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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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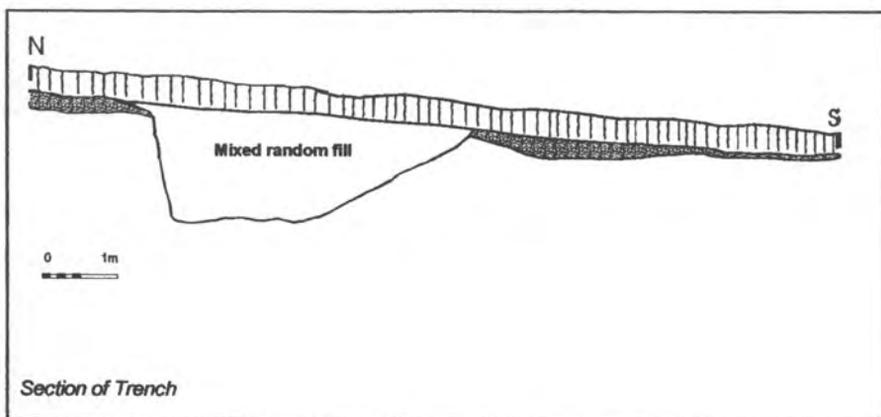
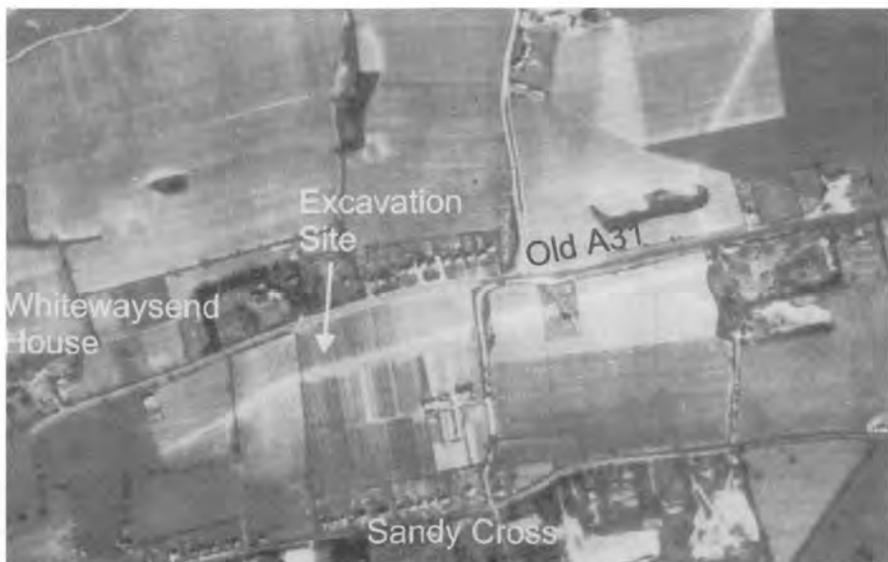
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Bulletin 359

July 2002



WORLD WAR DEFENCES ON THE HOG'S BACK

Top Fig: The 1948 RAF Aerial Photograph

A SECOND WORLD WAR ANTI -TANK DITCH AT SEALE

Alan Hall

A group from Surrey Archaeological Society joined members of North East Hants Archaeological Society over the Bank Holiday weekend of 4th – 6th May 2002 in an excavation to investigate the nature of a soil mark showing on a 1948 RAF aerial photograph. The site lies on the southern slopes of the Hog's Back between Runfold and Seale with the soil mark running at an angle of 62° east of north between SU 881479 and SU 881479 at which point it changes its orientation southerly to 76° east of north before apparently taking a right-angle turn to cross the Hog's Back and continue thereafter in an approximately north-easterly direction.

At SU 88288 47923 a 12m x 2m trench revealed a ditch 4.25m in width and 1.6m depth containing variable layers suggestive of “dump” filling. The presence at a number of levels of humic topsoil suggested that the ditch had been back-filled in one episode, probably with mechanical assistance. The fill contained sherds of pottery from the Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods, again randomly distributed throughout, indicating a relatively modern date for the back-filling.

A further trench was located 17m to the east, which established that the feature continued on the same alignment although this was excavated down to the level of the cut only.

The ditch was excavated to a depth of 1.8m with a width of 4.2m and revealed a leading edge set at an angle of 65° and a vertical rear face on the uphill side.

The profile of the ditch occasioned its interpretation as a World War 2 anti-tank ditch similar to the example recorded nearby to the south west running from SU869471 to SU873471, which is scheduled in the CBA “Defence of Britain” database and formed a part of the defences of the GHQ Line (Berkshire/Hampshire/Surrey/Kent section). The standard for such ditches was: surface width 18ft, depth 9ft with 2ft high ramparts either side, and a vertical face on the defender's side. Unfortunately, precise interpretation is hampered by a lack of records of the locations of such works and field workers in Surrey, particularly, can be prone to distraction by the surface traces of remains.

These ditches were devised as defensive “stop lines” and the profile suggests that this one was dug before 1941, possibly by using a drag bucket. After this time defensive strategy changed from static linear defence to “defence in depth” based on heavily defended “nodal points”. As nearby Farnham was such a point, it is not clear whether this ditch remained in use throughout the war or was back-filled as were so many under pressure from the Ministry of Agriculture to bring the land back into agricultural use.

EARTHWORKS IN PRIORY PARK, REIGATE: A Reply to Tom Welsh

David Williams

I had noticed many years ago the slight earthworks to which Tom Welsh draws attention in *Bulletin 358*, and have walked over them many dozens of times. My feeling has always been that these terraces had been formed through ploughing around the ‘nose’ of this small knoll, but others disagree that the park has ever been ploughed. Whatever their true origin I do feel that there is insufficient evidence to see these features curving round to form an oval. Neither do I feel that a defensive ringwork is visible here as such an enclosure would be too small to be defensible and the interior would be far higher than the enclosing defences. There seems no reason to believe that they are of either Iron Age or Saxon date.

There are many earthworks, both subtle and more obvious in Priory Park, which both I and others have noticed at various times, although none has yet been surveyed. Some can be related to features shown on the 1770 estate map, such as the low bank which crosses the park from the Park Lane entrance and which represents a formal driveway to the west entrance of the house. There is also a prominent east-west bank and ditch at the base of the ridge and which now divides the open grass from the wooded hill. This is probably a medieval deer park boundary. On the eastern summit of the ridge there is, what appears to be, a very low crossing linear earthwork, which may be a boundary bank defining the western edge of the Late Bronze Age site which is known there. On the western sports field there are at least three low and wide parallel linear earthworks of uncertain origin, but which seem to be too widely-spaced to be ridge and furrow. Below-ground features which remain to be discovered include an ice-house and the site of the free-standing gateway to the west entrance of the house.

The Priory Park will shortly be the subject of an application to the Heritage Lottery Fund to support a scheme to enhance and restore the historic setting of the park, which has suffered somewhat due to neglect. It is intended that an archaeological survey of the surviving earthworks should form part of such a scheme, but this will be some years hence. All of the above earthworks, including those noted by Tom Welsh, were drawn to the attention of Sarah Couch preparatory to her proposed management plan for the park. Only when the formal survey work has been carried out can a more informed understanding of the nature of all the earthworks be made.

TWO LOWER PALAEOLOGIC BIFACES FROM OUTWOOD

Gabby Rapson

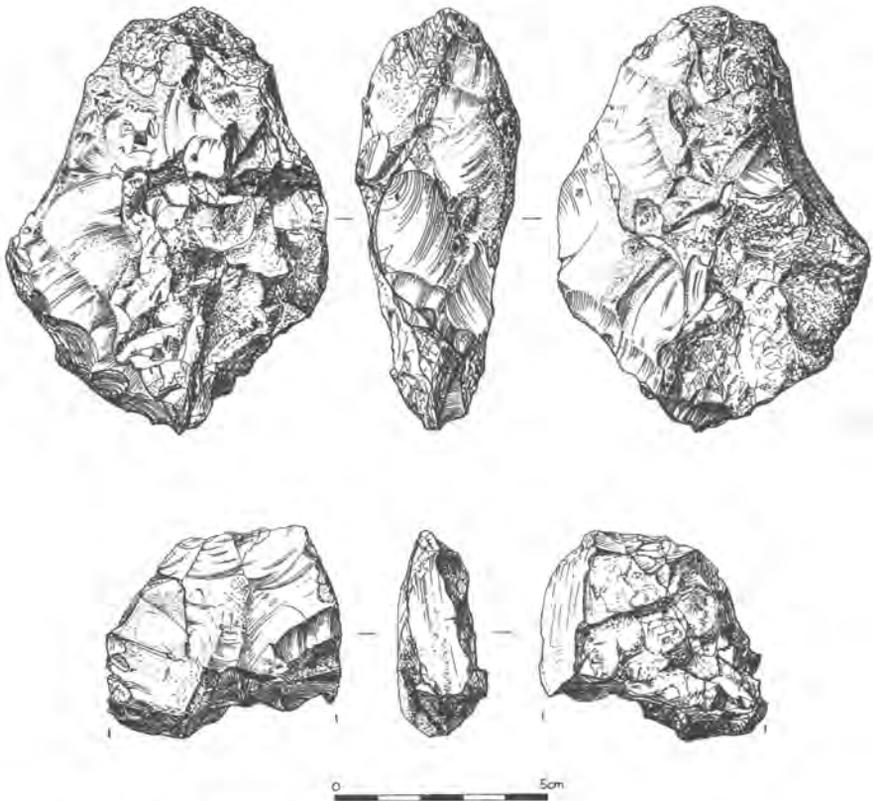
The more observant of you will have spotted my ghastly mistake in the last Bulletin in which I omitted Gabby's drawings from her note. Since it would not have been fair to have merely included them without her accompanying text, I have repeated her note in full. My apologies to all members for my mistake, but most especially to Gabby.

The two illustrated flints were discovered during fieldwork by Robin Tanner. The village of Outwood straddles a ridge of Weald Clay that includes thin seams of Paludina Limestone, and bands of sandstone occur locally. Both were discovered on the surface of the clay in areas where the sand and clay is present, and although found separately, they were in similar locations by the side of a small stream valley at approximately 90m OD.

They have thick, ochre-brown patination, and are heavily abraded and frost damaged, and the smaller fragment (found at TQ 325464) is a broken end of a larger implement (no 2). Heavy white patination of most of the damaged areas of both, however, suggests that all this had occurred in antiquity.

The more complete biface (found at TQ 320466) was never fully flaked around the perimeter, as an area of cortex remains (no 1: right hand view, top right). It also shows more recent damage: pecking at the top suggests a possible later re-use as a hammer-stone. Some small flakes have been removed more recently, possibly by plough damage, and there is also an area of possible heat damage/crystallisation, which shows little patination, but has caused a small area of reddening (right hand view, lower right quadrant).

N Barton and F Weban-Smith have suggested that both pieces are probably about 300,000 years old. My thanks for their identification, and to Robin Tanner for allowing their prompt publication.



Palaeolithic Bifaces from Outwood

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TREE-STEALERS AND TILE-MAKERS IN 15th CENTURY STREATHAM

Graham Dawson

Plodding through the plea rolls of the Court of Common Pleas I recently came across a case in Michaelmas term 1451 in which Thomas Joce sued William and Richard Knight of Lambeth Dene, tilemakers, for stealing his trees growing at Streatham worth 10 marks (PRO CP40/763 f167). Lambeth Dene vaguely lies south of the Camberwell New Road, but the Knights are mainly connected with Knight's Hill, the area between Croxted Road and Norwood Road (the present Knight's Hill is much further south). Knight's Hill could not properly be in Lambeth Dene since in the middle ages it was manorially and parochially part of Streatham, but Graham Gower has produced evidence for a tile house at Knight's Hill in the 16th century.

The idea of stealing trees may seem strange to us, though examples always seem to appear in the press around Christmas, but it is not uncommon in the middle ages

when trees were a valuable crop. In fact there are two other cases at this period in the rolls: in one, Joanne, widow of William Dogge, accused William Webbe of stealing twelve ash trees and twelve elms belonging to her in South Lambeth on 9th February 1452 (PRO CP40a/765 f386), and St Thomas' Hospital accused Webbe and Nicholas Goodson, both of Camberwell, with Roger Poynt of Newington and someone of Ticehurst whose name is lost, of stealing their trees at Bodley, including twenty elms and ash trees in 1451/2 (PRO CP40/766 f517 - the roll is very defective at this point).

Since the two defendants were tilemakers it seems more than likely that they were after firewood for their kiln than larger timber trees. So were they turning to thieving to satisfy the needs of their kilns? Possibly, but cases on the rolls often hide as much as they reveal and cases which appear to be straightforward theft often turn out to be rather different where one gets the case stated, which we do not have in this case. For example, in 1442 Sir John Fastolf sued a London mason for theft of a large quantity of stone from him at Southwark. The mason, however, claimed that he had permission from one of Fastolf's agents to take it and the jury found for him (PRO CP40/732 f373) and a similar state of affairs may apply here. It is possible that they had some relationship with Mr Joce (they may have leased the wood from him or perhaps bought the trees) and that there had been some disagreement about its terms. Unfortunately the case does not recur in the following rolls so there is no statement of case by Joce (it is possible but unlikely that this occurred in one of the two rolls of this period which were unfit for production). Since my field of study does not extend to Streatham (apart from Knight's Hill) I do not know anything about Mr Joce or where his wood might have been.

Although Knight's Hill was part of Streatham, there were much nearer sources of timber. Just to the north was Uprove (possibly the same place as Bodley mentioned above), which was still a grove of trees in the early 16th century (see PRO CI/848/2), and just to the south stretched the Great North Wood. It is interesting, whatever the details, that they should have to go so far for their fuel.

The earliest reference Gower has found for the Knight's Hill tiliary was 1526 when a Richard Oliver of Knight's Hill supplied tiles to repair the Old Mint House (Letters & Papers Vol 4 5104 - this Mint House was not in Southwark, which did not get a mint till 1545, but in the Tower). This, therefore, takes production there nearly a century further back. The Knight family do occur before this in a number of records but are not described as tilemakers, so it is possible that this tile manufactory started c1450. There is also much evidence for the Knights of Knight's Hill supplying the Bridge House with tiles (for example in each year from 1509/10 to 1512/3 CLRO Bridge House Rental Vol 5 f5d, 24, 41 & 61d).

However, I have doubts that Oliver was a tilemaker; he is not so designated whereas Holland of Streatham, who supplied tiles at the same time, was described as a tilemaker and the Knight's Hill tiliary before and after this belonged to the Knights. So perhaps he was an agent for the Knights or some sort of middleman.

From a longer note that first appeared in the December Newsletter (no 88) of the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society, with very many thanks to both the author and the editor.

...AND BEER-PEDDLING, AS WELL

John W Brown

I read with considerable interest Graham Dawson's fascinating article concerning the 1451 case when Thomas Joce sued the Knights for stealing his trees at Streatham. Thomas Joce is known to me from my local history research into Streatham, and it is not his efforts in protecting his timber for which he is familiar, but his activities in

selling ale illegally! On three occasions between 1418-1422 he was presented at the court for the combined manors of Streatham and Tooting Bec for peddling beer against the rules.

At the court held on the 18th October 1418 he was dragged before his peers, together with John Morgan, both men being charged that they were "*common brewers, and sell without a measure, and have broken the assize*". For their sins they were each fined 12d, a sizeable sum for the time, but the pain to Joce's pocket could not have been too great as on the 3rd October 1420 he was, once again, standing before the court, this time charged with four offences of having "*brewed and broke the assize*" for which he suffered a fine of 8d. His old friend, John Morgan, appeared for the same offence committed on two occasions for which he incurred a 4d penalty. Three other Streatham brewers shared the dock: Walter Castelle for two offences, and William Craft and John Ware with one charge each.

Joce appears to have been impervious to his punishment, and by this time had become a habitual and persistent offender. A year later, on 10th October 1421, he threads his well trod path to the court to appear on the same charge for a third time, and although he is not the only Streatham felon facing justice for this crime, he is by far the worst offender as the rolls reveal a full list of the culprits thus: "*Beatrix at Heathe once (2d), John Morgone once (2d), Alice Vyncent once (2d), William Crafte once (2d), and Thomas Joos (sic) continually (12d), have brewed and broken the assize*". There are other mentions of Thomas in the rolls viz 18th October 1418 when he stood surety for William Rudone, and on the 21st April 1422 when the homage presented him for being in default.

Of course, the Thomas Joce mentioned in the court rolls of Streatham and Tooting Bec may not be the man of the same name suing William and Richard Knight; for example they could be father and son, or uncle and nephew.

Sadly this information does not shed much light on the whereabouts in Streatham of Thomas Joce's wood, but it does provide us with a brief glimpse of the character of one of Streatham's early 15th century brewers.

JOCE – A Postscript

Graham Dawson

I would like to thank John for drawing this information to my attention. I think John is right in suggesting that it is probably an earlier Joce rather than the tree man, probably a father or an uncle (there is a strong tendency for christian names to recur in families in the 15th century).

I have come across further cases of trees being stolen, including at Streatham, in the 1450s: there seems to be something of an outbreak of it at that time. Streatham remained a source of timber into the 16th century since the Bridge House, which looked after London Bridge, was buying fairly large quantities from Streatham in the 1520s, including from Henry Knight of Knight's Hill!

Henry Knight was also supplying the bridge with very large quantities of tiles in the 1520s, counted in hundreds of thousands. I have also found another customer for Holland of Streatham; he supplied two loads of tiles for 10s 6d to St Olave's Church in 1554/6 (Southwark Archives St Olave's Churchwardens' Accounts Vol 1 p40d).

Prosecutions for breach of the assize of ale (and to a lesser extent of bread) have always been something of a puzzle for historians. It is common to get the same names repeated year after year and some historians have suggested that the fines are more in the way of a licence (much as you go to the magistrates' court these days to get a licence to sell alcohol) rather than punishment for real offences and there is something to be said for this. If brewers really had been fiddling so often, why did

people still patronise them? The manorial official responsible was called the aletaster, presumably because he had to sample the ale to see that it was not off. In the manor of Dulwich in 1428 this was a man called Casinghurst and one of the people he presented was himself (twice in the same year) and the same happened with John Colcok in 1432 (Dulwich College Court Rolls C f1, 1d & 3). But I am not totally convinced by this because, although the same names do recur, they do not always occur every year, in fact their recurrence seems to show no pattern at all, so it is not a question of being fined every other year or some such.

I have no solution to the problem but we should not think too badly of Thomas Joce, since such court appearances afflicted every brewer, whatever the reason might be.

The letter and postscript above were first published in the March 2002 Newsletter (no 89) of the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society, with many thanks to all involved.

COUNCIL NEWS

We are delighted to welcome the following new members to the Society:

Ansley, Mrs S F, 57 Fullers Avenue, Surbiton, KT6 7TD

Bailey, Miss D M, 46 Chester Close, Dorking, RH4 1PP

Bonner, D, 4 Inglehurst, New Haw, KT15 3DA

Bonner, G, 16 Sanway Road, Byfleet, KT14 7SF

Elsay, Ms L, 15 Monkswell Lane, Chipstead, CR5 3SX

Forder, N I, 69 Elmbridge Lane, Kingfield, Woking, GU22 9AN

French, Mrs K M, 9 Horsefield Road, Selsey, Chichester, West Sussex PO20 9EZ

Gan, R, The Old Post Office, The Street, Albury, GU5 9AD

Goldsmith, Mr & Mrs, 26 Waverley Road, Oxshott, KT22 0RZ

Grisdale, Ms F, 2 Langley Avenue, Surbiton, KT6 6QL

Hall, J, 8 Swingate Road, Farnham, GU9 8JJ

Head, Dr J O, 81 Lindley Road, Walton-on-Thames, KT12 3EF

Hine, C C, Badgers Bend, Hill Rise, Dorking, RH4 1JB

Hodson, C, 25 Windemere Way, Reigate, RH2 0LW

Holmes, Mrs J M, 45 Sunnymede Avenue, West Ewell, KT19 9TH

King, Mrs C E, 10 Upper Old Park Lane, Folly Hill, Farnham, GU9 0AS

North, Miss C S, Millglen, 194B Ockford Ridge, Godalming, GU7 2NN

Thomas, A H, 6 Birches Close, Epsom, KT18 5JG

Truscoe, Miss K M, 1 St Hild's Lane, Durham, DH1 1QL

Vyner, Mrs P J, 27 Nursery Hill, Shamley Green, Guildford, GU5 0UL

Williams, K, 113 Station Crescent, Ashford, TW15 3HN

Wood, M H, 141 Ireton Avenue, Walton-on-Thames, KT12 1EN

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

Following the proposal to revive the Roman Villa Group, announced at the Archaeological Research Committee Symposium earlier this year, the new group is taking shape and will be formally launched as the **Roman Studies Group** at an afternoon presentation at Dorking Christian Centre (upstairs room) on Saturday 21st September 2002. The format will be a mixture of presentations and general discussions to help set the new group on its way.

2pm	Introduction	<i>David Bird</i>
2.30	Ewell (William IV)	<i>Clive Orton</i>
3.00	Tea	
3.20	Betchworth	<i>David Williams</i>
3.50	Frensham	<i>David Graham</i>
4.20 – 5pm	Discussion/Questions	<i>David Bird</i>

All SyAS members are welcome, even if the Roman period is not their special interest. This will be a two-way event as we need input from members to help shape the way the group goes forward.

The aim is to bring together recent activities and encourage research projects, as well as provide a forum to exchange information and views. Also it is hoped to foster a social element in the group.

With a view to this end we are planning a winter series of lectures, which will also be held at the Dorking Christian Centre on Thursday evenings 7.30 – 10 pm.

10th October	The Invasion	<i>David Bird</i>
14th November	Recent work on villas in Sussex	<i>David Rudling</i>
12th December	Hadrians Wall	<i>Rosemary Hunter</i>
8th January		<i>Rob Poulton</i>
13th February	Roman Pottery	<i>Malcolm Lyne</i>
13th March	Roman Coinage	<i>Richard Abdy (to be confirmed)</i>

For further information contact Gary Readings 01483 834348 or g.readings@ntlworld.com

HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

DENDROCHRONOLOGY PROJECT

P E Youngs

A sub-committee of the HBCC, jointly with the Domestic Buildings Research Group, has prepared a research proposal for a project involving the dendrochronology (tree-ring dating) of representative buildings across the county. Some houses and farm buildings have, of course, already been dendrochronologically dated by the DBRG, and others were dated by Peter Gray, but only as the opportunity arose.

The project aims to build on these earlier surveys to provide a structured, county-wide picture. It will: relate actual dates to key architectural features so as to strengthen the dating criteria for timber-framed buildings generally; contribute to work taking place on local and national trends in vernacular architecture; and provide data in support of a wide range of historical and social research.

The project will rely on its success on the co-operation of local groups in, for example, identifying potentially suitable buildings and in the subsequent surveys. It is seen as complementing Village Studies, Community Archaeology projects and similar initiatives.

The buildings chosen for dendrochronological dating will extend beyond the middle-ranking houses and barns that are normally the subject of DBRG surveys to include larger houses, church timbers and, where possible, smaller agricultural buildings, mills and other functional buildings. There will be a particular emphasis on buildings from transitional periods or showing transitional features.

The buildings will be selected on the basis of 'clusters'. A cluster will comprise a group of about fifteen buildings within a limited locality and having the appropriate key architectural features. It is hoped to date at least fifteen clusters across the county, and in this way isolate from other variables any geographical variations in the design of buildings of comparable date.

Initially, however, a pilot study is planned based on two clusters: Guildford, including its immediate environs, and Charlwood with the south Mole valley. The cost of dendrochronological dating these two clusters is estimated at £16,000, spread over two years, after allowing for some contribution from owners and the un-costed effort of volunteers. The Conservation Committee has agreed to contribute £2000 from its budget in the present financial year 2002/3, and plans to match that in 2003/4. An application is being made to the Heritage Lottery Fund for the balance of £12,000.

The main project will take some years to complete and will be costly in total. Funding from other sources will clearly be required and this will be sought while the pilot study is in progress.

Research reports will be published for each cluster as it is completed; in due course, the reports will set the results from individual clusters in the context of the emerging picture for the county as a whole. It is proposed that there should be also a 'layman's' report on each cluster for householders, local community groups etc. Papers will be offered for publication to the society, DBRG and the Vernacular Architecture Group. The dendrochronological reports on individual buildings will also be available.

REIGATE AND BANSTEAD: List of Historic Parks and Gardens

D J Turner

Reigate and Banstead Borough Council has published what it calls 'the county's first local list of historic parks and gardens'. Such lists are called for by the Surrey Structure Plan, but congratulations are certainly in order. The list contains details of 35 gardens that are thought to contribute to the historic environment of the borough. Priory and Gatton Parks are included on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Specific Historic Interest: the others are less well known. 32 of the gardens are noted for their interesting layout or composition; 26 have a wide variety of unusual plants or trees; and 20 contain fine specimen trees. Most are within the grounds of historic buildings or fall within conservation areas.

The list is intended to encourage a greater understanding of the contribution that designed landscape makes to the character of the borough and the council is hoping to work with owners of identified gardens to encourage historical research; the recording and nurturing of surviving plants, trees and shrubbery; and the conservation of garden layouts as well as historic garden buildings and features. Some historical research has already taken place - the list, we are told, has been prepared 'using a variety of learned sources'. Although these sources are set out in general terms, no references are given for particular statements, many of which are new and some of which might be thought surprising. It is to be hoped that the borough council will soon publish (or offer for publication) a properly sourced version of its officer's research.

Copies are available from the Communications Department of the council (01737 276015). It is not known whether other Surrey districts are conducting a similar exercise.

JOAN HARDING'S HOUSE MODELS

Joan Harding, founder of the Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey), made a series of scale models of houses that she had surveyed for the group. As she has moved out of her old house in Epsom, she no longer has room for the models and has donated them to the Weald and Downland Museum at Singleton, where they will be displayed in a specially built case in Crawley Hall.

From the Weald and Downland Museum Newsletter, Spring 2002

SURREY WAGGON AT SINGLETON

Three waggons from the collection at the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum – a ‘Hampshire’ waggon, a ‘Surrey’ waggon and a ‘Sussex’ waggon – have been chosen as typical examples of their type for display in the cart shed near the stables. As the waggons have been identified as part of the main, core collection, they have been conserved rather than restored.

Conservation involves retaining as much of the original material as possible, keeping changes that have been made and repairing damage only where necessary for structural or, sometimes, cosmetic reasons. The Museum has decided that the examples chosen should be used for display and research only. Importantly, conservation can also reveal and retain historical evidence of use, of modification and of ownership and of the work history of an item.

The ‘Surrey’ waggon is a good example of its type but was in a bad condition. The wheel hubs had a great deal of rot, the floorboards had almost completely gone, and there was rot and wood loss in many of the body frame timbers. The headpiece had broken on the near side and the rear axle had broken on the off side so that the wheel adjacent to the break was fouling against the waggon.

The broken axle probably caused twisting of the body and contributed to the breakage of the headpiece. As the breaks appear to have happened some time ago, the twist in the body seemed to be set so that it was not possible to pull the break ends of the headpiece together without exerting enormous pressure and probably causing another part of the waggon to break. It was, therefore, considered better to leave the headpiece as it is and not to try to pull the break ends together.

Wheels can be a big problem. They are usually made from three different types of wood - ash for the felloes (the outer part of the wheel), oak for the spokes and elm for the hub - the felloes and the hub are prone to rot. Often the hubs will rot deep in the wood with the painted surface giving the appearance of sound wood. It is therefore necessary to ensure that any consolidant used penetrates deep into the hub. The hubs for the Surrey waggon all needed some consolidation and filling to improve their strength and appearance.

The rear axle was jacked at the break to try to give the offside wheel a better alignment, stainless steel bolts were used to pull the break joints together, and a steel bar let into the length of the axle, covered with a filling and coloured to blend in.

Although the initial conservation treatment of all three waggons has been completed and should retard the degradation of these waggons so that they can continue to be displayed as type examples. However, there will be a continuing conservation needed to ensure that they are not further degraded by woodboring insects which were missed during treatment (in particular, there may still be insect activity below the paintwork).

From the Weald and Downland Museum Newsletter, Spring 2002

RE-INTERPRETING WINKHURST

Many members will have visited the Weald and Downland Museum at Singleton and will doubtless recall the building known as Winkhurst. This was one of three buildings dismantled in 1967 to avoid sewage contamination of the Borough Beech reservoir in Kent and became the first structure to be acquired by the museum. At that time it was thought to be a largely complete and well-preserved example of a small hall house dating to around 1370. It was erected in an isolated position in the museum appropriate to this view and has been a popular exhibit.

In 1986 a major programme of repairs allowed further observations to be made that allowed the structure to be reinterpreted as a kitchen or service block, once attached to (and functionally part of) a larger house. Moreover, it was dendrochronologically dated to between 1492 and 1537. In order that this reinterpretation can be better understood by visitors to the museum, Winkhurst is being erected in the vicinity of Bayleaf Farmhouse and is to be presented to the public as a Tudor kitchen. Small modern extensions are being attached to its west and south sides to represent the larger building complex of which it was once part.

The above has been condensed from a note in the *Weald and Downland Museum Newsletter*, Spring 2002. Much further information about the still controversial topic of detached kitchens is to be found in a series of articles in *Vernacular Archaeology* nos 28, 31 and 32. **Dennis Turner**

110 BRIXTON ROAD, BRIXTON

The North Brixton Trust was established in 1996 to acquire this late 18th century building to house a 'foyer' project to provide training and residential care for vulnerable young people under 25. The Grade II house of three storeys plus basement is a significant building in the Brixton Road, and retains, unusually for the area, much of its original internal plan. Restoration works are being assisted by a substantial loan from the Architectural Heritage Fund.

From the *Architectural Heritage Fund Annual Review 2000-2001*

SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

A letter to the editor of the SIHG Newsletter

Before joining the SIHG, my first formal exposure to archaeology was at last years conference of the Surrey Archaeological Society. I was immediately surprised to learn that there was a view that Industrial Archaeology only went back 200 years. I did not learn why this was. I could only guess that it was something to do with the idea that the Industrial Revolution began around 1750 and therefore there was no industry before that. Then I encountered a brief discussion of this point in the July 2001 edition of the SIHG newsletter (p9).

Personally, and perhaps because of my economics education, I feel more comfortable with the economic definition of an industry as "that group of firms which produces the same product". I feel it more useful to see Industrial archaeology in those terms and that the period is irrelevant.

Thus, if I am interested in the brewing industry I am entitled to be interested in its unbroken evolution from tribal or personal techniques many thousands of years ago through ancient and medieval European techniques to the present day. Equally I may want to ask about the characteristics of the flint-knapping industry, eg was all flint-knapping done by the user, or did it enter into exchange?

I suggest that the important thing about industrial archaeology is that it is the study of the physical evidence of industry rather than the written record, which is presumably still regarded as history, although any full report may well use both techniques. Therefore the study of the physical evidence of any productive economic process which meets the above definition of an industry is properly industrial archaeology for our purposes.

John N Caton

First published in the March 2002 Newsletter (no 126) of the SIHG, with many thanks.

In response to John Caton's letter

When the 'discipline' of Industrial Archaeology was initiated, IA was defined by deliberate choice as the archaeology of the Industrial Revolution, not the archaeology of industries. No one claimed that there was no industry before 1750, but the Industrial Revolution did seem to be a distinct break point and study of earlier industry was well covered through existing societies, etc.

Of course, over the years, the term has become stretched, much to the confusion of students 'searching the literature'. This stretching caused a few lively discussions to begin with, but they petered out. The founders of SIHG rather cleverly got round the problem by choosing a more flexible but still semantically acceptable name and today, for better or worse, most people seem to prefer the less restrictive definition although one or two purists survive.

In any documented situation where physical remains survive, history can be contributed to by both the documentary and the physical evidence; while there are a few aspects of, say, the Industrial Revolution or of brewing where the documents alone tell the tale, it's difficult to imagine any aspect where archaeology alone could do so. Where documents are absent, the archaeologist has to do his best but he is often struggling.

There should be no need to get 'heavy' about any of this. Communications can break down if one goes to extremes – I seem to remember that one of the many maddening characters in *Alice* raised some interesting philosophical points about the over-individualistic use of words – but we don't seem to have got there yet.

However, we all know that Lewis Carroll had connections with Guildford! Sorry if this was said in the July 2001 Newsletter, but I can't lay my hands on that at present.

Dennis Turner

First published in the May 2002 Newsletter (no 127) of the SIHG, with many thanks.

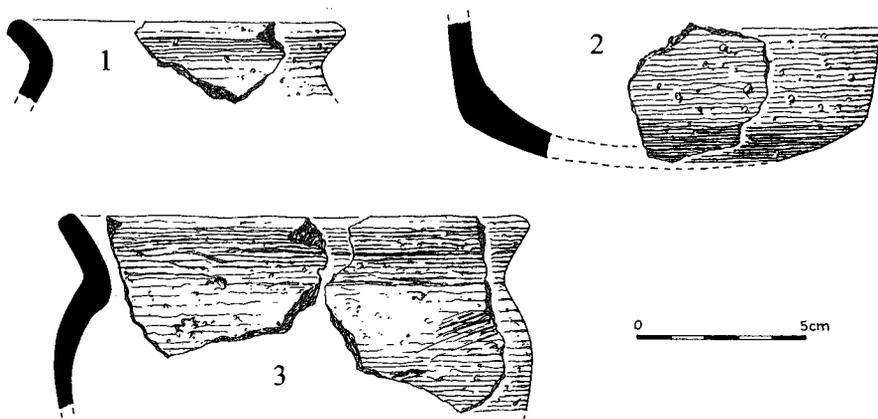
MISCELLANY

TEMPORARY CLOSURE OF CHERTSEY MUSEUM

Chertsey Museum is closed to the public until the spring of 2003 because of major development work to improve services and access. The building work will include a new gallery and workshop area, shop, toilets and lift. A reduced museum service will be available from Saturday 1st June at Unit 7, The Sainsbury Centre, just off Guildford Street, and the schools outreach programme will continue as usual.

For further information contact Grace Evans, Tel: 01932 565764, Fax: 01932 571118, email enquiries@chertseymuseum.org.uk

Prior to the building work, the Surrey County Archaeological Unit were contracted to record any archaeology that might have been present, and although most observations this spring were of post-medieval deposits, a small but exciting collection of early medieval pottery sherds were recovered including some that are Late Saxon. By way of a preview, four are illustrated below. Two are of a distinctive, wheel-thrown shelly ware, S1, including the rim of a small jar and a base angle of the same or another jar (nos 1 and 2); and the other two belong to a single, hand-made jar in a gritty ware with large quartz sand inclusions and some flint and shell as well (no 3). Saxon sherds have rarely been found in Chertsey, and most of the few that have are of the earlier ceramic tradition of grass/chaff-tempering. 10th and early 11th



Late Saxon pottery from below Chertsey Museum

century finds, like these from the museum site, have been even more elusive, and their discovery may have important implications for our understanding of the development of the town. My thanks to Graham Hayman who was in charge of the work.

RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AT 21-23 LONDON ROAD, KINGSTON

Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook excavations here between November last year and the 5th January following earlier trial work. Natural was brickearth overlying sandy gravel, but much of the former had been truncated in the southern third of the site by post-medieval features. Consequently the preservation of archaeological features was limited to those deep enough to have cut into the natural gravel. A medieval well was found in the south-east corner of the site, and several post-medieval postholes were recorded.

In the central area of the site several sub-circular, medieval rubbish pits were recorded, but the brickearth had been truncated away in the middle by later post-medieval buildings. A NE/SW ditch containing medieval pottery was sealed in the eastern half of this area by a gravel yard surface, which, in turn, was sealed by a silty layer containing a large quantity of late 13th or early 14th century pottery. This layer was truncated by a deep, circular feature that may have been a later medieval well. A post-medieval sub-rectangular pit contained a complete skeleton of a horse, identical to the horse burial found in the evaluation trench in the north-west corner of the site.

The northern third of the site was more complex, because it included a multi-phased 14th century pottery kiln and its associated features, as well as a deep linear feature that contained a burnt flint and a Bronze Age pottery fragment. A N/S ditch with a rounded northern terminus that was partly excavated in the evaluation trench, proved to be of Saxo-Norman date. It was partly cut through by a sub-rectangular medieval rubbish pit. An E/W ditch was truncated by the stokepit of the kiln. Areas of intercutting pits contained large amounts of 14th century pottery fragments within charcoal fills, but although contemporary with the kiln they were not predominantly wasters. A shallow N/S linear feature in the centre of the area was a possible beam slot.

The early 14th century kiln was of five phases, with each having a separate floor whilst retaining the same walls. The earliest was sub-rectangular in shape, and constructed with a tile floor and walls and an internal pedestal formed by two parallel raised tile platforms. The walls were modified with more rounded corners as the four later kilns were constructed. The last was circular, with two flues and stokepits at opposite ends. The base of the northern flue was lined with pitched tiles that had possibly been a modification to protect it from the heat. A firebox backfilled with charcoal was located at the southern flue. The change in form from a rectangular to a circular kiln may be indicative of a change in function, and it is possible that the earliest kiln produced tiles. Three kiln floors were sampled in order to provide archaeomagnetic dates for their last firing.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AT 6, SKERNE ROAD, KINGSTON

Following a trial trench evaluation that found two Roman pits containing building materials, including box flue tile fragments- the first direct evidence for a Roman building in Kingston-a subsequent excavation showed that later water channels had eroded most of the site. The finds and features, however, place the Roman burials previously found to the north-east of the site, in context.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN MILL LANE, CARSHALTON

Trial trenches and subsequent limited area excavation by PCA/CgMS have found a tract of peat containing large quantities of flint flakes and tools adjacent to the River Wandle, the base of a prehistoric peat with antler and a similar feature containing a group of unstruck flint nodules in tight formation. A series of environmental samples were recovered by Royal Holloway College.

EARLY BUILDING ON ST. GEORGE'S HILL

The following extract from the West Surrey Times dated September 26th 1885 indicates that fear of over-development is not a new phenomenon in this area:

'There seems a general emigration of the old inhabitants in and about the neighbourhood of Weybridge and Oatlands. However, their places are readily taken up by newcomers from overgrown London, in search of fresh fields (sic) and pastures new. Thus Mr George Smith (of Smith-Elders celebrity) has just secured the house and grounds belonging to Mr Gillespie. It would seem as if those old residents had been frightened away by the fact of Admiral Egerton having thrown open St. George's Hill estate to the builders, who have not been loth to avail themselves of the chance, the result being that quite a considerable addition has been made to the already largely populated neighbourhood. The houses built in this case are all in the new style of Queen Anne renaissance. The immediate neighbourhoods of St. George's Hill, with their endless variety of woodland scenery on the one side, and the pine woods, known as 'America', which unite Weybridge to Oatlands Park, on the other, together with the close proximity of the River Thames, make it one of the choicest neighbourhoods within an equal distance of London'.

First published in the April 2002 Dialstone Newsheet (no 176) of the Walton and Weybridge Local History Society with many thanks, especially to its editor J S L Pulford, who had also added a postscript explanation that the George Smith was the famous publisher and friend to the Brontes, Thackeray and Browning.

TEST PIT AT THE ROSE

Gifford and Partners and Pre-Construct Archaeology recently excavated a test pit east of the theatre site, but partially within the scheduled area, to ascertain the impact that the construction of Southwark Bridge may have had on the monument and to assess its potential level of survival.

The test pit demonstrated that the bridge was constructed on arched footings and had not impinged on the monument. The level of archaeological survival was high, with *in situ* 18th century structural remains. No evidence of the Rose was encountered, although a boundary ditch may represent the limit of the Little Rose Estate within which the theatre was constructed.

SURVEY OF POST OFFICE BOXES

Derek Renn

In October, the Post Office will issue a set of stamps to commemorate the 150 th anniversary of the erection of the first box for letter collection in the British Isles which was at the suggestion of Anthony Trollope. A box of 1853 is still in use in Guernsey. The term 'pillar box' arose from the form of the first standard letter box, a fluted column with classic capital and base, made in 1856.

A survey of public post boxes in Greater London is being carried out by volunteers, and I wonder if any member would like to join me in a more modest local survey of the Leatherhead district? (One was done in Walton and Weybridge some ten years ago.) I hope to cover the Bookhams, but any information, even if only of your local box or a photograph showing one, would help. All records will finally be passed on to the Record Secretary.

Things to record are the royal cipher (which only appears after 1886, and ER [rather than EIR] can mean Edward VII, 1904-11); the maker's name (usually low down at the back); whether there is more than one opening and/or '*times of collection*' plate; whether there is a stamp machine or a '*pouch box*' attached; and any remains of an enamelled plate (pointing to the nearest post office) bolted to the top. As well as the plain, cast-iron cylindrical box, there is the '*type K*' with a low narrow grooved '*waist*'; others of oval plan or rectangular (sometimes with a flap for franked mail, or made of sheet steel or concrete. The survey will include boxes mounted in walls or attached to posts.

Over one hundred different varieties of post box are recorded in the British Isles. I know of some rare types in our area, but do we have any of Edward VII, or pre-1887?

First published in the May 2002 Newsletter of the Leatherhead and District Local History Society, with many thanks. Are there any plans for similar surveys to be undertaken elsewhere in Surrey?

WARLINGHAM MANOR

Graham Dawson

Amongst the court rolls of Dulwich manor held at Dulwich College, I have recently come across a court roll of Warlingham manor (both manors were held in the middle ages by Bermondsey Abbey). This has been largely erased and the other side reused for a court roll of Dulwich Manor, but some might be readable with an ultra-violet lamp. It must date to before October 1464, which is the date of the Dulwich court, and its reference is Dulwich Court Rolls C f12d, which might be of interest to someone studying Warlingham.

HERALDIC BEASTS

An email from Nicholas Riall

I expect you will have a large post-bag of ideas about the Kings Beasts featured in *Bulletin* 357. Why Nonsuch? Hampton Court and Whitehall both featured these beasts, indeed they are shown in a contemporary picture of c1545 showing the family of Henry VIII with, visible through the arches and in the gardens behind, kings beasts. They were also present at Windsor on St George's Chapel. I hope someone looks at them thoroughly and gets something into print, all very exciting. Philip Lindley at Leicester would undoubtedly have.

VISITS

HERSTMONCEUX CASTLE

Thursday 25th July - Sunday 28th July

An extended weekend, by popular demand, for this our third visit, and there is still more to see and do whilst staying at, and enjoying the benefits of, Herstmonceux Castle.

Optional Visits to include:

Firle Place and Charleston.

Rye and Camber Castle

Bodiam Castle and the **Kent and East Sussex Railway to Tenterden**

Bexhill Museum and the **De la Warr Pavilion**

Dinosaur fossil hunting on **Pett Level**

Herstmonceux Castle is a 15th century brick-built moated castle, set in beautiful parkland and superb Elizabethan gardens, and is a popular conference and wedding venue. It is not generally open to the public and is used in term time as an International Study Centre by its Canadian owners, Queen's University. It has a purpose built hall of residence in the grounds of the estate, which provides excellent and high standard accommodation. Breakfast and dinner are taken in the Great Hall and in the evenings we have a private room for talks, slides and videos, together with the use of *'The Headless Drummer'*, the castle's own personal pub.

Also within the grounds lies the former home of the world-famous Greenwich Observatory, which is now open to the public and has been converted into a Science Centre and Discovery Park. In addition, an excavation is taking place in the grounds and there will be the opportunity to have a guided tour.

Prices: from £43, per person per night, inclusive of dinner, bed, and breakfast. The castle is a no smoking establishment.

Transport will be in private cars; lift shares can be arranged.

If you are interested or want to know more, contact Liz Whitbourn, Tel: 01483 420575 liz.whitbourn@btinternet.com

OUR TRIP TO CAMBRIDGE THIS SPRING

Katharine Wiltshire

The Saturday before Easter was the date for the Surrey Archaeological Society trip to the historic and beautiful city of Cambridge. Let me begin by thanking Liz Whitbourn for organizing the day and for ensuring that we were granted such a warm and sunny early spring day on which to enjoy our visit.

The day opened with a short walk along Cambridge's own Downing Street, incorporating a quick diversion to view the skeleton of the whale washed up in the 1860s at Normans Bay on the Sussex coast, which now hangs outside the Museum of Zoology. Continuing along Downing Street the next port of call was the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. This museum houses a stunning range of artefacts spanning over 10,000 years from the Mesolithic to post-medieval times.

Many artefacts on display had been excavated from the local area, including some from Cambridge itself, such as the post-medieval personal items uncovered during renovations at a number of the city's colleges. There were also artefacts

from further afield, and further back in time, such as the extensive collection of prehistoric stone tools which included some from the famous Olduvai Gorge in east Africa. Upstairs there was a wonderful collection of more recent cultural material from all parts of the world in Cambridge's tidier version of the Pitt-Rivers Museum in Oxford.

The museum theme was continued at the nearby Fitzwilliam. Part of the museum is currently closed as part of the Courtyard Development Programme, though there was still plenty to see. The lower galleries contain a wide range of art and antiquities from ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome, ancient Cyprus and the ancient Near East. Meanwhile, upstairs the galleries displayed paintings, including works by Van Dyck, Hogarth, Monet and Cezanne, and a range of applied art including sculpture, furniture, clocks and rugs. Lunchtime afforded an opportunity to look around the city centre and wander amongst the bustling stalls in the central market place.

The city of Cambridge has bequeathed its name to nearly thirty places around the world and the afternoons walking tour gave us the chance to learn all about the history of this, the original Cambridge. The tour started outside the city's Guildhall where we heard about the founding Iron Age settlement, which developed a good twelve hundred years before the first scholars arrived. As we made our way through the city's by-ways the tour went on to reveal the fascinating and closely intertwined stories of 'town and gown' in Cambridge's past plus the chance to glimpse modern day Cambridge in action with Saturday shoppers, a graduation assembly at one of the colleges and the good folk of Cambridge enjoying the sun in the college grounds and on numerous river punts.

The walking tour ended with a climb up the castle mound where, bathed in the late afternoon sun, we were able to gaze back across the city itself and beyond to a mark on the horizon which could, with a bit of squinting and a dash of optimism, have been Ely Cathedral. There was just time for a final cup of tea and piece of cake in one of the city's many tea rooms before boarding the coach for the journey home. An excellent day was had by all and, once again, many thanks to Liz for organising it.

TRAINING EXCAVATION

Tolworth Court Farm Project – The Final Season 20th July – 25th August

Kingston-upon-Thames Archaeological Society and UniSearch are to conclude their three-year investigation into the site and the surrounding landscape this summer, with a second season of excavations approved by English Heritage.

To assist English Heritage with the designation of the site as a Scheduled Ancient Monument, our work this season is designed to elucidate the survival of the archaeological remains of the medieval moated manorial complex and some associated water features. The extent and nature of some Late Iron Age and Romano-British features found during the first season will also be investigated.

The excavations will be undertaken in two phases. The first, to investigate the medieval aspects, will include formal training as well as an opportunity for all volunteer diggers to get involved. We will also be providing activities for both the Guildford and Kingston YAC's during this phase. The second phase will concentrate on the prehistoric and Romano-British aspects. Given the ephemeral nature of these features, it is suitable only for those with more experience.

Sunday Open Days will be held on the 28th July, 4th and 11th August, from 10am to 4pm.

Entrance to the site is in Old Kingston Road, Tolworth.

Enquiries to Steve Dyer Tel: 07957 741880. Application forms from Andrew Cornwall, 10 Earlsbrook Road, Redhill, Surrey. RH1 6DP. Tel: 01737 768021 or andrew@cornwall01.freereserve.co.uk

PUBLICATIONS

“Archaeology in the Front Line, 50 Years of Kent Rescue 1952-2002”

Published on behalf of the Kent archaeological Trust by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit

250pp, 300 plates, Rigid case binding with gold blocking.

Of over 600 projects directed by the author, **Brian Philp**, since 1952, fifty of the most important are described in the book. Most were urgent rescue excavations, but training and education schemes are included, as well as major preservation projects. Each site is outlined in terms of the threat, the strategy and the work, and there are many splendid colour photographs and line drawings briefly covering the structures, features and artefacts found. The sites range from prehistory, through Roman villas and forts, Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, medieval palaces and manor houses and two gunpowder mills. A chapter is devoted to battles fought and won to save fifteen sites from destruction, and another lists the authors outstanding achievement of publishing several hundred of them.

Copies are £19 plus £4 postage and packing, and are available from KARU, 5 Harvest Bank Road, West Wickham, Kent, BR4 9DL. All proceeds from sales will go towards the publication of other Kent excavations.

“History of Headley”

The Leatherhead and District Local History Society has recently published this new bok, edited by **Jack Stuttard**. It gives a detailed history of Headley from pre-Roman times to the present day. It is a companion volume to recent histories of Ashted and Fetcham, also edited by Jack Stuttard.

Copies of these publications may be obtained from local bookshops, libraries and Leatherhead Museum or, post free, from the Sales Secretary, 64, Church Street, Leatherhead, KT22 8DP:

“A History of Ashted” £9.99; “History of Fetcham” £8.95; and “History of Headley” £7.95.

Peter Tarplee

CONFERENCES and SYMPOSIA

AN INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

University of Sussex Centre for Continuing Education in association with English Heritage

21st September 2002

Topics to include:

Geoarchaeology *Jane Siddell*

C14 and dendrochronological dating techniques *Martin Bridge*

Conservation *Karla Graham*
Animal Bones *Polydora Baker*
Human Bones *Simon Mayes*
Plant Remains *David Robinson*

Fee: £10 (no concessions)

For further information and a booking form Tel: 01273 678040.

THE SOUTH DOWNS: SHAPING A FUTURE FOR THE PAST

Sussex Archaeological Society Annual Conference 2002

21st October

Archaeological, historical and ecological themes on the evolution and study of the South Downs landscape.

Fee: £20 (£17 students)

For further information and a booking form Tel: 01273 405737, or email members@sussexpast.co.uk

KENT ARCHAEOLOGY ALONG THE THAMES FORESHORE

Christ Church University College, North Holmes Road, Canterbury

Saturday 2nd November 2002, 2-5.30pm

An afternoon conference organised by the Council for Kentish Archaeology

Maritime Archaeology on the Foreshore by *Gustav Milne*

The Prehistoric Forest at Erith by *Sophie Seel*

Defending London's River by *Victor Smith*

Roman Reculver: The Changing Coastline by *Brian Philp*

Tickets: £3, available from CKA, 7, Sandy Ridge, Borough Green, Kent, TN15 8HP.
Cheques payable to C.K.A., sae please.

ROMAN TEMPLES AND RELIGION IN SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND

Council for British Archaeology South-East/University of Sussex Centre for Continuing Education

16th November 2002

Temples and Religion in South-East England: The Wider Context *Ernest Black*

May The Force Be With You: Insurance Policies in Roman London *Jenny Hall*

The Wanborough Religious Complex *David Williams*

Temples and Shrines in Roman Sussex *David Rudling*

Fees: £20, £18 CBA members, £12 students.

For further information Tel: 01273 678040

LECTURE SERIES

SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP

27th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures

Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford

Eleven fortnightly meetings on Tuesdays 7.30 to 9.30pm.

1st October

James Watt, Engineer Extraordinary *Richard Hill*

15th October	Sanitary Potteries of South Derbyshire <i>Janet Spavold</i>
29th October	Industries of the Lea Valley <i>Jim Lewis</i>
12th November	From Beans to Bars, The History of Cocoa <i>Mike Johnson</i>
26th November	The Shuttleworth Collection <i>Ken Cox</i>
10th December	members evening
14th January	Hops and Hop Picking <i>Richard Filmer</i>
28th January	Kew and Laxey – Design Puzzles <i>Alan Thomas</i>
11th February	Water Meadows and their Management <i>Adrian Bird</i>
25th February	The Recovery of a Wellington Bomber from Loch Ness <i>Norman Boorer</i>
11th March	The Submarine Museum <i>Commander Tall</i>

Fees: £5 each lecture, £45 for full series (£40 SyAS and SIHG members)

For further information Tel: 01483 565375 and speak to the programme coordinator Tony Stevens.

LECTURE MEETINGS

July 3rd

“**Epsom Past and Present**” by *Ian West* to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm.

July 25th

“**Chertsey’s Industrial Heritage**” by *David Barker* to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall of the Literary Institute, Egham High Street at 8pm. Visitors £1.

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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*.

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