When activity picks up again in the Middle Iron Age, it does so on a different scale and often in different places, as Rob Poulton's contribution to this volume suggests. Thereafter, it is the adoption (or not) of new Gallic and/or Roman identities by certain individuals in the period leading up to the conquest of AD 43 that is one of the determining characteristics of parts of the South East (eg James 1999, 96–100; Hill 2001). Why the inhabitants of the London region (including Surrey) seemingly chose not to engage in this process

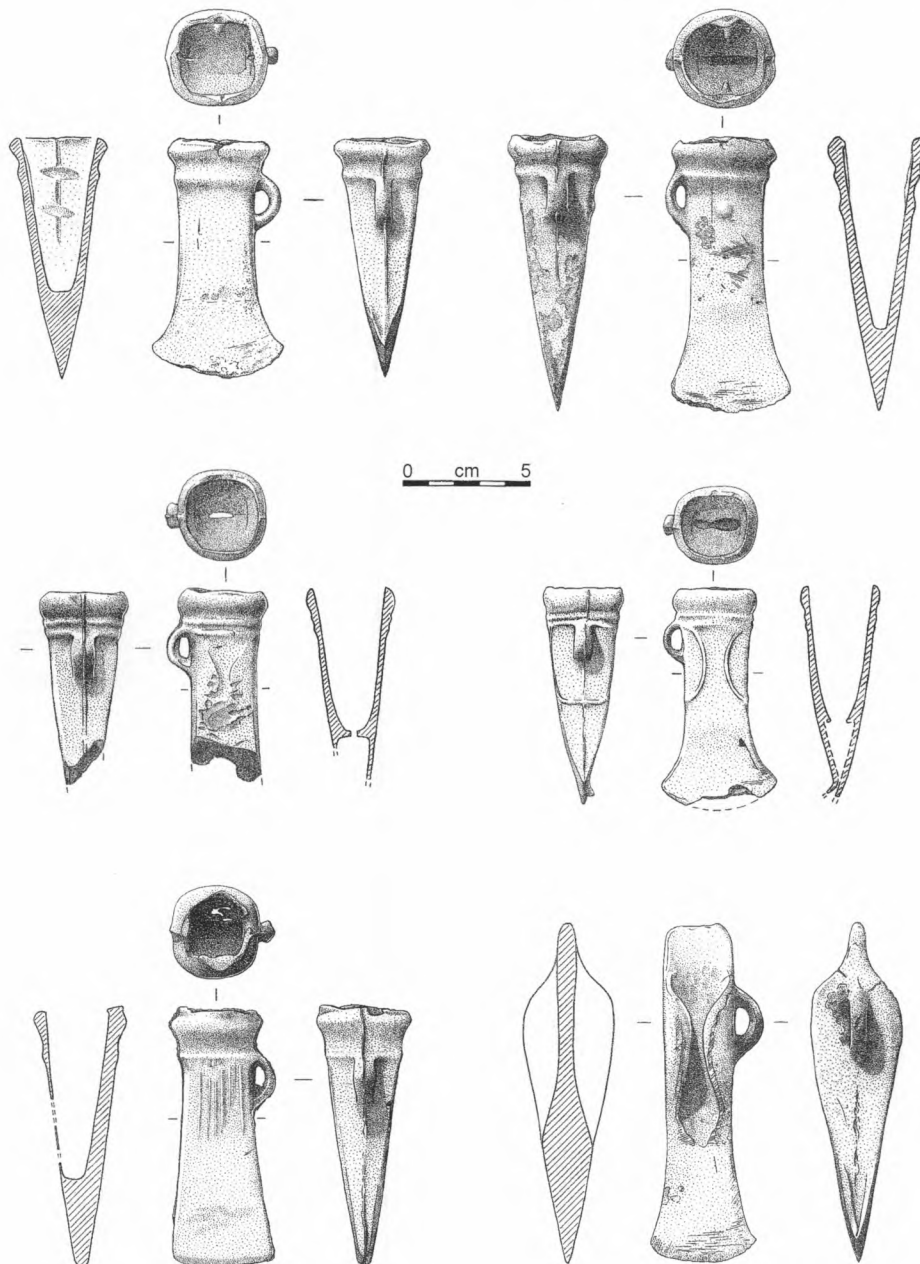


Fig 2.9 Little Woodcote, Carshalton: examples of Late Bronze Age socketed axes and a winged axe from the 129-piece hoard. Several of the axes, like the two wing-decorated forms in the middle row with hollow cavities at the blade-edge, display technological novelty. Scale 1:3. Drawing by David Williams

is an interesting question, and one that may even help to explain the siting of Roman Londinium itself (eg Millett 1990, 89).

Conclusion: a future for Surrey's early past

Rob Poulton's paper obviates the need for any extended treatment of the centuries leading up to the Roman conquest. However, one or two more general points ought to be drawn together here.

Much new data has been generated since the publication of *Surrey to 1540*, but this inevitably reflects the concentration of development-driven projects conducted in the north of the county. As a result, the archaeology of the Thames gravels is well

represented and increasingly well understood. Large-scale work conducted on a number of sites has revealed elements of a now characteristic sequence of land use involving, in turn, localized hunter-gatherer interventions, wildwood clearance, construction and maintenance of monuments and the adoption, intensification and, ultimately, reorganization of agricultural practices. How applicable this sequence is to other geologies and topographies remains to be seen. Ironically, the Thames inter-tidal zone and the river itself are only just beginning to attract corresponding levels of research inspired by the success of the Thames Archaeological Survey (Milne *et al* 1997; Webber 1999).

Away from the river and the valleys of its tributary streams, the picture is patchier – though not without successes as the fieldwork undertaken around and beyond the Wandle headwaters is demonstrating (eg Groves & Lovell 2002; Proctor 2002; Jeff Perry, pers comm). The greensand, long dominated by lithic scatters, is starting to produce distinctive sites of its own, as at Betchworth, Bletchingley, Merstham and, most recently, Westcott (Rapson 2003), though opportunities for large-scale excavation remain limited. The Weald too is becoming better known (eg Gardiner 1990), and not just as an area likely to furnish evidence of iron working (for which see Hodgkinson in this volume). Recent fieldwork at Outwood, for instance, has demonstrated a considerable and perhaps continuous human presence on the Weald Clay from the early part of the Mesolithic onwards (Robin Tanner, pers comm), though the nature of this presence remains debatable. In certain other Wealden areas, however, the local picture can be brought into sharper focus, as on the edge of the Mole flood plain at Gatwick where a small partially enclosed settlement was engaged in mixed agriculture during the Late Bronze Age (Wells forthcoming). Palaeolithic sites on the deposits mapped as ‘Clay-with-Flints’ and Late Bronze Age activity in the Croydon zone apart, our understanding of the ways in which the North Downs were used remains surprisingly obscure until later prehistory, when field systems and settlements start to proliferate east of the Mole (eg Batchelor 1990; Hayman 1996; Cotton 2001). Fieldwork conducted by the Community Archaeology Project and the Plateau Group offers hope for the future hereabouts, though so far survey work on the Bagshot Table away to the north-west has tended only to confirm the absence of later prehistoric activity (Rob Poulton, pers comm).

Overall, there is a need for better definition of the topographic and environmental settings of sites, wherever located. Properly integrated multi-disciplinary work of the sort undertaken on the sand islands of Southwark and Bermondsey (Sidell *et al* 2002; Ridgeway 2003), and on the greensand at Frensham (Graham & Graham 2002) and Bletchingley (Hayman *et al* 2003) offers a way forward. Site-specific localities that would benefit from new surveys and further problem-oriented fieldwork should be identified, as has been successfully done at Lower Kingswood, for example. A published audit of the county’s available aerial photographs is long overdue too, for nothing of the sort has been drawn together since David Longley’s survey of the north-west Surrey gravels nearly

30 years ago (Longley 1976). Elsewhere, predictive modelling strategies could be developed and adopted, perhaps along the lines advocated by Bates & Bates (2000). The ultimate goal would be the identification of surface-intact sites where the preservation of good environmental and subsistence data might be anticipated with reasonable confidence. This would allow the development of more sophisticated behavioural explanations, as at Runnymede Bridge, for example (Needham & Spence 1996).

Questions of resource procurement, subsistence strategies/economies and the manipulation of the environment should be more explicitly addressed (as Gamble *et al* 1999, 5). The assessment and publication of existing botanical and faunal assemblages are central to this undertaking, and should be aided by the impending environmental archaeology project to be hosted by Royal Holloway College (Nick Branch, pers comm). Greater and more imaginative use could also be made of lithic use-wear and lipid analysis to amplify this data, alongside study of stable isotopes and ancient human DNA. Assessment of the many unpublished lithic collections from across the county is another urgent requirement, as is the identification and management of the county’s surviving lithic scatters (eg English Heritage 2000). Detailed studies of lithic resource procurement and exploitation would undoubtedly shed new light on social practices, as would, for example, programmes of petrographic analysis of quern stones and pottery. There are enough excavated ceramic assemblages for the county to contribute meaningfully to a dated regional pottery sequence too. Indeed, the development of a sounder chronology is a prerequisite across the board, as is the need to bring various important backlog projects through to publication.

Finally, it is important to assess Surrey’s archaeology on its own merits, rather than attempt to fit it into any preconceived system imported from Wessex, London or elsewhere. The regionality of the evidence is its strength and should be appreciated as such (eg Hill 1999). Moreover, while any local research framework ought to take account of national and regional questions, it should not be prescriptive but flexible (and realistic) enough to accommodate serendipity and imaginative local initiatives. It ought also to be kept under regular review. The formulation of an achievable series of research initiatives constitutes a major sesquicentennial challenge for the Surrey Archaeological Society. It is a challenge to which all those committed to studying the county’s early past must now rise.

ANNEXE

Prehistoric sites and finds reported from administrative Surrey since 1987

This Gazetteer incorporates sites and finds of Palaeolithic to Bronze Age date reported from modern administrative Surrey since 1987, arranged chronologically in alphabetical order by topographic zone. Sites and finds in metropolitan Surrey are not included as they have been summarized recently elsewhere (eg MoLAS 2000; Haynes *et al* 2000; Sidell *et al* 2002). Numbers in brackets after some entries refer to the *SyAS Bulletin* in which the site or find was first published.

The following abbreviations have been used: LUP = Late Upper Palaeolithic; EMES = Early Mesolithic; LMES = Late Mesolithic; ENEO = Earlier Neolithic; LNEO = Later Neolithic; EBA = Early Bronze Age; MBA = Middle Bronze Age; LBA = Late Bronze Age; EIA = Early Iron Age.

**Early scavengers and hunters:
the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic**

THE FARNHAM AREA

Farnham, Bourne Woods (Terrace 'A'), flake tool (**353**) (Howe *et al* 2002, 269)

Farnham area, bifaces (Fulbrook House Coll, Charterhouse School Museum)

THE NORTH DOWNS PLATEAU AND HIGH LEVEL GRAVELS AND BRICKEARTHS

Banstead, Tattenham Way allotments, twisted biface, biface roughout and débitage (Harp 2000a & pers comm)

Burgh Heath, Canons Farm, pointed and twisted bifaces and débitage (Harp 2002a & pers comm; Howe *et al* 2002, 262–3)

Burgh Heath, Tangier Wood, large pointed biface (Harp 1999a) Godstone, Church Town, biface (Cotton 2002)

Limpsfield area, pointed and twisted ovate bifaces, flakes/flake tools (Bird *et al* 1989, 182; Bird *et al* 1990, 214; Field *et al* 1999)

Lower Kingswood, Rookery Farm, small pointed bifaces, flakes/flake tools and a Levallois core (Harp 2002a & pers comm; Howe *et al* 2002, 262)

Worms Heath, Chelsham, pointed biface (Field *et al* 1990, 141, fig 8, no 75)

ISOLATED SITES

Outwood area, fragmentary bifaces and flakes (**358**) (Robin Tanner, pers comm)

**Anatomically modern hunters:
the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic**

THE WEALD

Charlwood, LMES site (Ellaby, forthcoming)

Horley, Haroldslea, LMES site (Roger Ellaby, pers comm)

Outwood area, multiple sites of EMES and LMES date (Robin Tanner, pers comm)

THE GREENSAND HILLS

Bletchingley, North Park Farm Quarry, pits and topographic hollow, EMES–LMES date (Rob Poulton, pers comm)

Elstead, Hankley Common, Kettlebury 103, EMES site on Folkestone Beds (**310**) (Jackson *et al* 1997, 216; Reynier 2002)

Reigate Common, EMES site (Roger Ellaby, pers comm)

THE NORTH DOWNS

Banstead, Banstead Heath, flint adze (Harp 2002b; Howe *et al* 2002, 262)

Banstead, Canons Farm, flint adze (Harp 2000b)

Banstead, Preston Hawe, flint adze and other core tools (**224**) (Bird *et al* 1989, 180)

Banstead, Tattenham Way allotments, flint adze, and sharpening flakes in pit (**317; 319; 323; 324**; Peter Harp, pers comm)

Banstead, Tumble Beacon, flint adzes (**314; 317; 319**)

Chipstead, Netherne on the hill, pit with struck flint (**337**) (Howe *et al* 2000, 191)

Headley, Headley Heath, flint axe and pick (Harp 2002b; Howe *et al* 2002, 261)

West Humble, Burford Bridge, flint adze (**341**) (Howe *et al* 2001, 345)

THE LONDON CLAY

Ashted, LUP backed blade (Nicolaysen 1989)

THE BAGSHOT TABLE

Horsell, Brockhill, Parley Bridge, LUP site (**314**) (Cox 1976; Bonsall 1977; Barton 1992; Jackson *et al* 1999, 240)

THE THAMES VALLEY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

Guildford, Woodbridge Road, LMES site (Peter Moore & Barry Bishop, pers comm)

Staines, Church Lammas, LUP 'long blade' site (**296**) (Jackson *et al* 1997, 211)

Staines, 10–16 London Road, LMES pits (Hayman 2001; Rob Poulton, pers comm)

STRUCK FLINT SCATTERS (MESOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC INTO BRONZE AGE)

Abinger, Cocks Farm, greensand (Pat Nicolaysen, pers comm)

Abinger/Holmbury transect, greensand, estimated 25,000 struck flints (**230**) (Bird *et al* 1990, 206)

Albury Park, greensand (**275**) (Bird *et al* 1996, 195)

Alfold, Great Wildwood Farm, Weald Clay, four scatters from: Rannett Hill; Waste Water Field; Little Hammer Wood Field; Further Rickett Close (**255**) (Bird *et al* 1991–2, 156–7; Bird *et al* 1994, 211)

Banstead, Banstead Heath, North Downs (Howe *et al* 2001, 346)

Banstead, Canons Farm, North Downs (Harp 2000c)

Banstead, Tattenham Way, North Downs (**317; 319; 323; 324**) (Jackson *et al* 1999, 227; Howe *et al* 2000, 190; Howe *et al* 2002, 262)

Cranleigh, Bridge Farm, Weald Clay, (**335**); other scatters from: Snoxhall; Knowle; Lower Canfold Wood; Vachery High Park; Rydinghurst; Collins Farm; Wales Wood (**245**) (Bird *et al* 1990, 216)

Eso Oil Pipeline, Weald Clay (Cotton & Poulton 1990)

Godalming, Mint Street, greensand (Poulton 1998, 178)

Guildford, Ladymead, Stoke, London Clay (**223**) (Bird *et al* 1989, 180)

Holmbury Hill, greensand (Barfoot & Cotton 1989)

Laleham, Home Farm, Thames gravels (Bird *et al* 1996, 200–1)

Outwood locality, Weald Clay (Robin Tanner, pers comm)

Thursley Common, greensand (Graham *et al* 1999) (**305**)

Walls Collection, scatters from various localities in Ewell, from the North Downs at Walton Heath and Lower Kingswood and from the greensand at Albury, Wotton, Betchworth and Buckland (**278**) (Bird *et al* 1996, 187)

Worms Heath and Slines Oak, Chelsham, North Downs (Field *et al* 1990)

Wotton Estate, greensand (**275**) (Bird *et al* 1996, 195)

Creating new worlds:**the Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age**

THE WEALD

Lingfield, ground flint axe (**263**) (Bird *et al* 1994, 210)

South Nutfield, EBA low-flanged bronze axe (Cotton & Williams 1997)

THE GREENSAND HILLS

- Abinger, Raikes Farm, flint knife (357)
 Betchworth, Franks' Sandpit, Peterborough Ware and Grooved Ware pottery, pits and flintwork (300; 307; 324) (Jackson *et al* 1997, 206 & fig 4)
 Betchworth, ENEO leaf shaped arrowhead (Williams 1996a, 167)
 Elstead, Bagmoor Common, LNEO oblique flint arrowhead (339) (Howe *et al* 2001, 350)
 Elstead, Thursley Common, turf-built barrow (298) (Jackson *et al* 1997, 217)
 Frensham Common, Warren Hill, barrow (Jackson *et al* 1999, 238; Graham & Graham 2002)
 Merstham, Battlebridge Lane, Peterborough and Grooved Ware pottery, pits and flintwork (340)
 Reigate, Park Lane, EBA barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead (Bird *et al* 1991–2, 150; Williams 1994)
 Reigate, Priory Park, EBA barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead (Williams 1994)
 Reigate Heath, further possible barrow(s) (Jackson *et al* 1999, 226)
 Witley Common, further possible barrow (Jackson *et al* 1999, 239)

THE NORTH DOWNS

- Ashtead, Esso HQ, pottery (? Peterborough Ware) (Bird *et al* 1990, 207; Hayman 1991–2, 9)
 Banstead, Tumble Beacon, flints from barrow but no evidence of turf lines (304; 320) (Harp 1999d; Jackson *et al* 1999, 227)
 Clandon, blade of ground flint axe (Williams 1996a, 167)
 Ewell, Churchyard no 5, ENEO leaf-shaped flint arrowhead (346)
 Ewell, King William IV public house, beaker (? disturbed burial) (Orton 1997)
 Headley, Headley Heath, ENEO leaf-shaped flint arrowhead (Howe *et al* 2002, 261)
 Kingswood, stone macehead (Williams 1990)
 Lower Kingswood, Rookery Farm, flint arrowheads of LNEO transverse and EBA barbed-and-tanged form (355) (Harp 2002c, 30; Howe *et al* 2002, 262)
 Lower Kingswood, Sandy Lane, ENEO leaf-shaped flint arrowhead (Harp 2000d)
 Mickleham Downs, possible barrow sites (345) (Howe *et al* 2000, 189)
 Walton Heath, ground axe fragment (Harp 1999c; Jackson *et al* 1999, 226)
 Winterfold Heath, EBA flint dagger (231) (Bird *et al* 1989, 185; Bird *et al* 1990, 216)
 Woldingham, Botley Hill, flaked flint axe (341) (Howe *et al* 2001, 349); flint knife (280) (Bird *et al* 1996, 203); EBA miniature flat bronze axe (Cotton & Williams 1997)
 Woodmansterne area, flint arrowheads of various forms (Harp 2002c; Howe *et al* 2002, 263)

THE LONDON CLAY

- Chessington, partially ground flint adze (Field 2000)

THE BAGSHOT TABLE

- Chobham, Longcross Estate, ground flint axe (Cotton 1994)
 Horsell, Mizen's Farm, gullies and ditches (321) (Jackson *et al* 1999, 240)
 Lightwater, South Farm, EBA barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead (253) (Bird *et al* 1991–2, 155)
 Wisley and Ockham Commons, possible barrow sites (333) (Howe *et al* 2000, 188)

THE THAMES VALLEY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

- Ashford, Woodthorpe Road, hengiform monument with Peterborough Ware (Tim Carew pers comm; Howe *et al* 2002, 267 & fig 4)
 Chertsey, Crown Hotel, bifacially-worked LNEO oblique arrowhead (Jones 1998, 47)

- East Molesey, Hurst Park, EBA ring ditch with cremations in Collared Urn with three segmented faience beads (292) (Andrews & Crockett 1996; Jackson *et al* 1997, 197 & fig 1); EBA barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead (Howe *et al* 2002, 258)
 Egham, Thorpe Lea Nurseries, Peterborough Ware sherd and struck flint (Jackson *et al* 1997, 209)
 Farnham, The Bourne, EBA plano-convex flint knife (304) (Jackson *et al* 1999, 238)
 Farnham, Green Lane, EBA flat bronze axe (225) (Graham 1989)
 Queen Mary Reservoir, south-west, occupation (Bird *et al* 1991–2, 155)
 Shepperton, The Margins, animal bone (some worked) and two human skulls from buried river channels (279; 282; 289) (Bird *et al* 1996, 201; Jackson *et al* 1997, 211)
 Shepperton, Sheep Walk, flint axe (Bird *et al* 1990, 211)
 Shepperton, Staines Road Farm, ENEO hengiform monument, LNEO water-hole and cooking pit (Bird *et al* 1990, 211 & figs 4 & 5; Jones 1990)
 Staines, 42–54 London Road, EBA pit containing a fragment of Collared Urn (337) (Howe *et al* 2000, 195)
 Staines, Hengrove Farm, isolated feature (Howe *et al* 2000, 195); pit containing a nearly complete Peterborough Ware bowl (Howe *et al* 2002, 267)
 Stanwell, Lower Mill Farm, blade of ground axe (265) (Bird *et al* 1991–2, 153); midden deposit (261) (Bird *et al* 1994, 208)
 Stanwell, Park Road, ENEO cursus monument (O'Connell 1990)
 Thorpe, Coldharbour Lane, E/MBA ring ditch with inhumations (355) (Howe *et al* 2002, 263 & fig 1)

Agricultural intensification:**the Later Bronze Age and Earliest Iron Age**

THE WEALD

- Cranleigh, hoard of three plain MBA bronze armlets (Huson 1999)

THE GREENSAND HILLS

- Abinger area, M/LBA pottery scatter (some sherds possibly earlier) (220) (Bird *et al* 1989, 180; Keith Winsor, pers comm)
 Albury, tip of MBA bronze rapier (Williams 1999a, 171)
 Albury, Weston Wood, LBA pottery assemblage from settlement (Russell 1989)
 Betchworth, fragment of LBA bronze sword blade (Williams 1996a, 167)
 Betchworth, Franks' Sandpit, LBA/EIA features including pits and a rutted metal track (300) (Jackson *et al* 1997, 206 & fig 4)
 Bletchingley, LBA bronze scrap including fragments of swords and a winged axe (Williams 1996a, 167; 1999a, 171)
 Bletchingley, Little Pickle, pottery and LBA bronze metalwork including fragments of winged and socketed axes and ingots (Williams 1998a)
 Bletchingley, Place Farm, LBA/EIA pottery (including a virtually complete jar containing burnt flints) and struck flint (Jackson *et al* 1999, 234)
 Buckland area, MBA basal-looped bronze spearhead (290) (Jackson *et al* 1997, 207; Williams 1999b)
 Elstead, Bagmoor Common, fragment of MBA bronze palstave axe (339) (Howe *et al* 2001, 350–2)
 Peper Harow, MBA bronze palstave axe (330) (Howe *et al* 2000, 199; Williams 2001, 309)
 Reigate, Priory Park, LBA pottery and bronze metalwork including three socketed axes, a socketed gouge, ingot fragments and a barbed spearhead (241) (Bird *et al* 1990, 208; Williams 1994; 1996b; 1999a)
 Shamley Green, Alderbrook Main Pipeline, LBA/EIA pottery over a buried soil sealing a row of possible postholes (Jackson *et al* 1999, 240)

THE NORTH DOWNS

- Ashted, Esso HQ, MBA pottery and struck flint (Hayman 1991–2, 9)
- Banstead, Perrott's Farm, two LBA socketed bronze axes (Williams 1991–2)
- Ewell, Bourne Hall Lake, LBA socketed bronze axe (David Brooks & Jeremy Harte, pers comm)
- Ewell, Howell Hill and Seymour's Nursery, LBA metalwork including a vase-headed pin (**300**) (Jackson *et al* 1999, 220)
- Ewell, Warren Farm, MBA side-looped bronze spearhead (David Brooks & Jeremy Harte, pers comm)
- Gatton, LBA bronze awl (Williams 1996a, 167)
- Godstone, EBA bronze rivet from a halberd or dirk (Williams 2001, 309)
- Headley, Cherkley Wood, burnt flint, M/LBA pottery and animal bone (Harp 1999e)
- Hog's Back, LBA bronze metalwork hoard (English 2002)
- Hooley, fragment of LBA socketed bronze axe (Williams 1996a, 167)
- Walton Heath, LBA socketed bronze axe (Harp 1999c; Jackson *et al* 1999, 226)

THE LONDON CLAY

- Ashted Common area, MBA side-looped bronze spearhead (Cotton 1999)
- Epsom, Manor Hospital, shallow pits containing LBA/EIA pottery and struck flint (**310**) (Jackson *et al* 1999, 219; Saunders 2000)
- Guildford, Manor Farm, ditches, LBA pottery and struck flint (**326; 330; 331; 332**) (Howe *et al* 2000, 186)

THE BAGSHOT TABLE

- Worplesdon, Whitmoor Common, field system (**342**) (Jackson *et al* 1999, 223; English 2000–1)

THE THAMES VALLEY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

- Addlestone, former Marconi Site, LBA/EIA enclosures, pits, water-hole, pottery and loomweights (**358**) (Howe *et al* 2002, 265)
- Addlestone, Wey Manor Farm, MBA barrow with central cremation inside a sinuous enclosure ditch (**326; 348**) (Howe *et al* 2000, 192; Howe *et al* 2001, 346; Rob Poulton, pers comm)
- Chertsey, Abbey Meads, human skull on shoreline adjacent to LBA settlement (Bird *et al* 1989, 181)
- Chertsey, St Ann's Hill, LBA/EIA (and later) pottery and features inside the univallate hillfort (Bird *et al* 1989, 181; Bird *et al* 1991–2, 153) (For new survey of earthworks see McOmish & Field 1994)
- East Molesey, Hurst Park, LBA field system and two settlement areas defined by pits (**292**) (Andrews & Crockett 1996; Jackson *et al* 1997, 197)
- Egham, The Avenue, LBA/IA pottery and other finds in buried river channel (Bird *et al* 1990, 209–10)
- Egham, 64–65 High Street, features containing LBA/EIA pottery (Howe *et al* 2000, 192)
- Egham, Thorpe Lea Nurseries, MBA ditch containing a large assemblage of pottery, together with two small LBA settlement foci defined by pits (Bird *et al* 1991–2, 153; Bird *et al* 1996, 199)

- Farnham, The Fairfield, EIA bronze brooch of 'leech' form (**299**) (Jackson *et al* 1999, 238)
- Laleham, Home Farm, M/LBA ditches, pits, water-holes, post-built roundhouse, cremations (**262; 311; 320; 321; 348**) (Bird *et al* 1994, 208; Jackson *et al* 1997, 211; Jackson *et al* 1999, 230; Howe *et al* 2000, 192–3; Howe *et al* 2001, 348)
- Ripley, Papercourt Farm, Wey gravels, MBA bronze palstave axe (Cotton & Williams 2000)
- Staines, Church Lammas, M/LBA enclosure (Bird *et al* 1991–2, 153; Bird *et al* 1994, 207 & fig 2)
- Staines, Hengrove Farm, M/LBA field system (**337**) and pits (Howe *et al* 2002, 267)
- Staines, Central Trading Estate, LBA ditch system on higher sand islands (Jackson *et al* 1999, 232)
- Staines, 2–8 High Street, LBA activity (Jackson *et al* 1997, 212)
- Staines, Tilly's Lane West, LBA field system and/or flood defences (Howe *et al* 2001, 347)
- Stanwell, Bedfont, Cargo Point, M/LBA ditches (? field system) and pits (**319; 322**) (Jackson *et al* 1999, 233)
- Stanwell, Park Road, M/LBA field system and water-holes (O'Connell 1990)
- Sunbury, Vicarage Road, LBA ditches and water-holes (**278**) (Bird *et al* 1996, 201 & fig 5; Jackson *et al* 1999, 231)
- Wrecclesham area, eight miniature socketed axes said to have been found (Bird *et al* 1994, 210)

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