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SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Bulletin

Number 323

September 1998



COMMUNITY ARCHÆOLOGY IN SURREY FOR THE NEW MILLENNIUM

A major conference at Farnham Castle

Fig: The Castle Gateway

THE FUTURE OF SURREY'S PAST

The Role of the Volunteer

Saturday 26th September 1998 Farnham Castle

A major conference organised by Surrey Archaeological Society

'Community Archaeology' or archaeology in the community? A semantic question perhaps, but this Society believes there is a need for more public involvement in archaeology. For nearly a hundred and fifty years the Society through its membership has promoted not only the study of man's past, but also the care of those physical features that illustrate man's progress through time. One aspect of this process is the current work of the Archaeological Research Committee in Landscape Archaeology, which is enhancing the knowledge of our prehistoric and historic past. Yet needs outstrip resources, and to focus the energies of all who are interested in our past the Society offers an initiative in what may be called 'Community Archaeology'.

To launch the initiative and illustrate the range of research required and the results that can be achieved, a Symposium is to be held on the afternoon of Saturday 26 September 1998 at Farnham Castle, to be followed at a later date by a programme of seminars to suit local needs.

Whilst the introductory symposium outlines the broad issues, the seminars will consider the detail and practicalities of the processes of research. These are matters of great importance, for a challenge for the 21st century is to recognise the features and patterns that survive in the landscape to tell us something of our past. Each generation has used the land according to its need, reusing, modifying or destroying the work of its predecessors. This palimpsest effect has left us with a statement which partially tells a story of land use over some five millennia. We, the inheritors, are faced with the task of deciphering and understanding this evidence. As in the past, current land use has led to a loss of evidence that might have added significantly to our knowledge. The urgency is to identify the significant features before they are lost for ever, and it may be that now is our last chance.

The processes of deciphering and understanding what remains demands the highest standards from all involved. Analytical field survey, documentary research, soil analysis, architectural surveys to name but a few, demand experience: equally there is a need for a wide range of supporting activities, including monitoring planning proposals, and photographing the existing environment. Recently the advent of the Society's Millennium Project has prompted interest in the study of village settlements across the county. All these activities add together to create a network of informed public involvement and may be labelled 'Community Archaeology'. Whilst this concept seems ambitious it should not be forgotten that the Society already enjoys a network of local secretaries and it is hoped that this will grow in response to this initiative. The expansion of research against the background of financial stringency leads the Society to again underline the importance of volunteers who are willing to become involved in work of this nature.

The seminars can be sited where there are local societies and groups who wish to become involved, and where potential archaeology exists on the ground. The forum so created can provide an opportunity to address such issues as fieldwork, interpretation, illustration, preparing reports, networking, and liaison with Local Authorities, landowners, farmers, etc. Local societies and groups who are interested in becoming involved and offering a venue for the follow-up seminars, are invited to communicate their interest to the Hon Secretary at Castle Arch.

The Society looks forward to the challenge of continuing to play a leading role in

promoting and encouraging the study of man's past in the historic county of Surrey, and looks forward to a response which will set the standard for the 21st century.

1.30 Opening remarks. Richard Muir, President of the Society.

1.40 **Recording of the Past for the New Millennium.** Tom Hassall, secretary of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England. Since 1908 the Commission has evolved to record the nation's monuments in a variety of methods to answer the needs of the day. Their standards enjoy the highest reputation and the range of monuments extends from the earliest times to the recent past.

2.25 **Survey Work in Farnham Park.** David Graham, Vice-President of Surrey Archaeological Society.

2.40 **Existing Groups, their Past Achievements and Future Tasks.** Peter Gray, Chair of the Conservation Committee.

Tea

3.35 **Volunteers in Action.** Judie English, Chair of the Archaeological Research Committee.

3.50 **The Leicestershire Experience.** Peter Liddle, Keeper of Archaeology in the Leicestershire County Museums Service. He has been involved, with others, over the past two decades in laying the foundations and developing Community Archaeology in the county. The success of the scheme can be measured by the transformation of the county from an 'archaeological desert' to an area of significant prehistoric occupation.

4.35 **The Surrey Archaeology Society's Role for the Future.** Richard Muir

5.00 Disperse.

There will also be a **guided tour of parts of the Castle** at 11.00 am, and various groups will be assembling displays of their current work.

Admission is free, but please apply for tickets from the Hon Secretary, SAS, Castle Arch, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3SX.

Thoughts on Farnham Castle

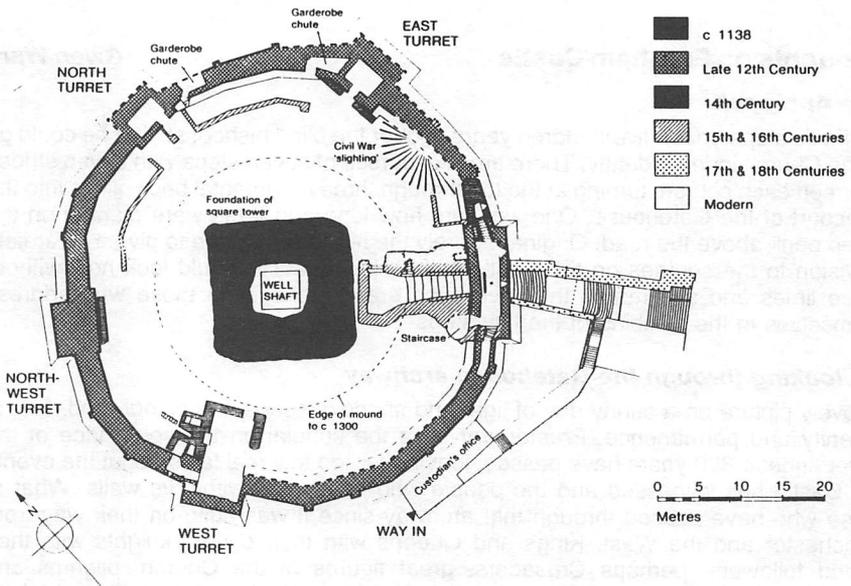
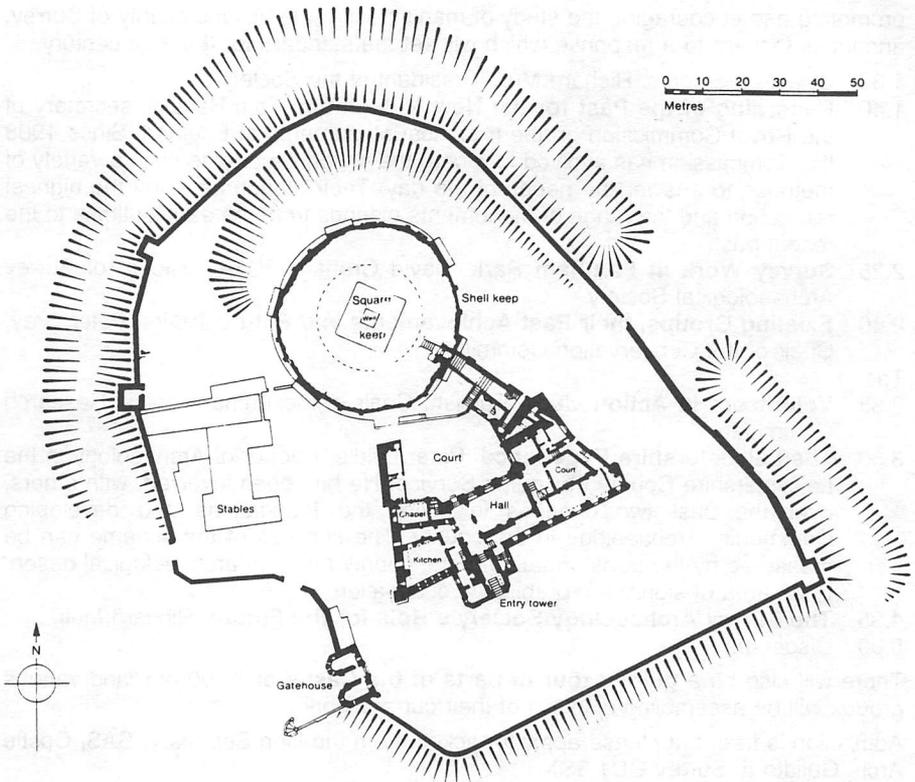
Gwen Ware

The Approach

Up Fox's steps, made five hundred years ago for the blind bishop, so that he could go to the Church independently. There are six courses of seven steps with seven strides between each course, turning at the top through three ornamental brick pillars into the forecourt of the Gatehouse. One wonders how long ago trees were planted on the steep bank above the road. Originally surely the hillside was bare to give a clear field of vision to the sentries on the Castle walls. How queer it would look now without those limes and sycamores that give such grateful shelter to those who address themselves to the climbing of the fifty steps!

On looking through the Gatehouse archway

A lovely picture on a sunny day of light and shadow, space and colour, and, too, of serenity and permanence. *Praetereunt* says the sundial on the south face of the tower: indeed 800 years have passed, leaving far too few real facts about the events the Castle has witnessed and the people who have lived within its walls. What of those who have passed through that archway since it was built, on their way from Winchester and the West. Kings and Queens with their courts, knights with their armed followers, perhaps Crusaders, great figures of the Church, pilgrims and travellers of all kinds, many of them engaged in trade. All would have asked for hospitality at Farnham Castle and looked forward eagerly to exchanging news and



Plans of Farnham Castle by M W Thompson

gossip with travellers coming from the direction of London through the Park to the great gate in the eastern wall. A good spot for the soldier-bishop to keep a finger on the pulse of the country's affairs, and Henry de Bois must have considered this fact when he chose 'the mound at Farnham' on which to build his stronghold.

On the Tower

William of Waynelete had it erected between 1470 and 1475 because more guest rooms were needed. There is an interesting item in the accounts mentioning 200 lbs of ochre for colouring the bricks, which were probably laid by Frenchmen whose skill in the making of intricate patterns and mouldings has produced a fascinating effect. The tower stands in rather striking contrast to the grey stone of the Norman south front of the Castle to which it adds a warm splash of colour. In one account it is described as 'sophisticated' which seems to fit it well. It was while it was being built that it is thought that the bishop had part of the Keep made into apartments for himself so that he could get away from the noise and confusion.

When were the sundials placed on the walls of the tower? Were the dials always made of wood? Is the motto *Praetereunt* and *Imputantur* used elsewhere? Three questions to which the writer would welcome answers.

On the Great Hall

As a cold, grey Norman hall with narrow windows, no ceiling and an open arcade on the south side, what scenes it has witnessed! In the early centuries of the Castle's history these must often have been tumultuous, angry and quarrelsome, even though it was a bishop's residence, for the bishops themselves were often fighting men, and in those days castles were almost regarded as a status symbol. There, the latest news of the day would be excitedly discussed, news that sometimes vitally affected the lives of the inmates of the Castle. Such events as the signing of the *Magna Carta*; the retreat of King John and his bishop, Peter de la Roche, from Farnham and the taking of the Castle by Louis the Dauphin; the famous battles in France of Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt; the rights and wrongs of the episode of Joan of Arc; Henry VIII's efforts to gain his ends, ably assisted by his bishops Fox and Gardiner; the Spanish Armada; the Civil War. If the bishop happened to be in residence he would probably withdraw to his *Camera* with the men who, like him, were really 'in the know'. Bishops of Winchester often acted in an advisory capacity to the king. Then, too, there will have been great banquets and feasting, followed by entertainments for important visitors; dancing and music were, no doubt, enjoyed by Henry VIII and his court, and also by Elizabeth Tudor, who came on two of her Progresses to Farnham.

After the Restoration, the hall was given its present appearance by Bishop George Morley, with its musicians' gallery, ceiling and beautifully carved mantelpiece. By this time, the bishops had become solely great princes of the Church and ceased to hold secular offices; but they have always been men of outstanding ability with great influence.

The Chapels

The Bishop's Chapel, designed by a relation of Inigo Jones, is still in daily use and rather takes one's breath away. Typical of its period, it is very ornate and much decorated with carvings and plaster work which looks rather lovely with Mr Dufty's treatment in very pale colours. It has associations with all the bishops of the 18th and 19th centuries, such as Morley (who effected the Restoration changes in the Castle), Bishop North who brought the seeds of the great Cedars of Lebanon from Palestine, Charles Sumner, the last of the Prince Bishops, Thorold, Randall Davidson, Talbot and Woods.

After the elaboration of the Bishop's Chapel, the austerity of the Norman Chapel comes as a great contrast. It must be as old as any part of the domestic buildings but was sadly neglected from the Civil War until 1928, when it was restored and rededicated. In spite of this long interval, there is still a very definite 'atmosphere' of devotion that is noticed by many people, which is no doubt enhanced by its present day use during Diocesan Retreats. It is tempting to think of the people who have worshipped in this intimate little chapel during its first 500 years. Though the bishops had their own private oratories and there was a 'great chapel' (now vanished) in the 13th and 14th centuries, they must have officiated here occasionally, and one thinks of Henry de Blois, Cardinal Beaufort, William of Wykeham, Richard Fox, Stephen Gardiner and Lancelot Andrews. And did any of the Kings and Queens attend Mass here? It is exasperating how little is known, leaving one to vain conjecture!

On looking through the Drawing Room Window

This room used to be the Bishops' *Camera*, where they held private audiences and was generally less official we suppose. In the 18th century it was converted into a beautiful reception room with a ceiling, which it had lacked before, a pleasant fireplace and a huge window overlooking the private garden and the Park. Visitors, understandably, nearly always make a beeline for that window. Here again, one can stand and look and imagine the past, for the approach to the Castle is spread before one, coming up to, what is now a small postern gate, but was once the great entrance from the east. Look too, at that large, flat and very useable stretch of land where the cricket and football pitches now stand. Where did Louis the Dauphin's troops camp out if not there? What a picture! But there is no room to enlarge upon it here. One wonders, by the way, what the people down in Farnham thought of the residence of the heir to the French throne in their borders. And that large open space would also surely have been used for jousts and tournaments for the entertainment of visitors.

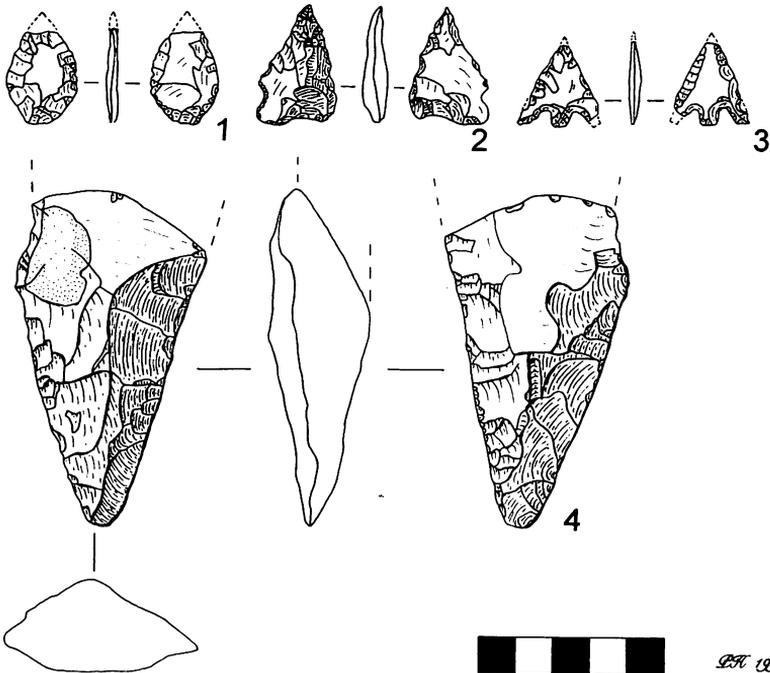
And so we turn to go back, through the inner courtyard past the old stone winding stair, pausing to look at the Tudor building, the face of which was uncovered a few years ago. It is thought that there was another large hall along that side of the building before the Tudors decided that they needed yet more guest rooms. Then through the outer courtyard with its Georgian stables (and Elizabeth II garages!) to Castle Hill. If we are lucky there will be a red sunset and the reflection from the bricks will turn the grey green trunks of the sycamores to pink madder — and the last impression of the Castle is as lovely as the first.

From the June 1998 Newsletter (Vol. 11 no 10) of the Farnham and District Museum Society, with thanks. It was originally printed in Vol. 1, no 2 of the Newsletter and was based on a talk given to the Farnham Museum Society in March 1965.

Important finds from a lithic scatter near Tumble Beacon, Banstead **Peter Harp**

Following the notes in *Bulletins* 314, 317 and 319, several more interesting finds have been recovered from the largely Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age lithic scatter a few hundred metres from the Tumble Beacon (a possible round barrow), in Banstead. Of the finds illustrated, nos 2 and 4 were recovered from ploughsoil during excavation, and nos 1 and 3 were found nearby during fieldwalking.

1. Leaf arrowhead (Green: Type 3B); translucent, clear/grey flint, with thin and patchy white patination. An Early Neolithic type.
2. Oblique arrowhead; translucent, grey/brown flint, glossy but otherwise unpatinated. Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age type.



Tumble Beacon: flint arrowheads and an axe

3. Barbed and tanged arrowhead (Green: Green Low Type); opaque, yellow/brown flint, glossy but otherwise unpatinated. An Early Bronze Age type.
4. Biface fragment; brown/grey flint, glossy, but otherwise unpatinated. The good condition suggests it is post-glacial. *cf* core adze from Young Street, Leatherhead (Bird eds 1987, 57).

It was surprising to find three arrowheads in a few days of digging as not many others are recorded from Banstead, although Johnson and Wright (1903) mention seven found during top-soil stripping from Banstead Heath to the south (now lost). The only other arrowheads recorded from Banstead are: a barbed and tanged arrowhead from Perrotts Farm, found by William Wright and now in the British Museum (Acc. no. 1935 11-4, 31) (Green: Sutton b type, size k); a *petit tranchet* arrowhead from 'Banstead' (probably Perrotts/Canons Farm area) found by William Wright and now in Kingston Museum (Acc. no. 1283, January 1936, listed as a 'borer'); a chisel-type possible arrowhead found by Tom Walls on Canons Farm (Bourne Hall Museum); and a probably post-prehistoric arrowhead found by Andy Keay at Downview Prison, Banstead Downs, which is polished and tanged, but not barbed (Plateau collection, Acc. no. 406).

Precise national grid references (NGRs) for the illustrated finds have been sent to the County Sites and Monuments Register (SMR) maintained at County Hall.

References

- Bird, J and DG eds, 1987, *The Archaeology of Surrey to 1540*, SyAS
 Ellaby, R, 1987, The Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic in Surrey, in Bird, J and DG, *The Archaeology of Surrey to 1540*, SyAS
 Green, HS, 1980, *The flint arrowheads of the British Isles*, Brit Archaeol Rep, 75
 Johnson, W and Wright W, 1903, *Neolithic Man in North East Surrey*, Stock

ARCHIVE ACCESSIONS IN 1997

Surrey Record Office, Kingston

- 4517 Account and memoranda book kept by Thomas Tomlins relating to a house and lands at Chaldon, c1728-1811, with later additions by his descendants.
- 4518 Wimbledon Park House: photographs and architectural drawings and extract from thesis relating to house c1949.
- 4520 Christmas Farm, Horley: auction catalogue of household goods, livestock and farm machinery of William Burgess (dec'd), 1793; Land at Lingfield: sale particulars, 1885.
- 4521 Properties in Effingham, Thames Ditton, Woking (manor of Woking), Surrey, and Littleton, Middx: deeds, 1718-1831.
- 4523 Five photographs of Cobham, c1880-1930.
- 4524 Kingston Methodist circuit and constituent churches, including Eden Street, Richmond Road and Norbiton: records 19th – 20th century.
- 4526 Mary Stephens Foundation, Chipstead: records, including minute books, correspondence and papers of the Secretary, 1874 – 1995.
- 4527 Glass slides and negatives of places in Surrey, c1900
- 4531 Northey family of Epsom: evidences of title and other family papers relating to properties in the manors of Epsom, and in Box, Wilts, 1828-1985
- 4532 TW Davenport of London and Emma Foskett of Cockshutt Hill, Reigate: post nuptial marriage settlement, 1827
- 4534 House and land in Richmond: title deeds, 1645-1717
- 4536 Land at Banstead: deeds and papers, 1729-1817. Also includes two printed Acts of Parliament, 1773 & 1844.
- 4537 Land at Epsom: deed, 1809
- 4539 Ashpon House, Tandridge: release 1717, and covenant to levy fine, 1725; lands in Oxted: fine, 1725
- 4540 Estate of Lord Hylton, Merstham: papers, 1896-1900; Mitcham Electric Fan Co: report, 1908
- 4541 Enclosure Act, 1800, relating to enclosure of land in parishes of Weybridge and Byfleet and the manor of Byfleet
- 4542 Plans of estates in and around Reigate to be sold off for building, c1860-1928
- 4546 Warlingham highway rate book, 1862; Godstone Highway District and Godstone RDC highway wages books, 1880-1897 Godstone District surveyor's cash book, 1881-1883
- 4548 W Hooper of Redhill, local historian: papers, c1923-1942
- 4551 Photographs of mobilisation in Reigate, Aug 1914. Taken by Dr Charles Edward Hamilton Milner of Reigate
- 4552 Impress of original penny post stamps, c1810; dressmaker's bill, 1818; medica; ticket, 1848
- 4554 Mixnams and Abbey Mills, Chertsey: sale particulars and plans of properties to be sold by auction, 23 July 1885. Also two sections of the Abbey Mill River, 1846-47
- 4564 Land at Brockham, Capel, Dorking, Ockley & Wetscott: deeds and papers, 16th to 20th century
- 4565 The Butterworth Trusts: deeds 19th century; Mary Emma Finch of Staines, Middx: probate of will, 1897; 'Waldenan', Wimbledon: mortgage, 1898
- 3455 Land at Walton on the Hill: trust deeds, 19th century
- 4568 Manor of Ashford, Middx, land in east Greenwich, Kent, and Much (Great) Braddaw, Essex: conveyance, 1760
- 4574 Manor of Ashtead: minutes of a General Court Baron, 1833

- 4578 Manor of Chipstead: court rolls, 1543-1830
- 4579 High Street, Egham: deeds, 1883-1890
- 4580 Theatre Royal and Yvonne Arnaud Theatre, Guildford: posters, and items relating to the building of the new theatre and the history of the theatre in Guildford, 20th century Local Studies Library
- 4581 Opinion of Solicitor General re Borough of Godalming, 1779; plans of Surrey estates. 19th and 20th century; agreement re management of Guildford Museum, 1933; other miscellaneous documents
- 4583 Merton Historical Society, formerly Merton and Morden Historical Society: Minutes, Newsletters and 'Bulletins', 1962-1996
- 4600 Lawn Cottage, Upper Halliford, Sunbury, Middx: lease, 1857
- 4601 Plan of the Reigate Turnpike, showing route between Ewell, Sutton and Cheam; and County Oak and Chequers, Horley, nd [19th cent]
- 4605 Estates of Lord Hylton in Chaldon and Merstham: papers, 1839-1939
- 4609 South Orbital Joint Committee: map showing the route of the Leatherhead to Reigate section of the South Orbital road, 1947
- 4611 Manuscript cookery and commonplace book c1907 from Dorking
- 4512 Dorking and Horsham Methodist circuit: records, 1717-1995
- 4618 Kingston on Thames Poor Law Union, Rural Sanitary Authority: bound volume containing printed annual reports of the Medical Officer, 1885-1893
- 4519 Banstead, All Saints: volume (1875) containing transcribed monumental inscriptions and parish register extracts
- 4620 Reigate and Banstead Borough Council: file of photographs of Clockhouse Farm, Woodmansterne, prior to demolition, 1967-1970
- 4524 Surrey Record Society: proof copies; copies of source material for publications; correspondence
- 6361 Land in Chertsey and the manor of Chertsey Beomond: deeds, c1633-c1826
- 5354 JW Lindus Forge: architectural drawings and correspondence files, c1930-c1985
- 6367 Springfield Hospital, Tooting (the first County Asylum): casebooks and indexes, 1849-c1938; Netherne Hospital, Coulsdon: newsletter, Feb 1975
- 6368 Thorndike Theatre, Leatherhead: records c1950-1997
- 6370 Dr H Lehmann of Epsom, local historian: papers, 1970s-1980s
- 6374 Private Collins of Bourne Hall Flats, Ewell: wartime correspondence, 1940-1941

Guildford Muniment Room

- 5388 Onslow estate correspondence, 1930s
- 5389 Wanborough estate: sale particulars and plan, 1828
- 5392 Dennis Bros of Guildford: reminiscences by former employees; photograph of Millmead, Guildford, and other Guildford memorabilia, 20th century
- 5396 Notebooks on the history of the Portsmouth Direct Railway by FE Box, 1906-12
- 5399 Smithy and house known as The Haven, High Street, Ripley: deeds, 1776-1961
- 5400 Philip Palmer, local historian and Master of Abbot's Hospital, Guildford: papers and collected records, 1639-1926
- 5401 Botleys and Lyne additional parish records: papers relating to school and schoolmaster's house, 1863-1925; faculty to erect reredos, 1902; deeds assigning district, 1849
- 5403 Loseley estate, Guildford: biography of Sir William More and related papers, 1970s; writs concerning Catteshall manor, 1407, and the Commission of Sewers, 1563

- 5404 Guildford Municipal Charities: minute books, 1836-1912; John Howe's Charity minute book, 1687-1795
- 5409 Jack (CJ) Webber, schoolteacher of 4 Hedgeway, Onslow Village, Guildford: war diary, 1940-1947
- 5410 Manor of Wintershull: records, 1332-1676
- 5413 Parish of Headley: Tithe map and apportionment, 1841 and altered apportionment, 1881
- 5414 Hedger's Almshouse: foundation deed, 1805

COUNCIL MATTERS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Incorporated Surrey Archaeological Society will be held at 2.45 pm on Saturday, 21st November at Abbot's Hospital, High Street, Guildford, Surrey.

Arrangements are being made for a **tour of the Abbot's Hospital** prior to the meeting at 2.00 pm.

Agenda

1. Apologies for Absence.
2. To consider, and if appropriate, to sign as correct, the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting on the 7th December 1998. (*A draft copy of the Minutes may be inspected at Castle Arch, and copies will be available at the meeting.*)
3. To receive and consider the Annual Report, the Statement of Accounts, and the Auditor's Report for the year to 31st March 1998 and, if approved, accept them.
4. To elect the President for 1998-9.
5. To elect Honorary Vice-Presidents for 1998-9.
6. To elect Vice-Presidents for 1998-9.
7. To elect Honorary Officers for 1998-9.
8. To elect six Ordinary Members of Council to retire in 2002 under Article 21a.

Nominations for election under items 4-8 should be sent to the Honorary Secretary not less than seven days before the meeting. All nominations require a proposer and a seconder, who must be members of the Incorporated Society, and nominations must be accompanied by a signed statement by the nominee of his or her willingness to stand for election. Institutional members are not eligible for election.

9. To re-appoint as Auditors M G Beattie & Co. and to authorise Council to determine the Auditor's remuneration.
10. Any Other Business.

The Annual General Meeting will be followed by a talk by Mr Matthew Alexander, Curator of Guildford Museum, on Guildford at the turn of the century, the Society's move to Castle Arch and the establishment of the Museum, which this year celebrates its Centenary. Tea will be served after the meeting.

In the morning we hope to have on display in the Margary Room some of the 19th century Minute Books, Agendas and other manuscript notes about the formation of the Society.

Guildford Palace and Castle

Tuesday 10th November 1998

Rob Poulton will be giving an illustrated lecture at Holy Trinity Church, High Street, Guildford at 8.00 pm on the results of the Training Excavations between 1990-1994, and also a summary of the final season's work. The excavations went far towards rediscovering the lost Palace of Henry III and expanding our knowledge of the Royal Castle, enabling us to get a glimpse of some aspects of medieval life in Guildford. Admission free.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Landscape Survey at Whitmoor Common, Worplesdon *Judie English*

Work has been in progress for around a year and we have surveyed about a half of an undated field system first noted by Stuart Needham in the 1970s. It is possibly prehistoric in origin, since there are barrows on the Common, but this is uncertain. Work on the project will recommence in early October and we aim to finish the ground survey this winter. Anyone who wishes to become involved should phone me on 01483 – 276742.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Loan Renewals

The Library Committee has received several comments from members, who would like us to improve the accessibility of library stock, as they feel that many of the books they want are invariably out on loan.

The easiest way to improve turnover, and to ensure that all members have a better chance of finding the books they require, is to restrict the number of renewals of loans. The Committee has decided that in future, only six renewals can be made for all books and pamphlets, making a maximum possible loan period of one year. This should ensure that books are not monopolised for unacceptably long periods.

Volunteer Researchers

The Library from time to time receives requests for information from people living a considerable distance from Surrey, who cannot reasonably be expected to visit Castle Arch in person.

Some of these enquiries entail several hours of research, and much as our part-time staff try to be as helpful as possible, the work involved is frequently beyond the time available to them.

We are anxious, therefore, to recruit a small team of members who have some experience, and would be prepared to undertake research, using the Society's material, in response to enquiries. The Society would simply refer enquiries to you, and remuneration would be a matter to be agreed between you and the person making the enquiry.

If anyone is interested in becoming one of a small team of occasional researchers, could you please leave your name with Sheila Ashcroft at Castle Arch.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Archaeology of Surrey to 1540

This publication is now out of print and if any member of the Society has a good, clean copy surplus to requirements, which they would like to let the Society have, perhaps they would contact the Honorary Secretary or Maureen Roberts at Castle Arch, tel: 01483 532454.

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

The Curious Case of the Disappearing Barn

P E Youngs

Earlier this year, Mole Valley District Council gave permission for the re-development of 59 Church Road, Bookham, including the demolition of the existing house. A condition attached to the consent required the developer to give the Society access to record the house, because it appeared that it had been built around an old barn which had been moved bodily from nearby Sole Farm (unfortunately, the Society member who had prompted this interest was not told of the condition!). During demolition, the house was inspected by myself and, independently, by Dr Howard, Chairman of the Domestic Buildings Research Group; photographs were taken by way of record.

The house, otherwise known as The Moorings, was built in 1906, and two local histories (Fortescue 1975; Howard 1978) include contemporary photographs of a timber-clad barn "being moved to the site of The Moorings". Neither booklet has any text describing the episode. One photograph shows the barn in a very dilapidated state and possibly near collapse; however, the caption to another describes the then new house simply as "Barn, Church Road (now 'The Moorings')". The half-hipped roofline and overall dimensions of the main part of the house were consistent with the appearance of the barn.

That being said, the barn (if it did survive the move) was totally altered with a substantial extension jutting out from the front (north-east) elevation, some brick facing, the insertion of bay windows, the application of mock Tudor timber framing, hanging tiles etc. And when the structure of the house was exposed it contained, with one exception, no old timber. The roof and other elements were built with clean, sawn timber of modern dimensions.

The exception was a single beam 5.4m long and 0.24m square, to which were attached two large, heavily carved brackets. *In situ* this beam was exposed, fixed below a central spine beam in the main structure. It was clearly old timber with mortices etc indicating that it had previously been used elsewhere. On one side, at one end, was the carved name T WOOD; this person has not been identified. Lacking any context, it was impossible to determine the age or origin of the beam.

One of the brackets was stolen from the site. The other was removed, with the developer's permission, on behalf of the Society, and Guildford Museum have identified it as possibly being early 17th century — Jacobean. Whilst the beam could have come from a barn, it is inconceivable that the brackets were originally made for one; again, it is impossible to say from whence they came.

Thus, on the one hand we have contemporary evidence of a barn being moved, and of its being identified with the house. On the other hand, when the house was demolished there was no trace of old timber, apart from that one beam. So what

happened to the barn? Did it fail to survive the move, but the house was built to the intended design anyway? Or was it not the old barn at all? Dr Howard has commented "It seems that one bay of the barn might have survived incorporation into the house, but if so it was altered out of all recognition" (Dr G Howard; pers. comm). The barn would then be dated as no earlier than the nineteenth century. When the new study centre opens in Woking, early maps may give a clue as to when the barn was first built.

Which leaves the question — why, in the first place, should anyone want to go to all the trouble and expense of moving the barn knowing that its original appearance was to be totally changed? Unless a reader has more information, we shall probably never know.

Lastly, by way of postscript, a genuine timber-framed long barn, also formerly part of Sole Farm, was not moved and, perhaps as a consequence, still exists — it is Bookham Village Hall, next door to what was "The Moorings" and its barn, which now has certainly and finally disappeared.

Acknowledgements: Mr P Tarplee for first drawing attention to the development; Thirstone Homes Ltd for access; Dr G Howard of DBRG for advice on the structure; Mr M Alexander of Guildford Museum for advice regarding the bracket.

References

Fortescue, S E D 1975 *The Story of Two Villages — Great and Little Bookham*
Howard, G 1978 *People and Places — Great and Little Bookham*

MISCELLANY

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES COMMISSION

Survey of Archaeological Archives — Summary Report

The Museums & Galleries Commission (MGC) and English Heritage (EH) jointly commissioned a study of the state of archaeological archives in England from Hedley Swain and the Museum of London Archaeology Service during 1997-8. Archaeological archive refers to the material from an excavation, including finds, environmental samples, site records, photographs and other data.

The number of excavations in England has increased dramatically over the last few years, rising from approximately 800 in 1990 to over 4,000 in 1997. Excavation is now largely carried out by contractors who tender for work funded by the developers of the sites. Most are limited companies but some are still local authority teams. Developer funding is occasionally available for long-term storage and exploitation of the archives after they have been transferred to museums.

The findings and recommendations from the study have been received and approved by MGC and EH. Both organisations have begun to find ways of implementing these recommendations. A summary is outlined below. It is clear that there must be a significant role for local authorities in the future, as they are involved both in the planning process, which results in the commissioning of excavations, and in the care of the archives. A serious problem exists in some areas where there is no suitable museum to take the archives and elsewhere, where the quantities of finds due for transfer from the units are greater than the museums can cope with. In addition there are skills shortages in the museums which care for the archives.

The Findings

- Archaeological archives are held in numerous museums but most are in the county, or nationally-funded museums. Ninety-two museums in the sample have 91 staff curating these collections but 31% of these actually had no staff dedicated to them.
- Some areas of England have no museum responsible for caring for archaeological archives although the archives are already held by the relevant excavation units. Local government reorganisation has made patchy coverage worse.
- Archaeological contractors responsible for excavation can cover wide areas of the country — 4 work in 20 museum collecting areas. However all those which work in a single museum collecting area are local authority field teams.
- The volume of holdings of such archives appears to be around 40,000 cubic metres. 35% of this is held by 5 museums, and of these the Museum of London alone holds 18% of the total. 86% of the material is artefacts and 69% of the archives have arrived in the museums in the last 10 years.
- Of the sample of 48 contractors, 4 hold 66% of the total volume of archives. Many contractors have, for historical reasons, as yet failed to transfer their holdings to museums.
- Many of the holdings, either with contractors or with museums, are stored in poor conditions. These archives are under-used and not exploited by museums to their full potential. Some museums have not clarified who legally owns these archives.
- The combined statistics from museums and contractors suggest that a relatively small number of large museum services have an acute storage problem, likely to be made worse by transfer of material to the museums from the units. Many smaller museums, or museums in areas which are less archaeologically rich, have little extra capacity but expect to have to take in little material in the near future.
- It proved exceptionally hard to define detailed costs about archive care. From the limited figures obtained, the cost appears to be £34.30 per cubic metre per year for museums and £22.50 for units. Most excavation is now funded by developers in advance of building on a site. Only 18% of museums are charging for the deposition of archives from this source. Estimating long-term costs is difficult because so few organisations gave detailed financial information.
- Only 60% of museums surveyed have a disposal or dispersal policy for archaeological archives.

The recommendations

The report recommendations follow, with explanatory comments on how these matters will be taken forward.

1. The care of archives is an essential part of the archaeological process, ensuring their long-term preservation and allowing access to them. However, there are too few experienced museum archaeologists and archaeological conservators in England and an injection of expertise is desperately needed to raise standards, increase access and define disposals. This should include training for non-specialists with such collections in their care. MGC will initiate work on this, involving both the local government associations and the Area Museum Councils.
2. Museum archaeological collecting areas must be defined, based upon existing collections and expertise, availability of resources and long-term organisational viability. This is primarily a responsibility of local authorities with whom EH and the MGC will work to move towards ensuring that national coverage is achieved.
3. Since many archaeological contractors work nationally or regionally, a set of core

- standards for the transfer of archaeological archives should be prepared. This work is beginning to be carried out in conjunction with the appropriate professional groups, involving both museums and field archaeologists.
4. The archaeology and museum professions should review and redefine the existing guidelines for the disposal or dispersal of archaeological archives. The Society of Museum Archaeologists has a good track record in developing standards of this kind and is now involved in this work through a MGC working party.
 5. A network of regional resource centres for archaeological archives may provide a solution to some of the problems revealed by the survey. A more detailed analysis of this proposal is needed, to consider space requirements for existing holdings and allowing room for expansion, to identify the need for qualified curators and conservators to care for the archives, and to liaise with both the public and the archaeological community. It should also consider the value of regional reference collections and the potential for more effective use of resources. Further research is needed to evaluate more of the information gathered for the survey and to test where there may be support, both political and financial for such centres. This has been commissioned from the Museum of London Archaeology Service which did the original research.
 6. A study of the physical condition of the major archives held by contractors would be undertaken and the cost and feasibility of transferring these holdings to museum storage defined. This will be an essential component of planning for future provision. EH will carry out the conservation audit and estimate costs.
 7. The MGC, working with EH has been administering an archaeological storage grant scheme for some years. The two organisations will review the scheme to evaluate how its contribution to improving storage may be enhanced.
 8. The use of archaeological archives, by the public, by museums themselves and by the archaeological profession, must be encouraged. A study should be made of the means by which this may be achieved, perhaps using an initial seminar to explore these issues and raise awareness amongst interested parties. A seminar will be held later in 1998 in conjunction with appropriate archaeological organisations.
 9. There is an urgent need to review the nature of the digital data being included in archives and its suitability for long-term curation. The Archaeological Data Service, the Museum Documentation Association and the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments for England will be asked to advise on this issue.

Well, Well, Well, What Can This Hole Be?

John W Brown

I normally spend Sunday mornings on the farm — Brookfield Farm in Ambridge where I enjoy listening to the everyday story of country folk. However, on a sultry Sunday morning last October I joined with friends from the Local History Group of the Streatham Society to look into a hole which had appeared on the upper terrace of the Rookery at the top of Streatham Common.

Some months earlier, whilst the grass was being mowed, the ground had given way to reveal a hole measuring about 2ft in diameter and 4ft deep. However this was misleading, for when those of us brave enough to enter the abyss gingerly lowered ourselves through the opening we discovered that the 'hole' was just a small opening in a domed brick roof which capped a circular hole almost 10ft in diameter lined with 18th century brickwork. As the floor of the cavern comprised building rubble it was impossible to ascertain the depth of the structure. The rubble appeared to have been tipped down the 'hole' to fill it up and seemed to be mainly 19th century in origin and included pieces of broken tiles and old bricks.

After the Rookery, the large house which occupied the terrace was demolished shortly before the First World War, the area had been turfed to form part of the public gardens. With the passing of the years the building rubble had settled creating a gap between it and the surface of the turf.

Following the exceptionally dry summer we experienced last year, the earth on top of the hole appears to have dried out and broke away under the weight of the lawn mower revealing the hole beneath. Preliminary investigations had suggested the hole may be the remains of an old ice house in which ice from the ponds on the common would have been packed in the winter months to provide a cold store for food and drinks in the hot summer months. However an old map of the site shows that an ice house was situated on a site in the midst of the present day water garden and it is unlikely another ice house would have existed elsewhere in the grounds.

Subsequent research now suggests the hole may be one of the three original mineral wells for which Streatham was famous in the 18th century. A visitor to the Wells in the 1750s reported two wells in use, the third having been filled up for 'some time'. Both of the surviving wells had been 'arched over' to secure them from the rains. However, as many local people had complained that the water drawn from the capped wells 'smelled strongly like boiled eggs', the proprietor opened one of them up. It is assumed that this is the well which survives today as the 'wishing well' and the 'hole' could be the well which remained capped. It is hoped that English Heritage will investigate the site to evaluate this theory.

Reprinted from the June Newsletter (no 74) of the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society, with thanks.

Day Trip to the NMR at Swindon

Liz Whitbourn, archaeology tutor and our new distributor of the Bulletin, has arranged a coach trip to the National Monuments Record on Wednesday 25th November, and the more that go, the cheaper it will be. The coach will leave Farncombe railway station at 8.30 am (parking available nearby), and there will be a guided tour of the archives (approximately one and a half hours) and time to look around Swindon and its railway museum before the coach leaves at 4.00 pm. Some details of the archive and the services provided appear below.

The cost will be between £8 and £10, dependent on numbers. For further information phone Liz at 01483 420575.

The National Monuments Record: The Public Archive of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME)

Archives held:

- Total national coverage of air photographs
- Data on most archaeological sites
- Records and photographs of most historic buildings
- Records of all Listed and Scheduled buildings and monuments
- Extensive reference library

Access and Services:

- Public Search Room at Swindon with specialist staff at hand, and reproduction services available (costs of such services not provided in their recent glossy fold-out that now emphasises "responsive customer service" and "tailored" services, for the supply of urgently needed information") 9.30-5.30 pm Monday to

Thursday, closing at 5.00 pm Friday. Saturday opening: phone for details: 01793 414600, or FAX: 01793 414606.

- Public Search Room branch at London is for London enquiries and initial general enquiries and is based at 55 Blandford Street, London, a short walk from Baker Street station. 10.00 am – 5.30 pm Monday to Wednesday, late closing at 7.00 pm Thursday, early closing Friday 5.00 pm.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S LECTURE

The Archaeology of the Cess-pit: Bringing the Passed to Life

Saturday 28th November 1998, 3.00 pm, Burlington House

Dr Andrew K G Jones

WARNING

This lecture is not for the squeamish. The main subject matter is human faeces. Some of the illustrations are of ancient human remains, others are from medical textbooks. It is recommended that persons of a sensitive disposition should not attend.

This lecture focuses on the study of human and other excrement from waterlogged deposits in York and samples collected from the intestines of well preserved ancient human bodies such as Lindow Man and The Iceman. These investigations have provided clear criteria for demonstrating the presence of human faecal matter in archaeological deposits and have great significance when considering the diet and standards of sanitation of early populations. Furthermore, these studies have also been important in developing public presentations at Jorvik Viking Centre and elsewhere, and have proved to be a useful starting point for introducing archaeology to audiences of all backgrounds and ages.

Tickets: Children £2 Adults £3.50. Young people between 10 to 16 and those under 13 must be accompanied by an adult. Available from The Assistant Secretary, Royal Archaeological Institute, c/o Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1V 0HS.

NB: Editor strongly recommends maximum YAC attendance. Archaeology from the bottom upwards, as it were.

COURSES

Medieval Society, Landscape and Buildings in South-East England

Between the Norman Conquest and the Dissolution of the Monasteries, barons, clerics and peasants, townsmen and countrymen, all influenced the landscape and erected a variety of buildings. Many of today's towns, villages and farms owe more than is realised to these early people and their way of life.

Tutor: Dennis Turner.

18 meetings every Wednesday 10 am to 12 noon from 30th September, and two visits. In The Green Room, St Mark's Church Hall, Alma Road, Reigate.

The course is run by the University of Surrey in conjunction with the Reigate and Oxted WEA. Enquiries to Mr Alan Roper, 01737 762498.

University of Sussex

Centre for Continuing Education

Pollens for Archaeologists (Accredited Course)

An introduction to pollens and pollen analysis. How to make microscopic slides of specific pollen grains, the problems of pollen recognition and participation in a pollen rain programme.

Tutor: Peter Reynolds

2 day course Saturday and Sunday 21st and 22nd November 1998, 10 to 5.30 pm
Butser Ancient Farm, Hampshire

Fee: £26.50, Reduced £12.90

For further information phone 01273 678527

History from Coins and Tokens

The evolution and use of coins and tokens and the historical information obtained from them. The sessions are illustrated with slides, artefacts and coins.

Tutor: Ronald Kerridge

Day school, Saturday 9th January 1999.

Fishbourne Roman Palace

Fee: £20, Reduced £15. £7 Sussex/Surrey Arch Soc members.

Introduction to Historic Vernacular Buildings

An introduction to building techniques and layout in south-east England from c1400-1750. Building types will include rural house, detached kitchens, agricultural buildings, urban housing and the homes of the gentry.

Tutor: Annabelle Hughes

Weekly course plus site visits as part of the Certificate in Practical Archaeology
10 meetings starting 29th September 1998, 11 am to 1 pm.

Crawley College

Fee: £120, Reduced £100. Minimum £40

For further information phone 01273 678537 Yvonne Barnes

Introduction to Historic Vernacular Buildings

(details as above)

Tutor: David Martin

Weekly course plus site visits as part of the Certificate in Practical Archaeology
10 meetings starting 29th September 1998, 7 pm to 9 pm.

Beacon Community College, Crowborough

Fee: £120, Reduced £100. Minimum £40

For further information phone 01273 678537 Yvonne Barnes

University of Surrey

Guildford Institute, Guildford

Garden History

The following Level 1 modules are part of the Plants and Gardens Programme leading to Foundation Certificates, the first step towards a Combined Studies Degree. No prior knowledge is assumed and all courses are designed to build upon the interests of the adults taking part.

Research and Recording Methods: Fieldwork

An introduction to the theory and practice of research, recording, field surveys and archaeology in the context of parks and gardens.

Tutor: Lesley Howes

10 meetings beginning 1st October 1998, Wednesdays 2 pm to 4 pm

Research and Recording Methods: Documentary

A practical course to give adults confidence and skills in assessing, recording, analysing and presenting written, illustrated and cartographic material related to garden history.

Tutor: Lesley Howes

10 meetings beginning 14th January 1999, Wednesdays 2 pm to 4 pm.

Garden History up to the 19th Century

The history and evolution of gardens and their designers traced in a series of lectures and visits to various gardens in Surrey.

Tutor: William P Tomlins

10 meetings beginning 22nd February 1999, Mondays 10 am to 12 pm.

For further details write to University of Surrey, Continuing Education Centre, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH. Tel: 01483 259750.

Archaeology Courses at Farnham, Godalming and Horsham

For further details of the following courses, contact the tutor, Elizabeth Whitbourn on 01483 420575.

Archaeology Without Digging (University accredited course)

Mondays 10.00 am to 12, 10 weeks from 28th September

Farnham Adult Education Centre. Tel: 01252 723888

Archaeology (GCSE)

Tuesdays 9.30 – 11.30 am, 28 weeks from 22nd September

Horsham Collyer's. Tel: 01493 210822

Archaeology (GCSE)

Thursdays 9.30 am – 12, 28 weeks from 24th September

Farnham College. Tel: 01252 716988

Archaeology (GCE A Level)

Thursdays 1.30 – 4.30 pm, 28 weeks from 24th September

Farnham College. Tel: 01252 716988

Archaeology (GCSE/GCE A Level)

Thursdays 7.00 – 9.30 pm, 26 weeks from 24th September

Farnham Adult Education Centre. Tel: 01252 723888

Archaeology (GCSE)

Fridays 10.00 am – 12, 26 weeks from 25th September

Godalming Adult Education Centre. Tel: 01483 421387

LECTURE MEETINGS

15th September

"History of the Lovekyn Chapel" by David Ward to the Friends of Kingston Museum at the Market House, Market Place, Kingston, at 8.00 pm. A donation of £1.50 is suggested.

18th September

"The Houses of Nonsuch" by Gerald Smith to the Leatherhead and District Local History Society at the Leatherhead Institute, 67 High Street, at 7.30 for 8.00 pm. Non-members £1.

26th September

“Gertrude Jekyll and the Surrey Style” by Michael Edwards to the Bramley History Society at Holy Trinity Church Room, Bramley, at 2.30 pm. Cost: £1.

1st October

“Geology and Archaeology” by Paul Davis to the Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group/Friends of Spelthorne Museum at the Methodist Church, Thames Street, Staines, at 8.00 pm.

5th October

“Prince Albert’s Royal Photographic Collection” by Francis Diamond to the Mayford and Woking District History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, at 7.45 pm. Visitors £2.

6th October

“Construction of Brooklands Race Track” by Mike Goodall to the Addlestone Historical Society at the Community Centre, Station Road, Addlestone, at 8.00 pm. Visitors £1.

16th October

“The Archaeology of the Thames” by Mike Webber. The Dalloway Lecture to the Leatherhead and District Local History Society at the Leatherhead Institute, 67 High Street, at 7.30 for 8.00 pm. 50p members, non-members £2.

20th October

“The Levellers and other sects in the English Revolution” by Dr Barry Coward to the West Surrey branch of the Historical Association at the Friends Meeting House, Ward Street, Guildford at 7.30 pm. Visitors £1.50, students and OAPs 50p.

2nd November

“Medicine in Ancient Times” by Walter Loebe to the Mayford and Woking District History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, at 7.45 pm. Visitors £2.

3rd November

“Christmas Customs” by Pat Elliott to the Addlestone Historical Society at the Community Centre, Station Road, Addlestone, at 8.00 pm. Visitors £1.

5th November

“The Ashbys of Egham and Staines, a Quaker Dynasty” by John Hardaker to the Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group/Friends of Spelthorne Museum at the Methodist Church, Thames Street, Staines, at 8.00 pm.

10th November

“Guildford Royal Palace and Castle”, an illustrated lecture by Rob Poulton at Holy Trinity Church, Guildford at 8.00 pm. *Full details elsewhere in this Bulletin.*

17th November

“Family Life in Victorian Kingston and Surbiton” by Peter Tilley to the Friends of Kingston Museum at the Market House, Market Place, Kingston, at 8.00 pm. A donation of £1.50 is suggested.

20th November

“Damnable Inventions — paper and gunpowder making in the Tillingbourne Valley” by Alan Crocker to the Leatherhead and District Local History Society at the Leatherhead Institute, 67 High Street, at 7.30 for 8.00 pm. Non-members £1.

Next Issue: Copy required by 2nd October for the November issue.

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