

# Surrey barrows 1934–1986: a reappraisal

LESLIE GRINSELL

## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Summary .....	1
Abbreviations .....	2

### Part 1

Historical introduction .....	4
Number .....	4
Type, chronology and relationships .....	5
Structure .....	7
Local names and folklore .....	8
Mention in Saxon land charters .....	9
Later history .....	10
Air photography .....	11
The future .....	13

### Appendices

Sites scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Acts .....	15
Museums containing material from Surrey barrows .....	16
List of probable tree-clump circles sometimes mistaken for barrows .....	16
Calendar of the author's fieldwork .....	17

Acknowledgements .....	18
------------------------	----

References and bibliography .....	18
-----------------------------------	----

### Part 2 The lists

Introduction .....	20
Long barrow .....	21
Bowl-barrows .....	22
Bell-barrows .....	38
Triple bell-barrow .....	39
Disc-barrow .....	40
Unclassified barrow of unusual type, possibly a saucer barrow .....	41

### Summary

*In the post-1974 county of Surrey there is record of the present or former existence of one long barrow at Badshot (Farnham I), approximately 100 Bronze Age round barrows, and 30–35 Anglo-Saxon barrows.*

*The long barrow, discovered and excavated in 1936, is the only known example between Preston Candover, Hampshire and the Medway group of megalithic tombs. The Bronze Age round barrows include a triple bell-barrow at Elstead, a bell-barrow (now destroyed) recently excavated at Wanborough, and others at Wotton and on Horsell Common where there is also a disc-barrow: these examples provide evidence of an eastward extension of the Wessex culture into west Surrey. Deverel-Rimbury urns from barrows near Sunningdale, Worplesdon and Womersley likewise show an extension into the west Surrey heathlands of the Deverel-Rimbury phase centred in southern Wessex.*

*The Anglo-Saxon barrows are doubtless the survivors of an originally much larger number in view of the facility with which they can be destroyed on account of their normally small size and slight elevation. Those on Merrow Down, Guildford, excavated by Pitt-Rivers, contained cremations. One of the Gally Hills, Banstead, contained the richly furnished extended interment of a warrior.*

*Since the author's survey of 1934 was published, several barrows there described have been destroyed. Others have been discovered partly by fieldwork and partly by air photography, which has revealed many 'ring-ditches', at least some of which are the sites of levelled barrows, in the gravel-extraction areas of north-west Surrey, and a group of ploughed-out barrows near Leatherhead.*

### Abbreviations

*For Districts* (following names of parishes in Introduction, except where district and parish are the same)

EE	Epsom & Ewell
EL	Elmbridge
GU	Guildford
MV	Mole Valley
RB	Reigate and Banstead
RU	Runnymede
SH	Surrey Heath
SP	Spelthorne
TA	Tandridge
WA	Waverley
WO	Woking

### *Other abbreviations*

AP	Air photograph
A/S	Anglo-Saxon
ASP	A S Phillips, OS Archaeology field investigator
BA	Bronze Age
Bdry	Boundary
C17	17th century (or 18th, 19th etc)
EBA	Early Bronze Age
FGA	F G Aldsworth, OS Archaeology field investigator
H/c	Hollow in or near centre of barrow, where it has been dug into
KAS	Kent Archaeological Society
LBA	Late Bronze Age
LVG	L V Grinsell
MBA	Middle Bronze Age
Mus	Museum
OS	Ordnance Survey
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record, Surrey County Council

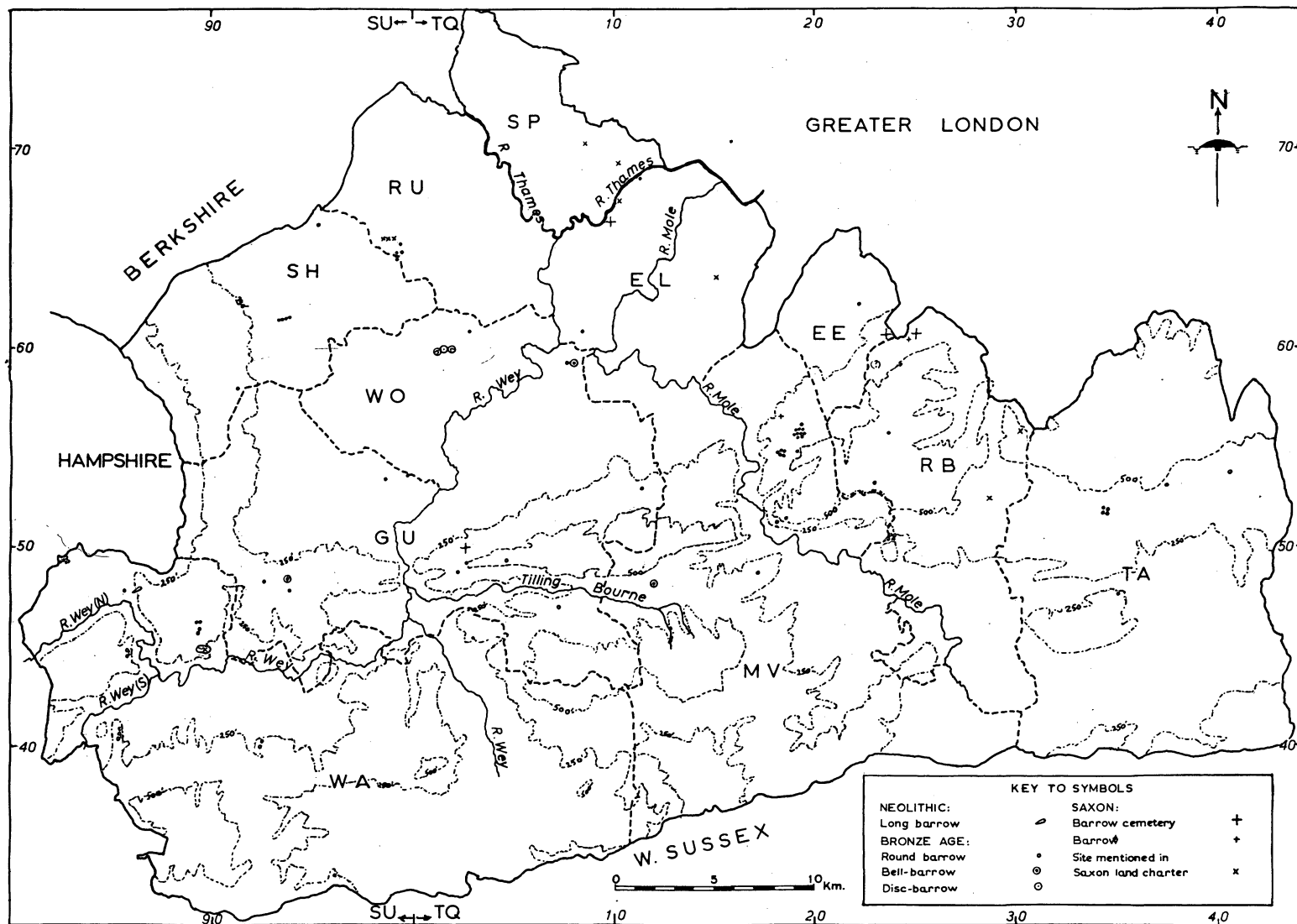


Fig 1. Distribution of barrows in Surrey

## PART 1

### Historical introduction

Until the formation of the Surrey Archaeological Society in 1852, and indeed for some decades afterwards, the study of barrows in Surrey was somewhat casual. John Aubrey (1626–97) did a considerable survey of Surrey from 1673 onwards under licence for John Ogilby's *Geographical and historical description of England and Wales*, in the course of which he noted barrows on Horsell Common (Woking 1 and 2) and a possible barrow on Collingley Ridge (Camberley 2, SH). He was then, at the age of 47, on top of his form as a field archaeologist. William Stukeley (1687–1765) did some fieldwork in Surrey, and noted (1724, 195) that 'the heaths between Farnham and Godalmin are full of barrows'. In 1790 the Rev James Douglas, then curate of Chiddingfold, opened the round barrow on Gostrode Farm in that parish (Chiddingfold 1, WA), and found in it a skeleton with pottery vessel tentatively accepted as a beaker by D L Clarke (1970, no 969). This is the first recorded instance of the archaeological investigation of a barrow in Surrey.

The accidental discovery of burnt bones and a Bronze Age collared urn while planting hillocks on Reigate Heath led to the realization that they are a group of barrows (Reigate 1–4 and doubtfully 5–7, RB). The inception of the Surrey Archaeological Society in 1852 happened at a period when the opening of barrows to provide amusement for the members on their summer outings was normal. Surrey is not so favoured with barrows as the neighbouring counties, and it was therefore natural that the Society should, on the occasion of its meeting at Kingston upon Thames on 30 June 1854, invite J Y Akerman to open the nearest barrow: that at Sandy Lane, Teddington, north of the Thames and even then in Middlesex, although the account published in *SyAC* (Anon 1858) described it as in Surrey. The excavator's own account (Akerman 1855) describes it correctly as in Middlesex. In July 1858, a barrow south of the road over the Hog's Back (Puttenham 1, GU) was opened 'under the superintendence of a Committee of the Society, and a large party of members and visitors were present . . . A cutting and cross-section were effected . . . but without any success' (Anon 1864). The Rev Charles Kerry, curate of Puttenham 1868–74, re-dug this barrow on 6 November 1869 and found human bones in it, and in 1870 he explored three of the five mounds known as The Barrows, Charleshill (Tilford 1–5, WA) without result. In 1877 Col Lane-Fox (afterwards Gen Pitt-Rivers), then living at Uplands, Merrow, excavated two Bronze Age barrows on Whitmoor Common (Worplesdon 1 and 2, GU) and one on Merrow Down (Guildford 1), and also six Saxon grave-mounds on Merrow Down (Guildford 2 a–f), introducing scientific standards for the first time into barrow excavation in Surrey. They were not to be repeated until the excavation of the Badshot long barrow (Farnham 1, WA) by Keiller & Piggott in 1936. Here it is opportune to allude to the brilliant fieldwork of W F Rankine in detecting the Badshot long barrow in the section of a quarry, and the Junction Pit round barrow (Farnham 7, WA) in the section of a gravel-pit. Other notable contributions to barrow research include the rescue excavation of the Sunningdale barrow (Chobham 1/1a, SH) in 1901; the survey of Bronze Age pottery in Surrey by Gardner (1924); Corcoran's excavations in Thursley 1 and 2 (WA) and Wotton 1 (MV); and the investigation of one of the Gally Hills (Banstead 3, RB) by Barfoot & Price-Williams.

### Number

It is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the original number of barrows in the county as at present defined. Longley (1976) lists more than a hundred 'ring-ditches' in the gravel areas of north-west Surrey, almost all revealed from air photographs. Many of these are in course of being destroyed by gravel extraction. The probability that some at least of these sites are ploughed-out Bronze Age round barrows is increased by recorded finds of Bronze Age bronze implements in the general area; but others may be the sites of round houses or huts of any period, or have other origins. These have accordingly been omitted from the following estimates, and only the sites accepted by Longley as barrows or possible barrows are included.

Outside the areas just described, the undermentioned guidelines have been followed in estimating the minimum number of barrows, and in distinguishing between Bronze Age and Saxon barrows:

- 1 Circles showing as soil-marks or crop-marks are likely to be Bronze Age barrows if on hill-tops or on high ground; those in river valleys are more probably connected with settlement.
- 2 Ploughed-out barrows showing as circles on air-photographs are likely to be Bronze Age, as the vast majority of Bronze Age round barrows in the chalk and heath areas are ditched, whereas the known excavated Saxon barrows in the county, ie Gally Hills (Banstead 3, RB) and Merrow Down (Guildford 2 a–f) are not ditched and would therefore not show as ‘ring-ditches’ on air-photographs. The Farthing Downs group (Coulsdon, no longer in Surrey) also appear to be ditchless.
- 3 Sites between square brackets in the Lists in Part 2 have been rejected for various reasons. Some are now believed to be natural hillocks (eg Chertsey 1–3, RU); others are certainly tree-clump circles of 18th or early 19th century.

The number now estimated: approximately 100 Bronze Age and 30–35 Saxon barrows, is less than the 200 in Grinsell 1934, which included parts of Surrey transferred to Greater London in 1974, and included sites now believed to be natural or tree-clump circles c1740–1840.

TABLE 1. Estimated minimum number of Bronze Age and Saxon barrows in post-1974 Surrey

<i>District</i>	<i>Bronze Age</i>	<i>Saxon</i>
Elmbridge	5	10
Epsom & Ewell	1	6
Guildford	18	6
Mole Valley	22	1
Reigate & Banstead	8	8
Runnymede	4	
Spelthorne	1	1
Surrey heath	12	
Tandridge	5	
Waverley	21	
Woking	4	
	—	—
	101	32
	—	—

### Type, chronology and relationships

#### NEOLITHIC

The only known long barrow in Surrey, at Badshot (Farnham I, WA), had already been largely destroyed before it was discovered in 1936. Its nearest neighbours are in the west at Preston Candover, some 20km into Hampshire, and in the east the Medway valley group of megalithic tombs and the earthen Julliberrie's Grave at Chilham, Kent, some 130km to the east. The Hog's Back conveniently links the chalk downs of Hampshire with the North Downs of Surrey and west Kent. No neolithic round barrows have yet been identified in the county.

#### BEAKER PHASE

The only known barrow in Surrey which may have contained a primary inhumation with beaker is that at Gostrode Farm (Chiddingfold 1, WA), which yielded to Douglas in 1790 a skeleton

with a 'brown vessel of unbaked clay' 23cm high and 18cm in diameter at the mouth: unusually large but not impossible for a beaker and provisionally accepted as such by Clarke (1970, no 969). The barrow was still approximately 18m in diameter and 1.2m high in 1790. Beakers of earlier types normally occur with inhumations in much smaller barrows, and it is therefore possible that if this barrow contained a primary burial with beaker it may have been enlarged to receive later interments.

#### EARLIER BRONZE AGE

One of the barrows on Reigate Heath (Reigate 1-4, RB) yielded a probably collared urn (Longworth 1984, no 1533) containing 'ashes', now lost; EBA occupation in the vicinity is evidenced by the finding near the barrows of a looped palstave in 1958 (Finch 1960). The Silvermere barrow (Walton-on-Thames 1, EL) contained three urns, the only surviving one a collared urn of Longworth's South-Eastern style. A large barrow at Sandy Lane, Teddington (TQ 159 704 area, just in Greater London), long ago destroyed, contained a cremation with a grooved bronze dagger (Gerloff no 102) of Wessex type. The Bronze Age barrow Farnham 7 (WA) yielded a horseshoe-handled biconical urn which may be chronologically equated with Wessex II. A similar urn came from a site near Guildford (Guildford 1 or 1a). These urns signify a fundamental change in ceramic style derived from communities on the north-west European plain. The Junction Pit urn and its burial context present a striking analogy with the urn burial found at Pontavert in the valley of the Aisne (Agache 1974; O'Connor 1980, 277-9). Such influences stemming from trans-Channel contact are likely to have reached Surrey via the Hampshire and Wiltshire downland and the Dorset coast where pots showing the closest analogies with the north French 'Eramécourt' urns are generally to be found (Tomalin 1985a). The Turner's Hill triple barrow (Elstead 1a-c, WA) suggests a local Wessex outlier of some note. As to chronology, the bell-barrow at Ascot, 3km outside the county boundary, yielded a carbon-14 date of  $1480 \pm 70$  bc (Har 478).

#### LATER BRONZE AGE

The most prolific site of this period is the Sunningdale barrow (Chobham 1/1a, SH), in which were found cremations in 23 urns of barrel and bucket types, 11 upright and 12 inverted, and 2 simple cremations in stone cists. The marked concentration of interments in the south-west sector is closely paralleled at barrow 1 of the Seven Barrows at Lambourn in Berkshire (Smith 1921, 48, fig 1), in which a central primary deposit of two EBA cremations, one with an incense cup, was surrounded by about 58 cremations in Deverel-Rimbury urns placed fairly regularly in two circles within the circumference of the mound; and there were 54 cremations without urns, concentrated in the south-west sector of the mound, likewise just within its circumference. Other barrows which have yielded urns of bucket and barrel types are Worplesdon 1 and 2 (GU) and Womersley 1 (WA). Seen in wider context these sites, all in west Surrey, are an eastern extension of the Deverel-Rimbury phase which is otherwise concentrated mainly on the heaths of south-east Dorset and Hampshire (Barrett & Bradley 1980).

#### IRON AGE AND ROMAN

Barrows of this date are so far unknown in Surrey.

#### SAXON

Since the Farthing Downs group, near Coulsdon, was transferred to Greater London in 1974, there is only one known surviving group of Saxon barrows or grave-mounds in Surrey. The Gally hills group (Banstead 1-4a, RB) probably originally comprised more than four mounds. Destroyed groups include Walton-on-Thames 2 (EL), probably Epsom & Ewell 1, and the

group on Merrow Down (Guildford 2a-f) explored by Pitt-Rivers. These mounds are so slight that many others have probably been destroyed without being noticed. It is of interest that the Merrow Downs group all contained cremations but the Farthing Downs group and the excavated example among the Gally Hills contained extended inhumations. *Eadbryhtes hlaew* (Sunbury 2, SP) might well have been Saxon.

### Structure

The Badshot Lea long barrow (Farnham 1, WA) had a post-hole between the two side-ditches at its eastern end: a feature present at other long barrows, notably the Thickthorn 'short' long

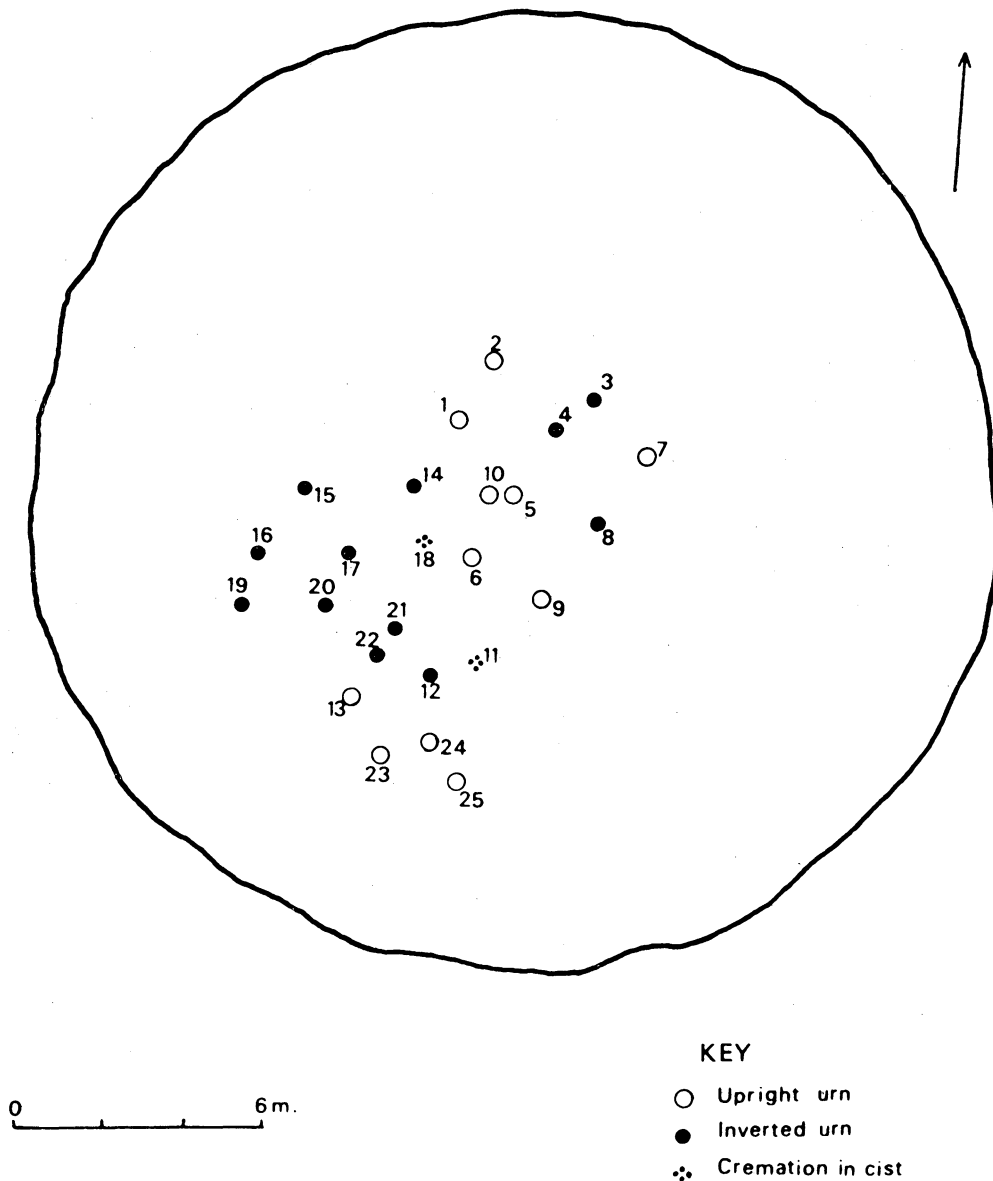


Fig 2. Plan of the 'Sunningdale' barrow (Chobham 1/1a Surrey Heath (from Barrett 1973))

barrow, Dorset, Fussell's Lodge long barrow, Wilts, and the Maiden Castle bank-barrow, Dorset.

As very few Bronze Age round barrows in Surrey have been investigated under modern conditions, information on their structure is slight. The barrow opened in 1790 by the Rev J Douglas at Gostrode Farm (Chiddingfold 1, WA) contained a skeleton with pottery vessel placed on a 'circular hearth' approximately 3m in diameter. The largest barrow on Reigate Heath (Reigate 2?, RB), opened in 1809, contained a cremation in a circular hole cut into the natural ground level. Where suitable stone was available the primary interment was often placed in a stone cist, as at The Hallams (Wonersh 1, WA) and its neighbouring flat grave. The barrow at Junction Pit (Farnham 7, WA) contained a biconical urn inverted over burnt bones in a cist formed of and covered by chalk slabs. The Sunningdale barrow (Chobham 1/1a, SH) included two simple cremations in sandstone cists roofed with conglomerate slabs. Several holes were noted by Pitt-Rivers in the floor of the Bronze Age barrow on Merrow Down (Guildford 1).

The material of the mound was usually derived at least partly from the encircling ditch, especially with barrows on the Chalk. However, one cannot exclude the likelihood that in some periods or areas it may have been the custom for the mourners to bring token portions of earth or stones from their own localities to add to the barrow (North 1940). The bell-barrow in Deerleap Wood (Wotton 1, MV) contained a central mound of turves within a larger mound capped by a cairn of six courses of ironstone blocks apparently in the plan of a reversed D with straight side facing east. Small barrows such as Epsom 5 (EE) and Wonersh 1 (WA), if barrows at all, were probably of scraped-up soil. The ditch of a barrow on Whitmoor Common (Worplesdon 2, GU) had a causeway in its south-east sector.

Corcoran's excavation of Thursley 1 and 2 (WA) led him to conclude that they are stabilized sand dunes: an explanation which might well apply to certain other sites eg Charleshill (Tilford 1-5, WA). As the records of tumuli on the heaths of East Hampshire (Tomalin 1985b) and West Sussex (Drewett 1985) show them to have yielded Bronze Age cremations in urns, it seems as well to keep an open mind on this question.

It remains to consider the structure of pagan Saxon barrows as illustrated by those in Surrey. Among the Gally Hills group, Banstead 3 (RB), nearly 13m in diameter, was evidently by its size and contents that of a warrior of distinction who had been buried in the extended posture in a rectangular grave in the approximate centre of the mound, which had been built on a prepared platform of broken flints and had no surrounding ditch. In contrast were the much smaller barrows (more suitably called grave-mounds) on Merrow Down (Guildford 2a-f). One contained a cremation in a chalk-cut cist; two contained cremations (one with iron knife) placed beneath the original turf line; the other three were sterile. It has been suggested that Leatherhead 5 (MV) may be Saxon because of the scatter of broken flints on the site, an analogy with the basis of Banstead 3 (RB), some 7½km to the north-east.

## Local names and folklore

### GENERAL NAMES

The ultimate origin of the word *barrow* is from A/S *beorh*, a hill or burial-mound, and it is the word commonly used for barrows in the adjoining counties of Berkshire, Hampshire and Sussex, as well as Surrey. The place-name Wanborough may just possibly derive from the originally large barrow Wanborough 1 (GU).

The word *hill*, commonly used for barrows in East Anglia, is first recorded in Norfolk in the 13th century (Lawson 1981, 6). It is used for several barrows in Surrey, eg *Gally Hills* (Banstead 1-4, RB) and *Three Barrow Hills* (Chertsey 1-3, RU), the latter name suggesting (as in Norfolk) that the word *hill* postdates the word *barrow* for a burial-mound. Less certain instances are *Cockcrow Hill* (Long Ditton 1, EL, and Wisley 1 and 2, GU), *Burrow Hill* (Chobham 1e, SH) and *Standard Hill* (Effingham 1, GU), where in each case it is uncertain whether the word

applies to a hill or a barrow on it. *Butt*, occurring in *Round Butt* (Frimley 1, SH), is paralleled by barrow-names in the New Forest, eg Fritham Butt.

#### PARTICULAR NAMES

Combination with the number three occurs at *Three Barrow Hills* (Chertsey 1–3, RU, not certainly barrows) and *Three Barrows* (West End 1–4, SH), where the group comprises four barrows aligned. Later usage is illustrated by *Gally Hills* (Banstead 1–4, RB), one of which (no 3) was surmounted by a gallows before 1538. This is paralleled by barrow 3 of the Galley Hills group in Streatley (Bedfordshire). *Tumble Beacon* (Banstead 5, RB) was certainly used as a beacon in the late 16th century (Lambert 1912, 254), but it is uncertain whether it was originally a barrow enlarged for a beacon. *Rainsbarrow* (Banstead 9, RB) could well have the same derivation as *Rainbarrows* in Puddletown, Dorset, from Ravens' Barrows, the barrows frequented by ravens.

The contribution of folklore to barrow nomenclature is illustrated by Chiddingfold 1 (WA), in Goldhorde field and in the later 18th century bearing a tradition of buried treasure. If the field name *Dragberry* (Merstham 1, RB), which occurs in 1388 as *Dragbergh*, was originally applied to a barrow now destroyed, it might indicate a barrow supposed to contain treasure guarded by a dragon. This tradition ultimately derives from the Saxon poem *Beowulf*, and it is associated with other sites, notably in Oxfordshire, Worcestershire and Derbyshire, *Drakelow* in the last county being first mentioned in a Saxon charter of AD 942 (Grinsell 1976, 69–70). It is assumed that those who drew up these early charters were sufficiently literate to know their *Beowulf*. It is easy to understand that sites bearing such traditions will often have been pillaged with little or no trace by treasure seekers.

In his *Monumenta Britannica* (1690/1980, 272–3), John Aubrey mentioned 'two round knaps' called *Robin Hood's Butts*, about a mile apart and near Peper Harow. It seems uncertain whether these are Thursley 1 and 2 (WA), only about 200 metres apart, or *The Devil's Jumps* (of which there are three), natural eminences some 4km to the west. If the former, there are numerous barrows called *Robin Hood's Butts* in other counties, notably at Sparsholt, Hants, and on Blackdown, west Somerset. The tradition that barrows were the burial-places of those killed in battle, which may have arisen from the notion that no other explanation fits a burial elsewhere than in a church or churchyard, dates at least from the 17th century (Grinsell 1953, 79), and is recorded by Aubrey of the bell-barrows on Horsell Common (Woking 1 and 2). Use of barrows, with or without added material, as steadings for windmills, is well attested, and occurs in Surrey at Godstone 1 (TA) and formerly at Walton-on-Thames 2 (EL). *Frowsbury* (Puttenham 2, GU), derives its name from former landowners de Frollebury but they might well have been named from the barrow (Gover *et al* 1934, 210).

#### Mention in Saxon land charters

In view of the absence of a full account of the Saxon land charters of Surrey, such as G B Grundy performed for the adjoining counties of Berkshire and Hampshire among others, the writer has knowledge of only four Saxon land surveys which mention possible barrows: that of Aethelred including land at Esher AD 1005 (Sawyer 1968, no 911); that of Eadred to Oswig of land at Merstham AD 947 (Sawyer 1968, no 528); that of Frithwold to St Peter's monastery at Chertsey AD 672–4 (Sawyer 1968, no 1165); and that of Edgar relating to land at Sunbury AD 963 (Sawyer 1968, no 702).

First of all it must be stressed that the Saxon words *beorh* and *hlaew* were used indiscriminately for barrows and natural hills, and only the context can decide which meaning was intended. When these words were used to define the bounds of estates the balance of probability favours the meaning barrow or mound rather than hill which would not provide a pinpoint sufficiently precise to demarcate a boundary.

The charter of Aethelred to Eynsham Abbey, AD 1005 (Salter 1907, 26), includes land at Esher, the bounds of which include *Winanbeorh* (Wina's hill or barrow) following next-but-one after *Lulleswyrth* (surviving in Littleworth) and preceding *Alarbroc* which survives in Arbrook Common although the stream is now called the Rythe. This places the site of the barrow (or hill) probably above Loseberry Farm (TQ 150 635 area). It is tempting to postulate the first element being changed from Win to Lose for some reason unknown: conceivably because of the infertility of the land. The site is listed as Esher 1 (EL).

The Merstham charter (Rumble 1971) includes among its bounds *cuses stede beorh* (cuses stede hill or barrow, TQ 303 558 area) and *to tham beorgum* (TQ 288 524 area). The latter being plural must surely mean barrows, as hills would be pointless as a boundary. The sites are listed as Gatton 1 and 2 (RB), the latter being supported by field names Barrow Field and Spread Borough (1790), suggesting a barrow spread by cultivation.

The Chertsey charter (Corner 1858) refers to *Threm Burghen* (three hills or barrows) among the boundary points of both Chertsey and Egham: Chertsey 1-3 (RU) in the List in Part 2. The name has continued as Three-borow Hill (Norden 1607) and variants and Barrow Hills on the OS maps to date. When the writer visited the site on 4 February 1934 by prior permission of the agent to the then owner Lord Camrose, his enquiry at the Lodge to see the barrows was met by the statement that they were 'in the yard', on visiting which he was confronted with the estate's wheel-barrows which had been assembled for his inspection. After clarifying the purpose of his visit he walked over to the mounds and assumed that they were barrows as they were described as such in the Saxon charter, and their identity as barrows had not, to the best of his knowledge, previously been called in question. One had already been destroyed by the construction of a reservoir and the others appeared 'to be well-preserved bowl-barrows' (Grinsell 1934, 37). Since then the excavations by Corcoran at Thursley 1 and 2 (WA) and more experience have led to a more critical assessment of mounds on the heaths of West Surrey and elsewhere. Those who drew up the Saxon land charters were not field archaeologists and they neither knew nor cared whether a hillock used to define a boundary was natural or artificial. The opinion of F G Aldsworth, then OS Field Investigator, that all three of these mounds may be natural, could well be correct.

The Sunbury charter (Tapp 1951; Tapp & Draper 1951) is perhaps the most interesting of the four. It mentions among the bounds *clofenan beorh* (the barrow that has been opened) and *Eadbryhtes hlaew* (Eadbryht's barrow). The writer has tried to show elsewhere (Grinsell 1959, 60-3) that in southern England the Saxons tended to use the word *beorh* for the barrows of earlier peoples, which had often been already opened; and therefore there are many instances of *brocenanbeorg* (or variants) in the charters; but they tended to use the word *hlaew* for Saxon barrows – as for instance Taplow, Bucks, and there are no known instances of *brocenanhlaew* or variants, as they would have been unlikely to rob the barrows of their own race. The word *hlaew* does not occur in the Saxon land charters west of Wessex: a region which the Saxons scarcely reached until after they had become Christian and abandoned the custom of barrow burial. Therefore it seems reasonable to believe that if *clofenan beorh* was a barrow at all it was probably prehistoric. If it was another kind of mound, it is at least a question whether its identification by Tapp & Draper (1951) with the mound (remains of a Saxon brick kiln?) in the garden of 22 Rooksmead Road is correct. It also seems likely that *Eadbryhtes hlaew* was a Saxon barrow, or perhaps a Bronze Age barrow with Saxon intrusive interments. The sites are listed in Part 2 as Sunbury 1 and 2 (SP).

### Later history

The uses to which barrows in Surrey as elsewhere have been put in later ages are manifold. They are here considered in chronological order as far as known. A gallows was placed on one of the *Gally Hills* (Banstead 3, RB) before 1538, and the remains of five victims found during the excavation of 1972 are unlikely to be the total. The siting of gallows and gibbets on barrows has been discussed by K S Phillips (1981, esp. 21). It is enough here to note *Combe Gibbet* long

barrow, Berks, whose gibbet was erected in 1676, and *Michal Morey's Hump* on Arreton Down, Isle of Wight, whose gibbet was erected in 1736.

There is evidence that *Tumble Beacon* (Banstead 5, RB) was in use as a beacon in 1594. Its present height (about 4.6m) suggests that if it was originally a barrow it was greatly increased in height for its later use.

A plan of 'Mr Buckle's Estate', 17th century or earlier, shows on Preston Downs near Banstead a mound or barrow surmounted by a cross (Banstead 7, RB). There are several instances of crosses placed on barrows, among the most informative being three Bronze Age sepulchral cairns defining the bounds of the Brent Moor estate of Sir William Petre on Dartmoor. On each cairn he placed a cross between 1547 and 1557 presumably to sanctify the bounds.

Use of a barrow as a vantage point for placing a windmill is illustrated by Walton-on-Thames 2 (EL) and Godstone 1 (TA). Parallels include Windmill Tump long barrow, Rodmarton, Glos. Usually only excavation can show whether sites called Windmill Barrow and the like were originally barrows. The presence of the Godstone example among a group of barrows suggests the reuse of a barrow to save the trouble of building a mill mound.

From *Frowsbury* (Puttenham 2, GU) Queen Victoria reviewed her troops in 1857 as commemorated by an inscribed tablet on the site.

Perhaps the usage that has caused the most confusion to field archaeologists has been the planting of barrows with trees, usually conifers. It may have started in the late 17th century and been encouraged by the publication of *Sylva* (1664) by the diarist John Evelyn (1620–1706) who spent his whole life in Wotton. The custom was frequent between c1740 and c1840. For scenic reasons these tree-clumps were often placed on hill-tops and inevitably sometimes sited on barrows. The tree-clump was normally enclosed by a bank with outer ditch, on the bank of which hawthorn or other prickly plant was planted to discourage cattle and other animals from browsing on the young trees. Where barrows have been planted in this way their form has accordingly been changed, and this is well seen at Littleworth Clumps (Seale & Tongham 3a, b, GU) and perhaps also at Tyting (Guildford 3) if this was ever a barrow. It may be a question whether the present form of Wisley 1 (GU) is original or caused by planting. An example on Puttenham Heath (Puttenham 3, GU), in the writer's opinion a tree-clump circle, has been thought by an OS field investigator to be a barrow. That on Chatley Heath (Ockham 2, GU), comprises the usual circular bank with outer ditch, but is crossed by a later ditch forming the boundary with Esher, and this has led an SMR investigator to believe that it might after all be a barrow. However, the boundary of the adjoining parish of Ewell was changed as recently as 1933 (Willis 1948, 117) and one cannot assume that the Esher boundary is necessarily of any great antiquity.

The conifer clumps on Reigate Heath are known to have been planted in 1809 (Glover 1810). Local histories and estate maps show that those on Redhill Common date from the early 19th century, and those on Earlswood Common could well be of similar date. The problem is further complicated by the fairly recent identification in the Highland Zone of Bronze Age ring cairns, which opens the possibility that their earthen equivalents may occur elsewhere.

### Air photography

On 10 March 1934 Major G W G Allen of Iffley (Oxford) took excellent air photographs of one of the bell-barrows on Horsell Common (Woking 1) and the *Three Barrows* (actually four) on West End Common (West End 1–4, SH), reproduced as Plate 7 in Grinsell 1934. During the same flight he also photographed the barrows on Frensham Common (Frensham 1–4, WA). All three photographs are reproduced as figs 3–5 in this paper. Major Allen also reported having seen from the air a possible barrow-circle on Merrow Down (Guildford 1?), but he does not appear to have photographed it.

Examination of air photographs taken in 1941, seen soon afterwards by Brian Hope-Taylor (now apparently lost), showed a group of 8–10 ring-ditch cropmarks presumably ploughed-out

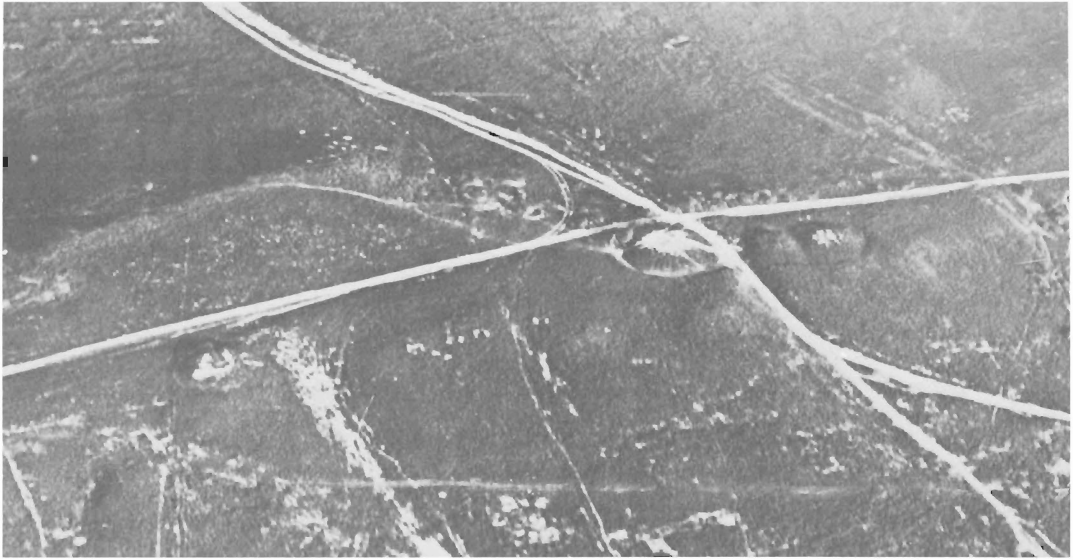


Fig 3. Barrows **Frensham 1-4** (Waverley), on Frensham Common. (Air photograph by G W G Allen, 10 March 1934; copyright Ashmolean Museum, University of Oxford)



Fig 4. Bell-barrow **Woking 1**, on Horsell Common. (Air photograph by G W G Allen, 10 March 1934; copyright Ashmolean Museum, University of Oxford)



Fig 5. Barrows **West End 1–4** (Surrey Heath), known as ‘Three Barrows’. (Air photograph by G W G Allen, 10 March 1934; copyright Ashmolean Museum, University of Oxford)

round barrows west of Hambleton Wood (Leatherhead **7 a–j**, MV). Other air photographs show a circular soil-mark (almost certainly a barrow) north of this wood (Leatherhead **6**, MV). Other possible sites of ploughed-out barrows identified from air photographs are listed under Effingham **2** (GU), Limsfield **1** (TA), Walton on the Hill **1** (RB), and Walton-on-Thames **3** (EL).

On the thorny problem of interpreting ring-ditches showing on air photographs, it can only be stated that reference to the 1st edition of the OS maps occasionally shows them as three-dimensional barrows; and the barrow identification may sometimes be supported by a field name, or by their occurrence in immediate proximity to surviving barrows. Other sites which have been mistaken for barrows on the evidence of air photographs include horse-exercising rings, places where goats or other animals have been tethered, and of course the sites of circular huts. The subject has been fully discussed in Wilson 1982, 88–97.

### The future

Additional information can be expected from three sources, the examination of air photographs; the scrutiny of the literature; and fieldwork. On the first, it is important to examine the whole available coverage as different crops, seasons and weather conditions give varying results, though in general the most favourable condition for crop sites is towards the end of a long period of drought as in 1976. Fieldwork should follow the examination of the air photographs, and ideally should be done at about the same time of the year as when the photographs were taken and under similar crop conditions. D R Wilson’s book *Air photo interpretation for archaeologists* should be constantly at hand.

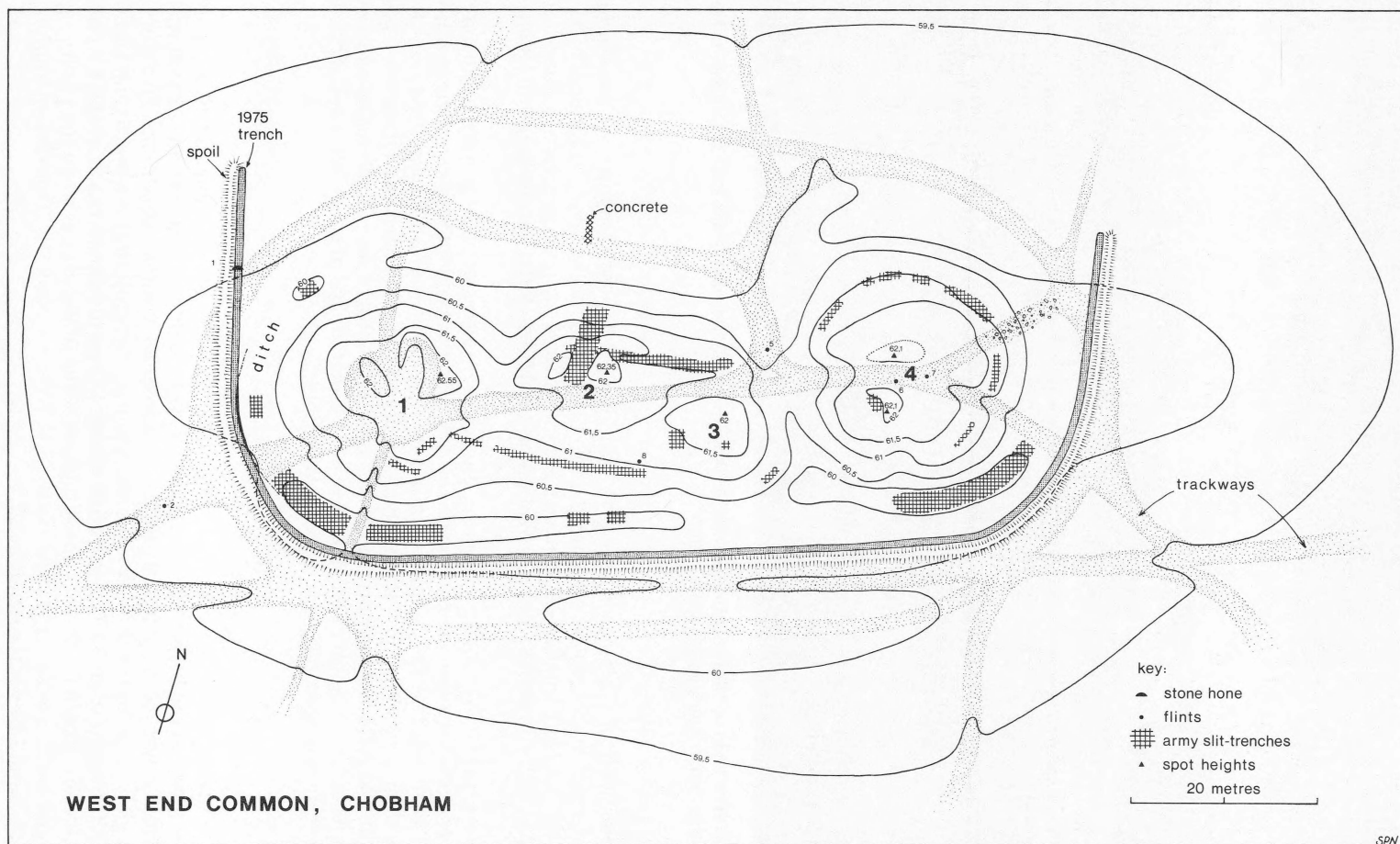


Fig 6. Contour survey (metres OD) of the West End common quadruple barrow (West End 1-4, Surrey Heath), showing the extent of erosion to the monument in 1976 and the approximate positions of surface finds. The 1975 'protecting' trench clipped the ditch around mound 1 and has elsewhere cut through external banks. Survey by S Needham and D Longley; scale 1:800

Scrutiny of the literature includes certain classes of material which the present author has for geographical and other reasons been unable to consult: tithe maps and estate maps which sometimes give field names suggesting the former existence of barrows; perambulations of parish bounds which might reveal otherwise unrecorded barrows when they occurred on parish boundaries, as they often did from Saxon times onwards if not earlier.

Where barrows are on ploughland, field walking by permission of the farmer may sometimes be rewarded by finds of skeletal remains, burnt bones, or artefacts such as sherds of beakers or urns or a bronze dagger, resulting from disturbance of a primary or later burials. Such finds, together with the plotting of as complete a record as possible from air photographs, go some way to compensate for the reduction or loss of three-dimensional monuments.

Consideration might well be given to the protection of the more outstanding barrows by surrounding them with posts of wood or concrete placed at intervals close enough to eliminate encroachment by farm vehicles or other vehicles, as is done in Dorset, Sussex and elsewhere. Every effort should be made to persuade landowners and tenants to take an interest in the monuments on their land and to consider them as part of our heritage rather than an obstruction to progress.

The number of barrows scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Acts in the present county has risen from about a dozen in 1934 to well over 30. There is justification for applying this form of protection to a few more examples.

## APPENDICES

### Sites scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Acts

County number	Name in list
2	Banstead 5 (RB)
6	Wotton 1 (MV)
7	Dorking 3 (MV)
23	Seale & Tongham 2a (GU)
42	Puttenham 2 (GU)
44	Guildford 3 (GU)
47	Banstead 1-4 (RB)
55	Godstone 1 (TA)
58	Leatherhead 1 (MV)
75	Oxted 1 (TA)
81	Chertsey 5 (RU)
83	West End 1-4 (SH)
85	Woking 1-3 (WO)
86	Wisley 1 and 2 (GU)
89	Worplesdon 1 and 2 (GU)
91	Reigate 1-4 (RB)
93	Elstead 1 a-c (WA)
94	Seale & Tongham 1 (GU)
99	Frensham 1-4 (WA)
136	Chertsey 4 (RU)
139	Witley 4 (WA)

### *Notable barrows not yet scheduled*

Albury 1 (GU)  
 Chobham 1 (SH)  
 Dorking 1, 2 and 4 (MV)  
 Seale & Tongham 3a and b (GU)

*Antiquities of Surrey* (5th ed, 1965) recommended the scheduling of the undermentioned additional sites. Reasons for not supporting their recommendations are given more fully in Part 2, Lists.

<i>Antiquities of Surrey</i>	<i>Part 2, Lists</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Page	Number	
46	457	Woking 4
91	2023	Tilford 1-5 (WA)
123	3339	Ockham 1 (GU)
	3366	Pirbright 1 and 2 (GU)
124	3381	Puttenham 3 (GU)
135	3780	Wisley 3 (GU)
193	5958	Godstone 1 and 2 (TA)
		Now destroyed.
		May be natural hillocks.
		Thought by OS to be natural.
		Probably tree-clump circles.
		Probably a tree-clump circle.
		Doubtful: in area of old workings.
		Condition very poor.

### **Museums containing material from Surrey barrows**

BIRCHINGTON (Kent), Powell-Cotton Museum. Biconical urn with horseshoe-handles, from site near Guildford (Guildford 1 or 1a).

EPSOM, College Museum. Skeleton from burial found 1938 (Epsom & Ewell 3).

EWELL, Bourne Hall Museum. Grave-group from Gally Hills barrow (Banstead 3, RB), including lower part of skeleton of warrior, remains of hanging bowl, 7th century tall shield boss, split-socketed iron spearhead, iron knife, and remains of leather boots.

FARNHAM Museum. Some flint flakes from bottom of ditch of Badshot long barrow (Farnham I, WA).

GODALMING, Charterhouse School Museum. Calcined flint from mound or barrow Tilford 4 (WA) among the Charleshill group.

GUILDFORD Museum. Neolithic pottery and other material from the Badshot long barrow (Farnham I, WA); biconical urn from flat grave near barrow Wonersh 1 (WA); Deverel-Rimbury urn from the Sunningdale barrow (Chobham 1/1a, SH), ex Sunningdale Golf Club House.

OXFORD, Ashmolean Museum. Material from Saxon barrows on Farthing-downs, Coulsdon (now Greater London).

OXFORD, Pitt-Rivers Museum. BA urns from barrows Worplesdon 1 and 2 (GU); iron knife from Saxon barrow on Merrow Down (Guildford 2f).

READING Museum. Seven urns from the Sunningdale barrow (Chobham 1/1a, SH).

WEYBRIDGE Museum. Urn from the Silvermere barrow (Walton-on-Thames 1, EL), on loan from Charterhouse School Museum.

A statement in R Ashington Bullen's *Harlyn Bay* (3rd edn 1912, 153), repeated by H J E Peake (*Archaeology of Berkshire*, 1931, 231), that urns from the Sunningdale barrow are in the British Museum, 'Oxford', and the Louvre in Paris, is not supported by the present records of the British Museum and the Ashmolean Museum (Oxford); and it is highly improbable that any reached the Louvre.

### **List of probable tree-clump circles sometime mistaken for barrows**

#### *Guildford District*

Guildford 3 (Tyting)

Ockham 2

Pirbright 1 and 2

Puttenham 3

St Martha 3a-d

Shere 1 (?)

*Reigate and Banstead District*

Reigate 5-7 (Reigate Heath)

Reigate 8 a-c (Earlswood Common)

Reigate 9 a-d (Redhill Common)

**Calendar of the author's fieldwork**

Of the 36 field trips between 1931 and 1934, 30 were between October and April: the best periods for archaeological fieldwork when the vegetation is at a minimum, and six were between May and September.

## 1931

- Feb 8 Elstead 1 a-c (WA)  
 June 21 Wotton 1 (MV); Dorking 3 (MV)  
 28 Reigate 1-7 (RB)  
 July 5 Woking 1 and 2  
 12 Banstead 6 (RB)  
 19 Puttenham 1 and 2 (GU)  
 Oct 11 Woking 1 and 2  
 Nov 15 Elstead 1 a-c (WA)  
 22 Wotton 1 (MV)  
 29 (with Dr W Hooper) Tilford 1-5 (WA); Seale & Tongham 1, 2 (GU)  
 Dec 6 Leatherhead 1-4 (MV)  
 13 Albury 1 (GU); Guildford 3  
 20 Puttenham 2 and 3 (GU)

## 1932

- Jan 3 (with Dr W Hooper) Wisley 1-3 (GU)  
 17 Chobham 1d (SH); West End 1-4 (SH)  
 31 Wisley 1 and 3 (GU)  
 March 6 Godstone 1-4 (TA); Oxted 1 (TA)  
 13 Thursley 1 and 2 (WA)  
 20 (with Dr Eric Gardner) Woking 4  
 27 (with Dr W Hooper) Wisley 1 (GU)  
 July 10 Dorking 1 (MV)  
 Oct 30 Dorking 3 (MV)  
 Nov 6 Worplesdon 1, 2 (GU)  
 13 Banstead 5 (RB)  
 Dec 18 Ockham 2 (GU)  
 27 Frensham 1-4 (WA)

## 1933

- Jan Effingham 1 (GU) (not located)

## 1934

- Feb 4 Chobham 1, 1d (SH); Chertsey 1-5 (RU)  
 11 Albury 1, 2 (GU)  
 18 Epsom & Ewell 4  
 25 Witley 1-3 (WA)  
 March 3 Epsom & Ewell 1-3  
 4 Farnham 1-3 (WA); Worplesdon 1, 2 (GU)  
 11 Dorking 1, 2 (MV)

1971

Oct 30 Woking 1 and 3

1978

Aug 5 Reigate 1-4 (RB)

1986

March 28 Albury 1 (GU); Guildford 3

Apr 26 Abinger 1 (MV); Dorking 3 (MV); Wotton 1, 2 (MV)

27 Dorking 4 (MV)

May 28 Reigate 1-4, 8a, 9a-d (RB)

29 Frensham 1-4 (WA)

Seale &amp; Tongham 3a, b (GU)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Dr David Bird (Archaeology Officer, Surrey County Planning Department) kindly provided a computer printout of the details of barrows in the Sites and Monuments Record under his supervision, and answered various queries. Mrs Patricia Drummond (National Monuments Record, Fortress House, London) supplied photocopies of numerous record cards of the OS Archaeology Division then under her care. Consultations with Prof K M Clayton and Prof G W Dimbleby assisted the author's evaluation of the problem of stabilised sand dunes posed by the late Dr J X W P Corcoran's excavation of sites Thursley 1 and 2 (WA). The curatorial staffs of the several museums confirmed or amended the details of material in their charge. Dr David Tomalin's note on the biconical urns from sites Guildford 1 or 1a and Farnham 7 (WA) is incorporated in the section on Type, Chronology and relationships. The section on the Saxon Land Charters has been much improved in consultation with Mr Keith Bailey and Dr Alexander Rumble. Mr Leslie Cram supplied photocopies of the documentation relating to the 'Sunningdale' barrow (Chobham 1/1a, SH). Mr John Musty provided the precise siting of the Teddington barrow mentioned in the historical introduction, and Dr Derek Renn informed the author of site Effingham 2 (GU). Roy and Heidi Parkinson assisted with transport to various sites on 28/29 May 1986. Lesley and Roy Adkins and Andrew Skelton provided the details of Banstead 10 and 10b (RB). To all these people the author is grateful.

## REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Agache, R, 1974 Circumscription de Nord et Picardie, *Gallia Préhist*, **17**, 439-41  
 Akerman, J Y, 1855 Notes on antiquarian researches in the summer and autumn of 1854, *Archaeologia*, **36**, 175-86  
 Anon, 1858 Ancient British barrow at Teddington, Surrey, *SyAC*, **1**, xvi, 74-6  
 —, 1864 [Barrow at Wanborough opened 14 July 1858] *SyAC*, **2**, xxv  
 —, 1913 (Bronze Age urn from The Hallams, Blackheath, Womersley) *SyAC*, **26**, 150  
 —, 1947 Report on archaeology, *Proc Leatherhead Dist Local Hist Soc*, **1.1**, 6  
 —, 1957 Cartographical survey of the [Leatherhead] area, *Proc Leatherhead Dist Local Hist Soc*, **2.1**, 4-5  
 Ashbee, P, 1984 *The earthen long barrow in Britain*, 2 edn  
 Aubrey, J, 1690/1980-2 *Monumenta Britannica*  
 —, 1718-19/1975 *The natural history and antiquities of the county of Surrey*  
 Baker, H J & Minchin, H C, 1948 *Frensham then and now*  
 Barfoot, J & Price-Williams, D, 1976 The Saxon barrow at Gally Hills, Banstead Down, *SyAS Res Vol*, **3**, 60-76  
 Barrett, J, 1973 Four Bronze Age cremation cemeteries from Middlesex, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, **24**, 111-34  
 —, & Bradley, R (eds), 1980 The Later Bronze Age in the Thames Valley, in *Settlement and society in the British Later Bronze Age*, *Brit Archaeol Rep*, **83**  
 Belsey, R P, 1966 [Notes on barrows] *SyAS Bull*, **19**  
 Biden, W D, 1852 *The history and antiquities of Kingston upon Thames*  
 Bird, D G *et al*, 1982 Archaeology in Surrey 1979-80, *SyAC*, **73**, 147-56  
 —, 1985 Archaeology in Surrey 1983, *SyAC*, **76**, 119-31

- Clark, A J, 1966 Wanborough: round barrow on Hog's Back, *SyAS Bull*, **22**
- Clarke, D L, 1970 *Beaker pottery of Great Britain and Ireland*
- Cooper, T S, 1900 Note on a barrow discovered at Blackheath, *SyAC*, **15**, 156
- Copsey, H W, 1964 A list of barrows around the Berkshire–Surrey–Hampshire boundary, *Berkshire Archaeol J*, **61**, 20–7
- Corcoran, J X W P, 1961 Excavation of two mounds on Thursley Common, *SyAC*, **58**, 87–91
- , 1963 Excavation of a bell-barrow in Deerleap Wood, Wotton, *SyAC*, **60**, 1–18
- Corner, G R, 1858 On the Anglo-Saxon charters of Fridwald, Aelfred and Edward the Confessor, to Chertsey Abbey, *SyAC*, **1**, 77–96
- Cruse, R J & Harrison, A C, 1984 Excavations at Hill road, Wouldham, *Archaeol Cantiana*, **99**, 81–108
- Douglas, J, 1793 *Nenia Britannica*
- Drewett, P, 1985 Excavation of barrows V–IX at West Heath, Harting, 1980 *Sussex Archaeol Collect*, **123**, 35–60
- Dugmore, R, 1972 *Puttenham under the Hog's Back*
- Faussett, B, 1856 *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, ed C Roach Smith
- Feacham, R W, 1967 Ordnance Survey: Archaeological Report 2, *Antiquity*, **41**, 224
- Finch, A G, 1960 Bronze palstave from Reigate Heath, *SyAC*, **57**, 100–1
- Frere, S S, 1941 An Early Bronze Age burial at Epsom College, *SyAC*, **47**, 92–5
- Gardner, E, 1924 Bronze Age urns of Surrey, *SyAC*, **35**, 1–29
- , 1949 The Silvermere urn, *SyAC*, **50**, 136
- Gerloff, S, 1975 *The Early Bronze Age daggers in Great Britain, and a reconsideration of the Wessex culture*, *Prähistorische Bronzefunde*, **6.2** (Munich)
- Glover, A, 1810 An account of the opening of some barrows on Reigate Heath, *Archaeologia*, **17**, 325–6
- Gover, J E B, Mawer, A & Stenton, F M, 1934 *The place-names of Surrey*, English Place-Name Soc
- Grinsell, L V, 1932 Some Surrey bell-barrows, *SyAC*, **40**, 56–64
- , 1934 An analysis and list of Surrey barrows, *SyAC*, **42**, 26–60
- , 1953 *Ancient burial-mounds of England*, 2 edn
- , 1958 *The archaeology of Wessex*
- , 1959 *Dorset barrows*, Dorset Nat Hist Archaeol Soc
- , 1963 Puttenham: barrow on the Hog's Back, *SyAC*, **60**, 84
- , 1974 Disc-barrows, *Proc Prehist Soc*, **40**, 79–112
- , 1976 *Folklore of prehistoric sites in Britain*
- Hanworth, R, 1976 *Surrey: the evidence at present*, in eds H C Bowen & P J Fowler, Early land allotment in the British Isles, *Brit Archaeol Rep*, **48**, 61–5
- , & Hastings, F A, 1961 Excavation of a mound in Weston Wood, Albury, *SyAC*, **58**, 92–103
- , & —, 1963 A reply to Mr Crawford Knox, *SyAC*, **60**, 78–81
- Hastings, F A, 1965 Further note on the mound in Weston Wood, Albury, *SyAC*, **62**, 126
- Hodder, F C, 1937 *A short history of Sunningdale*
- Hooper, W, 1926 Pygmy flints from Reigate, *SyAC*, **37**, 238–9
- , 1945 *Reigate: its story through the ages*
- Hope-Taylor, B, 1953 Excavations at Preston Hawe, Tadworth, *Archaeol Newsletter*, **4**, 194–5
- Jessup, R F, 1975 *Man of many talents: an informal biography of James Douglas 1753–1819*
- Johnson, W & Wright, W, 1903 *Neolithic man in north-east Surrey*
- Keiller, A & Piggott, S, 1939 The Badshot long barrow, in Oakley *et al* 1939, 133–49
- Kerry, C, 1880 Elstead and its church, *SyAC*, **7**, 192–202
- Knox, W C, 1963 Excavation of a mound in Weston Wood, Albury, *SyAC*, **60**, 71–8
- Lambert, H, 1912 *History of Banstead*, **1**
- , 1921 Banstead maps, *SyAC*, **34**, 20–3
- , 1931 *History of Banstead*, **2**
- Lambert, U, 1929 *Godstone: a parish history*
- Lane-Fox, A, 1877a On some Saxon and British tumuli near Guildford, *Rep British Assoc Advance Sci*, 116–7
- , 1877b Opening of the Dyke Road, or Black Burgh tumulus near Brighton in 1872, *J Anthropol Inst*, **6**, 280–7
- Lasham, F, 1895 Camps, earthworks, tumuli etc in West Surrey, *SyAC*, **12**, 145–56
- , 1897 An 'urn-field' at Merrow, Guildford, *SyAC*, **13**, 26–7
- Lawson, A J (ed), 1981 *The barrows of East Anglia*, *East Anglian Archaeol*, **12**
- Longley, D, 1976 The archaeological implications of gravel-extraction in north-west Surrey, *SyAS Res Vol*, **3**, 1–36
- Longworth, I H, 1984 *Collared urns of the Bronze Age in Great Britain and Ireland*
- Lowther, A W G, 1949 Ashted and its history, *Proc Leatherhead Dist Local Hist Soc*, **3**, 20–2
- Lukis, W C (ed), 1887 *The family memoirs of the Rev William Stukeley*, **3**, Surtees Society
- Manning, O & Bray, W, 1804, 1809, 1814 *History and antiquities of the county of Surrey*, 3 vols
- Miller, E B, 1912 Oxted, in *Victoria history of the county of Surrey* (ed H E Malden), **4**, 312–21
- Morris, J, 1959 A gazetteer of Anglo-Saxon Surrey, *SyAC*, **56**, 132–58
- Norden, J, 1607 *Map of Windsor Forest*
- North, F J, 1940 A geologist amongst the cairns, *Antiquity*, **14**, 377–94
- Oakley, K P, Rankine, W F & Lowther, A W G, 1939 *A survey of the prehistory of the Farnham district*, *SyAS special vol*
- O'Connell, M G, 1975 Oxted: two possible barrows, *SyAS Bull*, **121**

- O'Connor, B, 1980 *Cross-Channel relations in the Later Bronze Age*, Brit Archaeol Rep, Internat Ser, **91**
- Phillips, K S, 1981 *For rooks and ravens: the execution of Michal Morey in 1737*, Newport Museum, IoW
- Phillips, W E, 1967 Bronze Age metal objects in Surrey, *SyAC*, **64**, 1–34
- Piper, J E C, 1923 Tyting House and its priest's oratory, *SyAC*, **34**, 17–19
- Poulton, R & O'Connell, M G, 1984 Recent discoveries south of Tyrell's Wood golf course near Leatherhead, *SyAC*, **75**, 289–92
- Rankine, W F, 1941 Neolithic B sherd from Badshot long barrow, *SyAC*, **47**, 90
- Rumble, A R, 1971 The Merstham (Surrey) charter bounds, AD 947, *English Place-Name Soc J*, **3**, 6–31
- Salter, H E (ed), 1907 *The Eynsham Cartulary*, **1**, Oxford Hist Soc
- Saunders, P R, 1980 Saxon barrows excavated by Gen Pitt-Rivers on Merrow Down, Guildford, *SyAC*, **72**, 69–75
- Sawyer, P H, 1968 *Anglo-Saxon Charters: an annotated list and bibliography*
- Shrubsole, O A, 1907 [A barrow at Sunningdale] *Proc Soc Antiq*, 2 Ser, **21**, 303
- Skelton, A C, 1984 The Godstone barrows – a history and survey, *Bourne Soc Local Hist Rec*, **23**, 15–19
- Smith, I F, 1961 An essay towards the reformation of the British Bronze Age, *Helinium*, **1**, 94–118
- Smith, R A, 1901 Sites near Leatherhead and Shamley Green, *Proc Soc Antiq*, 2 Ser, **18**, 251–8
- , 1921 The seven barrows at Lambourn, *Archaeol J*, **78**, 47–54
- Stukeley, W, 1724 *Itinerarium Curiosum*
- Swan, A C, 1941 Neolithic pottery from Badshot long barrow, *SyAC*, **47**, 90
- Tapp, W H [1951] *The Sunbury Charter*
- , & Draper, F W M, 1951 The Saxon charter of Sunbury on Thames, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, New Ser, **10**, 302–6
- Tomalin, D J, 1983 *British biconical urns: their character and chronology*, University of Southampton PhD thesis, unpublished
- , 1985a, in E Greenfield, The excavation of three round barrows at Puncknowle, Dorset, 1959, *Proc Dorset Natur Hist Archaeol Soc*, **106**, 70–6
- , 1985b A lost collared urn from Woolmer Forest, *Proc Hampshire Field Club Archaeol Soc*, **41**, 272–5
- Willis, C S, 1948 *A short history of Ewell and Nonsuch*
- Wilson, D R, 1982 *Air photo interpretation for archaeologists*
- Wood, E S, 1955 The earth circles on St Martha's Hill, near Guildford, *SyAC*, **54**, 10–46

## PART 2: THE LISTS

### Introduction

The lists are arranged in order of districts and parishes as shown on the *Administrative areas diagram for Surrey*, 1980 edition, except for a few parishes not there indicated, where the policy of the Sites and Monuments Record in the County Planning Department at County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, has been followed.

The National Grid Reference for each site has been taken to four eastings and four northings whenever justified by the evidence. The dimensions have mostly been converted from the English of Grinsell 1932 and 1934 to metric, to conform to the present custom. It must however be stated that the limits of the average barrow do not justify measurement to a tenth of a metre. Moreover, different fieldworkers have varying judgements as to the precise position of the margin of a barrow unless (as never in Surrey) it is defined by a stone retaining kerb or circle (as often on Dartmoor). Unless otherwise stated, the diameter is of the mound excluding the surrounding ditch. As to heights, it should be noted that the effect of ploughing over a large round barrow is to redistribute its bulk so that its diameter is increased as its height is reduced, until a certain point is reached when both height and apparent diameter are reduced by the spread of the barrow material over the field.

In the Other Details column, the convention H/c (hollow in centre) normally indicates that the barrow has been dug into by treasure seekers or others; but occasionally it may have resulted from collapse of an internal structure of wood or other perishable material. Only the essential references in Grinsell 1934 have been carried forward.

Rejected sites are within square brackets. Sites scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Acts are preceded by a dagger (†). Sites discovered fairly recently, which the author has been unable to check in the field, are enclosed within parentheses.

# LONG BARROW

District and Parish	No	Locality	National Grid Reference	Dimension in metres			Orientation	Other details
				Long	Wide	High		
WAVERLEY Farnham ex Runfold	1	Badshot Lea	SU 8607 4792	42.7	15.25	Levelled	ENE/WSW	Site of long barrow found by W F Rankine; almost destroyed by ploughing and quarrying before 1939. On an Upper Chalk hillslope at 85m above sea level. Breadth is between parallel side-ditches. At E end, midway between these, was a post-hole. Excav. by Keiller & Piggott 1936: primary deposit had been quarried away. The N ditch yielded a leaf arrowhead and the point probably of a lozenge arrowhead from the primary silting, and Neolithic B (Peterborough) sherds from the secondary silting. The S ditch yielded part of a polished flint axe and of a Neolithic B bowl. Animal bones (some split for marrow) from the neolithic layers included ox, red deer, roe deer, pig and dog. Keiller & Piggott 1939; Rankine 1941; Swan 1941. Finds: Guildford Mus; a few flakes in Farnham Mus.

## BOWL-BARROWS

District and Parish	No	Locality	National Grid Reference	Dimensions in metres		Other details
				Diam	Height	
ELMBRIDGE						
Esher	1	Winanbeorh	TQ 150 635 area (?)	—	—	Wina's hill or barrow, mentioned in Saxon charter (see Part 1).
Long Ditton	1	Cockrow Hill	TQ 1760 6630	—	—	Possible site of tree-covered barrow near Barrow Farm. FGA (OS) reported 6 Jan 1966: 'site suitable for a barrow but is fully developed'. Biden 1852, 3 (note e), 39.
Walton on Thames	1	Silvermere	TQ 0838 6093	—	—	Site of barrow found when laying foundations of house called Silvermere, 1830, when 3 urns (1 collared) filled with (burnt?) bones and charcoal were found. The other two urns were not preserved and their type is unknown. Gardner 1924, 14–15 and pl 4a; Grinsell 1934, 41; Gardner 1949; Longworth 1984, no 1537. Collared urn in Weybridge Mus (on loan from Charterhouse School Mus).
	2	Windmill Hill area	TQ 098 661 area	—	—	Site of group of A/S grave-mounds which yielded a shield-boss, some spearheads and earthen vessels when levelled before 1793. As one mound was surmounted by a windmill and therefore much larger it may have been BA (if not built as a windmill mound). Douglas 1793, 94; Manning & Bray 1814, clx; Grinsell 1934, 38; Morris 1959, 145.
	3	E of Sunbury Locks	TQ 1122 6855			Possible barrow showing as crop circle on AP. Longley 1976, 23, no C73.
EPSOM & EWELL						
Epsom & Ewell	1	Longdown/North Looe	TQ 2406 6047 area	—	—	LVG 18 Feb and 3 March 1934: nothing visible of group of barrows formerly in area. The reported finding, by a tenant of the owner Thomas Calverley in 1803, of 'human bones and weapons' while removing one of the barrows, could suggest an A/S date in view of the frequency of remains of that period in the region. ASP for OS reported no trace of barrows in area 4 Oct 1965, and AWG Lowther knew of none.
	2	Priest Hill Farm	TQ 2240 6210 area	—	—	Supposed site of barrow W of Ewell Rly Station, destroyed C19 without record. Area now LCC playing field (1960). Willis 1948, 55.

GUILDFORD Albury	3	Epsom College	TQ 2220 5992			Crouched burial of adult male in grave 1.5m×1.2m NW/SE (feet), found Sept 1938 while digging ARP trenches during the Munich crisis. The burial may have been covered by a small mound of scraped-up soil but there was no encircling ditch. Frere 1941. Skeleton: Epsom College Mus.
	4	The Dead Hills	TQ 2170 6165 area	—	—	Area where a gallows formerly stood; uncertain whether there were ever any barrows there. Site now largely built over (ASP for OS, 30 Sept 1965). For 1, 2, 4, Grinsell 1934, 42–3.
	1	E of Newlands Corner	TQ 0450 4920	18.3	1.4	LVG 13 Dec 1931, 11 Feb 1934 and 28 March 1986: in wood and tree-covered. Large H/c. Not opened by Pitt-Rivers as sometimes stated. Lasham 1895, 155; Grinsell 1934, 57 and pl 11 upper.
	[2	Weston Wood	TQ 0547 4840	41.1	1.5]	[LVG 11 Feb 1934: a flat-topped mound. Excav by R Hanworth and F A Hastings, 1960–1, showed it to have resulted probably from C18 landscaping. Hanworth & Hastings 1961, 1963; Knox 1963; Hastings 1965].
Effingham	[2a	Albury Park	TQ 061 474	9.1]	—	[Excav by E S Wood 1959 showed that it probably resulted from C18 landscaping. Wood 1961].
	1	Standard Hill	TQ 113 528 area	—	—	LVG 11 Feb 1934: not found. 'At Effingham, where the border between 3 hundreds runs, is a very fine and flat old barrow, though plowed over. I believe it to be the point where the 3 hundreds meet, and they meet upon it because that barrow was there when the hundreds were made' (Stukeley 1750 quoted in Lukis 1887, 203). Stukeley's suggestion has been supported by Morris (1959, 147) who cites the finding of 4 or 5 skeletons near the barrow in 1758, and quotes the parallel instance of Standard Hill, Redbourne, Herts. The site of this barrow is perhaps occupied by the golf course. Other references in Grinsell 1934, 51.
	2	SW of Big High Grove	TQ 123 519	—	—	Near Wotton boundary. RAF AP 2912. Information from D F Renn.

BOWL-BARROWS – *continued*

District and Parish	No	Locality	National Grid Reference	Dimensions in metres		Other details
				Diam	Height	
Guildford ex Merrow	1	Merrow Down, SE of Levylsden	TQ 027 490 area	–	–	LVG 11 Feb 1934; on golf course and not located. Searched for in vain by ASP for OS 20 May 1966; barrow circle seen in area by G W G Allen c1934 but not photographed. Excav Lane-Fox (Pitt-Rivers) c1877 but detailed account unpublished and not among his papers in Salisbury & South Wiltshire Mus. The barrow yielded an urn, perhaps a horseshoe-handled biconical urn containing bone fragments possibly of a child. Several holes were found in the floor of the mound. Lane-Fox 1877b, 281; Lasham 1897, 27; Saunders 1980, 69; Tomalin 1983, 323; Cruse & Harrison 1984, 90 (illus of urn), 104. Urn in Birchington (Powell-Cotton) Mus? See under Guildford 1a
Guildford	1a	Henley Grove	SU 983 489 area	–	–	Find-spot of 'British urn' c1892, uncertain whether from a barrow or a flat grave; the site near E end of the Hog's Back is a likely one for a barrow. It may be the horseshoe-handled biconical urn recently attributed to Guildford 1 above. It was sold by A G Hemming of Ashford, Kent to Kent Archaeol Soc 1938 for 15s, and purchased from KAS for 16s the same year by Major Powell-Cotton for his Museum at Birchington. Lasham 1895, 155; records of Powell-Cotton Mus, Birchington.
Guildford	2a-f	Merrow Down	TQ 025 499 area			Site of 6 A/S grave-mounds excav Oct 1876 by Pitt-Rivers (Lane-Fox), then living at house called Uplands nearby:
			a. Mound 1	7.3	0.38	primary cremation in chalk-cut cist;
			b. Mound 2	3.35	0.2	primary cremation;
			c. Mound 3	3.96	0.3	primary cremation and iron knife 15cm long including tang (C7-9).
			d. Mound 4			] 'Of the same form but nothing was found in them'
			e. Mound 5			
			f. Mound 6			
						Saunders 1980. Knife in Oxford (Pitt-Rivers) Mus.

	†3	Tyting	TQ 0212 4858	12.1	0.6 max	LVG 13 Dec 1931, 28 March 1986: a conifer-covered mound on sandy soil overlying chalk, doubtfully enclosed by a slight ditch. Perhaps no more than a tree-clump enclosure. Lasham 1895, 151; Piper 1923, 17n; Grinsell 1934, 56.
Ockham	1	SE of Currie's Clump	TQ 0798 5868	19.2	1.0	W Hooper and LVG 3 Jan 1932: then tree-covered. Thought by OS to be natural. Grinsell 1934, 42.
	[2	Chatley Heath	TQ 0850 5847]			[Probably a tree-clump; but see Part 1, p. 16].
Pirbright	[1	Bullswater Common	SU 957 545 area	27		Two tree-clump circles? Lasham 1895, 155; ]
	[2			33		Grinsell 1934, 48.
	3	Gapemouth	SU 915 558 area	22	1.5	Possible barrow at W end of tree-clump enclosure, found by T C Welsh. Bird <i>et al</i> 1982, 150.
Puttenham	1	On Hog's Back, S of road	SU 9261 4825	15.5 (in 1817)	—	LVG 19 July 1931: no trace; FGA for OS, 14 July 1966: no trace. It was partly removed in winter 1817 for stones which were used for road metalling. Finds included 'fragments of iron amongst which was one resembling an "oven peel" that I suppose was a shield with fragments of pottery, probably the remains of an urn, and a jawbone and teeth!' Excav by Committee members of Surrey Archaeological Society 1858 with no recorded result. Excav again by the Rev Charles Kerry, curate of Puttenham 1868-74 when human bone was found. Anon 1864; Grinsell 1963. It was shown on OS maps before 1895.
Puttenham	†2	<i>Frowsbury</i>	SU 9389 4769	41	2.3	LVG 20 Dec 1931: on golf course, and mound capped by flagstaff and tee green. Mound enclosed by ditch 2.4m wide and 0.3m deep externally. It is crowned by a stone tablet commemorating the visit of Queen Victoria to the spot in 1857 to review her troops. Lasham 1895, 153; Grinsell 1934, 56; Dugmore 1972, 122.
	[3	Puttenham Heath	SU 9390 4755	18]		[Probably a tree-clump circle. Grinsell 1934, 56].
Seale and Tongham	†1	Culverswell Hill	SU 8899 4544	24.4	1.5	W Hooper and LVG 29 Nov 1931. Grinsell 1934, 54-5.
	2	Culverswell Hill	SU 8901 4606	24.4	1.5	W Hooper and LVG 29 Nov 1931. Grinsell 1934, 54-5.
	[†2a	<i>Soldiers' Ring</i>	SU 8802 4620	46	1.2]	[LVG 29 Nov 1931: on NE is a berm 5.5m wide maximum. Probably medieval or later. Grinsell 1934, 54; Hanworth 1976].

BOWL-BARROWS – *continued*

District and Parish	No	Locality	National Grid Reference	Dimensions in metres		Other details
				Diam	Height	
	2b	On Botany Hill	SU 8768 4633]	–	–	[LVG 29 Nov 1931: similar to 2a and probably medieval or later. Grinsell 1934, 54; Hanworth 1976].
	3a	Littleworth Clumps	SU 8921 4606	10	1	[Probably barrows enclosed by bank and ditch when the trees were planted. Lasham 1895, 153; Grinsell 1932, 64 and 1934, 54; FGA (OS) 14 Oct 1966; LVG 29 May 1986.
	3b		SU 8921 4606	18	1.5	
Shere	1	Shere Heath	TQ 0708 4695	11.5	0.7	Flat-topped mound with conifers, thought by ASP(OS), 26 May 1966, to be a barrow.
St Martha	[1a, b	N of church wall	TQ 0281 4833	3 3	0.3 0.3	[Possible barrows claimed by Wood (1955, 35). ASP (OS) was unable to identify 20 May 1966. LVG has no faith in them because of their small size].
	2	St Martha's Hill (E)	TQ 032 483		0.3	Oval mound (barrow ?) claimed by Wood (1955, 35); ASP (OS) could not certainly identify it 20 May 1966.
	[3a–d	St Martha's Hill	TQ 028 482 (centre)	–	–	[Circles with ditch outside bank; probably not barrows; Grinsell 1934, 57; Wood 1955].
Wanborough	1	N of Hogs Back	SU 9372 4837	–	–	
		N of Hogs Back	SU 9286 4845	–	–	[Formerly considered to be ploughed-out barrows, now known to be ploughed-out chalk pits. Grinsell 1934, 56, superseded by FGA (OS) 14 July 1966].
		N of Hogs Back	SU 9309 4846	–	–	
Wisley	†1	On Cockcrow Hill	TQ 0790 5915			See under Bell-barrows.
	†2	Cockcrow Hill (W)	TQ 0763 5910	32.9	0.9	LVG 3 Jan 1932; burrowed and covered with bracken. Grinsell 1934, 42; Longley 1976, 25 (B80).
	3	S of Fitzwarren Park	TQ 0788 5958	22.8	1.4	LVG 31 Jan 1932: a burrowed mound, possibly a barrow. ASP for OS, 10 June 1966, noted that it is an area of old gravel workings and may not be a barrow. Grinsell 1934, 41.
Worplesdon	†1	Whitmoor Common	SU 9968 5368	13.7	0.5	LVG 6 Nov 1932 and 4 March 1934: mound dilapidated and H/c; possible indications of ditch though not shown on plan by Pitt-Rivers. Excav Pitt-Rivers 1877: near centre, 3 bucket-urns containing burnt bones, uncertain whether primary or (more probably) secondary. Lane-Fox 1877a; Gardner 1924, 27–9 with plan by Pitt-Rivers; Grinsell 1934, 48–9. Urns in Oxford (Pitt-Rivers) Mus.

	†2	Whitmoor Common	SU 9863 5333			See under Unclassified Barrow of Unusual Type.
MOLE VALLEY Abinger	1	E of Leaser's Barn	TQ 1111 4814	24	1.7 (average)	[LVG 26 April 1986 following Corcoran 1963, 10, n 45. As noted by FGA for OS, 17 Dec 1965, near valley bottom and more probably a natural sand knoll].
Dorking	1	Box Hill W	TQ 1806 5121	13.7	2.1	LVG 10 July 1932 and 11 March 1934: partly enclosed by ditch 2.7m wide and 0.3m deep (silted up on S and lower slope). Height of mount 2.1m from S and 0.4m from N. Grinsell 1934, 51 and pl 9 upper.
	2	Box Hill E	TQ 1858 5132	19	2.4	On and perhaps just within Mickleham boundary. LVG 11 March 1934: a tree-covered mound. Grinsell 1934, 52.
	†3	Milton Heath	TQ 1529 4890	20.1	1.7	LVG 21 June 1931, 30 Oct 1932 and 26 April 1986: covered with conifers. Grinsell 1934, 58.
	4	Glory Wood	TQ 1712 4854	19	1.2	LVG 27 April 1986 following ASP for OS, 23 Nov 1965: a tree-covered mound crossed by path from NW to SE. Traces of ditch on NE and SW sides. Feachem 1967.
Leatherhead	†1	Leatherhead Downs group	TQ 1821 5470	16.1	1	LVG 6 Dec 1931: in grounds of Cherkley Court. Mound hummocky. Opened c1928-9 by boys of St John's School, Leatherhead, but 'nothing of note was found'. Grinsell 1934, 50, pl 9 lower.
	2		TQ 1839 5467			} Shown on 6" OS sheets 1868 and 1913 but destroyed before 1903.
	3		TQ 1853 5469			
	4		TQ 1859 5470			
	4a	Leatherhead Downs group	TQ 1854 5466	20 max	1.0	Almost destroyed by 1931. On site W Johnson found a coarse and friable potsherd before 1903. Near barrow 1, at TQ 1837 5463, Capt W A B French, for OS found BA urns, one with impressed zigzag ornament, in 1868 (OS records). For group, Johnson & Wright 1903, 68-9; Grinsell 1934, 50-1.
	4b	Leatherhead Downs group	TQ 1848 5464	20 max	0.7	Not circular; possible remains of barrow, exposed after tree-felling. Poulton & O'Connell 1984, site 1.
	5	N of Highlands Farm	TQ 1829 5648	20	-	Not circular; possible remains of barrow, exposed after tree-felling. Poulton & O'Connell 1984, site 2.
						Barrow (?), tree-covered in 1949. FGA for OS, 8 Dec 1965, suggested perhaps Saxon in view of flint scatter remaining after trees removed (cf Banstead 3, RB).

BOWL-BARROWS – *continued*

District and Parish	No	Locality	National Grid Reference	Dimensions in metres		Other details
				Diam	Height	
Wotton	6	NW of Headley Court	TQ 1938 5604	–	–	Sub-circular soilmark (barrow?) on AP. CPE/UK/1982, 237–8. FGA for OS, 23 Dec 1965.
	7a–j	West of Hambleton Wood	TQ 192 558 centre	–	–	Group of c8–10 ploughed-out round barrows showing as ring-ditch cropmarks on AP taken in 1941, first noted by Brian Hope-Taylor. FGA for OS reported 23 Dec 1965: nothing visible, the field then under pasture. Anon, 1947: Anon, 1957 (showing 8 barrows on Map 3).
	[8	'N of Thirty Acres Barn'	TQ 195 572 area]	–	–	['In a RAF photograph taken during the war a group of these "barrows" is shown to lie in the fields north of Thirty-acres Barn' (Lowther 1949). Existing APs at the National Monuments Record, Fortress House, London, do not confirm this. It is a question whether 'north' should read 'south' of Thirty Acres Barn, in which case the group would be 7a–j]. See under Bell-barrows
	†1	Deerleap Wood	TQ 1185 4805			'Mound' on OS 1:25000 map. FGA for OS, 4 Dec 1965, reported 'possibly a barrow but more likely natural'. LVG (26 April 1986) concurs. Corcoran (1963, 10, n 44) sites it in error at TQ 1155 4801.
	2	Deerleap Wood (W)	TQ 1168 4806	25 W–E 18 N–S	1	
REIGATE & BANSTEAD Banstead	†1–4	<i>Gally Hills</i> , on golf course	TQ 2497 6081	7.6	0.75	LVG 1931–3 various occasions. 'Bunkered' in centre and almost unrecognisable.
	2	<i>Gally Hills</i> , on golf course	TQ 2498 6079	13.7	1.5	Burrowed and under gorse.
	3	<i>Gally Hills</i> , on golf course	TQ 2499 6075	12.8	1.5	Excav Barfoot & Price-Williams 1972: in nearly central rectangular grave 2.5m by 1m, cut 1m into the chalk, was primary extended inhumation (head end at SW) of tall and heavily built warrior in late 20s. Head and shoulders had been removed probably by sitting of a gallows on the mound in or before C16. Above his feet were remains of bronze hanging bowl, and to left of his legs was a tall

4	<i>Gally Hills,</i> on golf course	TQ 2496 6074	9.1	0.8	shield-boss. Near pelvis were a split-socketed iron spearhead and an iron knife. The mound was built on a prepared platform of broken flints, and had no ditch. About 5 intrusive skeletons are thought to be of those hanged from the gallows. Barfoot and Price-Williams 1976. Finds: Ewell (Bourne Hall Mus). Gorse-covered; centre almost gutted. Grinsell 1934, 43-4 (for group).
4a	<i>Gally Hills,</i> on golf course and just N of rly line	TQ 2480 6050 (approx)			Johnson & Wright 1903, 68; no trace (ASP for OS, 4 Oct 1965).
†5	<i>Tumble Beacon</i>	TQ 2432 5902	35	4.5	LVG 12 July 1931 and 13 Nov 1932: in private garden. In field called Tumberfield 1618, Tumbefield 1723 (Gover <i>et al</i> 1934, 72). It may be a barrow used as a beacon. Grinsell 1934, 45 and refs there given.
[6	<i>Preston Hawe</i>	TQ 238 567 area	13.7	1.8]	[LVG 12 July 1931: a steep circular mound enclosed by a wide and deep ditch: looks too recent for a barrow. Probably part of medieval site excav 1952. Grinsell 1934, 44; Hope-Taylor 1953].
7	'Mr Buckle's Estate', nr Buckles Gap	TQ 230 592 area			Probable site of group of 12 barrows shown on C17 plan. The largest may be perpetuated in the name Great Burgh (area of TQ 235 587). A small hill or barrow on Preston Downs was in C17 surmounted by a cross. Lambert 1921.
8		TQ 2406 6047			On old boundary with Cuddington and Ewell: in 1740 the three parishes met 'in a point where there are 3 knowls or little hills'. It is just possible that the site may be Banstead 1-4 above. Manning & Bray 1809, 581, & plate opp 758.
9	<i>Rainsbarrow</i>				Sometime on boundary of manor of Banstead. Manning & Bray 1809, 581.
10a	Banstead Heath	TQ 2370 5566 approx	15	0.7	L & R Adkins 21 Dec 1986: on S edge of cricket field, just N of path extending SE from the B3032 road. The grass-covered mound is crowned by a circular area of concrete or mortar with central rectangular hole perhaps for wooden post, now filled with red brick or tile. Belsey 1966, who claims slight traces of enclosing ditch.

BOWL-BARROWS – *continued*

District and Parish	No	Locality	National Grid Reference	Dimensions in metres		Other details
				Diam	Height	
	<b>10b</b>	Banstead Heath	TQ 2374 5575 approx	15	1.5	L & R Adkins 21 Dec 1986: N of last, between the B3032 road and the cricket field, just NE of the Duke's Head public house. A mound covered with bracken. It is uncertain whether these mounds are barrows or soil dumped from the levelling of the cricket field.
Gatton	<b>1</b>	Hill-spur N of Furzefield Wood	TQ 303 558			<i>Cuses stede beorh</i> of A/S Charter (Part 1)
	<b>2</b>	Hill E of The Lake	TQ 288 524 area			<i>Tha beorgas</i> of A/S Charter (Part 1).
Merstham	<b>1</b>	Dragberry	TQ 288 546 area			Field name in TA 1840; Drakebergh 1388; Dragburrough 1522. Rumble 1971, 22–3. LVG 28 June 1931.
Reigate	<b>1–7</b>	Reigate Heath group				
	†1	Reigate Heath group	TQ 2378 5055	27	1.8	N side cut by road.
	†2	Reigate Heath group	TQ 2373 5049	33	2.6	
	†3	Reigate Heath group	TQ 2369 5047	22.8	1.5	
	†4	Reigate Heath group	TQ 2373 5041	23.8	1.0	
	<b>5</b>	Reigate Heath group	TQ 2382 5028	18.3	0.6	Platform-shaped (barrow or tree-clump circle?)
	<b>6</b>	Reigate Heath group	TQ 2377 5034	8.2	0.3	Small flat mound, slight H/c, crossed by footpath.
	<b>7</b>	Reigate Heath group	TQ 2389 5021	15.2	0.4	Flat-topped mound (barrow or tree-clump circle?). In autumn 1809 the barrows sited on natural rises (1–4) were planted with conifers, and in two of them burnt bones were probably found. In the largest barrow (2?) was a circular hole 0.5m diam and 0.4m deep cut into the natural rock, containing ashes and charred wood. The depth from the top to the natural ground level is stated to have been 6ft (1.8m) suggesting that it might have been no 1, the second largest. In one of the other barrows was an urn 'of coarse baked clay, of a palish red colour', its rim and body 'rudely ornamented with rows of diagonal lines'. It 'appeared to contain ashes, with some small pieces of charred wood', and was similar in shape to a collared urn found in a barrow on Buxton Common, Hevingham, Norfolk, in

	8a	Earlwood Common	TQ 2669 4872	11	0.5	1798 (Longworth 1984, no 933). Glover 1810; Gardner 1924, 12-13; Grinsell 1934, 52. Urn (Longworth 1533) lost. Hooper 1926, 238-9. (Claims that this group contains up to 10 barrows are based on the inclusion of tree-clump circles of early C19).
	8b	Earlwood Common	TQ 2664 4871	11	0.5	Slight ditch on N?
	8c	Earlwood Common	TQ 2666 4864	9.5	0.6	Slight ditch?
	9a	Redhill Common	TQ 2725 4993			Details by FGA for OS, 22 Oct 1965.
	9b	Redhill Common	TQ 2731 4992			[Claimed by some as ring-barrows; probably tree-clump circles. Hooper 1945, 16; E G Geary (OS), 27 Jan 1959].
	9c	Redhill Common	TQ 2723 4965			
	9d	Redhill Common	TQ 2730 4968			
Walton on the Hill	1	Walton Heath, S of site of Roman villa	TQ 2304 5310			Circle of barrow size on AP C/69816-35 (Handford Photography, 1985): likely site of round barrow described by Johnson & Wright 1903, 70.
RUNNYMEDE Chertsey	1-3	Three Barrow Hills, or Barrow Hills				
	1		SU 9886 6568	40 E-W 32 N-S	1.0	LVG 4 Feb 1934: tree-covered. (Measurements revised by FGA for OS, 1 Aug 1966).
	2		SU 9888 6575	20	0.9	LVG 4 Feb 1934: tree covered. By 1 Aug 1966 it had been destroyed except for a part of its NE quadrant by construction of a concrete vehicle-testing pan. FGA for OS.
	3		SU 9909 6577	-	-	Site occupied by reservoir since before 1934. These sites are the <i>Threm Burghen</i> of the bounds (C13?) attached to a Saxon charter dating from 673-5, as <i>Three Burrow Hills</i> or variants thereof on maps between 1607 and 1823, and <i>Barrow Hills</i> on OS maps of appropriate scales to date. They were formerly near the Chertsey-Egham bdry. There is room for doubt whether they are barrows or natural eminences. Grinsell 1934, 36-7 and pl 8 upper (site 1); Sawyer 1968, charter 1165. A/S Charter: Part 1.
	†4	Longcross Barrow	SU 9912 6466	28	2.0	LVG 17 Jan 1932 and 4 Feb 1934: tree-covered and burrowed. Enclosed by ditch 2.7m wide and 0.7m deep externally. Copsey claims outer bank 3m wide and 0.15m high. Grinsell 1934, 37; Copsey 1964, 25.
	†5	W of Flutters Hill	SU 9918 6513	32 (1934)	2.1	LVG 17 Jan 1932 and 4 Feb 1934: perhaps remains of large ploughed barrow. Under plough (OS, 10 March 1955); destroyed (FGA for OS, 1 Aug 1966).

BOWL-BARROWS – *continued*

District and Parish	No	Locality	National Grid Reference	Dimensions in metres		Other details
				Diam	Height	
SPELTHORNE Sunbury	6	90m S of Longcross Barrow	SU9912 6456	10	0.4	On Chobham bdry, a small barrow being levelled (1964) where crossed by public path. Copsey 1964, no 19.
	7	S of Flutters Hill	SU 9932 6470	18	0.9	A damaged mound within a circle of trees. Copsey 1964, no 22.
	1	Garden of 22 Rooksmead Rd	TQ 1003 6912	15	2.5	A mound identified by W H Tapp as <i>clofenan beorh</i> of Saxon charter AD 962 (Part 1, p 10). Pit dug into SW quadrant since 1951 revealed broken brick and burnt clay: mound now thought to be site of brick kiln. Tapp 1951; Tapp & Draper 1951.
	2	Near angle of Staines Road and Charlton Road	TQ 084 703 area	–	–	Estimated site of <i>Eadbryhtes hlaew</i> of Saxon charter AD 962 (Part 1).
SURREY HEATH Camberley	1	'Obelisk Hill'	SU 878 608 roughly			Possible site of large barrow mentioned by Aubrey 1718–19/1975, 3, 210, as reported by T C Welsh. Bird <i>et al</i> 1982, 150.
	2	W end of Bagshot Heath	SU 898 620	50		On or near Windlesham boundary: possible barrow partly destroyed, reported by T C Welsh. Bird <i>et al</i> 1982, 150. Not confirmed.
Chobham	1	In garden of 'Heatherside'	SU 9520 6622	22.8 20	1.5 1.5	LVG 4 Feb 1934. Copsey 1963, who noted that it was damaged 1939–45 by digging an air-raid shelter from W. FGA for OS noted 1 Aug 1966 that barrow was covered with rhododendrons and surmounted by an old sundial.
	1a	On golf course as originally planned		23	1.8	Site of large round barrow in which 23 Deverel-Rimbury urns of barrel and bucket types (12 inverted, 11 upright), filled with burnt bones and charcoal, were found Dec 1901 when attempting to make a tee green on what was thought to be a natural hillock. There were also two deposits of burnt bones without urns. Of the 25 interments, 18 were in the SW sector of the mound. Two of the urns were inverted over an accessory vessel. The barrow was excav by O A Shrubsole and T W

						Colyer (then Asst Curator Reading Mus). Unless the bounds of the golf-course were modified to exclude the barrow, there is some doubt on equating site 1a with 1; but according to OS record 1 Aug 1966, the identity of 1a with 1 was confirmed by Colyer. Shrubsole 1907; Gardner 1924, 17-23; Grinsell 1934, 36; Hodder 1937, plate opp p 9 (urns); Copsey 1964, 23-4; Barrett 1973, 128 (fig 9: plan of urns in barrow). Finds in Guildford Mus and Reading Mus.
	1b	A short distance	SU 952 664			Two very small barrows noted 1901 on slightly lower ground, still visible 1924. Gardner 1924, 22n.
	1c	from the last				
	1d	S of Longcross House	SU 9836 6476	-	-	LVG 17 Jan 1932 and 4 Feb 1934: a gorse-covered patch on hill-top 66m above OD. Although before 1934 shown on OS as mound, it was according to Copsey an overgrown pit. Area now mutilated by gravel-digging (OS 1966). Grinsell 1934, 37, corrected by Copsey 1964, 24.
	1e	Burrow Hill	SU 974 630 area	-	-	'At Chobham, on the west of the town is a barrow' (Aubrey c1690/1982, 710). The local name is NW of the village. FGA for OS reported 'no mound resembling a barrow seen in area. 29 July 1966'.
	1f	Long Down	SU 9529 6500	23	2.0	Mound 'at valley end' reported to OS by T C Welsh, 25 Oct 1980. Not confirmed.
Frimley	1	Round Butt, near S end of Chobham Ridges	SU 9104 5789	22	?	Site of barrow shown on 1" OS 1816 and OS25" xvi.9.1874; (shown as round butt); now destroyed and occupied by army buildings (ASP for OS, 8 July 1966).
	2	Near Burrow Hill School	SU 888 580 area			Possible traces of barrow reported by T C Welsh. Bird <i>et al</i> 1982, 150. Not confirmed.
West End, ex Chobham		Three Barrows on West End Common				LVG 17 Jan 1932. Shown as <i>Three Barrows</i> or variants on maps since Rocque 1768 although there are four barrows in the group (figs 5, 6). Mound H/c.
	1		SU 9340 6134	30 N/S		
	2		SU 9343 6135	25 W/E	1.5	Mound H/c.
	3		SU 9345 6135	25 N/S		
	4		SU 9347 6136	18 W/E	1.5	Mound H/c.
				24 N/S		
				15 W/E		
				30 N/S	1.8	Mound H/c.
				27 W/E		The group has recently been contour-surveyed by S Needham and D Longley (fig 6). Grinsell 1934, 39-40 and pl 7 lower.

BOWL-BARROWS – *continued*

District and Parish	No	Locality	National Grid Reference	Dimensions in metres		Other details
				Diam	Height	
TANDRIDGE Godstone	5	New England, N of Cuckoo Hill	SU 936 612 area	24		Possible barrow on natural rise on S side of cutting 40m W of bridleway, reported by T C Welsh. Bird <i>et al</i> 1982, 150. Not confirmed.
	†1	At N end of Hilly Field, W of How Lane	TQ 3482 5185	36.6	2.7	LVG 6 March 1932. Circular depression on top marks site of windmill built c1810, and illustrated in Lambert 1929, pl 2.
	2	In Hilly Field	TQ 3487 5170	36.6		Lambert 1929; LVG 6 March 1932: shapeless and badly preserved.
	3	In NW corner of The Green	TQ 3481 5160	–	–	
	4	On The Green	TQ 349 516 roughly	–	–	
						Sites of barrows or other mounds levelled for playing field in early C19.
						Sites 1–3 are shown on 6" OS 1st edn; evidence for the original group of four probable barrows rests on early topographical works including Manning & Bray 1804, 322. For the group: Lambert 1929, 10–11; Grinsell 1934, 53; Skelton 1984 and refs there given.
Limpsfield	1	c300m NE of church	TQ 4067 5358			Possible barrow-circle with central pit on AP 0079. O'Connell 1975.
Oxted	†1	<i>The Mount</i> , Barrow Green	TQ 3803 5272	60	9	LVG 6 March 1932: on top is a flat area 6m in diameter. Excav 1869 suggested that it is a natural sandstone outcrop; but Johnson & Wright (1903, 70) and Miller (1912, 312) claimed a distinct trench round the base. Probably a natural feature perhaps 'improved' by forming a surrounding ditch (during the landscaping period of C18–19?). Grinsell 1934, 53–4 and refs there given.
	2	NW of Barrow Green Farm	TQ 3780 5301			Possible ploughed-out round barrow showing on AP as circle and inner pit. O'Connell 1975.
WAVERLEY Chiddingfold	1	E of Gostrode Farm	SU 9620 3335	18.3 (1790) 24 (FGA for OS, 31 Aug 1966)	1.2 (1790) 0.5	Remains of round barrow on hilltop, excav 8 Nov 1790 by the Rev J Douglas, then curate of the parish: in centre, circular hearth 3m in diam on which was a skeleton (posture not stated) with a 'brown vessel of unbaked clay' which fell to pieces, but was c23cm high and 18cm in diam at the mouth, and 'some trifling

Elstead	†1a-c	Crooksbury Common	SU 8936 4496 (centre)		
Farnham	1	Heath Brow	SU 8254 4949	6	0.7
	2	Heath Brow	SU 8257 4948	7	0.9
	3	Heath Brow	SU 8259 4945	6	0.9
	4	W of Black Lane Home	SU 8562 4478	27	1.5
	5	Alice Holt Forest	SU 8567 4469	not measured	
	6	Alice Holt Forest	SU 8571 4450	not measured	
	7	Junction Pit	SU 8566 4780 approx	8.4	levelled

fragments of corroded brass, probably the remains of a clasp or buckle', but described in letter to Faussett 19 Feb 1791 as 'fragments of undefined brass relics, too much corroded even for conjecture'. Evidence interpreted by Gardner as primary interment with beaker; by Jessup as perhaps a primary interment with subsequent or intrusive interment above, which could suggest an A/S date for remains of clasp or buckle if such it was. Phillips includes the metalwork as possibly BA. Clarke accepts the vessel as a beaker. Folklore: Section F. Douglas 1793, 162; Faussett 1856, 219-20; Gardner 1924, 3-4; Grinsell 1934, 60; Phillips 1967, 16; Clarke 1970, 2, 499, no 969; Jessup 1975, 225-6. Now virtually invisible (A J Taylor, 15 Feb 1987, when under cereal crop). Finds lost, but perhaps acquired by R C Hoare and given to Oxford (Ashmolean Mus).  
See under Bell-barrows.

LVG 4 March 1934.  
LVG 4 March 1934: large H/c.  
LVG 4 March 1934: These sites are part of a group of nine or more, the rest being in Cron-dall, Hants. They were all destroyed by gravel-digging before 1962 (OS records). One was formerly surmounted by a notice: 'Old Roman tumulus: please do not dig through this'. Grinsell 1934, 47-8.  
Planted with pines; top mutilated. Feachem 1967.  
Possible barrow mutilated by old military trenches.  
Possible barrow. FGA for OS, 13 Oct 1966 for both sites.  
During commercial gravel-digging June 1930 watched by W F Rankine, beneath centre a biconical urn with horseshoe handles inverted over burnt bones and resting on two chalk slabs, c1.5m below surface, and enclosed in cist of chalk slabs. Central position in circular ditch implies former existence of small round barrow. Lowther in Oakley *et al* 1939, 165-9; Tomalin 1983, 323. Finds: present location unknown.

BOWL-BARROWS – *continued*

District and Parish	No	Locality	National Grid Reference	Dimensions in metres		Other details
				Diam	Height	
Frensham	†1	Frensham Common	SU 8530 4079	22.9	1.8	LVG 27 Dec 1932.
				25 E-W 20 N-S	1.6	FGA for OS, 15 Sept 1966.
	†2	Frensham Common	SU 8534 4066	23	2.4	LVG 27 Dec 1932; slight H/c. Enclosed by ditch 2.7m wide and 0.6m deep externally.
						FGA for OS, 15 Sept 1966.
	†3	Frensham Common	SU 8534 4063	30	2.1	LVG 27 Dec 1932. Mound H/c.
				12.8	1.2	FGA for OS, 15 Sept 1966. Signs of ditch on W.
	†4	Frensham Common	SU 8534 4062	15	0.7	LVG 27 Dec 1932: mound H/c. Enclosed by ditch 2.4m wide and 0.5m deep externally.
				16.5	1.7	FGA for OS, 15 Sept 1966. Sites 1–4 revisited by LVG 29 May 1986: variant measurements due to cover of thick gorse and heather. According to Baker and Minchin, one of several barrows ‘near at hand’ was opened and cinerary urns found: other urns were found in making the drive to Frensham House; but they were too shattered to be preserved. Their account does not inspire confidence; neither does their statement that many other barrows in the area have been destroyed. Lasham 1895; Grinsell 1934, 59; Baker and Minchin 1948, 8, 33. (See also fig 3.)
Thursley	1	Thursley Common	SU 9089 4090	24	1.8	LVG 13 March 1932: almost on Peper Harow boundary. Appearance of irregular ditch 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep externally. Corcoran 1961, B.
	2	Thursley Common	SU 9109 4092	22.8	2.6	LVG 13 March 1932: on Peper Harow boundary. Appearance of enclosing ditch. Corcoran 1961, A. Grinsell 1934, pl 11 lower. Both sites excav 1959 by Corcoran, who concluded that they are ‘stabilised dunes’. The problem is discussed on p 8. Grinsell 1934, 59; Corcoran 1961.
Tilford, ex Farnham	1–5	‘The Barrows’ Charleshill	SU 8886 4429			
	1					W Hooper and LVG 29 Nov 1931: the site, in

	2		SU 8885 4426		
	3		SU 8888 4428		
	4		SU 8889 4430		
	5		SU 8890 4432		
Witley	1	Witley Common	TQ 9218 4005	25	1.8
	2	Witley Common	TQ 9217 4012	20	1.8
	3	Witley Common	TQ 9224 4012	28	2.1
	†4	Witley Common	TQ 9234 3993	30	2.2
Wonersh	1	<i>The Hallams</i>	TQ 039 455 area	small	
	2	S of eastern-most house in Greyfriars	TQ 039 462	22	—
WOKING Woking	†1	Horsell Common	TQ 0141 5980		
	†2	Horsell Common	TQ 0161 5977		
	†3	Horsell Common	TQ 0147 5981		
	4	Woodham Road, E of house called Lynwood	TQ 0275 6094	large	

the garden of the residence known as The Barrows, was then and is still covered with rhododendrons, making measurements impossible. 4 was excavated by the Rev C Kerry 3 Dec 1870, who found in it only a calcined flint. 5 was excavated by him without result. OS (29 Sept 1966) question whether these mounds are barrows or stabilised sand dunes. Grinsell 1934, 55; Kerry 1880, 192–3. Calcined flint in Godalming (Charterhouse School) Mus. LVG 25 Feb 1934; FGA for OS, 17 Oct 1966: heavily mutilated. Grinsell 1934, 60 (1). LVG 25 Feb 1934: large H/c. FGA 17 Oct 1966: heavily mutilated. Grinsell 1934, 60 (2). LVG 25 Feb 1934; FGA for OS, 17 Oct 1966. Rather mutilated mound enclosed by ditch 3m wide and 0.3m deep externally. Grinsell 1934, 60 (3). R P Belsey 1966; ASP for OS 14 Oct 1969: covered with trees and heather. On the lawn N of the house c1900, what is believed to have been a small round barrow was destroyed. In it were fragments probably of a Deverel–Rimbury bucket-urn containing burnt bones, placed on and covered by ironstone slabs and surrounded by burnt earth, among which were a flint scraper and a rough axe-shaped implement of flint. Cooper 1900; Gardner 1924, 26–7. Near the same spot, while widening the drive to the house c1900, a biconical urn with five knobs was found inverted over burnt bones in a cist of ironstone slabs. Gardner 1924, 15–16; Tomalin 1983, 323. Biconical urn in Guildford Mus. Possible barrow reported by T C Welsh. Bird *et al* 1982, 151. Not confirmed.

See under Bell-barrows.  
See under Bell-barrows.  
See under Disc-barrow.  
LVG 20 March 1932 with E Gardner: uncertain whether a barrow. Now destroyed. Grinsell 1934, 41. A bronze palstave was found c100m to SE. Phillips 1967, 21.

## BELL-BARROWS

District and Parish	No	Locality	National Grid Reference	Dimensions in metres				Other details
				Mound		Berm width	Ditch width	
				Diam	Height			
GUILDFORD Wanborough	1	On Hogs Back	SU 9372 4837	22.8	1.1	4.0	2.7	Overall diam 36.2m. Excav by A J Clark and E E Harrison 16 April–5 June 1966 when identity as bell-barrow was established. Central interment had been removed by earlier investigators. An intrusive skeleton in the ditch on E side had a Roman coin 2cm above its chest and might have been Roman. The barrow had been ploughed to its edge in the Roman period. The ditch (0.9m deep externally) was flat-bottomed with near-vertical sides. Clark 1966.
Wisley	†1	Cockcrow Hill	TQ 0790 5915	21	1.2 above berm	5.5	none?	On Ockham boundary. LVG 3 and 31 Jan 1932 and 27 March 1932. Apparently a bell-barrow with berm raised c1.5m but with no visible ditch. Excav E Gardner 1911: secondary(?) cremation 0.5m below top of mound; further digging was prevented by tree roots. The overall diameter is c40m W–E and 44m N–S. Grinsell 1932, 59–61 and pl 14 upper; 1934, 41.
MOLE VALLEY Wotton	†1	Deerleap Wood	TQ 1185 4805	24	2.1	6.4	4.6	LVG 26 April 1986 and 1931: in plantation and covered with conifers. Mound has slight H/c. The ditch has an outer bank 4.6m wide and 0.4m high. Excav Corcoran 1960: ditch sectioned and found to be flat-bottomed, 2.1m wide at bottom and 1.5m deep. A central cleared area c7m diam yielded no sign of any interment, which may have been an inhumation dissolved by the acid soil. There was a central mound of turves, c8.2m diam and 1m high, within a mound 20.7m diam and

originally 2.4m high, crowned by 6 courses of ironstone blocks. A flint fabricator was found in this stone capping. From the berm came part of an unfinished whetstone similar to those from Wessex male interments. The barrow had been built over a Mesolithic working floor. Grinsell 1932, 62-4 and pl 15; 1934, 58; Corcoran 1963. Finds: location unknown.

WOKING Woking	†1	Horsell Common	TQ 0141 5980	30	1.5	6.4	2.4	LVG 5 July, 11 Oct 1931 and 30 Oct 1971: several depressions on mound before 1931; further damage recently by treasure seekers. Slight indications of outer bank. Grinsell 1932, 61-2, 14 lower; Bird <i>et al</i> 1985, 127. (See fig 4).
	†2	Horsell Common	TQ 0161 5977	24	1.3	4.6	2.7	LVG 5 July and 11 Oct 1931: tree-covered. Mound H/c. Slight suggestion of outer bank. Grinsell 1932, 62.

### TRIPLE BELL-BARROW

District and Parish	No	Locality	National Grid Reference	Dimensions in metres					Other details
				Mound		Berm width	Ditch width	Outer bank width	
				Diam	Height				
WAVERLEY Elstead	†1a	Turner's Hill	SU 8935 4499	11	1.8	4	4	4	LVG 8 Feb and 15 Nov 1931: covered with conifers. Ditch c0.5m deep externally and outer bank c0.5m high. Central mound has large H/c. The berm varies in width. Ditch and outer bank obscured on SSW long side prob- ably by old footpath. The three mounds are not quite in line. Grin- sell 1932, 58–60 with plan and photos (pl 13).
	†1b	Turner's Hill	SU 8936 4495	15.5	2.75	4	4	4	
	†1c	Turner's Hill	SU 8937 4493	18.3	3.0	4	4	4	

## DISC-BARROW

District and Parish	No	Locality	National Grid Reference	Dimensions in metres				Other details	
				Mound		Platform diam.	Ditch width		Outer bank width
				Diam	Height				
WOKING Woking	†3	Horsell Common	TQ 0147 5981	vague	21	3.5	3.5	35m overall diam. Site discovered following a heath fire in 1945. Still on heath when seen by LVG 30 Oct 1971. Ditch 0.1m deep externally; outer bank c0.2m high. OS Archaeol Div 1961; Grinsell 1974, 101.	

# UNCLASSIFIED BARROW OF UNUSUAL TYPE SAUCER-BARROW?

District and Parish	No	Locality	National Grid Reference	Dimensions in metres					Other details
				Mound		Platform diam.	Ditch width	Outer bank width	
				Diam	Height				
GUILDFORD Worplesdon	†2	Whitmoor Common	SU 9863 5333	12.5	0.4	22.8	3.4	—	Pitt-Rivers 1877. LVG 4 March 1934, when mound burrowed and bracken-covered. Overall diameter would be c31.7m if outer bank were visible on E side as well as W. This was not mentioned by Pitt-Rivers but is shown on his section. The limits of the central mound were (1934) ill-defined, and subsequent research on saucer-barrows leads to the possibility that this may be one, its diameter corresponding closely to the average (c27.5m) for that type of barrow. The ditch has a causeway in SE sector. Excav 1877 by Pitt-Rivers (then Lane-Fox): in centre a small hole 'where no doubt a burnt body had been deposited'; to SE of this hole were a Deverel-Rimbury bucket urn and barrel urn. Lane-Fox 1877a; Gardner 1924 27-9 and pl 11; Grinsell 1934, 49; Grinsell 1958, 101; Smith 1961, 116. On latest OS Maps as 'Site of Tumulus'. Finds: Oxford (Pitt-Rivers) Mus.
				12.2	0.6	19.5	2.5	3.6	