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Bulletin 337

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It's 1907, and you're down on your luck in the Guildford Workhouse Vagrants' Ward. Your hatch opens, rocks are poured in, and you must crush them small enough to push back through the grill. Otherwise, there'll be no gruel for you.

The Spike at the Guildford Union Workhouse: the Vagrants' Casual Ward

Helen Davies

I discovered the Spike by chance in 1998 whilst attending a first aid course at the European Institute of Health & Medical Sciences, which was then located on what remained of St Luke's Hospital. The hospital stood on the site of the Guildford Union Workhouse in Warren Road, but I had no idea that any building associated with the workhouse remained. When I mentioned the subject during lunch, a staff member told me they were using a workhouse building as a store, and then led me to the Spike.

The Spike was the nickname of the Vagrants' Casual Ward, built in 1905 to accommodate men, women and children. The ward and workhouse were known by various names including 'The Bastille' and 'The Spike'. The latter refers to the spikes used in oakum picking, a task which inmates of both workhouse and casual ward were obliged to undertake.

Crest Homes (South) Ltd bought the old hospital site for redevelopment, and the area where the original workhouse entrance stood has already been developed as St Luke's Square. The hatted hospital annexe, built to take Second World War casualties, has also been developed as St Luke's Park. The site of The Spike was to become a community centre for the Holy Trinity Amenity Group and its demolition along with all other remaining hospital buildings was scheduled for the end of 1999.

When news of the historic importance of the Spike became known, a feasibility study assessed the possibility of the building being converted for its new use rather than being demolished. Even assuming that the interior of the Spike could be redeveloped, the integrity of the building would have been completely lost, so I obtained permission for the Guildford Archaeology Group to record the building in the summer. I also wrote to Guildford Borough Council stressing its historical importance, and their reply advised me *"that the property is not worthy of being Listed as it has no architectural interest as such, and its interest is by past association with events and people . . . in this instance the retention of the building to which you refer was not considered appropriate."*



On Saturday September 11th The Spike was opened to the public as part of Guildford's Heritage Open Day. I set up a display about the workhouse and Anne Bowey and myself gave guided tours. We had well over 150 visitors; some even making the journey on foot from the town. It was extremely rewarding to talk to some of the local residents and hear their reminiscences about the Spike. One brought along a photograph album and provided copies of one showing tramps queuing along Warren Road by the entrance gate waiting for admittance, and of the notice on the gate announcing the closure of the reception centre, as it was then known, in 1962. Many people asked why the building had not been listed or saved in some way from demolition, and a visiting local councillor said she had no idea the building existed. Another visitor, Richard Battersby, encouraged me to

apply for listing, even at that late date. He sent me the address of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), obtained a list of information to provide, and I prepared a package of background notes, additional notes that Anne Bowey had researched at the Surrey History Centre, plans, a selection of exterior photographs and interior pictures and a covering explanatory letter asking for listing. All were sent to DCMS.

Shortly afterwards I had a telephone call, followed by a letter, from Gordon Howell at the DCMS to say that the matter was being forwarded to English Heritage, and that if I had any further supporting documentation, I should send it to him. He also mentioned that English Heritage might want to see the building and could I obtain the key in that event. They didn't visit, but I was stunned to receive a telephone call from a member of the Holy Trinity Amenity Group in mid-November to say that the Spike had been listed. I didn't really believe it until I received the letter from the DCMS with the supporting documentation that confirmed its Grade II listing. On the 16th November 1999 the building was added to the list of Grade II scheduled monuments on the authority of the Secretary of State at the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. Their description of it reads:

"Vagrants casual ward, later used as store. 1905, Architect E L Lunn. A purpose-built vagrants ward added to Guildford Union Workhouse. Minor alterations of 1935 and late C20. Built of red brick with tiled roof with four large cemented rooflights and four brick chimneystacks. One storey. West part of south front was used as day room, dining room and for Sunday chapel services and has 6 sash windows with four glazing bars to upper part and verticals only to lower parts and lower section with two small windows and door approached by fire escape. Gable end has brick vertical pattern. West end was the cell block with 18 small cell windows and similar pattern to gable end. 1935 toilet block at east end. North elevation has four iron grills remaining out of an original thirteen which are an extremely rare survival. Each working cell had a sleeping cell and a working cell with a wooden door between the two parts of the cell. The iron grill was opened from the exterior, the load of stone to be crushed was dumped inside the working cell, the grill closed and inmates were made to crush the stone into small enough pieces to be pushed through the grill into collection containers outside. The interior retains the plan with central corridor lined with salt-glazed bricks to the lower part, wooden seats to sleeping cells and spyholes to doors of sleeping cells."

Manor Farm, Guildford

*Judie English and Helen Davies
Guildford Archaeology Group*

Introduction

The second year of excavation to evaluate the Romano-British and Bronze Age occupation at Manor Farm took place during one of the wettest weeks of the summer – only those who have tried to dig in wet clay can imagine the glutinous mess it becomes. Pauline Hulse's picture illustrates the sight which greeted us on one morning and Helen and I would pay the greatest possible tribute to all those who enabled us to achieve the aims of the excavation.

In 1998 we located three parallel ditches, all apparently dating to between the mid – late 1st century and the mid 2nd century AD and enclosing an occupation area which included at least one sub-rectangular building with flint foundations (*Bulletin 331*). The aims of the 1999 excavations were to locate at least one of the ditches and to assess the preservation of archaeological deposits in a different area of the field. A secondary aim was to attempt to locate the undated trackway excavated by Tony Clark on an extension of his alignment.

The 1999 work

A trench intended to section two of the ditches previously located was excavated c35m SW of their known position and both were found. One of the two (the central ditch of 1998) was not fully excavated since it had already been dated by pottery from



Photo by Pauline Hulse

the primary silt to the mid 1st century AD. There was, however, a considerable accumulation of large flint nodules in its upper fill, suggesting the presence of some form of structure in the immediate vicinity. The full width of the western ditch was not fully exposed but the section showed several silting episodes and all finds recovered from it are Roman.

East of the ditches slight remains were found of a possible sub-rectangular building. c1.6m of a linear clay feature 0.2m wide was exposed within the trench with a possible similar feature lying at right angles at one end. Whether these represent foundations or the bases of walls was uncertain but another scatter of large flint nodules immediately to one side may have been related to this structure.

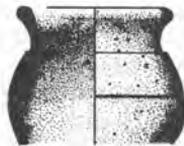
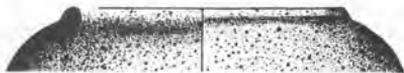
An attempt to locate Tony Clark's track at a point tentatively identified by geophysical survey failed to find any trace after digging to a depth of 0.6m, and the alignment and dating of this track remains unclear.

The icing on the cake arrived, as always, on the afternoon of the last day (when the sun also shone). Sharon Medhurst found a Colchester-type brooch probably dating to the late 1st century AD in the area where we had parked our cars and spent part of the week having to push them out of the mud!

A considerable amount of calcined flint and grog-tempered pottery, probably of Late Bronze Age date, was found in most contexts. The unabraded nature of this prehistoric pottery suggests that the excavation took place on or near the site from which it originated and the quantity indicates an occupation site even though no features of prehistoric date were found, leaving the nature of the site uncertain. It is, however, relatively unusual to find a site of this date on London Clay.

Discussion

Further evidence was found of the mid to late 1st century enclosure surrounded by two ditches, but since the pottery has not yet been dated it is not possible to say whether the ditches are contemporary. By analogy with the 1998 findings the possible building outside those ditches may represent an expansion of the



Manor Farm, Guildford: Late 1st or 2nd century pottery. Scale 1:4. (Drawing by Alan Hall.)

settlement. There had not been time this year to locate any continuation of the later, outer ditch.

The presence of at least two sub-rectangular buildings in the later phase of the enclosed settlement, one of which had either flint foundations or a flint sill wall, suggests a sound economic base. Whilst arable agriculture would not be impossible the presence of lighter Greensand or chalk soils in the immediate vicinity suggests that other resources were being utilised. Stock raising is one possibility but timber production is at least as likely.

It is clear that although most of the archaeology is at or just below plough depth sufficient remains to render the site worthy of note. Whatever the future in development terms, it is to be hoped that either preservation or, if this proves not to be possible, full excavation will take place. The chance to study a minor early Roman settlement and its economy should not be overlooked, and the Bronze Age activity in the area adds considerable interest.

Fuller reports of the two seasons work on this site will be deposited with the Society at Castle Arch or at the County Archaeologist's office.

COUNCIL MATTERS

Advance Notice of the Annual General Meeting and two-day Conference on Saturday and Sunday 25th-26th November 2000 at the Letherhead Institute, Leatherhead.

The conference will provide a forum for participants in the Millennium Project, who will talk about their village settlements and the progress made in understanding the evolution of the landscape and how and why settlement patterns have changed over time.

The AGM will be held on the Sunday afternoon, following which Dennis Turner will talk about the project and draw together the patterns of settlement in Surrey tentatively revealed by the work to date. A great deal of work has been done in other areas of the country, but so far little research has been undertaken in Surrey.

Further details will be given later, but the "villages" so far being studied range from Mitcham and Widford, to Shere and Thorpe. It should be an interesting weekend . . . so book the date now.

Champagne prize

David Graham

For the first time ever (so far as I know) the Society is offering a bottle of champagne as a prize. As members may know, the Society, in co-operation with the County Council, is in the process of producing a popular book on the archaeology of Surrey. The chapters are theme rather than period-based and include: ritual and religion; homes; defences; agriculture; industry, trade and transport; and a round-up of what can be seen where in the county. The book will be a high quality, lavishly illustrated volume aimed at the general public and will hopefully be in print by mid 2001.

One of the biggest problems facing the team is to think up a suitably snappy title. This

should probably avoid words such as heritage, archaeology, museum, etc. It must, however, make clear the general theme of the book, i.e. the archaeology of the county up to the 20th century.

As those involved in the book's production are completely stumped, it has been decided to offer a bottle of champagne to anyone who can put forward an appropriately exciting title. Send your ideas to me at Castle Arch. You may put forward more than one suggestion, but needless to say the judges' decision will be final and they reserve the right not to award a prize at all, if none of the suggested titles are picked.

So, be creative, send in your ideas – fame, glory and a bottle of champagne await the winner.

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY

Two New Landscape Survey Projects

Audrey Monk

We are pleased to announce that the two Landscape Survey Projects to be undertaken this year as part of our Community Archaeology initiative will be at Puttenham and Walton Heath.

These projects are a direct result of the Farnham Conference in 1998 and are jointly funded by the Society and Surrey County Council, the primary aim of which is to identify Areas of Special Historic Landscape Value (ASHLVs) for formal designation by the County Council. A second and equally important objective is to involve volunteers in the Landscape Surveys and to provide training and guidance to enable them to do so. The funding has enabled a professional archaeologist to be employed to lead the projects, and also to suggest further areas of research for those participating in the project, once the initial survey has been completed for the County Council. As reported elsewhere in this *Bulletin* (see below), the first project at Mickleham Down led by Chris Currie proved very successful not only in identifying a number of features previously suspected but undetected, but in attracting a growing number of volunteers as the project progressed. One of the great spin-offs has been that, not only has Chris passed on his own expertise, but volunteers have contributed their own specialisms. The team included an ecologist, a horticulturist, a conservator, an aerial photograph specialist, and professional academics from other disciplines.

We are now ready to launch the Puttenham Project at The Markwick Hall, School Lane, Puttenham on 7th May 2000 from 2–5 pm. Chris Currie will talk generally about the project and invite volunteers to participate in any of the various areas of research which will be needed. Do come and join in. As with Mickleham, training and guidance will be given. The first training session will follow on the 21st May, also at the Marwick Hall.

The meeting on 7th May will be an opportunity to meet other members of the Society, and there will also be shorter talks about the Buildings and the Parish Survey Lists proposed by the Conservation Committee, the Millennium Project, and the SMR and Scheduled Ancient Monuments Monitoring Scheme. There will also be a similar meeting on September 16th at Banstead to launch the Walton Heath Project, details of which will appear in a later *Bulletin*.

Whitmoor Common, Worplesdon

Judie English

Excavation will take place on Whitmoor Common, Worplesdon between April 25th and April 30th in an attempt to answer some of the questions posed by a landscape survey carried out by members of the Society over the past two years.

We will be sectioning the boundary of an enclosure to determine its nature and, if possible, its date, and doing some preliminary work on a possible prehistoric field system. This last is aimed at providing dating evidence and also investigating the relevance of soil chemistry analysis on systems of this age.

Mickleham Downs

Landscape work is continuing on this project and is primarily concerned with recording the earthworks of a field system which appears to pre-date Stane Street. We meet most weekends and would welcome anyone else who wants to become involved. As well as fieldwork we need people to help with documentary research.

It is likely that some excavation will take place later in the year, probably in September, when the relationship between various parts of the field system and the identity of some newly discovered mounds will be investigated. Dates later!

Anyone interested in taking part in either of these projects should please contact me on 01483-276724

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Symposium 2000

Pauline Hulse

The annual symposium was as usual very well attended and we enjoyed a full and interesting programme, chaired by Judie English.

The programme was got off to a good start by Steve Dyer, a regular speaker over the last few years, reporting on the second season of the Society's training excavation at Hopeless Moor, Seale. This concentrated on the area of the site where the previous year's work had revealed evidence of Romano-British activity, and Steve's thinking as a result of the 1999 work is that this was a site of Roman tile and possibly pottery production. There is evidence for a kiln, clay working tanks and possibly drying sheds. It is also possible that one of the building phases reported in the report of the original 1939 excavation is in fact Roman and not Medieval.

Steve was followed by John Saunders of Thames Valley Archaeological Services, speaking about the excavations at Battlebridge Lane, Merstham and High Street, Egham. The Merstham site revealed seven phases of activity from the Mesolithic to the mid-Saxon, the main occupation being late Iron Age/early Roman, with an enclosure containing a single round house. The Egham site, close to the church, had evidence of continuous occupation from the twelfth century to the present.

The Surrey County Archaeological Unit were represented by Mark Dover and Phil Jones. Mark reported on the Extensive Urban Survey, an English Heritage initiative aiming to produce a management strategy for archaeological remains, being carried out in Surrey by SCAU. This will entail the pulling together of information on nineteen Surrey towns. Mark went on to report on one of the towns already covered, Staines, where recent excavation has revealed burials of execution victims, probably Saxon, some of whom had been beheaded. Phil reported that SCAU had carried out work on 55 sites, including six major excavations, last year. He enlarged on the continuing excavation at Laleham, where late Bronze Age enclosures have evidence of occupation outside them rather than inside as might be expected. These are overlaid by field systems, possibly Iron Age. Work has also been carried out on the Netherne Hospital site, the location of a medieval hall house. This revealed mainly twelfth and thirteenth century pottery. A site in the Blackwater Valley at Runfold revealed late Iron Age/early Roman enclosures.

David Williams reported on the newly discovered circular Romano-British temple at Wanborough. Circular temples are fairly common in Europe but not in Britain.

Chanctonbury and Hayling Island, both in Sussex, are possible parallels. The temple was built around AD80-90 and so pre-dated the previously known square temple. Inside the temple, opposite to the entrance, was a shallow pit, which disappointingly contained no treasure, in fact nothing at all! David's theory, as (mis?)represented in the press, is that the pit may be the site of a tree. Was the temple erected around a sacred tree? It is probable that the circular temple was replaced by the later temple around AD150, the building materials being reused and the redundant regalia (found in the earlier excavations) buried.

The Community Archaeology Projects at Mickleham Downs and Chelsham were reported on by Chris Currie. At Mickleham a band of volunteers has been active and has traced a lot more of the prehistoric field system originally reported in the 1940s. They have also discovered four previously unrecorded barrow-like mounds, two of which are built over field boundaries.

The morning was rounded off by three members of the Young Archaeologists Club. Katie Schiels spoke about the YACs' experiences at the Hopeless Moor excavation. Joe Gosden regaled us with the gruesome details of Roman surgery, as learnt in a lecture at Burlington House. Did you know that a Roman surgeon could cut off your leg in 30 seconds? After that it was a relief to hear from Amy Scott about the YACs' visit to the Surrey History Centre. The YACs' contributions have become a regular highlight of the Symposium.

At lunch time the Margary Award judges had the always difficult task of judging the exhibits. This year the second prize went to the small team led by Stephen Fortesque and Geoff Stonehouse which investigates ice-houses, and the first prize was awarded to Robin Tanner for his wonderful display of artefacts covering 10,000 years of Outwood.

After lunch Tony Stevens told the story of the restoration of a windpump which used to pump water at a farm at Holmwood and is now re-erected in working order at the Rural Life Centre at Tilford. The tale of how this was achieved, including an appeal on the Internet, shows what can be done with persistence, dedication and a bit of luck!

The final talk of the day had to be cancelled owing to the illness of the speaker, but Steve Dyer stepped into the breach at short notice with a talk on Woking Palace, one of Surrey's lesser-known scheduled monuments, where he has carried out some work for the owners, Woking Borough Council. The Palace is situated on the old course of the River Wey where there is evidence for wharves. The oldest remaining building dates from the thirteenth century when it was an important residence, though perhaps an unlucky one, as it passed through several owners as they in turn fell out of royal favour and were executed. The palace had extensive gardens, orchards and fishponds. Apart from an excavation in the late nineteenth century there appears to have been little other disturbance of the site.

The meeting was wound up by Professor Crocker thanking all the speakers and, of course, the organisers from the Archaeological Research Committee, who once again had produced an interesting and entertaining day.

FIELDWORK BY THE SURREY COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT DURING 1999

Introduction

Rob Poulton

Archaeological fieldwork carried out by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit in 1999 remained at a comparable level to that of the previous two years. The centre-fold map shows an odd distribution, with areas of concentrated activity and large

zones with little or no archaeological work. This reflects, for the most part, the distribution of development activity, since current planning guidelines (PPG16) expects archaeological work wherever such areas exceed 0.4Ha. Smaller sites only receive attention where there is a high expectation of discoveries, and explains the bias towards historic towns. One result of this approach is that quite a lot of our work produced no positive results, but, as noted last year (*Bulletin 328*), this does not mean that it is of no value.

Earlier prehistoric finds are scarcely represented, at least in terms of features. Nothing at all of Palaeolithic date was found, the only Mesolithic feature was at Netherne on the Hill (23), and flintwork of Mesolithic and Neolithic types were found at Trevereux Manor (46) and Runfold Farm (53).

Bronze Age discoveries were, once again, some of the most important results last year. Part of a collared urn and an Early Bronze Age flint assemblage were found at Staines (38), and further work at Home Farm, Laleham (34) confirmed that this 60Ha tract of gravel terrace seems only to have seen significant ancient settlement activity in the Bronze Age, although later Neolithic material was identified. The 1999 excavation was of three rectilinear enclosures replaced by a field system, perhaps during the Bronze Age. A field system, also possibly of Bronze Age date was identified at Hengrove Farm, Staines (39). The seemingly regular absence of either settlement sites or field system evidence of Neolithic date on these gravel terraces may suggest that prior to the Bronze Age a rather nomadic style of farming was practised. The Bronze Age evidence at Netherne on the Hill (23) is also of some interest as the general view hitherto has been that areas of clay-with-flints geology were not cleared of primary woodland until the Iron Age (Macphail & Scaife 1987, 36; Needham 1987, 129, argues that the increase in activity might date to the late Bronze Age).

Iron Age settlement was found at Runfold (53), and the intensive exploitation of this part of the Blackwater Valley, previously indicated at Tongham Nurseries (Hayman 1994), is confirmed. The same site continued to be used in the Roman period for settlement and also for the dumping of pottery wasters. Fourth century settlement was represented at Trevereux Manor (46), and at London Road, Staines (38), and the latter site confirmed other recent work suggesting that there had been a late Roman and medieval suburb east of the town.

Little of Saxon date was found apart from the probable late Saxon execution cemetery at London Road, Staines (38). This forms part of an interesting concentration of such evidence in the Surrey area (see *Bulletin 331*), which should now include the recently published Hog's Back site (English & Dyer 1999) which has all the typical features of such sites. The most interesting medieval site excavated was that of the farm at Netherne (23).

Most excavations and evaluations were directed by Graham Hayman, but Rob Poulton, Mark Dover, Giles Pattison, Jane Robertson, and Jim Stevenson were the timelords of several others. Mark and Jim and Nick Marples were also responsible for many watching briefs. Simon Hind and Ally Holly also got out there in the mud and also washed the finds that were later studied by Phil Jones, Kathy Ayres and Nicola Hembrey. Giles Pattison was responsible for most illustration and graphics, and Nowal Shaikhley was responsible for much behind-the-scenes organisation of work, as well as assisting in several fieldwork projects.

NSFF indicates that no significant finds or features were identified at a site.

References

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English, J & Dyer, S, 1999 Burials on the Hog's Back excavated in 1935, *SyAC*, **86**, 215-6.
Hayman G N, 1994 Iron Age discoveries near Tongham, *Rescue News*, **61**, 4-5.

Macphail, R I, & Scaife, R G, 1987 The geographical and environmental background, in *Bird & Bird* 1987, 31-52.

Needham, S, 1987 The Bronze Age, in *Bird & Bird* 1987, 97-137.

Elmbridge

- 1 **Cobham**, Norwood Farm Golf Course (TQ 1056 6214). Evaluation February: undated ditches, some probably post-medieval, one probably medieval or earlier.
- 2 **Weybridge**, 'Hevesta', St George's Hill (TQ 0847 6188). Watching brief February: *NSFF*.
- 3 **Weybridge**, Oatlands Drive (TQ 0913 6553). Evaluation May. *NSFF*.

Epsom & Ewell

- 4 **Epsom**, Epsom Hospitals trunk road (TQ 1936 6192). Intermittent watching brief April to November: *NSFF*.
- 5 **Epsom**, Town Hall (TQ 2095 6075). Watching brief January to March: medieval pit and 18th century or earlier building.
- 6 **Ewell**, Elders Epsom Road Ewell (TQ 2175 6193). Evaluation June: *NSFF*.
- 7 **Ewell**, Nonsuch High School (TQ 237 633). Watching brief December: *NSFF*.

Guildford

- 8 **Artington**, Artington Manor Farm (SU 9926 4750). Evaluation April. *NSFF*.
- 9 **Guildford**, 127-131 High Street, Guildford (SU 997 494). Watching brief August: post-medieval features.
- 10 **Guildford**, Army & Navy (SU 9866 4966). Excavation December: *NSFF*.
- 11 **Guildford**, 'Boots', Swan Lane (SU 9963 4950). Watching brief January following an excavation in 1998 (*Bulletin* 328). *NSFF*.
- 12 **Guildford**, Pewley Hill Fort (TQ 0027 4908). Watching brief May provided details of the original appearance of the late 19th century mobilisation centre.
- 13 **Guildford**, Steward House (SU 9982 4941). Watching brief January and February: *NSFF*.
- 14 **Guildford**, Sydenham Road Car Park (SU 9986 4941). Watching brief May: 12th/13th century pits. The foundations of the original multi-storey car park had removed all other features, although the possibility that the town ditch had crossed the area was disproved.
- 15 **Guildford**, Walnut Tree Close (SU 9923 4970). Watching brief October: *NSFF*.

Mole Valley

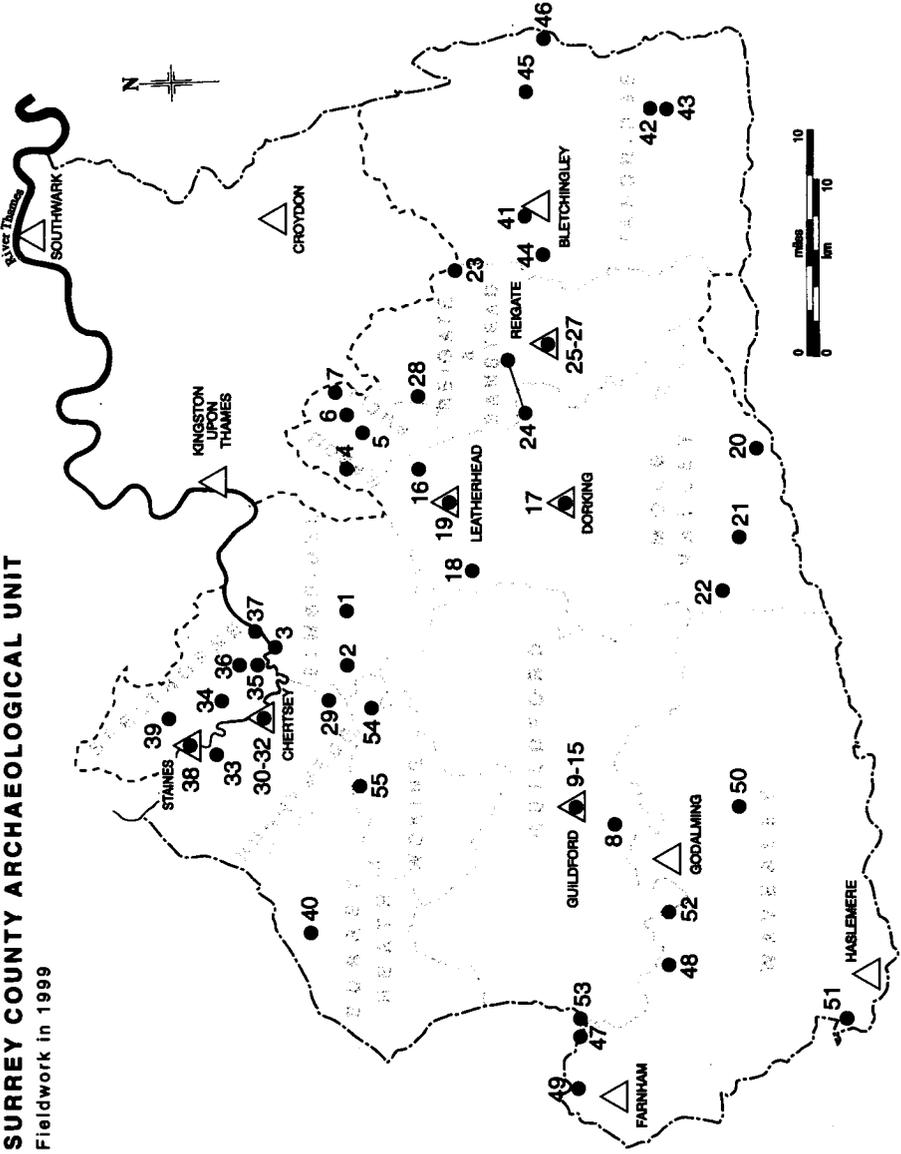
- 16 **Ashted**, City of London Freemans School (TQ 1940 5790). Watching brief April: *NSFF*.
- 17 **Dorking**, 59-61, South Street (TQ 1641 4910). Watching brief February to April: *NSFF*.
- 18 **Great Bookham**, Slinfold Cottage (TQ 1336 5457). Evaluation September: *NSFF*.
- 19 **Leatherhead**, 26 Bridge Street (TQ164 564). Evaluation September: *NSFF*.
- 20 **Newdigate**, Rusper Golf Club (TQ 1983 3894). Watching brief August: *NSFF*.
- 21 **Ockley**, Walled Garden, Friday St (TQ 1467 3984). Evaluation September: *NSFF*.
- 22 **Wooton**, Gosterwood Manor (TQ 1246 4140). Evaluation July: *NSFF*.

Reigate & Banstead

- 23 **Chipstead**, Netherne on the Hill (TQ 296 562). Excavation June and July: A scatter of a prehistoric material was identified in the excavations, including a ditch and two small pits. One of these was of particular interest as it produced a quantity of flint debitage, seemingly of Mesolithic date, indicating activity in the immediate area. The remaining flintwork forms a small but interesting assemblage of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date. The ditch and the other pit were of Bronze Age date. A few pieces of Roman tile and potsherds indicate activity in the general area, as revealed in earlier work, but do not suggest settlement in the immediate vicinity. The principal interest lies, however, in the evidence for medieval and post medieval occupation of the site of Netherne Farm. The footings of the 16th century and later farmhouse were revealed, clarifying the sequence previously deduced from architectural examination prior to its demolition. There was also evidence, much disturbed by the later building, of the presence of an earlier building in the same location from the 12th/13th century onwards. Associated features include boundary ditches, a number of pits, and post holes. There was very little archaeological evidence of activity between about 1400 and 1600.
- 24 **Kingswood**, Mogador Pipeline (TQ 2191 5159 to TQ 2480 5328). Watching brief May/June: Thin scatter of Mesolithic/ Neolithic flints.
- 25 **Reigate**, Redland House, Castlefield Road (TQ 2549 5032). Watching brief February: *NSFF*.

SURREY COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Fieldwork in 1999



- 26 **Reigate**, Reigate Grammar School (TQ 260 502). Watching brief May to August: *NSFF*.
- 27 **Reigate**, Reigate Town Hall (TQ 2539 5040). Watching brief September-October: Bailey ditch of Reigate Castle (*Bulletin 328*) and associated 13th century features.
- 28 **Tadworth**, Headley Drive, Epsom Downs (TQ 2298 5772). Watching brief August-September: Medieval and undated ditches, confirming earlier evaluation in 1997 which revealed these probable boundary features, but no apparent settlement within the site area.

Runnymede

- 29 **Addlestone**, Wey Manor Farm (TQ 061 632). Evaluation April: Medieval and undated ditches, and a few unstratified prehistoric sherds.
- 30 **Chertsey**, 16 Gogmore Lane (TQ 0411 6692). Watching brief December: *NSFF*.
- 31 **Chertsey**, Riverbourne Health Club (TQ 0411 6661). Watching brief January to March: *NSFF*.
- 32 **Chertsey**, Salesian House, Eastworth Road (TQ 0418 6629). Evaluation February: *NSFF*.
- 33 **Thorpe**, Coldharbour Lane (TQ 025 690). Watching brief May: A few prehistoric flints, and a Saxon sherd, but no features.

Spelthorne

- 34 **Laleham**, Home Farm (TQ 055 687). Excavation April-May: Middle Bronze Age evidence is overwhelmingly dominant, but one or two features were of late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. Parts of three enclosures were identified, but it was the small area between them that produced nearly all the occupation evidence. The numerous post holes cannot readily be separated into distinct building plans, although several round houses are probably involved. Other features include a few pits and shallow features that contained cremated (presumed human) bone. The most substantial of the enclosure ditches produced large quantities of pottery from its fill, and many fragments of perforated clay slabs.
- 35 **Shepperton**, St Nicholas Churchyard (TQ 0770 6661). Watching brief April: Undated human burials, but otherwise *NSFF*.
- 36 **Shepperton**, Staines Road Farm (TQ 076 682). Watching brief January: *NSFF*.
- 37 **Shepperton**, Walton Bridge (TQ 093 666). Watching brief September to December: *NSFF*.
- 38 **Staines**, 42-54 London Road (TQ 0414 7182). Excavation March to April: Early Bronze Age pit with large fragment of a Collared Urn, debitage, the tip of a bifacially-worked arrowhead and a flake from a polished axe; Late Bronze Age settlement pits, pottery and flints; late Roman occupation and burials; an execution cemetery, probably of late Saxon date, and peripheral medieval activity. See *Bulletin 331*.
- 39 **Staines**, Hengrove Farm (TQ 0528 7209). A watching brief followed by excavation October/November: A field system of Roman or earlier date, and many waterholes, pits, post holes and other features of Middle Bronze Age date. The finds include three near complete bucket urns.

Surrey Heath

- 40 **Windlesham**, St John the Baptist Church (SU 9303 6375). Evaluation September: Burials, probably of post-medieval date, but otherwise *NSFF*.

Tandridge

- 41 **Bletchingley**, North Park Farm/Place Farm (TQ 331 523). Evaluation October: *NSFF*.
- 42 **Lingfield**, Well Site (TQ 3869 4515). Watching brief July/August: *NSFF*.
- 43 **Lingfield**, St Peters and Pauls Church (TQ 3881 4378). Watching brief March: *NSFF*.
- 44 **Nutfield**, St Peter & St Paul Church (TQ 3092 5087). Watching brief January: Post-medieval features were identified, but they seem not to be of great significance.
- 45 **Oxted**, Hazlewood School (TQ 4031 5194). Watching brief January: *NSFF*.
- 46 **Limpsfield Chart**, Trevereux Manor (TQ 432 509) Watching brief in October, following excavation in September 1997. Road metalling, probably related to the London-Lewes Roman road was identified, and evidence for fourth century settlement in the near vicinity. An interesting collection of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint was also recovered.

Waverley

- 47 **Badshot Lea**, St Georges Vicarage, (SU 8652 4860). Evaluation March: *NSFF*.
- 48 **Elstead**, Milford Road, Elstead (SU 9101 4352). Evaluation July: *NSFF*.
- 49 **Norham**, 11 Nutshell Lane (SU 8436 4872). Evaluation January: Roman and undated field boundaries.
- 50 **Hascombe**, Hascombe Church (TQ 0018 3955). Watching brief August: *NSFF*.
- 51 **Haslemere**, Woolmer Hill Sports Centre (SU 8767 3355). Evaluation June: A few features of Roman and medieval date were dated by only a few sherds.

- 52 **Peper Harow**, Dairy Cottage, Peper Harow (SU 9351 4400). Watching brief October: *NSFF*.
- 53 **Runfold**, Runfold Farm Pit (SU 875 485). Excavation September-December: The aim of this season of work was to uncover features on the fringes of the main occupation area, which will be excavated at a later date. Many Late Iron Age and Early Roman features were found, including ditches of field systems and of settlement enclosures, pits, post holes, a substantial waterhole (well) and two ring gullies which indicate the position of round houses. Similar enclosed settlements have been found a short distance to the north-east and downstream along the Blackwater River. Finds were largely of Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds. The contemporary field ditches link up with a rectilinear field system previously identified in a watching brief in 1998, and confirm its Iron Age origin. A provisional overview of the site indicates that it was a later Iron Age and Roman farmstead which may have been continually occupied over several hundred years. The nucleus of the settlement probably shifted during this period, however, and it is possible that, when the work is completed, a sequence of occupation areas will be identified.

Woking

- 54 **Byfleet**, Byfleet Church (TQ 0630 6040). Watching brief September: Undated human burials, but otherwise *NSFF*.
- 55 **Woking**, Mizen's Farm (TQ 013 616). Watching brief July: *NSFF*.

MISCELLANY

The Peyforers

a letter from Graham Dawson:

In response to David Williams' note about the seal matrix from Godstone in *Bulletin 334*, there is indeed a Fulco Peyforer, who is mentioned in 1361. He is almost certainly not a direct descendant of Lora since her heir was her daughter Joan who married Stephen de Chelsfield. However, they both probably belong to the same family because they both have connections with the Norwoods of Northwoods, another Kentish family.

Fulco was the executor of Roger Norwood's will; this came from an article on the Norwoods (*Arch Cant* 2, 21 *et seq*) which was based on records in the Surrenden Collection, and if anyone knows the whereabouts of this collection, I would be very interested to hear. Lora held the property in Tooley Street from Roger's grandfather and she also owned a property in north Southwark whose location cannot be precisely identified, which had belonged to Roger's great grandfather. The only other reference I know for him is in a November 1308 feet of fine in Kent (*Arch Cant* 11, 320), though since this is 58 years earlier, it may relate to an earlier person of the same name, perhaps a father or uncle, so it would be interesting to know whether the matrix can be dated closely enough to distinguish between the two.

The inscription on the die illustrates a point about personal identity in the Middle Ages. Whereas today we identify people by the surname, with the Christian name used to distinguish them from others with the same surname, in the Middle Ages it was the opposite way round. Thus today we would say this was Fulco Peyforer's seal (the 's' being a relic of the Anglo-Saxon genitive case in -es), but if one translated the inscription literally it would be 'Fulco's Peyforer seal' with Fulco taking the genitive case ('-nis').

Although the first letter of the first name can be read as 'F', I do not feel that the fourth letter is a 'C', though it is certainly not an 'R' (compare it with the 'R' in Peyforer) and I wonder if it is, in fact, a 'K'. Unfortunately I do not know what the crest of the Peyforers was, nor how the name originated, though since they are often called 'de Peyforer' it ought to be a place name, and one should not assume that it is foreign. It is an interesting question, though unlikely to be answerable, as to why it ended up at Godstone; is there any local connection with the Peyforers?

What next – soothsayers?

A letter from Jeremy Harte, Curator of Bourne Hall Museum:

I was delighted to hear that John Phillips' work at Beddington included 'an auguring survey' (*Bulletin 336*, 6). For many years I thought that we at Bourne Hall Museum were the only professionals to use this surveying technique.

It had to be said that many of our old augurs weren't up to scratch. I am sure they used to be really sharp – you could always rely on them to get to the bottom of things. I know they would get themselves into a bit of a scrape sometimes, but in the end they'd come to the point without getting all in a twist. After a while, though, it seemed they'd lost their cutting edge. We hoped for something deep and penetrating from them but frankly they were just boring. So we gave up entirely on the use of augurs for remote survey.

Instead, we cut little round holes in the ground to see what is underneath. I find that augers are very useful tools for doing this.

I regret having to say this, Jeremy, but you are one of that majority of professional archaeologists who will come to rue the day they pensioned-off their augurs. In tests, our boffins at the County Unit have shown that a coordinated rosta of toga'd seers can consistently divine more buried features than even the beef-cake stew of our own digging team. And all from the flights of phalaropes and such like, and the squits of raptors. They have other advantages as well. They insist on mustering at dawn- for the chorus, of course- and refuse all but a few denarii on account of 'their vocation'. That's the only bind, but I can usually pick up enough of those from local car-boots- thank heavens for those loveable nighthawks!

So, Jeremy, what exactly do you do with that pointy tool? What! You poke it in the ground and it tells you about the past? Reminds me of a Bob Newhart routine about Walt explaining how to use tobacco. If it's not too late and they're not yet all dead in your neighbourhood, I implore you to give your veteran augurs a few last chances to show their mettle. I might even join them with my hazel rods.

NB: These days they prefer to be known as augurists.

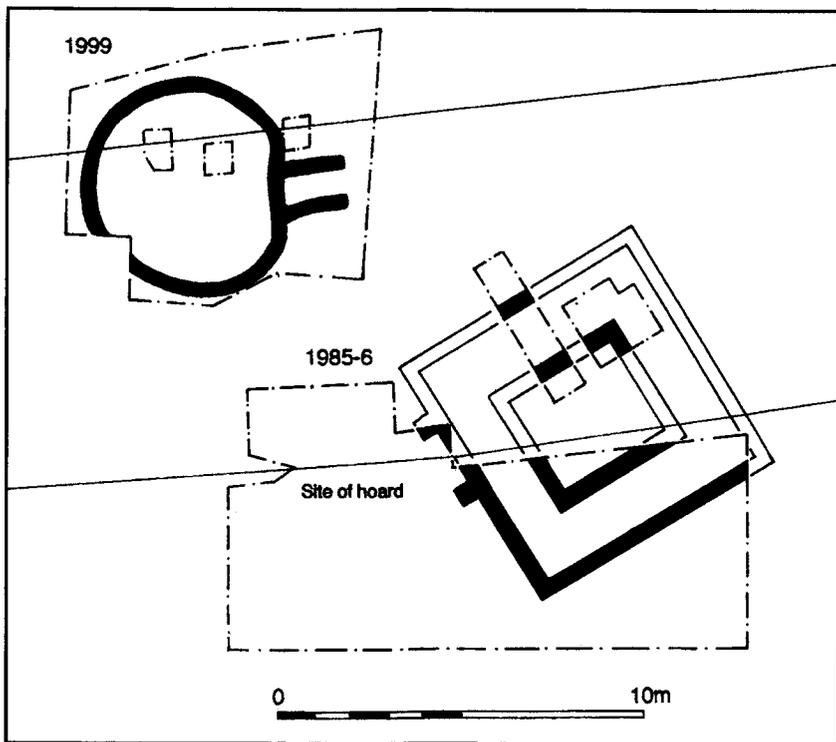
Excavations at Wanborough

A letter from Martin O'Connell:

I was delighted to learn that the small section of 'curving wall', which I uncovered in 1979 (O'Connell 1984), has proved to be part of a circular Roman temple. However, I felt that David Williams' description (*Bulletin 336*) of a trench from the 1985/6 excavations was misleading. In the interests of archaeological research, I would like to correct the statement that this particular trench, in David's words, 'had completely destroyed the southerly wall' (p4).

The excavations in 1985/6 had concentrated on the area south of a footpath known as Green Lane, which had been the scene of the most destructive looting by treasure hunters. In view of the time and resources available, it was only possible to open two exploratory trenches in the vicinity of the 1979 excavation site. The intention was to test the results of a resistivity survey, which had indicated the presence of structural remains (O'Connell 1984, 187, fig.2).

In Trench 6 (the trench referred to by David Williams), the topsoil was removed to expose the continuation of the 'curving wall', which was not excavated. A small part of another wall (referred to as the southern wall of the entrance passage by David Williams) was exposed, but only a small section at right angles to the wall was excavated in order to form an idea of its construction. Naturally a three dimensional record was made and the plan and section appeared in the published report



Wanborough: The two temples. Apologies from the editor for not including this plan with the last Bulletin and for not giving credit to Chris Shepheard for his cover photo.

(O'Connell and Bird 1994, 26, figs. 15 and 16). The original records have been archived.

There can be no doubt as to the accuracy and quality of the original records. David Williams' ability and technical expertise made him an obvious choice for Site Draughtsman and Photographer, a role he performed admirably during the 1985/6 excavations. An examination of the evidence recorded in 1985/6 in relation to the latest finds would, I'm sure, be of great value in any effort to reconstruct the original plan of the temple.

References

O'Connell, M G, 1984, Green Lane, Wanborough 1979, *SyAC*, **75**, 185-93.

O'Connell, M G and Bird J, 1994, The Roman Temple at Wanborough, excavation 1985-1986, *SyAC*, **82**, 1-168.

Simon Thurley to speak at Epsom and Ewell Symposium *Charles Abdy*

Dr Simon Thurley is to speak on ***Nonsuch Palace and the impact of the monarch on the locality*** at the Millennium Symposium to be held on Saturday 13th May at Bourne Hall in Ewell. Before his appointment as Director of the Museum of London in 1997, he was Curator of the Historic Royal Palaces, and responsible for much restoration work at Hampton Court, including the Tudor kitchen. He has made frequent television appearances. Our other eminent speakers will be:

Jonathan Cotton, Curator of the Early Department at the Museum of London and our current President of the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society

Prehistoric and Roman Epsom and Ewell

Rob Poulton, Manager of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit

Saxon and Medieval Epsom and Ewell

John McNally, Historic Buildings Officer currently writing a history of Epsom Spa

Epsom Spa

Jeremy Harte, Curator of Bourne Hall Museum, Ewell

The Economic Effects of the Races on Epsom

The programme for the Symposium and ticket arrangements are to be found on the flyer that accompanies this *Bulletin*.

PUBLICATIONS

“Alexander Raby – Ironmaster”

Ed. Glenys Crocker

The Raby Background: The Midlands, London and the Weald *Jeremy Hodgkinson*

Iron Working in Northern Surrey *John Potter*

Alexander Raby at Cobham *David Taylor*

Downside Mill, Cobham *Alan Crocker*

Raby's Mill at Addlestone *David Barker*

Alexander Raby – Iron master and Coalmaster *Lyn John*

Summary of Raby entries in London trade directories, 1749-1811 *Peter Jenkins*

A4, full-colour cover, 48pp, 22 illustrations.

Price: £7.50. Cheques payable to Surrey Industrial History Group.

Available 1st April 2000 from Glenys Crocker, 6 Burwood Close, Guildford GU1 2SB.

VISITS

Day Trip to St Albans

Saturday 8th April 2000

There's very few tickets left for our *charabanc* jaunt to St Albans and *Verulamium*, so book now and avoid disappointment. (Full details in *Bulletin 336*.)

The coach leaves Farncombe railway station at 9.00 am (parking available nearby), and departs from St Albans for home at 5.00 pm. The cost of the coach journey is £8.

For further details contact Elizabeth Whitbourn, Tel: 01483 420575 or 0779 0451119, or email: JAW@telinco.co.uk

LECTURES, SYMPOSIA and VISITS COMMITTEE

Wind and Water Mills

A series of five lecture meetings on consecutive Fridays from late April through May 2000.

Wind and water-powered mills were formerly widespread. Many have been destroyed but several remain through restoration projects and adaptive re-use. All speakers have first-hand knowledge of these buildings and the uses to which they were put.

28th April

Mills in Surrey and South-East England: an introduction by J Kenneth Major, an architect specialising in mills and past Chairman of the Mills Section of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

5th May

Running a Water-Powered Corn Mill by Mildred Cookson, a miller at Mapledurham Mill on the River Thames in Oxfordshire and Chairman of the Mill Section of the SPAB

12th May

The Rescue, Move Back into Surrey and Rebuilding of Lowfield Heath Windmill by Peter Janes of the Lowfield Heath Windmill Trust.

19th May

Recording and Protecting Mills by Alan Stoyel, formerly with RCHME and past Chairman of the Mills Section of the SPAB.

26th May

The Rise and Fall of Milling in the Tillingbourne Valley (Corn, fulling, brass, copper, iron, wire, gunpowder, paper and flock mills) by Alan Crocker, Chairman of the Mills Research Group, past Chairman of the Mills Section of the SPAB and current President of the Surrey Archaeological Society.

Tickets: £3.50 for each lecture, or £15 for all five.

Further details from The Lectures Officer, Eversheds, Abinger Hammer, Dorking, Surrey RH5 6QA.

DAY SCHOOLS

The Historic Farmyard 1300-1700

20th May Cressing Temple, Essex

Provisional programme:

How Farm Buildings were used *Anne Padfield*

Dovecotes *John McCann*

Tudor and Jacobean farm buildings in East and West Suffolk

contrasted *Philip Aitkens*

Farm Buildings of the East Sussex Weald *David Martin*

Documentary Evidence for Early Farm Buildings *Leigh Alston*

Tickets: £15.50, cheques payable to the Essex Historic Buildings Group, and sent to Chris Sage, 33 Bocking Church Street, Braintree, Essex CH7 5JY; Tel: 01376 321435.

COURSES

KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL

Day and Weekend Courses in 2000 (to be continued in subsequent Bulletins)

The Romans in Kent

June 3rd. Led by Paul Wilkinson and including a visit to Richborough Fort in the afternoon.

Place-names in the Landscape

June 10th and 11th. Led by Margaret Gelling and Paul Cullen. The day will include a visit to places around the study centre to discover the meanings behind their names.

Coins and the Archaeologist

June 17th. Led by David Rudling, and to include all periods of coin use.

Fees: £30 per day.

For further information write to Kent Archaeological Field School, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham, Kent, ME13 8UP, or Tel: 0181 987 8827.

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

Centre for Continuing Education

Archaeology by Experiment Courses in 2000

Iron-smelting in the Weald

May 20/21st. Led by Jeremy Hodgkinson. The technology, history, geography and economics of Wealden iron; and practical iron-smelting at a furnace in Ashdown Forest.

Fee: £65. Course code: 5399

Venue: Nutley War Memorial Hall, Nutley, Uckfield.

Ancient Crafts and Technology

July 31st to August 4th. Led by Tristan Bareham and Christabel Shelley. Practical activities on pottery, metal and wood-working, textiles, building technologies and boat-building.

Fee: £140, concession £60; Course code: 5899

Venue: Iron Age Activity Centre, Michelham Priory, Upper Dicker, Haisham.

Prehistoric Pottery

August 19th and 20th. Led by Tristan Bareham and Christabel Shelley. Practical work on the making of pots and their firing in open fires, clamps and single-flue kilns.

Fee: £60, concession £20.

Venue: Iron Age Activity Centre, Michelham Priory, Upper Dicker, Haisham.

For further information write to the University of Sussex (CCE), Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9RG, or Tel: 01273 678527, or e-mail: CCE@sussex.ac.uk

BRING THE PAST TO LIFE WITH EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY:

Bronze Working

Two short courses will explore the theory of experimental archaeology as a means of understanding the past. We will examine the technology of working with copper and bronze to try and appreciate the skills of prehistoric bronze-smiths. For each course there will also be an opportunity to take part in a one day workshop at the Weald and Downland Museum, Singleton, West Sussex, which will recreate the processes used in the past to cast and work copper and bronze. No prior knowledge of archaeology or metal working necessary.

Daytime course:

Mondays 8th and 15th May 10 am - 12 noon

Weald and Downland Museum workshop Monday 22nd May 10 am - 4 pm

Evening course:

Tuesdays 6th and 13th June 7.30 - 9.30pm

Weald and Downland Museum workshop Saturday 17 June 10 am - 4 pm

For more information, please contact Elizabeth Whitbourn. Tel: 01483 420575 or Farnham Adult Education Centre. Tel: 01252 723888

BUILDING CONSERVATION AND THE USE OF TRADITIONAL MATERIALS AND PROCESSES

Weald and Downland Open Air Museum

Practical workshops and seminars for surveyors, craft workers and anyone else interested in building conservation. Day courses cost between £60 and £80, some weekend courses cost £200 and a week-long course in May making a timber-framed construction will cost £350. Details of later courses will appear in subsequent *Bulletins*.

- 27 April** **Recording vernacular buildings for conservation. *Richard Harris***
 Third of three linked days. Studio techniques. Basic equipment and materials, technical conventions, line, shade, stipple, shadows. Three dimension on paper and computer, drawing for publication. £60.
- 2-4 May** **Historic forms of jointing and pointing historic brickwork. *Gerard Lynch***
 The development of jointing and pointing from the Tudor period to 20th century. Practical sessions to include selecting materials and tools, preparation of joints for re-pointing, mortar mixes and preparation and after care of joints. £200.
- 15-21 May** **Timber framing from scratch. *Joe Thompson***
 A superb opportunity to gain hands-on experience of timber framing. Starting with the tree, participants carry out hand conversion by hewing and sawing, then lay out and joint the frame using only traditional tools and methods. £350.
- 15-17 May** **The lychgate workshop. *Richard Harris and Roger Champion***
 A hands-on timber repair workshop. Demonstrations and practical sessions, supported by illustrated lectures, which will complete the repair of this local church lychgate. £200.
- 19 May** **Historic timber, production, supply and use.**
 A research seminar in collaboration with ICOMOS.
- 24 May** **Joinery by hand – sash windows. *Ged Gardiner and Charles Brooking***
 The historical development of sash windows with practical demonstrations of traditional joinery processes. Opportunity to examine original examples from the Brooking Collection. £80.

Enquiries about these, and other courses yet to be announced, to Diana Rowsell, Training Co-ordinator in the Museum Office, Singleton, Chichester, West Sussex on 01234 811363.

LECTURE MEETINGS

1st April

"Immortal Londoners - the stories behind some of the statues in London" by Valerie Colin-Russ to the Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society at Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent off Nightingale Road, Carshalton at 3.00 pm.

3rd April

"The Birth of the Motor Car" by Bryan Goodman to the Woking History Society, at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, at 8.00pm. Visitors £2.

5th April

"Recent Excavations at Old Palace School" by Adrian Chadwick to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45pm.

5th April

Millennium Review Lecture Series – 3 "Early Christian Archaeology in Europe: some recent research directions" by Michael Jones to the British Archaeological Association at the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London. Tea is served from 4.30pm and the Chair is taken at 5.00pm. Non-members are welcome, but are asked to make themselves known to the Hon Director on arrival, and to sign the visitors' book.

5th April

"More Surrey Follies" by Jeff Cousins to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell, at 7.45 for 8.00 pm.

7th April

"Pots, Pits and People in Iron Age Britain: What can we say about everyday life in the Iron Age?" by J D Hill of the British Museum to the Richmond Archaeological Society at The Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8.00 pm. Non-members £2.

14th April

"Some Archaeological Reminiscences" by Derek Renn following the AGM of the Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute, 67 High Street at 7.30 for 8.00pm. Non-members £2, includes coffee.

15th April

"The Privy Garden of William III at Hampton Court" by Anthony Boulding to the Walton and Weybridge Local History Society at the Walton Day Centre, Manor Road, Walton -on-Thames at 3.00 pm. Visitors: £1.

15th April

"Industry and Railways in Surrey" by Alan Jackson to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 2.00 pm.

18th April

"The Archaeology of Bermondsey Abbey" by Alison Steele to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Hawkstone Hall, Kennington Road opposite Lambeth North Underground station at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors £1.

26th April

"First Steps in Family History - Sorting out the Facts from the Fiction" by Brenda Hawkins to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45 pm.

27th April

"Five Fine Surrey Gardens" by Bill Tomlins to the Esher District Local History Society at Claremont House, Esher 7.30pm.

3rd May

"The Prince Bishop's Country of Durham" by Richard Butler to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell, at 7.45 for 8.00 pm.

12th May

"The Archaeology of Early Alexandria" by Sally-Ann Ashton to the Richmond Archaeological Society at The Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8,00 pm. Non-members £2.

16th May

"Britain's Early Warning System in the Napoleonic Wars" by Frank Dobson to the Friends of Kingston Museum and Heritage Service in the Market House, Market Place, Kingston , at 8.00pm. Visitors: £1.50.

Next Issue: Copy required by 7th April for the May issue.

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