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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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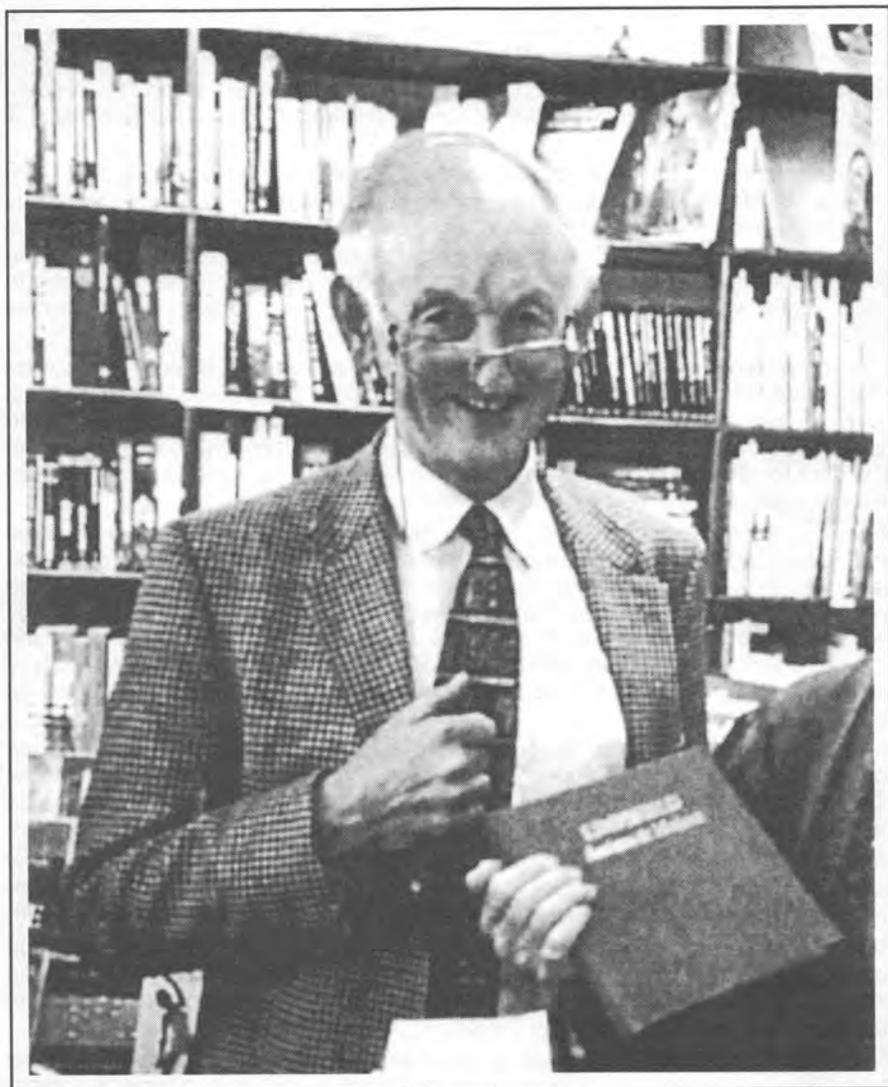
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Bulletin 353

November 2001



Peter Gray

Peter Jack Gray

February 1933–September 2001

Following a long struggle against cancer, the Society has lost a valued vice-president, member and friend, with the untimely death of Peter Gray.

Peter trained and qualified as a chartered surveyor after leaving school early. His National Service was largely spent in North Wales, which gave him welcome opportunities to pursue an interest in rock-climbing and to develop a skill, balance and head for heights that were later to stand him in good stead when exploring the higher reaches of barn roofs or timber spires.

After several years in private practice, during which he met his future wife, Peter spent the last decades of his working life with the Property Services Agency. Long before retirement, he was devoting much of his spare time to studying the buildings of east Surrey. This work resulted in the publication of several 'village guides', often written in co-operation with local historians such as the late Kay Percy. He became particularly active with the Wealden Buildings Research Group established by R T Mason.

Peter's enthusiasm for buildings, especially the timber-framed varieties, had been triggered by Mason, stimulating the particular study of detail, function and chronology in an archaeological way, which was to last the rest of Peter's life. As a professional surveyor, of course, he was well qualified for this study and better able than most to penetrate the minds of builders – and certainly better able to commit his surveys to paper. But it was his personal attitude and devotion to his subject, rather than his professional training, that enabled him to achieve so much.

Through his enthusiasm for these buildings, Peter surrounded himself with a wide circle of friends. Friendship typically grows, of course, through such shared interests but Peter was also an expert and a leader. Many looked to Peter for advice, and he never failed them; never lost good-humoured patience with questions and ignorance. The organisations with which Peter became linked were many and various and in all of them he was held in respect and affection.

Peter was a strong advocate of attempts to put the buildings he loved in their social and landscape contexts and demonstrate how those had changed down the centuries. This led him to be a member of various study groups, especially of the Vernacular Architecture Group, the Wealden Buildings Study Group and the Surrey Domestic Buildings Research Group, and to be a supporter of the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum as well as, for a few years, a director of the Surrey Historic Buildings Trust. In most of these bodies his committee membership was of the active kind.

In 1970 he became a founder member of the Society's Conservation Committee, and for several years, until ill health forced him to resign, he was its chairman. As chairman he actively promoted ways in which Surrey's 'List of Antiquities' could be revived, a problem which still engages the committee.

Peter also helped hard-pressed historic buildings staff throughout the county in many other ways and produced an excellent survey of Surrey's historic farm buildings for the Surrey County Council's Historic Countryside Working Group published in 1999.

Along the way, Peter fought hard for the preservation of historic buildings and for their proper care and treatment, both in general and in particular cases. Inevitably, he did not win all his battles, and he could be very scathing when official bodies, who ought to have known better, fell down on the job.

Peter greatly increased the knowledge of timber-framed buildings among his fellow specialists, but he also brought their importance and subtleties to a wider audience. For Peter was not only a buildings man in a technical way; he saw the value of old

buildings in the community and the landscape and was active in promoting this. His series of booklets about the buildings and villages of Tandridge district have been widely influential and are justly well-known, and he even went to the length of serving for many years on his parish council where, of course, he was also able to demonstrate his wider interests in the community. A year or two before being overtaken by ill health, he helped to launch the Hammond Memorial History Centre at Lingfield and also the RH7 Local History Group.

Peter was no desiccated scholar but a fully paid-up human being and family man. His company was sought after and, although the occasions when he told a conventional joke were vanishingly rare, his ironic one-liners were a joy. Always of the moment, they were, unfortunately, instantly forgettable, but no less enriching.

Peter often bemoaned the human condition that causes us to spread ourselves thinly, often too thinly. The causes frequently arise within us but they also come from external pressures. People asked Peter for advice, and he gave it. People asked Peter to run things, and he ran them. People asked him to write a village guide, and he wrote it. All this took time but the value of what he gave is incalculable. It was a case of asking a busy man to do the things you most want to be done.

Amid all this, Peter found time for scholarly achievements. He recorded and analysed many buildings in east Surrey and advised extensively on the study of buildings elsewhere in south east England. In 1990, he published a solid basis for dating the timber-framed buildings of the Weald and co-wrote two other essays in the R T Mason memorial volume edited by John Warren. Later, he masterminded a successful Vernacular Architecture Group conference on the Sussex-Surrey-Hampshire borders.

Following the publication of his essays in *Wealden Buildings*, Peter became increasingly fascinated by the possibility of testing his dating framework by the use of dendrochronology. Such work is not cheap and it took time to raise the finance for a pilot project from a variety of sources, including substantial funding by the Surrey Domestic Buildings Research Group. Only in the last few months, however, have the early results from East Grinstead, Charlwood and Surrey Heath become available and it is too soon to fully appraise their significance. As a result of the stimulus provided by Peter, the Society's Conservation Committee has set up a working party to extend and co-ordinate dendrochronological research in the county.

Peter himself had increasingly turned his attention to 'specials': timber-framed medieval and early post-medieval buildings that were something more than houses but whose original function is obscure. Buildings such as the Old Bell and Brook House in Oxted; Denmarkes in Shere; and Whitehorse Cottage in Ewhurst. Peter was able to 'kick-start' the study of these buildings, but their analysis is also still in its infancy.

Peter was meticulously careful not to tread on the toes of others. The world of vernacular architecture studies is surprisingly laden with scholarly jealousies and there were several projects where Peter hung back because another scholar had signalled a prior claim. A well-known near contemporary of Peter died only a year or two back without completing all the projects he had signalled as his own but, sadly, this was too late for Peter to gather them to himself, as he had wished to do. It is now left to the next generation to pick up those particular batons.

In the closing months of his life, Peter was desperate to finish what had become for him a kind of valedictory summary of his work: an inventory and analysis of Surrey's medieval houses. This was a project that he had been thinking and talking about for many years and was one that many of his friends were eager to see him complete. The knowledge that death was close sharpened his determination, and he did complete the self-imposed task a few days before he died, greatly helped by his wife

and eldest daughter. The volume is to be published by the Domestic Buildings Research Group.

Peter achieved much more than most of us have any hope of doing and his achievements will live on. And he will be remembered with affection far more than most. We offer our deepest sympathy to his family.

1990 Dating Buildings in the Weald, in John Warren (ed) *Wealden Buildings*, 47-60.

Dennis Turner

Finds from the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Tadworth

John Hines

During the university year of 2000/1 objects that had been excavated as grave goods from the 7th century Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Headley Drive, Tadworth, in October 1986, underwent investigative conservation by BSc students of the School of History and Archaeology, Cardiff University, under the supervision and guidance of Siobhan Stevenson and Mark Lewis. The costs of this work in respect of materials used were kindly met by grants from the Society, the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society, and Bourne Hall Museum, where the finds are housed.

Much new light was shed on the grave goods, and several hitherto unrecognized artefact types were discovered after the cleaning, X-radiography, and close examination of fragments. Detailed analyses of the metallurgy and construction of the objects have proved especially useful in understanding a curious item now recognized as another example of a type of 'pointed iron tool' that occasionally occurs in Anglo-Saxon graves of this period. A wide range of mineral-preserved organic deposits, especially textile, was found with the metal items.

The most frequent artefact type from this rather sparsely furnished set of burials was the knife. Observations made on these revealed the forging of the blades, using different qualities of iron or steel for the back and cutting edge of the blade respectively. Remains of organic materials from the handle, which could not be conclusively identified as wood or horn respectively, and leather from the sheath on the blade, were found in many cases. On a number of knives and a buckle were masses of larval casts within the mineral-preserved organics, indicating that the corpse had lain exposed and clothed for some time before burial.

Dress accessories include a particularly fine example of the relatively rare buckle type with a double tongue. It was realized for the first time that two of the burials had included iron pins, almost certainly from the costume in which the deceased were buried. It also transpired that the collection of items of probably amuletic character buried in the graves was larger and more diverse than hitherto realized. A quartz crystal pendant in a copper alloy and iron wire carrying frame remains the most ostentatious and impressive example, but rarer and more curious is a perforated shell amulet found with what may have been a small collection of amuletic charms buried in a pouch by the waist of the deceased in grave XXII.

It is hoped that a full report on the site by Peter Harp, of the Plateau Archaeology Group, and the present author, including a detailed report on the now re-interred skeletal finds by Dr Tony Waldron, will appear in a future volume of the *Collections*. This includes a re-appraisal of the context of the Headley Drive cemetery in early Anglo-Saxon Surrey, discussing how even an apparently poor site such as this can be highly informative within the wider context.

'Gladiator' and a Rare Palaeolithic Tool from Farnham

David Graham

During 1999 Bourne Woods in Farnham were used as a location for several scenes from the film 'Gladiator', which involved a considerable amount of disturbance to a

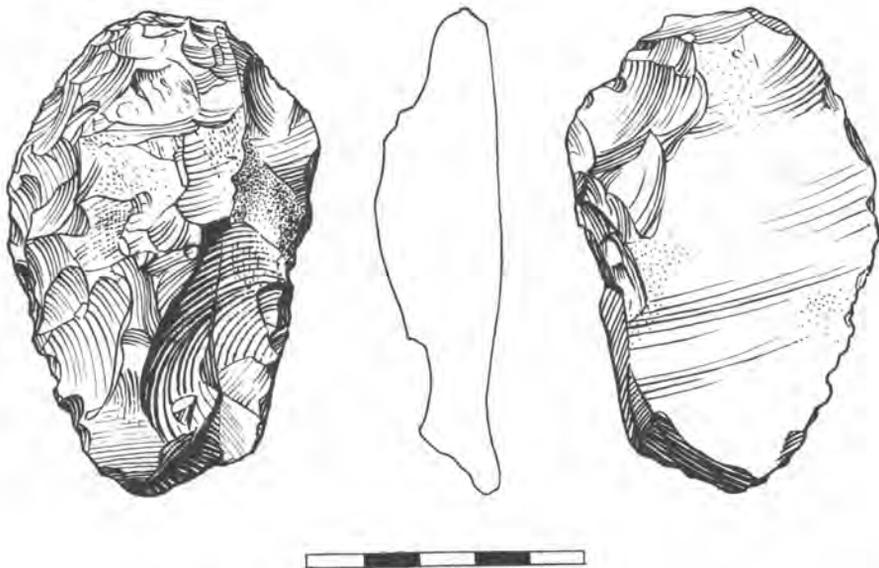
large area, part of which included a section of the Terrace 'A' gravels. During a visit to the woods, Mr Bingley, a Society member, recovered a Levallois flake tool from the surface of the gravel, reported his find to the Museum of Farnham and was subsequently referred onwards to me.

The Society is most grateful to Mr Bingley for the following note and for his donation of the implement to the Museum of Farnham (acc no A 001.8 441). Jon Cotton of the Museum of London has examined the tool and David Williams has provided its illustration.

No other palaeoliths have been found in the immediate area, though others are known from the Terrace 'A' gravels further north. The find is unusual, therefore, and presumably very early in the sequence. Mr Bingley is to be congratulated both for spotting the item in the first place and for reporting and subsequently for donating it to the museum.

A Palaeolithic Flake Tool from Bourne Woods, Farnham *R C Bingley*

Because of the planting of conifer stands, Farnham's 'A' terrace west of Black Lake in the Bourne Woods, remained largely unavailable through most of the 20th century to the numerous celebrated flint implement collectors of the district. During a return visit to this area in October 1999, the writer noted that the terrace horizon alongside Tilford Road had been cleared of the dense Scots pine that had dominated it since his boyhood, and in a subsequent October visit most of the gravel plateau above the Bourne Cliff and towards Gong Hill was examined, as well as some disturbed ground to the south.



A plano-convex palaeolith was retrieved during this fieldwork from a small plateau of generally weather-whitened gravel at SU 8564 4428. The tool has been developed from a thin flake and is worked mainly upon the convex face. The preparation platform is well represented, but with a barely pronounced bulb. Though the implement is partly broken and rolled, much of the cutting edge is finely preserved and semi-sharp. Frost breakages down one flank and across the tip obscure its original form, but a gently pointed ovate seems most likely. There are quartzite

inclusions at the tip-break and vertical fissuring within the frost fractures. Small panels of greyish-blue cortex are evident at the tool's widest point and running into its damaged zone.

The colour of the flint is pale toffee brown with some whitening towards the broken side. It measures 8.5cm by 5.5cm, and has a maximum thickness of 2.5cm.

COUNCIL NEWS

Annual General Meeting: A Big Reminder!

Sunday, 2nd December 2001 at 2.30 pm

The Abercorn Room, Painshill Park, Cobham.

Painshill Park is easy to find. It is accessed from the A245 and signposted off the A3, just north of the M25 interchange. The Agenda was printed in *Bulletin* 352, and a copy of the Agenda and Minutes of the last meeting are circulated with this issue.

Lesley Howes, who will give an illustrated lecture on her work at Painshill after the Annual General Meeting, has kindly agreed to give a tour of part of the Park at 12 noon, and the Painshill Trust has generously agreed not to charge an entrance fee to members of the Society taking part. Admission otherwise is £4.20. Members who wish to join the tour should meet outside the Abercorn Room at 12 noon.

Painshill Park now has an excellent Visitors' Centre, gift shop and café/licensed restaurant where snack lunches can be obtained. If you wish to lunch there before the meeting, it is ESSENTIAL that you make a reservation. Their phone number is 01932.868113.

New Members

We are very pleased to welcome the following new members to the Society:

Baxter Brown, Mr M, Oak Dene, Mill Lane, Dunsfold, GU8 4LD
Cansfield, Mrs D, 25 Huron Drive, Liphook, Hants GU30 7TY
Cole, Miss T, 6 The Oval, Woodstreet Village, Guildford, GU3 3DH
Cort, Brigadier P C, 28 Kiln Lane, Lower Bourne, Farnham, GU10 3LU
Cousins, Mr J A, 26 Poole Road, West Ewell, Epsom, KT19 9SH
Doa, Miss N A, 28 Summersbury Drive, Shalford, Guildford, GU4 8JQ
Fowler, Mr A J, 40 Vann Road, Fernhurst, Haslemere, GU27 3JN
Greening, Mr R J, Mill Cottage, The Common, Cranleigh, GU6 8NS
Hall, Mrs J, 375 Liverpool Road, Islington, London N1 1NL
Harris, Mr & Mrs C F, 96 Elgar Avenue, Tolworth, KT5 9JR
Hockin, Mr J A, 6 Liskeard Lodge, Tupwood Lane, Caterham, CR3 6DN
Marchant, Miss Judy, 18 Embassy Court, Shotfield, Wallington, SM6 0JB
Nicholas, Mr R H, 9A Guildown Road, Guildford, GU2 4EW
Outwood Local History Society, c/o M F Johnson, Fields End, Bellwether Lane,
Outwood, Redhill, RH1 5QD
Page, Mr S, 137 Peperharow Road, Godalming, GU7 2PW
Percy, Miss M, 15 Beeches Avenue, Carshalton, SM5 3LJ
Royal Holloway University of London, Department of Classics, Egham, TW20 0EX
Stannard, Mr R T, 28 Sherborne Court, The Mount, Guildford, GU2 5HR
Turner, Mrs J W, Little Flexford, Flexford Road, Wanborough, Guildford, GU3 2EE

Volunteers Needed for Finds Processing

Sorting and first and second level recording of finds from several excavations takes place at the the Guildford Museum annexe, Salter's in Castle Street on Tuesday evenings between 7.30 and 9.30 pm. This will continue until 11th December and will

start again on Monday evenings from 7th January 2002. Come and join in. For further information contact Judie English by Tel: 01483 276724 or email: j.english@surrey.ac.uk.

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY

Mickleham Downs: Landscape Archaeology

Fieldwork will recommence after a long break caused by the foot and mouth epidemic, on Sunday 29th October. We will meet at the car park in Headley Road opposite the Nower Wood Nature Reserve at 10 am, unless the weather is bad, and will be out each Sunday until Christmas.

All are welcome and no experience is required. For further information contact Judie English by Tel: 01483 276724 or email: j.english@surrey.ac.uk

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Library Security – a plea to all Library users

As you know, by signing for the key from the Museum desk, you may have access to the Library when no member of the SyAS staff is present in the Library or office. PLEASE, when you leave, do make sure that the Library door is firmly locked behind you and the key returned to the Museum steward. Thank you.

RECENT WORK BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNITS

The fieldwork projects listed below were undertaken by professional archaeological contractors working within the London Boroughs of old Surrey during the latter part of 2000 and the early part of this year. The catalogue is abridged from the regular London-wide listings prepared and circulated by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLIAS). Unfortunately, the Bulletin slipped off their mailing list last year so I might not yet have made available all accounts of work undertaken – I'll find out for the next Bulletin. A key to the acronyms is as follows:

AOC	Archaeological Operations and Conservation Ltd
HAT	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
L-P	Lawson-Price Archaeology
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeological Services
NSFF	No significant finds or features
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
SuAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology

Croydon

Croydon, 294-312 Purley Way (TQ 310654). Evaluation by WA. NSFF. (PWY 98).

Kenley, 8-14 Park Road (TQ 3225 6020). Watching Brief by L-P. NSFF. (PKE 99).

Addington, Village Farm, Village Road (TQ 3725 6405). Evaluation by TVAS. 'A small number' of medieval and post-medieval pits and one post-hole. (AVR 00).

Croydon, Old Palace School (TQ 319 655). Evaluation and Watching Brief by WA. Late medieval or early post-medieval stone wall found east of the school; some post-medieval deposits and artefacts (OLP 98).

- Croydon**, 5-9 Mint Walk (TQ 3236 6533) Evaluation by COMPASS. Single 'finds' of prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods; large feature, possibly a gravel pit, with pottery, animal bones, clay tobacco pipes and building materials of c1650; two other features covered by post-medieval garden soils and made ground (MIK 01).
- Croydon**, ZK Park, 4 Commerce Way (TQ 3075 6540) Evaluation by MoLAS. Alluvial silt of River Wandle in south and west; probable prehistoric gully; residual struck and calcined flints; post-medieval ploughsoil and probable field boundary (CEW 99).
- Addington**, Addington Village Farm (TQ 3725 6405) Evaluation by TVAS. Four pits, five postholes and six possible postholes of 11/12th century to early post-medieval date (AVR 00).
- Croydon**, Mayday Healthcare NHS Trust (TQ 3155 6735) Evaluation by MoLAS. Heavily truncated and *NSFF* (MYD 01).

Kingston upon Thames

- Kingston**, Magistrates Court Extension, Bath Passage (TQ 1795 6915). Watching Brief by MOLAS of five engineers' test pits. 14th/15th century deposits, features and bronze pin; post-medieval deposits of 17th century or later date. (KGM 95).
- Kingston**, 17-23 Woodbines Avenue (TQ 179 686). Evaluation by PCA. Prehistoric stake-holes and possibly post-holes in the north of the site, overlain by a prehistoric plough soil containing burnt flints. Residual flints from later contexts suggests a Bronze Age date. Some residual Roman pot sherds in subsequent Saxon plough soil that was, in turn, overlain by 18th/19th century ground-raising deposits. (WDB 00).
- Kingston**, Coombe Hill Golf Club (TQ 2094 7069). Watching Brief by MOLAS. *NSFF*. (CBf 00).
- Kingston**, Sainsbury Development, Old British Gas Site, Richmond Road (TQ 1810 6990). Evaluation by MOLAS. *NSFF*. (RMD 00).

Merton

- Mitcham**, 21 Church Road (TQ 2707 6860). Final Report summary by TVAS. Two areas were opened, located on the basis of the results of an earlier evaluation. The main area included several recut boundary ditches aligned E-W approximately parallel to Church Road, along with a small number of postholes, pits and a gully. The majority of the features were of 11th-14th century date, with some 18th century and modern disturbance. The smaller area was located to recover the remains of a horse burial found during the evaluation. Although this burial contained medieval pottery, the presence of other items, such as coal, and the form of the horseshoes, shows that it is late post-medieval in date. A small number of sherds of Roman pottery and a tegula fragment, and a single sherd of Saxon pottery, point to some activity of these periods in the vicinity, although not necessarily anything more than manuring of farmland. (VGS 96).
- Wimbledon**, 98 Wimbledon Hill Road (TQ 2441 7090) Evaluation by HAT. Heavily truncated and *NSFF* (WMB 01).
- Merton**, Merton Abbey Mills: Site 2CW (TQ 2652 6984) Watching Brief by MoLAS. Borehole and window samples provided further information about the early topography of the area, such as the likely location of the early River Wandle and its flood plain and the area of higher drier ground; and also provides an opportunity to understand the topography of the site during the foundation of the priory of St Mary Merton in AD 1117.

The conjectured line of Stane Street crosses the site of the priory along the higher ground of natural sand and gravels. Saxo-Norman artefacts recovered in the 1986-1990 excavations were from the higher ground close to the course of the original River Wandle and although a sprinkling pot from this area suggests that it had been dry enough for agriculture, later

medieval drainage ditches indicate that it remained prone to periodic flooding. The main priory church and chapter house were constructed upon the higher ground, and the northern and western parts of the priory lay over the line of the earlier Roman road. Domestic ranges lay south of the church and chapter house and were generally lying upon the drier ground, although the south-western part of this area was still prone to occasional flooding. The re-dredged drain utilised the natural slope to allow water to feed the drain from the west that emptied into the river to the east.

The new boreholes and window samples revealed an area of higher ground projecting southwards in an area occupied by a medieval aisled hall recorded during the 1986-1990 phase of excavation. Further south was a building thought to have been a mill due to its position within this low-lying part of the site. To the west of it sands and gravels were reached at a greater depth, suggesting a mill pond, and occasional finds of ceramic building materials, animal bones and a possible struck flint were recovered from the general area.

Between the river and higher ground a series of organic layers between 11.38m and 11.92m OD are likely to represent overbank flooding, and each contained evidence of bankside vegetation in the form of occasional roots and twigs. Two further areas of higher ground prone to flooding, were also recorded.

Remains of possible robbed-out wall foundations associated with the priory cloister and other buildings were found and appeared to be bedded upon a foundation layer of chalk.

In the south-western area of the site a mill pond/channel backfilled in the 1970's/1980's was recorded wherever revealed, and its lower fill was comprised of woody organic silts and clays. Three courses of red brick bonded with a light grey mortar overlay the earlier fills of the channel and overlying them was a secondary channel/culvert of post-medieval date.

Medieval demolition and occupation layers were found, and a concentration of roof tiles and Reigate stone probably represent the remains of a collapsed roof of a building. Floor surfaces of this building were recorded within a trial trench. (MMY 99).

Mitcham, The Swan, 178 London Road (TQ 2790 6952) Evaluation by PCA. Ditch overlain by a c10th to 12th century wall foundation of flint and sandstone; large pit containing 13th and 14th century domestic waste; pit of c1580-1700; pit of c1740-1880; brick drain of 18th or 19th century; possible World War 2 air raid shelter (LMH 01).

Wimbledon, St. Mary's Church Hall (TQ 2450 7145) Watching Brief by AOC. *NSFF* (SYW 01).

Merton, Merton Technical College, Rutlish Road (TQ 2520 6980) Evaluation by AOC. *NSFF* (RUD 01).

Mitcham, Mitcham Enterprise Park, Morden Road (TQ 2690 6830) Watching Brief by L-P. 'Recent evaluations and archaeological stripping found no trace of any archaeological remains or finds beyond the edge of the gravel quarry. These results, combined with the lack of evidence recovered during the excavations from 1919-1922 in this area, confirm that the edge of the Saxon cemetery at Mitcham was excavated by the London Museum and Colonel Bidder in 1919, within the area now occupied by a gravel quarry on site' (MDM 01).

Morden, Penfolds Nursery, 181 Central Road (TQ 25610 67610) Post-excavation Assessment by L-P. *NSFF*; (PFN 01).

Southwark

Southwark, London College of Printing, Oswin Street (TQ 3182 7892). Evaluation by AOC. Presumed prehistoric palaeochannel at least 14m wide runs SW/NE across the north of the site; residual Roman tile fragments; pits and post-holes of mid 12th

to late 15th century date; post-medieval agriculture soils with 'natural channel ... recut to form a field boundary identified on ... Rocque's map' of the 18th century'. (OWN 00).

Bankside, rear of 27 Bankside, Bear Gardens (TQ 3226 8048). Evaluation by MOLAS. Angled brick foundation possibly of the 17th century Hope Theatre; brick structures possibly of the 17th century Bear Gardens glassworks. Medieval and earlier deposits were not reached in the three trenches opened up. (BAK 99).

Bankside, Thames Foreshore (TQ 3228 8053). Watching Brief by PCA. Alluvial deposits, including one with possible flint debitage; late medieval timber revetment of oak mortised beams placed on top of re-sawn base plate, and associated timber structures of a possible jetty and other revetments; early post-medieval barge bed revetment made from re-used clinker boat planking; other post-medieval jetty or revetment structures and drains made of timber. (TFB 99).

Southwark, corner of Clink Street and Stoney Street (TQ 3256 8040). Watching Brief by PCA of two drain trenches. *NSFF*. (CKS 00).

Southwark, The Old Sorting Office, Swan Street (TQ 3245 7968). Post-excavation Assessment by PCA. Residual prehistoric flints and sherds; pre-Roman field system; 1st century AD boundary ditch 'probably associated with the southern margin of Roman Southwark'; demolition debris in pits and ditches 'possibly related to post-Boeddiccan (sic) clearance'; 'ritual shafts with ceremonially killed pottery vessels and virtually dismembered human remains and animal bones'; a few stake or post-holes representing contemporary structures; occupation continued into 4th century but reduced in density and extent. (SWN 98).

Southwark, 5-7 Long Lane (TQ 3260 7978). Evaluation by PCA of a site once on the edge of a sand eyot with a palaeochannel to the south. A ditch was found and the north bank of the channel was consolidated with compacted stones overlain by a crude timber platform. The eyot and these Bronze Age features were covered with alluvium, and then by peat. A timber piled structure dated cAD 80-90 and possibly representing a jetty was overlain by dumps of cAD 80-90, and then by a sequence of clay and timber buildings with associated hearths and other features from cAD 80/90 to cAD 260. Their abandoned remains were overlain by 'Dark Earth', and by later medieval soils associated with a field ditch and post-holes. Post-medieval features include a 16th century ditch, rubbish and cesspits; 18th century horn core-lined pit possibly for tanning; brick walls, floor and fireplace of a house dated c1760. (LGK 99).

Southwark, 49-51 Tanner Street (TQ 3353 7965). Evaluation by PCA. Prehistoric ditch and possible post-hole covered by alluvial silt and then peat and then more alluvium; 17th century timber-lined tanning pits. (TAT 99).

Southwark, 255 Tooley Street (TQ 3370 7980). Evaluation by MoLAS. Possible pit with some Late Iron Age or early Roman pottery; ploughsoil cut by a series of parallel slots interpreted as bedding trenches' ditches and pits of 17th and 18th century date followed by dumping; brick buildings and two brick-lined wells backfilled in mid 19th century. Elsewhere, a narrow ditch, two small pits and several stakeholes cutting an undated ploughsoil are of unknown age. (TYS 00).

Southwark, 285-291 Tooley Street (TQ 3379 7974). Evaluation by PCA. Mesolithic or early Neolithic struck and burnt flints from a sand horizon; Iron Age E-W gully and pit with *in situ* pot; 18th century make-up layers; 19th century demolition layers. (TLT 00).

Southwark, Hunt's House, Guys Hospital, Great Maze Pond (TQ 3275 7995). Post-excavation assessment by PCA. Remnants of an ancient soil horizon provided evidence that the site had lain east of the main eyots on which Roman and medieval Southwark developed, but had been utilised during the late Neolithic and Bronze Age, and from probably as early as the later Mesolithic. (HHO 97).

Southwark, 1-2 Three Oak Lane (TQ 3365 7984). Evaluation by PCA. Palaeochannel on N/S axis; Late Mesolithic microliths, core and possibly a few blades; tree-throw hollows that may represent clearance prior to occupation; fragments of a Grooved Ware vessel and of a grinding stone from a large curvilinear ditch, and an oak ard tip from an interrupted ditch, both associated with Neolithic or Early Bronze Age struck flints; several post-holes and much daub fragments, some with possible withy impressions, suggest settlement on site; several wider stakes clustered around one of the large post-holes and several smaller post-holes aligned E/W may represent a fence line. One stake is dated 1670-1430 cal BC and the woodworking characteristics of the others also suggest a Bronze Age date. A peat formation dated to 1030-785 cal BC sealed an earlier feature and included some Late Bronze Age struck flints, and thereafter thick deposits of alluvium accumulated. Also found were several drainage ditches backfilled in the late 15th or early 16th century and post-medieval ground-raising dumps. (TKL 99).

Southwark, Tunnel Wharf, 121-123 Rotherhithe Street (TQ 3525 7990). Watching Brief by MoLAS. Timber revetment aligned NW/SE and dated by dendrochronology to 1672 to c1708; a series of timber baseplate of a possible jetty in front of the revetment included some reused ship timbers of which one was of German oak; further timber baseplates and a section of post and plank revetment were used to reclaim more land. The final undated revetment was found beneath the current mid 19th century brick and concrete river wall. Three 19th century brick buildings and other features were also found, replaced in the 19th century by a warehouse with brick and concrete plinths that had probably supported iron columns. (RHT 00).

Southwark, 14-16 Stoney Street (grid ref not provided). Watching Brief by MoLAS. The edge of the Roman riverfront ran through the site until it was reclaimed for the construction of clay and timber buildings of probable AD 1st century date. These were 'Probably decorated with red painted wall plaster'. A ragstone wall foundation of possible medieval date was also found. (SYT 97).

Sutton

Carshalton, Barrow Hedges School, Carshalton Beeches (TQ 2723 6305). Evaluation by SuAS. *NSFF*. (HYC 99).

Wallington, Beddington Zed site, London Road, Hackbridge (TQ 2835 6643). Evaluation by PCA. Residual Bronze Age struck and burnt flints; post-medieval plough soil, gullies, make-up dumps, field drains and two postholes. (LRG 99).

Cheam, St Dunstan's Rectory, Malden Road (TQ 24125 63825). Evaluation by TVAS. A few sherds of early medieval pottery, but otherwise *NSFF*. (SDR 97).

Wallington, 9-10 Woodcote Hall, Woodcote Avenue (TQ 16297 52875). Watching Brief by SuAS. *NSFF*. (WAA 00).

Carshalton, Red Kite, Fellowes Road (TQ 27320 65500) Watching Brief by L-P. *NSFF* (RKF 01).

Richmond Upon Thames

Kew, Royal Botanic Gardens (TQ 76885 18115) Watching Brief by COMPASS. A series of linear features presumed to be late 19th century planting beds for bamboo (ROG 01).

Wandsworth

Roehampton, New Southlands College, Roehampstead Institute, Roehampton Lane (TQ 2205 7485). Evaluation by MoLAS. Residual sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery in post-medieval agricultural soil. (SCR 95).

Lambeth

Brixton, Atlantic Road, Electric Lane, Electric Avenue (TQ 3108 7544) Watching Brief by MoLAS. Heavily truncated and *NSFF* (BXR 99).

West Norwood, 1-3 Pilgrim's Hill (TQ 3215 7200) Watching Brief by PCA. Medieval feature 'in the vicinity of the standing buildings on Pilgrim's Hill' (PRM 99).

MISCELLANY

An Invitation to submit your views on the status of British Archaeology



The All-Party Parliamentary Archaeology Group (APPAG) is calling for submissions from individuals and organisations with an interest in archaeology on the current state of archaeology in the UK.

Background

APPAG was set up in July 2001 to act as a focus for parliamentary interest in all matters relating to archaeology in the UK. It currently has 24 members in both Houses of Parliament. Responsibility for archaeology is divided amongst several Government departments both in Westminster and in the devolved administrations. Archaeologists are also split into many different areas and groups. This has meant that they have rarely spoken with one voice. The Group aims to produce a report that reflects the concerns of all those with an interest in archaeology, both professional and amateur. APPAG represents all shades of political opinion and has no affiliation to any special interest groups. Further details about the Group can be found at www.sal.org.uk.

The Task

APPAG plans to collect views on all issues from the need to ensure public involvement in archaeology through to concerns over organisational matters and current legislation. The Group is not able to look at specific funding issues but will consider strategies for funding. For its first inquiry APPAG is seeking submissions of no more than 250 words on the current state of archaeology in the UK. We suggest that you identify up to five main areas of concern that you have and say briefly why. You may, if you wish, send attachments of greater length to support your initial comments. Submissions should make it clear who you are and whom you represent. It is the intention to publish all summary submissions and if you wish your name and address to be withheld, please state so clearly. Submissions should, if possible, be sent by email to james@parliament.uk. If you do not have access to email then send your submissions to Lord Redesdale, Secretary, APPAG, House of Lords, London, SW1A 0PW. The deadline for submissions from individuals is 30th November 2001, and by groups is 15th January 2002.

It is anticipated that invited organisations will give evidence at a series of public meetings during April/May 2002 and that the Report will be published in September 2002.

Guidance for Completing your Submission

1. Name and organisation, if relevant
2. Areas of Concern – a summary of all points raised should not exceed 250 words in total. Attachments may be as long as necessary. Areas of archaeological concern may include legislation, organisational matters and issues relating to culture, tourism, the environment and the economy.

The Kingston Rotunda – Further Evidence for Early Medieval Pottery Production in Kingston

Jim Leary and Kim Stabler

An archaeological excavation in advance of redevelopment at the Kingston Rotunda site, also known as Bentall's Depository or the Old Bus Station (TQ 18380 69450), was funded by Clearwater Estates Limited, commissioned by CgMs Consulting, and conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited through November and December 2000.

Prehistoric to post-medieval deposits and artefacts were uncovered, but, perhaps more interesting was the discovery of *in situ* Late Saxon features and deposits, and evidence of pottery production in the early medieval period.

All Late Saxon and early medieval material was uncovered in the south-east of the site west of Cleave's Almshouses. The earliest feature was a large domestic rubbish pit, which contained at least one partially complete pot of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, dated c900 - 1050 AD. The presence of such early pottery within a rubbish pit implies that the area of settlement in Kingston during the Saxo-Norman period extended further east than the Eden Street excavations had shown. The location of the pit at the rear of modern properties fronting London Road may suggest that domestic structures had lined the road from the 10th or early 11th century, with the rear of the plots of these, including waste disposal areas, stretching to the southern extreme of the Bentall's site.

In the same area of the site was unexpected and substantial evidence for pottery production in Kingston during the early medieval period – considerably earlier than had previously been thought. Cut into the natural sands was a series of pits which likely demarcated the northernmost limits of buildings fronting London Road, in two of them, both of substantial size, were extremely large assemblages of pottery wasters identified as being of South Hertfordshire Grey Ware, dated c1140-1300 AD. The quantities of sherds, the presence of kiln furniture, the black carbonaceous nature of the deposit and the complete absence of other artefactual types suggests the presence of nearby kilns, implying that cottage or larger manufacturing centres were present in the vicinity.

Civil Wars in Perspective at Farnham Park: Royalists and Parliamentarians Detectorists and Archaeologists

David Graham

On 28th November 1643 a Royalist army of c8000 men under Sir Ralph Hopton assembled on the high ground to the north of Farnham Park and commenced an attack on the Parliamentary troops garrisoning Farnham Castle and the surrounding area. After an exchange of cannon fire and a day of cavalry skirmishes, the Royalist army withdrew along the Odiham road.

Recent monitoring of path improvements and ditch cleaning operations in the Park have resulted in the recovery of a number of musket and pistol balls, some of which have the flattened shape typical of a ball that has been fired at and hit a hard object. At the south end of the Park, close by the castle on what is assumed to be the gravel surfaced Parliamentary cannon park, a number of strips of lead have been found alongside unused musket balls. These are, perhaps, the result of the casting of musket balls by Parliamentary troops stationed in the Park.

Musket and pistol balls are difficult to date, but it seems highly likely that the recent finds, by and large, belong to the Civil War period and perhaps even provide a distant reflection of the fighting that took place in and around the Park on the 28th November 1643. Given the results obtained from metal detector surveys of the Civil War battlefield sites in the Midlands it may be the case that similar results could be obtained from Farnham Park. In any event it must be worth recording the position of each find and Waverley Borough Council, who own the Park, are currently considering this within their management plan. The finds would not have been made

without the use of metal detectors and the project provides a good example of co-operation of between archaeologists and detectorists. The Farnham & District Museum Society will shortly be publishing a book by Laurence Spring and Derek Hall on 'Farnham in the Civil War and the Republic', which, for anyone interested, will include a section covering the fighting in the Park in greater detail.

Trial Trenching on Banstead Heath

Tony Howes

Previous work by Prest and Parrish in 1948 and 1949 suggested the possibility of an industrial working site, related to the nearby villa on Walton Heath golf course, being located in an area on Banstead Heath (TQ 2355 5355). This work had identified a possible "L" shaped enclosure ditch plotted from an aerial photograph, together with a nearby patch of iron cinders, of a type consistent with those produced by Roman smelting techniques (*Surrey Archaeological Collections*, Vol. LI, 1949). Subsequent study of more recent aerial photographs also illustrated possible enclosures and quarry pits in the same area. As part of a continual process of documentary and field research into the history and archaeology of the area undertaken by the North Downs Plateau Archaeological Research Group, an archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out between 26th August and 1st September.

Eleven trenches of varying sizes were excavated, by an enthusiastic team of members of SyAS and Plateau. The "L" shaped enclosure ditch was examined in three areas, confirming its location on the ground (quite a feat in itself in an area with few reference points!). It was found to have originated as a roughly "V" shaped feature, approximately 1.8m wide on the surface and about 0.70m deep. In one trench, it was found to have been re-cut on at least one occasion, with the boundary apparently having been perpetuated when the ditch silted up again, with a fence line represented by two post holes.

Nearby, a series of possible circular enclosures were hypothesized. Two trenches in this area found it to have been badly damaged – probably by wartime ploughing – which left the supposed features as little more than fairly densely packed spreads of flint. Whether they were originally structures of any kind remained unclear, although the concentrations of flint were suggestive of much more than mere natural accumulation.

Trenches placed to examine other possible features proved disappointing. The cinder patch mentioned in the previous survey was not located, and with only a handful of pieces of iron slag being recovered from the topsoil over the whole area it seems unlikely that the supposed Roman smelting site actually exists. Also disappointing was the lack of finds from any of the features examined. However, a number of worked flints were collected from the topsoil in most trenches, which, combined with a lack of cultural material from other periods, suggests that the features were prehistoric in origin. The flints found appeared to represent the periods from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age, so it is difficult to be more specific as to the exact occupation date of the site.

Overall, the exercise proved to be a fairly successful examination of the area. It proved that features worthy of more attention do exist here, and that they are most likely not related to the nearby villa. Future projects could take a more focused approach, and concentrate exclusively on the features seen this year, or perhaps expand the techniques used here to examine the wider landscape. Whatever is decided, I have no doubt that work in this area will continue. Meanwhile, it only remains for me to thank all those who came to help – despite the fluctuating weather that washed out much of the Friday. Particular thanks should be extended to Peter Harp and Brian Wood of Plateau for the organisation of the project, the conservators of Banstead Heath for their kind permission allowing us to dig on the common, and to the Archaeological Research Committee for providing their backing to the project.

ACCESSIONS TO REPOSITORIES IN 2000

(Continued from *Bulletin 352*)

SURREY HISTORY CENTRE

Selection from accessions received in 2000

- St Mary's, Oxted: additional parish records, 1889-1992, including records of Oxted, Tandridge and Godstone schools 6746 addnl
- Cranleigh School and Old Cranleigh Society: magazines and members lists, 1897-1980 6775
- Beddington Estate of the Carew family: papers re claims of J Chalkwright and E Rafter, 1859-1867 6776
- Bretlands, Chertsey: estate plan, 1837 6777
- Workers' Educational Association, Woking Branch: records, including some committee minutes, 1935-1966, financial accounts, 1930-1952, index 6778
- Mitcham parish vestry minutes, 1699-1945; Mitcham Burial Board: records, 1880-94; Mitcham Parish Council: records, 1895-1915; Wimbledon District Higher Education Committee: minutes, 1922-38; Mitcham Savings Bank: trustees' minutes, 1819-42, C17th-C20th 6781
- Lucy Broadwood of Capel and London (1859-1929), singer, pianist and expert in song, music and lore: diaries, 1882-1929 6782
- Ernest Christie (1853-1937): sketchbooks, 1897-1905 & nd; and index to sketchbooks compiled by JC Batley, 1975 6784
- Putterham parish: overseer's account book, 1824-27 6785
- Woking Borough Council and predecessor authority: engineer and surveyor's department plans relating to Woking parish tithe apportionment, Inkerman Barracks and the Sheerwater London County Council estate, 1896-1993 6788
- Philip Bradley of Ewell: fairground collection comprising photographs; negatives; catalogues to negatives; lists of photographs; and diaries of visits to fairgrounds (with press cuttings), 1930s-1999 6790
- 7/9 Church Street, Godalming: deeds, 1801-1842 6796
- Paine and Brettell, solicitors of Chertsey: additional records incl re property in Guildford Street, Chertsey, premises of the firm, and re property in Surbiton, Egham, Suffolk and Norfolk, 1765-1964 6800
- Apted and Broad family of Merrow: deeds and papers 1866-1946 including re Boxgrove estate and the Royal Grammar School, Guildford 6810
- Anthony Bathurst of Guildford: scrapbooks containing photographs, newscuttings etc relating to Woking and area, 19th-20th centuries 6812
- Manor of Banstead: letters to Richard Lambert, 1832-1849 6814
- Police Inspector Hubert Rendell of Surrey County Constabulary: diaries including record of police work in Woking, Ripley and Caterham, 1903-1955, and related photographs 6815
- East Surrey Hospital, formerly Reigate and Redhill Hospital, Redhill: records incl annual reports, 1866-1947; Redhill Group Hospital Management Committee reviews, 1948-1953; Reigate Dispensary book, 1901-1923; Public Assistance Committee publications; letters and financial material 6818
- The Burrows and 1-8 Stanley Place, High Street, Egham: deeds, 1813-1878 6820
- Properties in Banstead: deeds, 1818-1897 6822
- Phyllis Green (1894-1990), once of Epsom: photograph album re her time as a nurse at Ottermead military hospital, Ottershaw, 1915-16; diary of a visit to South Africa, 1958 6823
- Papers re proposal to convey sea water from Brighton, Sussex to Kennington Common, Lambeth 1799; property in Mortlake: deed, 1867 6824

Randall Park Estate, Leatherhead: deeds and papers, 1842-1857; property in Micham: deeds and papers, 1694-19th cent; property in Limpsfield and Westerham, Kent: deed, 1704 6828

Shrubb family of Merrist Wood and the Worplesdon Estate: deeds and papers, c16th-20th cents 6831

The Glyn family of Ewell: estate and family records, 1408-1943 (ongoing transfer from Ewell Library) 6832

Properties in Chobham incl Abdy estate, Bowling Green Cottage, Caldwell estate, Chobham House, Fowlers Well Farm, Little Heath Farm, Lovelands Farm, Mumford estate, Shrubbs Farm, St Julyans, Slets Farm and Whitmores Farm: deeds, papers and plans, 1749- c1954 6840

Messrs Bennett & Sayer, of Derby, manufacturers of clay working equipment: 34 correspondence files relating to dealings with various Surrey brick companies, including Nutbourne Brick Works Ltd, Ockley Brick, Tile & Pottery Co, Dorking Brick Co, Stone & Co, Oxshott Brick Works, Gatwick Brick Works, William Brown & Son, and W G Tarrant Ltd, c1920s-1950s 6845

Contemporary copy of warrant summoning the high constable of the hundred of Reigate and the petty constables of Horley to petty sessions, to make answer concerning the poor law administration of Horley, c1734 6848

Henry Smith's Charity for the parish of Stoke d'Abernon: correspondence and papers, 1898-1916 6850

The London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Company, later the London Necropolis Company: records of Brookwood Cemetery, Woking, and other property, including sale catalogues, site and architectural plans, deeds, share certificates, photographs et al, 1851-c1940s 6852

Properties in Chobham: deeds, 1906-51; properties in Frensham Vale: deeds, 1936-51; Bisley: deeds, 1864-1909; properties in Pyrford: deeds, 1746-1877; properties in Woking: deeds, 1872-1902; properties in Gold Hill, Frensham: deeds, 1851-1897; property in Norbiton: deed, 1661 6856

Land at Bower Farm, Nutfield: plan, 1830 x 1856 6862

River Wey: volume of maps relating to route, 1928, and incomplete letter regarding access, 1956 6867

Guildford Poyle & Guildford Municipal Charities, including Smith's, Howe's, Abbot's, Child's, Benbrick's and Austen's: records, 1682-1990 6871

Properties in Frimley, Chertsey and Bagshot, including Appley Cottages, York Town, and the Army Staff College, Sandhurst: deeds and papers, c1800-1974 6873

Deeds, documents and local history notes chiefly relating to Limpsfield Church, Ford Villa, Dormansland, properties in Plaistow Street, Lingfield, and Red Deer, Hersham, Langhurst and Trevereux Manors, Lingfield, London, Brighton & South Coast Railway at Lingfield, all c1700-2000; and diary of S P Cox esq, 1847-50 6874

Dorking County Court, records, 1888-1970; Reigate County Court: records, 1865-1984 6880

Nonsuch Antiquarian Society: 59 volumes of newscuttings scrapbooks relating to building conservation and conservation issues in various areas of Surrey, including Kingston, Epsom, Ewell and Leatherhead 6887

Onslow family of Clandon Park: correspondence, 1800-1974 6888

Pit Place, Epsom, & North Looe Farm: plans from sale particulars, 1840, 1906 6897

W Scott Henderson: photograph album of sepia photographs showing various buildings in Surrey, including Dorking, Ockley, Shalford, Chobham, Chertsey, Farnham, Womersley, Godalming, Artington, Cheam, Putterham, Worplesdon, Frensham, Abinger, Titsey, Bletchingley, Seale, Witley, Chiddingfold, Capel, Burstow and Bramley, June 1939 6902

Plan (dyeline) of Dorking defence sites, showing secret UXB, Gas and Minefield

- locations, c1940, based on OS sheets XXV, 15-16 & XXXIII, 3; plan (tracing on linen) possibly showing that part of Dorking parish forming Dorking Urban Sanitary District, c1881 6903
- Byfleet Oral History Project: 16 taped interviews with Byfleet residents conducted between 7 Feb and 8 Aug 2000. Original tapes only, safety and working copies are yet to be received 6904
- Guildford Institute: printed pamphlets, 1835-1977 6908
- Reigate, St Mary's, additional parish records: including registers, PCC and vestry minutes, accounts, faculties, ordination papers, terriers, records of Reigate Charities and Reigate National School, deeds of workhouse and tithe records, 1730-1996 6909
- Guildford Early Closing Association: printed pamphlet 'Self Culture: its objects, advantages and pleasures', being a report of the text of an address delivered to the members by James Bell esq, MP, FRIBA, 13 Dec 1853 6912
- Thames Ditton parish: tithe map, 1844 6913
- Album commemorating the life of Sir Gervas Powell Glyn, 5th Baronet, of Ewell (d 1921), compiled by his sister Margaret 6916
- Reigate Borough Council: records including Council Minutes, 1863-1974 (with gaps); photograph albums, c1887-1974; Reigate terrier, 1861; record of the redevelopment of Redhill town centre, 1963-70s; records relating to the winding up of Banstead UDC, 1974; and other photographs, illustrations and publications as detailed in schedule, 19th-20th cents 6918
- Mr Charles Pringle, local historian of Chipstead: historical notes, photographs and papers, including records relating to St Margaret's Parish Church, Chipstead, 19th-20th cents 6922
- Hook Heath Home Guard, Woking: OS map of Manoeuvre Area of Aldershot Command, 1939; Typescript memoirs of Mrs B Underwood re St John's, Woking, in World War II, nd 6925
- Henry Hill, 'Notes on Surrey'; manuscript history of the county with inserted documents, compiled 1754-1761 6935
- Watercolour sketchbook of Surrey churches, 1852-3, probably compiled by Edgar Phillip Loftus Brock (1833-1895), architect 6936
- Combe Court, near Godalming: estate map. nd [c1840] 6937
- Dean House & Farm, Chipstead & Woodmansterne: lease and assignment, with plan, from James Scawen to John Durand, 1797 6938
- Reigate Priory: plans relating to proposed additions by Lady Henry Somerset, 1893 CC978
- Chertsey Abbey and other estates in Chertsey: maps, 18th-20th cent Z/338
- Parish of Kingston upon Thames with Richmond: notice of vicar to parishioners re dispute over Richmond curacy, 1836 Z/339
- Lord Knyvett School, Stanwell: logbook, 1890-1899 Z/342

PUBLICATIONS

"In Pursuit of the Picturesque"

In August 1768, William Gilpin, then headmaster of Cheam School, made an excursion through Banstead and Reigate to Dorking and thence to the Rookery at Westcott, returning via Mickleham and Ashted. His previously unpublished manuscript description of this expedition is held by the Bodleian Library at Oxford. It mentions the great estates and describes the 'Picturesque' scenes which he observed along the way. This book by **Joan Percy** gives an account of his life and ideas and relates the history of these estates – Gatton, Betchworth Castle, Denbies, the Rookery, the Deepdene, Norbury and Ashted Park – including research carried

out by members of the Surrey Gardens Trust. It is copiously illustrated, mostly with contemporary maps, engravings and watercolours, including a number by John Hassell which have been acquired recently by the Surrey History Centre.

Published by the Surrey Gardens Trust, Cost £9.95. ISBN 0 9540630 0 7. 116 pages, 55 black and white illustrations. It may be ordered for £11.20 to include postage and packing from Russell Morris (ref: Gilpin), Shellwood, Forest Road, East Horsley, Surrey KT24 5BA.

“Tudor London: A Map and A View”

This volume, produced by the London Topographical Society, is one of three publications issued free to members of the LTS for this year. It is in two parts: a detailed full publication of the known three sections of the Copperplate Map of c1553-9, together with a detailed description and analysis of the map by a number of well-known historians. (See SLAS News 76 for more details.)

The second part of the volume is a new panorama of London: ‘The View of the City of London from the North’, which is published for the first time. It was discovered in the private papers of Abraham Booth, a Dutch embassy official in London, and the view, dated to 1628-9, is now housed in a library in Utrecht. An apparent copy in private hands is identical but with a number of decorative embellishments.

John Schofield analyses the View and attempts to identify many of the buildings shown on it, including some of the early theatres which preceded those in Southwark. There is a pull-out complete version of the View and it is also reproduced section by section with an identification key.

This is a publication not to be missed and continues the high standard, both academically and technically, of the publications that emanate from the London Topographical Society.

Edited by Ann Saunders and John Schofield. London Topographical Society Publications 159. Price £12, from the London Topographical Society, or from the bookshops at the Guildhall and the Museum of London.

Brian Bloice

First published in the September 2001 Newsletter (no 87) of the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society, with many thanks.

“The smaller brick, stone and weatherboard houses of Surrey, 17th to mid-19th century: a statistical analysis”

Of some 3800 buildings recorded by the Domestic Buildings Research Group since it was founded in 1970, most were timber-framed and many were farm buildings, but about 600 (including farm buildings) were built of brick or stone. Almost all had been altered or extended but about 450 houses retained enough evidence of their original state to provide useful information for this analysis by **G E Howard** of the features of such brick and stone houses in Surrey. A small number of weatherboard houses were also included because they had been built during the same period and have similar features.

Published by the Domestic Buildings Research Group in 2001. ISBN 0 9511553 2 6. 64pp, drawings, maps, tables, diagrams and a bibliography. It is available at £3 plus 60p postage from the author at 8 Grove Avenue, Epsom, KT17 4DT.

Glenys Crocker

“Epsom Past”

In *A History of Ewell* (1992), the author began his historical pilgrimage through the borough of Epsom and Ewell, which was continued in *Ewell Past* (2000). In *Epsom Past* **Charles Abdy** extends his investigation and recording to the other part of the

borough that is usually better known than Ewell because of its connection with horse-racing and with Epsom salts from the waters of the former spa. In *Epsom: A Pictorial History* (White and Harte 1992), pictures were linked by captions, preceded by a brief Introduction. In *Epsom Past*, Charles Abdy traces the history of several aspects of life in Epsom and achieves very well, by narrative and illustration, his intentions in his Introduction, to "set out the salient features and then elaborate on particular issues so far as the confines of the book will allow". There is much information, brought up-to-date by recent publications, all neatly summarised; and this publication should provide a useful and interesting reference book, available to all, whether general readers interested in the heritage of Epsom, or research workers aiming to add to knowledge about the town.

Published by Phillimore and Co Ltd, 2001. ISBN 1 86077 180 7. 132pp, 156 illustrations, including 9 maps. UK price £15.99. **E M Myatt-Price**

COURSES

WEALD AND DOWNLAND OPEN AIR MUSEUM

COURSES IN BUILDING CONSERVATION AND THE USE OF TRADITIONAL MATERIALS AND PROCESSES

Practical workshops and seminars for surveyors, architects, craftsmen and anyone else with a keen interest in building conservation.

21st November Timber decay and its treatment.

An examination of the causes of decay in hardwoods and softwoods, fungal and insect damage. Treatments with and without the use of chemicals, monitoring to maintain healthy buildings. Leader: *Brian Ridout* Fee: £80

22nd November Repair of timber framed buildings.

Day school including a lecture on the repair of timber framed buildings by *Richard Harris*, a workshop session with *Roger Champion* and a critical examination of repairs executed at the Museum over 30 years. Fee: £80

28th November Joinery by hand: sash windows

The historical development of sash windows with practical demonstrations of traditional joinery processes. Opportunity to examine original examples from the Brooking Collection. Leaders: *Ged Gardiner* and *Charles Brooking*. Fee: £90

12th December Traditional timber-frame construction.

A one-day course on traditional systems of timber framing, including demonstrations and practical sessions on timber conversion, principles of layout, scribing method, pegs and assembly. Leader: *Richard Harris*. Fee: £80

Enquiries about these, and other courses yet to be announced, to Diana Rowsell, Training Co-ordinator, Weald & Downland Open Air Museum, Singleton, Chichester, West Sussex, Tel: 01243 811464 or email wealddown@mistral.co.uk

LECTURE MEETINGS

9th November

"Aerial Archaeology in Britain and Beyond" by John Maloney to the Richmond Archaeology Society at the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Non-members £2.

10th November

"The Life and Work of Alexander Raby – Ironfounder" by David Barker to the Esher District Local History Society at St Christopher's Church Hall, Hinchley Wood at 2.30 pm.

13th November

"Frensham Home Guard" by A Beadle to the Frensham and Dockenfield Local History Group in the Marindin Hill, Frensham at 7.45 pm.

13th November

"Frosts, Freezes and Fairs on the Thames" by Ian Currie to the Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society at Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton at 8 pm. Non-members £1.

15th November

"Landscape and Settlement in the Whittlewood Area" by Mark Page to the Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

16th November

"Tudor and Stuart Leatherhead" by Peter Edwards to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society at the Letherhead Institute, Leatherhead at 7.30 for 8 pm. Members £1; non-members £2.

17th November

"Plants used in old cottages – practical and ritual uses" by Chris Howkins (ethnobiologist) to the Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey) at Oxshott Village Centre, Steels Lane, Oxshott at 2.30 pm. Members £1; non-members £2.

20th November

"Hodgeson's Brewery" a History of the Company and its Public Houses in Kingston" by Brian Bade to the Friends of Kingston Museum at the Market House, Market Place, Kingston at 8 pm.

24th November

"The Sassoons of Ashley Park" by Michael Dane to the Walton and Weybridge Local History Society in the Elmgrove Meeting Room, Walton at 3 pm.

29th November

"The Grand Tour" by Tom Pickering to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall, Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8 pm.

30th November

"Surrey Castles" by Derek Renn to UNISEARCH in the Teaching Block of the University of Surrey, Lecture Theatre 1. Non-members £2. For further information Tel: 01293 411176.

1st December

"Windmills" by Jim Woodward Nutt to the Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society at Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, Carshalton at 3 pm.

5th December

"Nonsuch Palace Revisited" by Martin Biddle to the British Archaeological Association, Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly at 5 pm. Non-members welcome.

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The Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society desires it to be known that it is not responsible for the statements or opinions expressed in the *Bulletin*.

Next Issue: Copy required by 16th November for the December issue.

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