



Registered Charity No: 272098

ISSN 0585-9980

SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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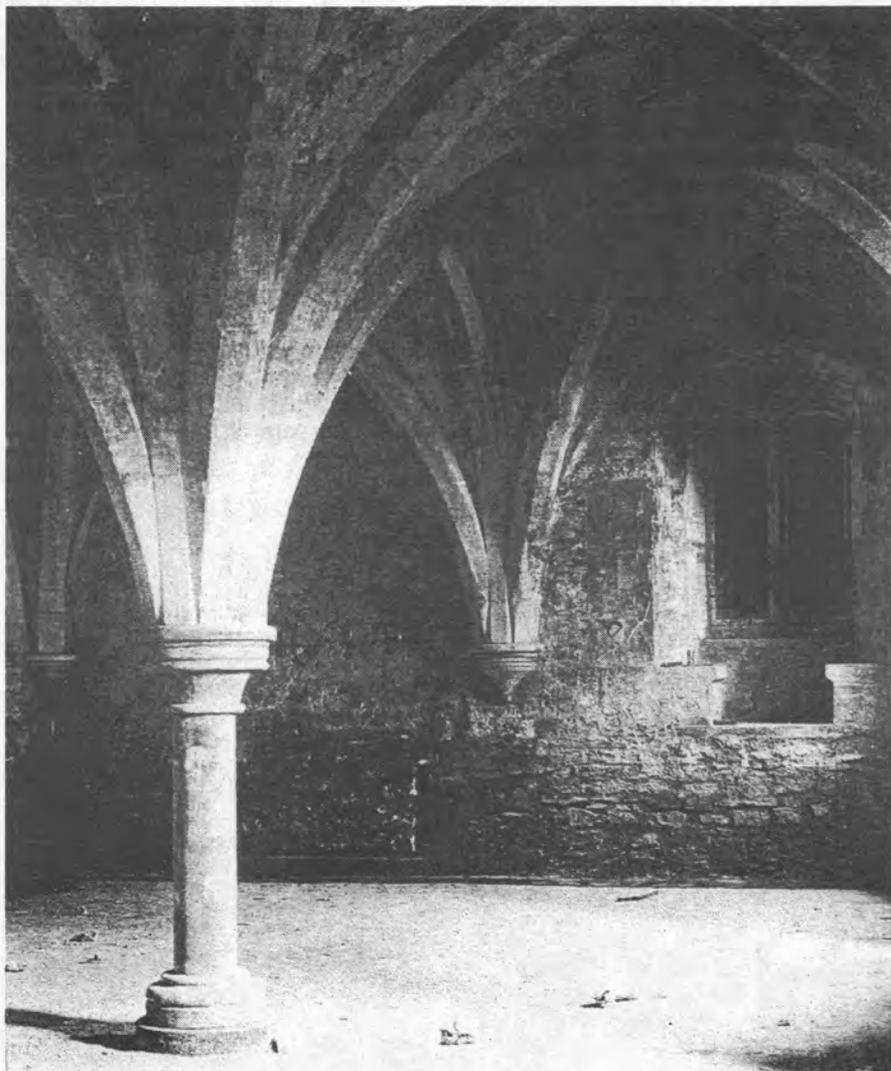
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Bulletin 342

October 2000



Lambeth Palace Chapel Undercroft

Lambeth Palace: Archaeological Work at the Chapel Undercroft

1999-2000

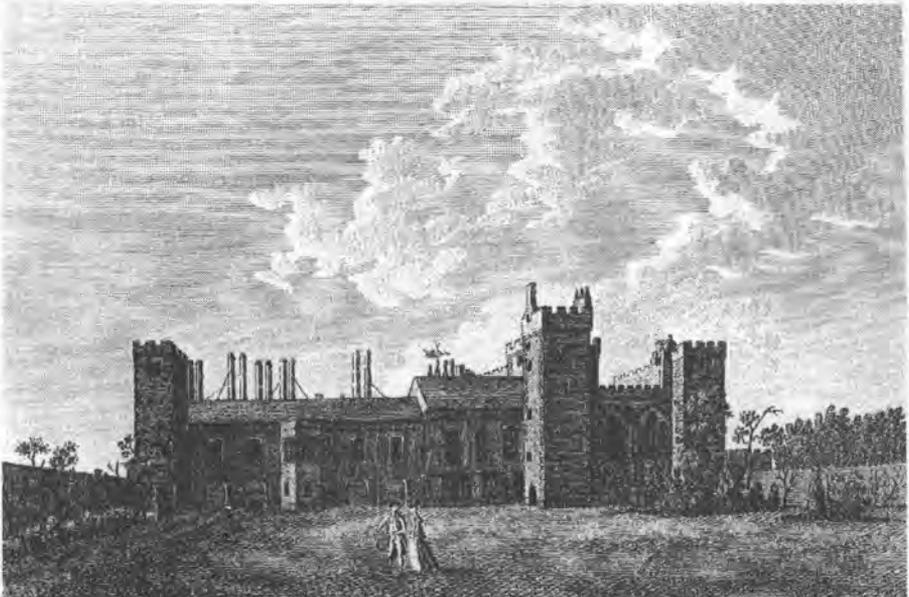
Kevin Blockley

Introduction

A proposed lowering of the ground level east of the eastern entrance to the undercroft of Lambeth Palace Chapel prompted the commissioning of archaeological excavations and building recording that were undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects from November 1999 to January 2000.

Earlier archaeological work at the Palace includes a 1980 excavation that located late 17th century brick foundations of the west wall of the Great Hall, three badly disturbed masonry walls of probable medieval date, a brick drain and foundations of the east tower built in c1490 and medieval deposits of gravel and sand provisionally dated by pottery to the 11th and 12th centuries (Densem 1981). In 1988 excavations were undertaken prior to the construction of the new Reading Room of Lambeth Palace Library, and in 1994 Channel 4's Time Team located a trench previously excavated by Bernard Davis, who had postulated the presence of a Roman road running through it (Sloane et al 1995). They found it to have been natural gravel, whilst other trenches located the moat. The undercroft and chapel have been surveyed by Philip Johnston (1919), the RCHM (1925) and by Roberts and Godfrey (1951); and Dorothy Gardiner produced a general history of the Palace (1930) that has been supplemented by Tim Tatton-Brown's newly published account (see p13).

A collegiate minster may have been founded by Godgifu, Edward the Confessor's sister (Blair 1991, 102), and the church was given by King William Rufus to Rochester Cathedral c1088. In 1190 Archbishop Baldwin began the construction of a new church and college of canons north of the present Lambeth Palace but the college was dissolved and all buildings ordered to be destroyed in 1198. A much smaller priory for Premonstratensian canons was allowed in 1199/1200, and that house is perhaps evidenced from the surviving cloister in the core of the Palace and the

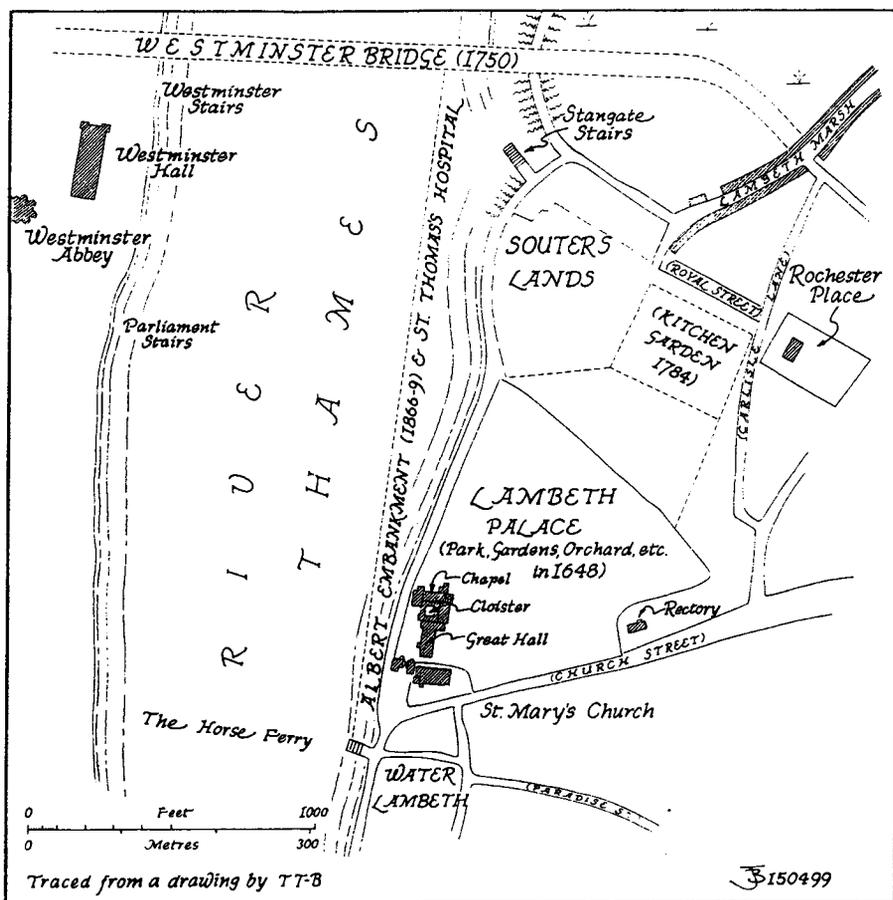


Lambeth Palace: View from the north in 1784. Cranmer's Tower and Lollard's Tower on the right

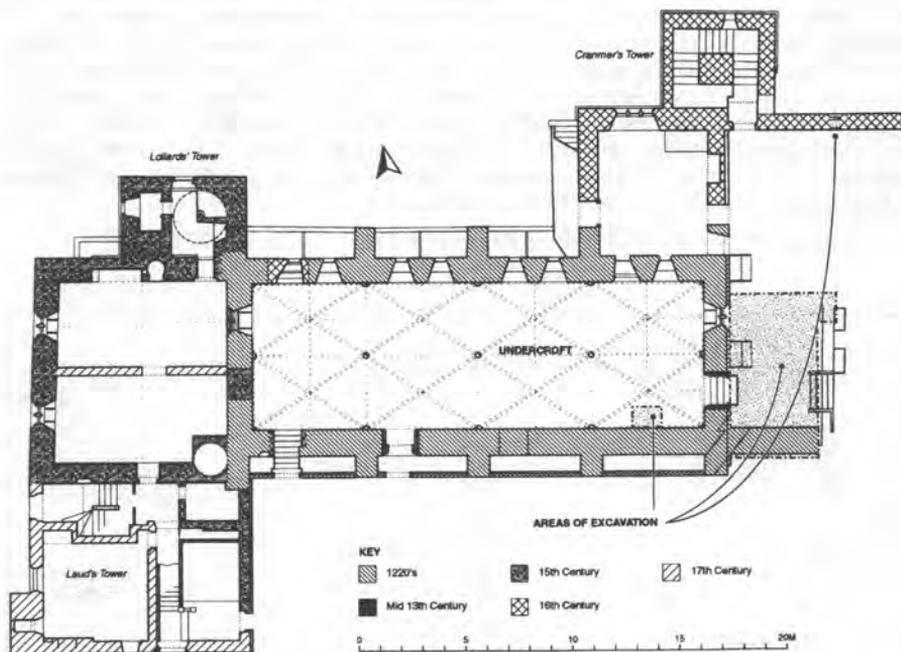
undercroft (later to become the undercroft to the archbishop's chapel). After Archbishop Hubert Walter died in 1205, however, the Premonstratensian house was probably never completed. It is thought that work did not re-start on the church until after Archbishop Stephen Langton's second return from exile in 1218, and the modified and vaulted undercroft (see frontispiece) and chapel of Lambeth Palace were probably completed in the 1220s.

The chapel was initially a free-standing building with an external western stair. Extending from the west end is the Water or Lollards' Tower, the lower two floors built in 1434-5, and its upper floors, north-east vice and garderobes added in brick in c1490. Cranmer's Tower between the two easternmost buttresses on the north side of the chapel was built between 1533-56, and Laud's Tower on the south side of the Water or Lollards' Tower was added in the same century. The Great Hall on the south side of the cloister was rebuilt, probably on its original foundations, between 1660 and 1663, and the chapel and other buildings were restored. A two-storied cloister, an eastern range of buildings and others to the east were demolished in 1829/30 and a new cloister and Guard Room were constructed.

Archaeological work in 1999-2000 was undertaken in the following areas:



- 1 Watching brief of service trenches in the male toilets.
- 2 Watching brief during ground reduction east of the chapel undercroft.
- 3 Excavation of the former corridor and courtyard east of the undercroft.
- 4 Recording of the external east elevation of the chapel before repointing.
- 5 Recording of the phasing and construction of the undercroft before repointing and plastering.
- 6 Watching brief during the lift foundations.



Lambeth Palace Chapel Undercroft

The Structural Sequence

Phase 1: ?Early twelfth century features

Three gullies and a pit that cut the natural sand were, in turn, cut through by the masonry foundation walls of Phase 2. During this time Lambeth Manor belonged to Rochester Cathedral priory, and the archbishop had his own set of buildings here, including a chapel.

Phase 2: Buildings started in 1190 or 1200

The earliest surviving masonry comprised the lower levels of the undercroft walls and a contemporary wall extending east of the chapel. At this time the only doorway was in the west wall. A small pit and some stakeholes were also recorded. These features belong to Archbishop Baldwin's new college of Canons, started in 1190, or to the Premonstratensian house of Archbishop Hubert Walter of 1199-1200. Both were never completed.

Phase 3: Rib-vaulted undercroft and chapel of the 1220s

The upper walls and stone vaulting of the undercroft and its overlying chapel were built. A central buttress foundation added to the east wall of the Phase 2 undercroft

was found, as well as three postholes for the scaffold poles, and masons' waste chippings of Reigate Stone from work on the east elevation of the undercroft and chapel. Construction work revealed a further buttress and details of the main east window. Modifications to the undercroft during its construction included the raising of the floor level, probably because of the rising level of the Thames. This left the central Purbeck marble shafts half buried in the floor.

Phase 4: Alterations to the undercroft in the mid 13th century

Alterations were made to the arrangement of the doorways into the crypt from the cloister and east courtyard, and the east doorway may have replaced an earlier window embrasure.

Phase 5: Alterations to the undercroft in the 15th century

The blocking of the doorway at the east end of the crypt and provision of new doorways were perhaps undertaken when the Water or Lollards' Tower was added on the west end of the chapel by Archbishop Chichele in 1434-5. The west window in the crypt was also probably blocked at this time. Alterations were also made at the east end of the chapel. The buttresses were removed from the east wall of the chapel, a skew doorway cut through to the cloister, and a lean-to roof added against the lower east wall of the chapel. Also found was an *in situ* moulded beam which had supported the floor of the Presence Chamber above the skew doorway.

The excavation recorded walls and fireplace foundations that may also have been built in this phase or a little later, forming part of a number of buildings east of the chapel that were demolished in Phase 7.

Phase 6: Alterations to the chapel and undercroft in the 16th and 18th centuries

At the north end of the east wall the 1540s red brickwork of Cranmer's tower was recorded. Fabric analysis identified the raising of the sill of the five-light east window, perhaps during either Laud's repair work, in 1635, or in the 1550s restoration when panelling was put in. Changes to the access into the undercroft were also recorded.

Phase 7: Rebuilding of all the buildings east of the chapel in 1830-3

Demolition of earlier buildings east of the chapel to make way for new buildings in buff brick. These remain standing and formed the east, north and south boundaries to the excavation. The skew doorway to the cloister was bricked up at this time, but has now been partly reopened.

Phase 8: Lowering of the floor level in the undercroft in 1907

The floor of the crypt was reduced to its original intended level of before the 1220s.

Phase 9: Alterations east of the chapel in the early 1950s

Modification and new building work in the small courtyard east of the chapel. These were all removed in 1999.

Landscape Survey of Whitmoor Common, Worplesdon Judie English

The remains of a field system on Whitmoor Common were first reported by Lasham in 1894 although a hollow-way which appears contemporary was denoted "*a diche called Grymes diche*" when it formed a marker on the boundary of Worplesdon Manor in 1562 (SHC G97/6/12). The system was roughly surveyed in the 1970s and the results given to Stuart Needham, and recently we have resurveyed the heath to provide supporting evidence for a proposal that it should become an Area of Special Historic Landscape Value.

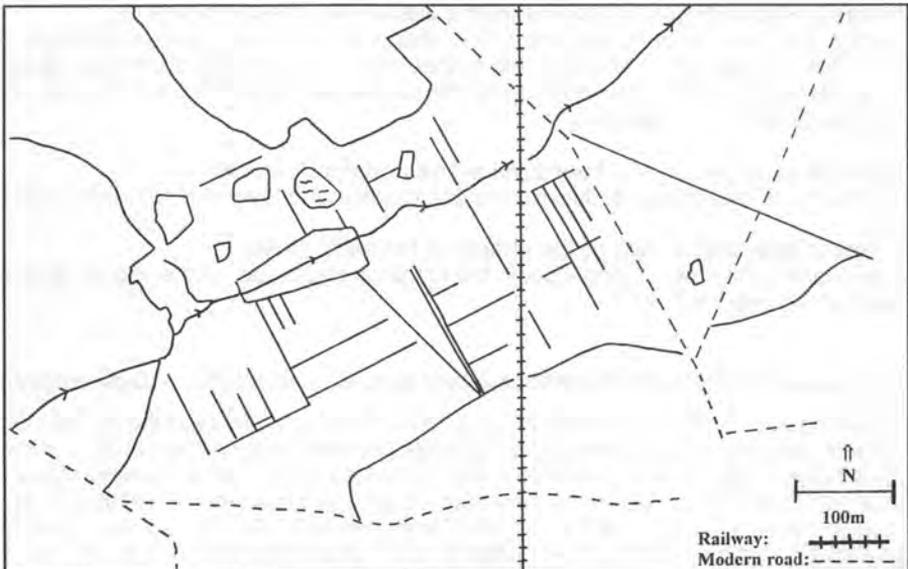


Trial trench on Whitmoor Common, Worplesdon ("Is it coming up or going down?")

The survey results show the fragmentary remains of a rectilinear field system over much of the Common, clearly predating the railway line and various post-medieval enclosures and running parallel to Burdenshott Road (see figure). This last observation might suggest a relatively recent date but in 1967 Leslie Harris excavated a Romano-British road apparently on the same alignment just north of the Common.

Following this field survey sections have been cut across three of the field boundaries to the east of the railway line to investigate their nature and attempt to obtain dating evidence. Of the four parallel NW / SE banks, the central two were minor features with a "dig and dump" construction. The western bank however was considerably broader and the sand core of the bank had been revetted, although the nature of the

revetment was unclear. The surface was covered by water-washed pebbles, which occur naturally in the area, but this is probably an artefactual concentration due to erosion. With ditches on either side, the total width of this complex was approximately 3m compared with 1.4m for the other two banks. Small trenches on either side of the more major boundary showed an agricultural horizon to its NE but not to the SW suggesting that it had formed either a holding boundary or that before abandonment it had marked a change from arable to pasture within a mixed farming system.



Earthworks on Whitmoor Common, Worplesdon

Samples were collected for trace element and pollen analysis and these results may provide further information on the nature of the land utilisation.

No dating evidence was obtained but previous environmental work does suggest a prehistoric date. In 1996 Isobel Ellis took pollen samples at several locations on the Common including one profile from beneath one of the field boundaries to the west of the railway line. The lower layers of the profile gave high values for *Tilia*, *Quercus*, *Betula* and *Corylus* suggesting an area of mixed deciduous woodland with an understorey of hazel; the soil would probably have been a fertile brown earth. Above this the arboreal pollens declined with a concomitant increase in *Calluna* and *Erica* - the decline and eventual disappearance of *Tilia* pollen occurs throughout the country and was not a single synchronous event but is frequently dated to the late Bronze Age. At the top of this section of the profile arable farming is indicated by pollen from the cereal *Hordeum* and the anthropogenic indicators *Plantago lanceolata*, Caryophyllaceae, *Chenopodium* type and *Rumex*. This period of cultivation appears within the horizon of the old land surface together with an increase in pollen from *Calluna* showing that the bank had been built burying a soil which was already in the process of podsolisation (Ellis, 1996).

Bronze Age activity on the Common is indicated by the presence of two barrows and although it is assumed that much of the heathland of north-west Surrey was created by inappropriate agricultural practises during the that period, little evidence of this use has been observed above ground. If this field system is, indeed, prehistoric or Romano-British it is an ephemeral and vulnerable survival. Many of our heathlands have been allowed to deteriorate into scrub woodland and other field systems may await notice.

The main period of excavation took place when much of the Common lay beneath the water table and we finished off with the temperature approaching 30°C - as always, credit is due to all concerned for some intriguing findings, and thanks to Mark Havler, the SCC Ranger, for his assistance.

References

Ellis, I (1996) *The pollen stratigraphy of buried soil horizons of a barrow and associated field boundaries at Whitmoor Common, Surrey*. Unpublished Research Dissertation, Royal Holloway, University of London, Department of Geography. GG370.

Harris, L (1967). Worplesdon : Farley Heath - Bagshot Roman Road. *SyABull* 26.

Lasham, F (1894). Camps, earthworks, tumuli etc. in West Surrey. *SyAC* 12, 145-156.

Cricket in Guildford in the 16th Century

Mary Alexander

The recent article about the introduction of the third stump in Surrey prompted me to remind readers that the first mention of cricket in this country occurred in Guildford, as a result of a dispute over a piece of land.

An area of waste land north of the north town ditch had been enclosed temporarily by one John Parvishe while he prepared the timber frames for a building called the Half Moon in about 1552. The Mayor and Approved Men allowed him to continue to use it and by the 1590s his heirs regarded it as their own property. In 1507-8 an enquiry was held about the piece of land and various aged Guildfordians gave evidence that it had always been part of the town waste. Eighty-year old Robert Smalpece remembered that bears were baited there. This was fixed in his memory because on one occasion a bear broke loose and "many boyes and others ... for feare fell downe in to the ditch and that then hee saw Timber lying there". Richard Derrick, aged 78, remembered that sixty years before, the land had been open and

used by the inhabitants for storing timber and making sawpits and that it was also used for baiting bears and bulls. John Derrick, a youth of 59, remembered that *"he beinge a schollar in the Free Schoole of Guildford he and divers of his felowes did runne and play there at Creckett and other Plaies ... untill the said John Parvish did inclose the said parcell of land."* So clearly in the 1550s cricket was a normal schoolboys' game, presumably needing a large area of land. The land in question was about one acre. From what the witnesses said it sounds as if the enclosure ended the bear and bull baiting, about which it is difficult to feel sentimental, but clearly the boys made other arrangements.

This is recorded in Guildford Borough Records. The accounts by the witnesses are interesting for the details of everyday life that they record, quite incidentally, and also for some very useful information about the town ditch, which is discussed at length in my forthcoming PhD thesis on Guildford Castle and the development of Guildford.

Ref: SHC BR/OC/1/2 pp.39-40.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Meeting will be preceded at 2.00 pm by a lecture given by Dennis Turner on the Origins of Surrey Villages which is the conclusion of the conference about the Society Millennium Project and is being held in association with the AGM, formal notice of which is given below. The lecture will be followed by tea, and an opportunity to view displays by groups participating in the Millennium Project.

THE SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Surrey Archaeological Society will be held at 3.30 p.m. on Sunday, 26th November 2000 at the Letherhead Institute, Leatherhead.

Agenda for Annual General Meeting

Ordinary Business:

1. Apologies for absence.
2. To read and, if appropriate, to sign as correct the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the 21st November 1999.
3. To receive and consider the Annual Report, the Statement of Accounts, and the Auditor's Report for the year to 31st March 2000 and, if approved, to adopt them.
4. To elect the President for 2000-2001.
5. To elect Honorary Vice-Presidents for 2000-2001.
6. To elect Vice-Presidents for 2000-2001.
7. To elect Honorary Officers for 2000-2001.
8. To elect six Ordinary Members of Council to retire in 2004 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 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. Subject to the passing of the Resolution noted below in Number 10, Second Resolution (b), to appoint Honorary Examiners for 2000-2001 and to authorise the Council to fix their remuneration.

Special Business:

10. To consider, and if thought fit to adopt the following Resolutions as Special Resolutions to amend the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company:

First Resolution

That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be amended as follows:

(a) By insertion of the following clause as Clause 3(B) (xviii):

"To provide indemnity insurance to cover the liability of the Council which by virtue of any rule of law would otherwise attach them in respect of any negligence, default, breach of trust or breach of duty of which they may be guilty in relation to the Society: provided that any such insurance shall not extend to any claim arising from any act or omission which the Council knew to be a breach of trust, or breach of duty or which was committed by the Council in reckless disregard of whether it was a breach of trust, or breach of duty or not and provided also that any such insurance shall not extend to the costs of an unsuccessful defence to a criminal prosecution brought against the Council in their capacity as Directors of the Society."

(b) By the addition of the following words at the end of Clause 4:

"and provided further that nothing in this document shall prevent the payment of any premium in respect of indemnity insurance to cover the liability of the Council which by virtue of any rule of law would otherwise attach to them in respect of any negligence, default, breach of trust or breach of duty of which they may be guilty in relation to the Society: provided that any such insurance shall not extend to any claim arising from any act or omission which the Council knew to be a breach of trust, or breach of duty or which was committed by the Council in reckless disregard of whether it was a breach of trust, or breach of duty or not and provided also that any such insurance shall not extend to the costs of an unsuccessful defence to a criminal prosecution brought against the Council in their capacity as Directors of the Society."

Second Resolution

That the Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows:

(a) That Article 6 be amended in the following manner:

(i) In lieu of "four classes of Membership" there shall be substituted "five classes of Membership".

(ii) There shall be added the following paragraph:

"(e) Student Members who shall be full time students at a recognised educational establishment and who shall be more than twenty and less than twenty six years of age"

(iii) In lieu of "Junior and Institutional Members" there shall be substituted "Junior Institutional and Student Members".

(b) That Article 17 be amended by deleting the existing Article 17 and replacing it as follows:

"17. At every Annual General Meeting one or more Chartered Accountants or other qualified persons shall be appointed for one year to examine the financial statements of the Society in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts and the Charities Act 1993 and to report thereon at the next Annual General Meeting."

11. To consider and if thought fit to approve:

With effect from 1st April 2001 the annual subscription rates for the Surrey Archaeological Society shall be as follows:

Ordinary Member:	£25
Associate Member:	£2
Student Member:	£12.50
Junior Member:	£6
Institutional Member:	Inland: £30
	Overseas: £40

12. Any Other Business.

LIBRARY NEWS

Recent Accessions to the Society's Library

Excavations and evaluations carried out by units working within the County, which are reported periodically elsewhere in the Bulletin, are omitted here. As before, each entry includes the author, title, publisher and date of publication, followed by the four-digit accession number, and classification number indicating the shelf location of the book.

PLACES OTHER THAN SURREY

Carver, Martin *Sutton Hoo: burial ground of Kings?* BM 1998 8456 F6

Cunliffe, Barry *The Danebury Environs Programme: the prehistory of a Wessex Landscape Vol. 1. Introduction.* 8572; *Vol. 2 part 1. Woolbury and Stockbridge Down, Stockbridge Hants, 1989.* 8573; *Vol. 2 part 2. Bury Hill, Upper Clatford, Hants, 1990.* 8574; *Vol. 2 part 3. Suddern Farm, Middle Wallop, Hants, 1991 & 96.* 8575; *Vol. 2 part 4. New buildings, Longstock, Hants, 1992 and Fiveways, Longstock Hants, 1996.* 8576; *Vol. 2 part 5. Nettlebank Copse, Wherwell, Hants, 1993.* 8577; *Vol. 2 part 6. Houghton Down, Stockbridge, Hants, 1994.* 8578; *Vol. 2 part 7. Windy Dido, Cholderton, Hants, 1995.* 8579 English Heritage 2000 F35

Evans, Edith *The Caerleon Canabae: excavations in the civil settlement 1984-90* Soc for Promotion of Roman Studies 2000 8412 F8

Fulford, Michael *Late Iron Age and Roman Silchester: excavations on the site of the Forum -Basilica 1977, 1980-86.* Soc for Promotion of Roman Studies 2000 8469 F35

Hinchliffe, John *Excavations at Brancaster 1974 and 1977.* Norfolk Archaeological Unit 1985 8399 F6

Hinton, David A A *Smith in Lindsey: the Anglo-Saxon grave at Tattershall Thorpe Lincolnshire.* Soc for Medieval Archaeology 2000 8473 F6

Hosfield, Robert *The Palaeolithic of the Hampshire Basin: a regional model of hominid behaviour during the Middle Pleistocene.* Archaeopress 1999 8463 H35

Rahtz, Philip *Cannington Cemetery: excavations 1962-3 of prehistoric, Roman, Post-Roman, and later features at Cannington Park Quarry, near Bridgwater, Somerset.* Soc for the Promotion of Roman Studies 2000 8470 F43

Tweddle, Dominic *Anglian York: a survey of the evidence.* CBA 1999 8406 F7

(To be continued)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Symposium 2001

Saturday 17th September

New venue

For your diaries. The next Archaeological Research Committee Symposium will be

held at The Peace Memorial Hall, Woodfield Lane, Ashted. The hall has an ample pay-and-display car park adjacent within ten minutes walk of Ashted station (Dorking/Leatherhead/Epsom line). For those who like to stretch their legs and waistlines at lunchtime there are excellent pubs, restaurants and cafes on the doorstep.

LITHIC TOOL RESEARCH GROUP

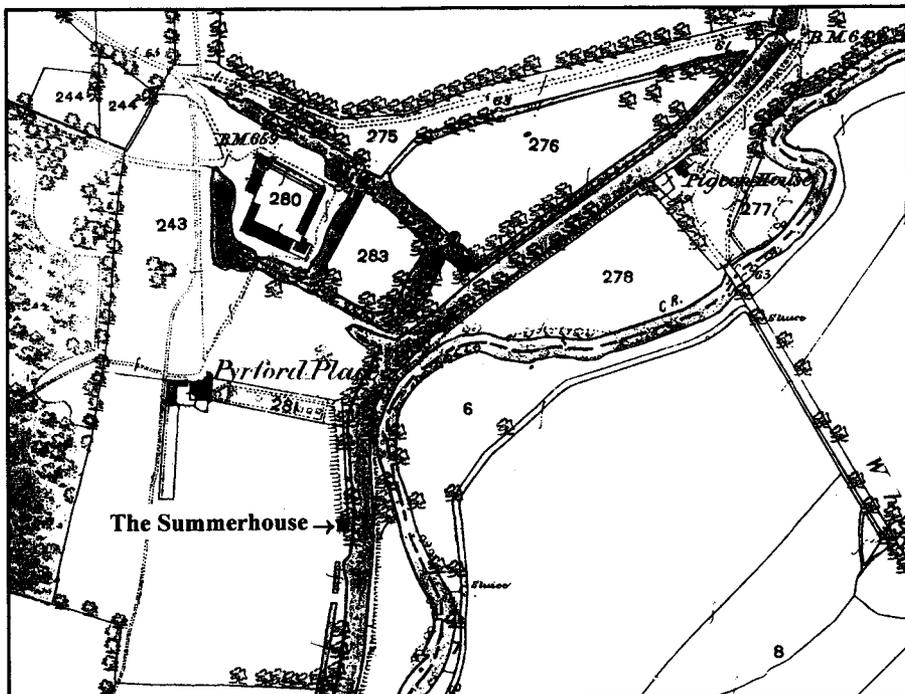
Our next meeting will be held on Saturday, 28 October 2000, from 2 - 5 pm, at Dorking Christian Centre, adjoining St Martin's Church, Dorking. Enquiries to 020 8949 2085.

MISCELLANY

Pyrford Place, Pyrford

Mary Alexander

I am collaborating with an American scholar on the date of the summerhouse at Pyrford Place. Professor Dennis Flynn is writing a five-volume biography of the poet John Donne, who lived at Pyrford Place in the early years of the 17th century and would like to know whether the summerhouse was there in Donne's time. It is known as "Queen Elizabeth's summerhouse". Elizabeth certainly visited Pyrford Place and



Pyrford Place Summerhouse

it is very likely that there was a summerhouse in her time, but we need more definite information to date the structure.

The roof timbers look more like the second half of the 17th century, though the bricks around the eaves suggest that the roof might be a replacement. In Sylvia Lewin's booklet "*A Short History of Pyrford and Wisley*" she says that the present structure replaced an earlier one. Does anyone know where she got her information, or whether it was an informed guess?

I think I have read all the relevant publications and seen everything in the Surrey History Centre but if any members have information that I may not have come across I would be very grateful if they could get in touch. An early 17th century map of Pyrford in Cambridge University Library does not appear to show the summerhouse (or might show it as a speck) but it does not show the moat either. No publication that I have seen even mentions the moat, which is another puzzle. It can't be a 17th or 18th century garden feature, can it?

The summerhouse is on private land but is clearly visible from the banks of the Wey Navigation.

Hankinson's Discs

P E Youngs

A note in the Spring 2000 Newsletter of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society discusses the distribution of Hankinson's discs. These are transparent, fused-sand discs, the edges of which have been deliberately smoothed. There are two distinct types classified as (dimensions and weight approximate):

Linear (a): circular; dia. 74mm; depth 22mm; weight 270gms

Linear (b): square; side 75mm; depth 24mm; weight 380gms

One side of each disc has lines deeply etched into the surface; the patterns are identical with no difference between the two types.

At least 65 examples are known, most from Norfolk where they were first identified; there is no apparent difference in the distribution of the two types. Isolated examples are known from York, Worcester and Dover: the one from a Worcester excavation was found balanced on top of the footings of a wall of the early Saxon cathedral. That from Dover came from "the deepest levels of a Roman house dating from about 200 AD". Six are known from the Rouen and Caen areas of Normandy, but the provenance is uncertain. There are understood to be others from Lincolnshire, Northumberland and the Scottish Borders. Finally, one turned up in material from the Boxgrove palaeolithic excavation but the level from which it apparently came "was probably contaminated"!

None, it seems, from Surrey - or are there some which have not been reported?

The purpose of the discs is unknown and the author of the Norfolk note is asking for information, especially about other examples and their distribution. (Is the present distribution centred on Norfolk merely a consequence of the fact that that is where they were first identified?) Also for any information (eg excavation data) which would help date them. If any member knows of examples from Surrey and can let me have the details I will be pleased to pass the information on. Tel: 01483 503392 or write to me at 89 Farnham Road, Guildford, Surrey GU2 7PF.

Guildown Saxon Cemetery, Guildford

Mary Alexander

When the important Saxon cemetery on Guildown, above Guildford, was published in 1931 (**SAC Vol. XXXIX**) A W G Lowther noted that a full report on the skeletons was being prepared by the Royal College of Surgeons and would be published separately. This has never appeared, and as the Royal College was bombed during the Second World War it was assumed that the Guildown skeletons had been

destroyed. Having read recently that the bones from another Saxon cemetery had been found in the Natural History Museum, I decided to enquire whether the Guildford bones were there, and was delighted to be told that they are. They have apparently been part of their collections from before the war and are a very important group of skeletons for bone studies. I had hoped to reclaim them for Guildford so they could be united with their grave goods which are on display here, but this is not possible, and they are probably better off in London where bone specialists can compare them with other skeletons. I hope to see them soon and find out the information derived from them about sex, age at death, height, etc.

There remains a puzzle though. The Natural History Museum has the remains of 55 individuals, while Lowther recorded 223 burials. 222 are mentioned in the main text but a further burial was found later and is included in his Appendix on the burials. 36 burials were thought to be pagans and the rest are late Saxon, probably criminals executed on the site, though we cannot dismiss the idea that the victims of the massacre of 1036 may have been killed on this site. It may be significant that 54 burials were found by the landowner's gardener initially, before archaeologists were brought in, so these could be the bones in the Museum. Obviously a lot of bones are still missing and I hope that further investigation will discover more.

Heritage Open Days

When The Guardian produced their booklet listing all the events and places that were going to be open across Southern England on September 16th and 17th (the north got their own edition), I was able to compare, county by county, the efforts of those involved in making the weekend so worthwhile. You'll be pleased to know that Surrey won hands down. The three counties with most places made accessible and the largest number of events were, by far, Kent, Dorset and Surrey, and I've prepared a table that divides their entries into four categories: churches and other places of worship, museums and similar, tours and special openings. Since I'm old enough to remember touring around medieval churches and never finding a locked door, I regard it as a pity that their Heritage Day openings are now deemed as special. Just as I think that, if not during the week then at least at weekends, historic churches should always be accessible, the same applies to museums. If they don't normally open at weekends anyway, then what's their point? No, what makes the Heritage weekend really special is the unique opportunity of one-off tours with expert guides, and access to secular buildings not normally open to the public. In both those categories Surrey has excelled.

For this, and for all their efforts, we have to thank those involved in the Guildford Society, Farnham Town Centre Management Initiative, Dorking and District Preservation Society, London Borough of Croydon, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames, Mole Valley District Council and the Kingston upon Thames Society.

	churches	museums	tours	special openings
Dorset	131	12	6	18
Kent	40	48	16	46
Surrey	55	68	29	70

PUBLICATIONS

"Lambeth Palace, A History of the Archbishops of Canterbury and their Houses" by Tim Tatton-Brown. ISBN 0 281 05347 2

The author has drawn on a wide range of contemporary records and recent

archaeological discoveries to provide a fascinating insight into the Palace and the other houses used by the Archbishops through the centuries. In George Carey's words Tim Tatton-Brown "has produced a book that combines his considerable scholarship with his obvious love for buildings and a lightness of touch which brings the story to life. The result is a pure delight and I warmly commend it to anyone interested in the life and history of this country over the past 1000 years." The book is available for £17.50 from bookshops or direct from SPCK Mailorder, 3 Steep Hill, Lincoln LN2 1LV. Tel: 0345 626747.

The publication of the book coincides with the opening of Lambeth Palace to the public until November this year. Visitors are able to see the newly exposed masonry of the east wall of the chapel.

The Tithe Map of the Parish of Witley, 1840

I am able to offer reproductions of this map, by permission of the Controller of HMSO. I have retyped the apportionments on 27 sheets of A4 paper. Provided by the Public Record Office at Kew, the map is on nineteen A3 panels numbered 1, 2 and 3 (northernmost) to 13 and 14 (southernmost). Five enlargements show the villages of Milford, Wheelers Street, Witley, Brook and Grayswood. I have added one kilometre lines of the National Grid to the map panels. I can provide parts of the map or all of it, or give answers to specific questions. To help with expenses, I ask 7p per A4 sheet and 15p per A3 sheet.

Dr Charles Warner, 10 Thirlestane Court, Tilford, Road, Hindhead, GU26 6SH. Tel. 01428 608105. Email: jetsamoocow@compuserve.com

Web site: <http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/jetsamoocow>

"Wimbledon - a Surrey Village in Maps" by R Milward and C Maidment

It is perhaps difficult for many of us living elsewhere in Surrey to conceive of Wimbledon as a village - indeed one of the chapter headings in this book is "Wimbledon Town in 1617" - but it was not until the later 19th century that the original village was swept up by the expanding Metropolis. The book, the fruit of one of the Society's Millennium projects, provides a wealth of information in a series of snapshots of the village as it was in specific years between 1617 and 1894; an introduction briefly covers the preceding eleven and a half millennia.

A feature of the book, as the title indicates, is its numerous maps. The earliest, from Saxon (1579) to Seller (1690) have little to show, but Senex (1729) and Rocque (1745) begin to include useful detail. Of especial interest is a series of 8 maps, from Rocque to the 1999 OS, which have been reconstructed on a common scale (1:5000) and which demonstrate the growth from a village to a suburb. The maps are on consecutive pages and the spiral binding enables them to be opened flat in what is, in effect, an A3 format in an A5 book. This kind of reconstruction would not be practicable without a computer; it may, at times, as Cyril Maidment admits, be a frustrating process but the result fully justifies the effort.

These and the other maps are the scaffolding supporting a text which provides a detailed description, for each of the various years, of the village and of its inhabitants; in 1894, for example, one quotation describes Mrs Higgins, a butcher's wife: "She was a very large lady and sat at the back of the shop in a kind of glass show-case, which had apparently been built round her, with no way in or out."

The population growth records a fairly typical picture: more or less stable at around 200 in the Middle Ages, beginning to increase in the mid-18th century, and then rising steeply after the railway arrived in the 19th century to almost 55,000 in 1911, when it again stabilised. As so often happened, Wimbledon station was away from the village, the railway running along the bottom of the plateau on which the village

stands. A note on the geology records that a fault line runs across the SE corner of the village meeting the railway at Raynes Park station; it was once marked by a 100ft high cliff - that was long, long ago, but the view on that stretch of rail will never seem quite the same.

Buildings of historic interest are recorded; all buildings remaining from the 1865 OS are identified on a current map (also 1:5000 and therefore consistent with the earlier maps). One appendix lists the inhabitants in 1776; another gives the complete SMR for Wimbledon. Finally there is a comprehensive Index covering (so far as I can tell) all the buildings mentioned, and everyone from Mrs Higgins to Henry VIII.

Whilst other Millennium projects may not have the same resources or, indeed, the same amount of information to work with, this book is an excellent example of what a Millennium project is able to achieve. It can be recommended to anyone interested in the development of Surrey villages, especially those which, like Wimbledon, later became urbanised.

The book is available from The Wimbledon Society Museum, 22 Ridgway, London SW19 4QN. (open Sat & Sun 2.30 - 5 PM). Tel: 020 8296 9914 email: wimbledonmuseum.org.uk £5.95 at the Museum; £7.50 by post with cheque or postal order.

“Damnable Inventions. Chilworth Gunpowder and Paper Mills of the Tillingbourne” by Glenys and Alan Crocker. ISBN 0 9538122 0 0; 143 plus xiii pages, 62 illustrations; £6.50

'Damnable inventions' were the words used by William Cobbett, when he visited the Tillingbourne valley in 1822, to describe the industries of Chilworth and Albury - the manufacture of gunpowder and of paper for printing banknotes. The Chilworth gunpowder mills worked almost continuously from 1626 to 1920 and from 1704 to 1875 paper mills operated alongside. The stories of the two industries are brought together in this book, which is a new and greatly expanded edition of two earlier books. *Chilworth Gunpowder* by Glenys Crocker, published by SIHG in 1984, and *Paper Mills of the Tillingbourne* by Alan Crocker, published in a limited edition by the Tabard Private Press in 1988.

This is a book of local history against a background of events in the wider world; the East India Company, the Civil War, the Dutch Wars, Huguenot refugees, the South Sea Bubble, the slave trade, the French Revolution, the Napoleonic Wars and the First World War.

The story is illuminated (and sometimes confused) by eminent writers of the past - John Aubrey, John Evelyn and Cobbett - and revealed by the observations of more ordinary men and women and a wealth of archive material in record offices around the country.

Members of SyAS can obtain copies £6.50 each (p&p free), from Glenys and Alan Crocker, 6 Burwood Close, Guildford, Surrey GU1 2SB. Cheques to be made payable to SIHG (Surrey Industrial History Group).

VISIT

Weald and Downland Museum, Singleton, Sussex

Sunday 15th October

The museum is set in 50 acres of beautiful countryside with more than forty historic buildings rescued from destruction and carefully rebuilt. Our visit will include a guided

tour from 11 am, and the viewing of an experimental archaeology workshop making either prehistoric pottery or working bronze or silver after lunch.

Admission and Guided Tour: £3.50 (normal admission charge is £6!)

Admission, Guided Tour and participation in the experimental workshop: £20, and you get to keep whatever you make.

For further information and to book a place contact Elizabeth Whitbourn Tel: 01483 420575.

EXHIBITION

Dinosaurs

21st to 28th October 11 - 4 pm. Admission free.

Salers, Guildford.

For further information Tel: 01483 444751.

COURSES

Kent Archaeological Field School

Kent Field Study Centre, near Faversham

Saturday and Weekend Courses from July to October 2000

- 7/8th October **Archaeological Drawing** led by Jane Russell, illustrator for the Field Archaeology Unit at University College, London. Pottery on Saturday; bone, metal and worked stone on Sunday.
- 14/15th October **Medieval Churches** led by Tim Tatton-Brown. Building practices and the uses of different types of stones. Both afternoons will be spent visiting Canterbury and nearby churches.
- 21/22 October **Fieldwalking and Historic Maps** led by Paul Wilkinson. Sunday will involve a practical fieldwalking session.
- 28/29 October **Study of Artefacts**, to include a Sunday visit to Iron Age, Roman and medieval sites found by fieldwork and to study the artefacts.
- 30/31 October **The Study of Roman Roads**, led by Paul Wilkinson. To include the excavation of a section of Watling Street just by the Field Study Centre.

Fees: £30 per day (except 2/3rd September) to include tea/coffee.

Local accommodation on request.

For further information contact the Kent Archaeological Field School, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP; Tel: 020 8987 8827 or 0585 700 112.

Practical Pottery Workshop

David Graham

A practical 'hands on' half-day course on potting techniques is planned for Saturday, 11th November from 10 am to about 3-3.30 pm at the Farnham Pottery at Wreclesham, just south of Farnham. The course will be run by professional tutors from the West Street Potters teaching group and the object is to allow participants to learn a whole range of potting techniques and to be able to understand the background to the various types of pottery that they may come across during archaeological field and excavation work.

There will be a break for lunch at mid-day and an opportunity to tour the historic buildings of the pottery itself. Spaces are strictly limited and there will be a charge of £15 per head to cover the costs. If you have ever wanted to try making a pot this is your opportunity. Anyone interested should contact me either via Castle Arch or at 01420 472761 or e-mail: david-graham@msn.com for further details.

UNIVERSITY OF SURREY Centre for Continuing Education Local and Family History Courses

Surrey in the 19th Century

Tutor: Anne Milton-Worsell

Thursdays: 7.30-9.30 pm. Two terms from 28th September

Venue: Guildford Institute, Ward Street. Guildford

Researching Individual and Family History

Tutor: Anne Milton-Worsell and Carole Barber

Mondays 1-3 pm. From 25th September

Venue: Dorking Centre, Dene Street, Dorking

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX Centre for Continuing Education Part-time award-bearing courses forming parts of a Certificate in Practical Archaeology Individual courses can also be taken as 'stand-alone' modules

Archaeological Excavation and Post-Excavation

Tutor: David Yates

Mondays 7-9 pm. 10 weeks starting 2nd October

Venue: Chichester College of Arts, Science and Technology

The Early Prehistory of Britain

Tutor: Caroline Wells

Thursdays 7-9 pm. 10 weeks starting 5th October

Venue: Chichester College of Arts, Science and Technology

The Later Prehistory of Britain

Tutor: Caroline Wells

Mondays 7-9 pm. 10 weeks starting 2nd October

Venue: Brighton College of Technology

Maritime Archaeology

Tutor: Gustav Milne

Saturdays 10 am-5 pm starting 14th October

(14/10; 28/10; 11/11; 25/11; and 9/12)

Venue: University of Sussex

Historical Sources for Archaeologists

Tutor: Annabelle Highes

Wednesdays 11 am-1 pm. 10 weeks starting 11th October

Venue: Chichester Public Records Office

An Introduction to Industrial Archaeology

Tutor: Geoff Mead

Tuesdays 7-9 pm. 10 weeks starting 3rd October

Venue: Hastings College of Art and Technology

For further details Tel: 01273 678537 and speak to Yvonne Barnes.

CONFERENCE

University of Sussex

Saturday 21st October

Women's Work: Archaeology and the Invisible Sex

Over the past decade archaeological studies have increasingly been directed towards engendering archaeology. The past, of course, is not filled by faceless, sexless individuals, although it would often seem so when reading excavation reports and archaeological articles. Biological sex, that is female/male differences, is such an elementary classification of humans that it cannot be ignored in interpreting the patterns of past societies. The conference particularly focuses on a single gender construct, namely women. By default and tradition women are under-studied, under-represented, and often overlooked by our analyses of the past. Architectural space, landscape place, subsistence economies, access to power, craft production, belief systems and production of knowledge are also challenging and complex, given that biological sex and gender attribution do not necessarily correspond. For example, in some societies gender attribution or affiliation changes with an individual's age. Focusing on 'women's work' is central to our interpretation of past societies as a whole.

The conference will be divided into four sessions looking at various themes of women in archaeology, from digging up women to those who do the digging, and investigating whether women's lifestyles in the past should be rewritten. Were females of past societies really invisible, or did they hold power, position and influence?

9.15 am Registration

9.45 Sue Hamilton: Opening Remarks

Gender Stereotypes: The Female Form

10.00 **Soft Curves and Full Figures: Images of Women in the Palaeolithic**
Jill Cook

10.35 **Warriors and Weavers: Constructing Iron Age Identities in Museums**
Sue Ballard

11.10 Coffee

Gender and Tasks

11.40 **Women's Work in Ancient Egypt: What is Evident, What is Lost?**
Lucia Gahlin

12.15 **The People of Catalhuyuk at Home** *Theya Molleson*

12.50 Question Time

1.00 Lunch

Gender and Material Culture

2.00 **Becoming Women in the Bronze Age** *Joanna Sosaer Derevenski*

2.35 **Saxon Royal Women** *Barbara Yorke*

3.10 Tea

Working in a Male World

3.40 **Excavating Women** *Marie Louise, Stig Sorensen*

4.15 **Women in Sussex Archaeological Society** *Pauline Phillips*

4.45 Question Time

5.00 Sue Hamilton: Conclusions?

The venue is the Chichester Lecture Theatre of the University Campus at Falmer, near Brighton.

Fee: £25 to include tea/coffee and a booklet. Special rate of £20 for history and archaeology students. For further details Tel: 01273 405737 or email: members@sussexpast.co.uk

LECTURE MEETINGS

28th September

"Thomas Holloway: A Bicentenary Celebration" by Ron Davis to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall at the Literary Institute, Egham High Street, at 8.00 pm.

2nd October

"Woking Catholics - The First Hundred Years" by John Sylvester to the Woking History Society, at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, at 8.00 pm. Visitors £2.

2nd October

"Henry Peak: Mayor of Guildford 1900" by Ron Hill to the Guildford Archaeology Group at Salters, Castle Street, Guildford at 8.00 pm.

4th October

"Croydon's Saxon Cemetery" by Janice McKinley to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45pm.

7th October

"Out of Africa: the mystery of the Locke Kings" by John Pulford to the Walton and Weybridge Local History Society at Weybridge Library Lecture Theatre at 3.00 pm.

17th October

"The Treasures of Oxford and Cambridge" by Marion Campbell of the V & A to the West Surrey branch of the Historical Association at the Friends Meeting House, Ward Street, Guildford at 7.30 pm.

19th October

"Landscape Archaeology - the relevance of contexts" by Judie English to Unisearch at the Christian Centre, Dorking (next to St Martin's Church) at 8 00 pm. Visitors £2. For further information Tel: 01293 411176.

19th October

"Newspapers as a source for local history" by Pamela Reading to Esher District Local History Society at Molesey Day Centre, School Road, East Molesey at 7.30 pm. For further information Tel: 01372 464759.

20th October

"Leatherhead - Church and Parish" The Millennium Dalloway Lecture by Linda Heath to the Leatherhead and District Local History Society at the Dixon Hall of the Letherhead Institute at 7.30 for 8.00 pm. Visitors £2. For further information Tel: 01372 458396.

23rd October

"Surrey Street, Croydon" by Vivien Whitehouse to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45pm.

25th October

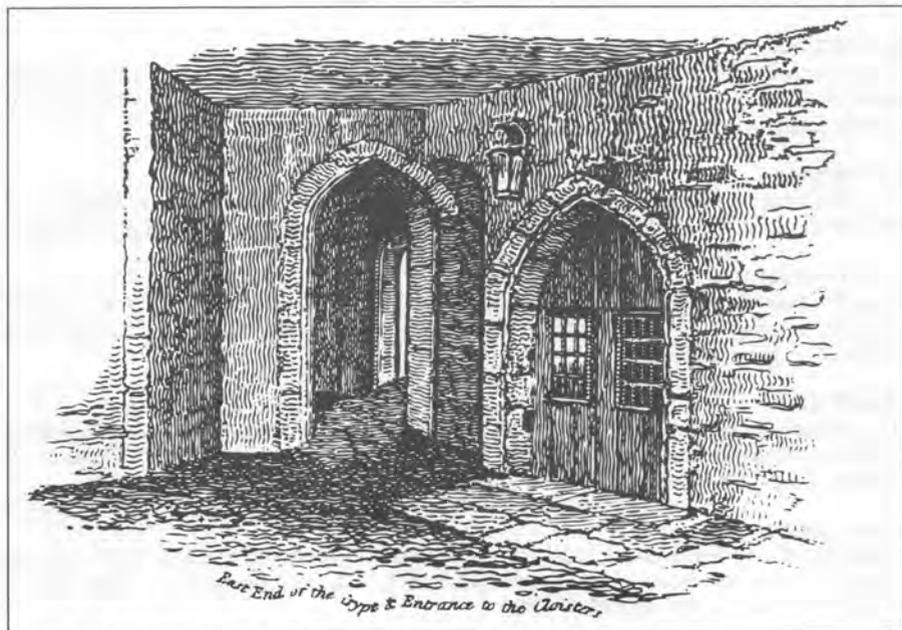
"Racecourses and Airports: the story of Croydon and Gatwick" by John King to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45pm.

26th October

"The SyAS Millennium Project: The Development of Thorpe Village" by Jill Williams to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall at the Literary Institute, Egham High Street, at 8.00 pm.

27th October

"London Bridge City Excavations - an important medieval and Tudor site" by David Saxby of the Museum of London Archaeology Service to the Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street at 8.00 pm.



Lambeth Palace Undercroft. Engraving showing the skew doorway.

Next Issue: Copy required by 6th October for the November issue.

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