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STONE OF MYSTERY. *The Clapham Roman Memorial Stone.*

Weather beaten, aged and forgotten stands the stone of mystery. A mystery, not woven by ancient legends or magic, but by provenance and obscurity. Pushed aside from public gaze, as if cursed by history and devoid of its former majesty, our stone finds little deference in the annuals of our local history. Forsaken and standing to one side, few people glance at the stone, stop or even ponder at this curiosity set by the entrance to Clapham Library. Few places can claim such a stone, an honour which by circumstances befell Clapham many years ago as she slipped out of village life into the cloak of suburbia.

The origin of this curious block of limestone, incised with a well-cut Latin script, may dwell in the forgotten history of one of Clapham's most notable houses. A palatial mansion of some regard, the building was one of many which graced the wooded fringe of Clapham Common. For years it was the home of the brilliant, yet eccentric, scientist, Henry Cavendish, until his death in 1810. The prestige of occupying such a fine residence drew the master of speculative building, Thomas Cubitt, to the charms of Clapham. The years 1827 to 1832 saw Cubitt and his family enjoy the ambience of Cavendish House and the Arcadian mood of the surrounding area. Their enjoyment of the property was subsequently passed to Cubitt's good friend and fellow builder, William Herbert, who during his years at the house saw to its enlargement and grandification. However, the fortunes of the house were soon to change. After many years as a noble mansion it was to fall to suburban development and the enclosing townscape. In 1899 the last occupant vacated the property. The need for more space signalled its eventual destruction and in 1905 demolition took place. It was during the clearing of the house that our mystery stone of Roman origin came to light.

The story of its finding and arrival at Clapham Library is unclear and begins anonymously in the year 1909. A certain J. Reed Welch, the Clapham librarian and a person with an enthusiasm for antiquarian matters, was informed by the Wandsworth Councillor, Ernest James Gold, about the discovery of the stone, which had been made some years earlier. This knowledge was soon conveyed to the Public Libraries Committee, who, through the agency of Reed Welch, indicated the desire to acquire the stone from Councillor Gold. It was further desired to place the stone in the entrance hall to Clapham Library, there to stand as a gift to the people of Clapham. Approaches were made to Councillor Gold to discover where, when and how the stone was found, but little came forth. Nevertheless, the stone had generated some academic curiosity, particularly with Welch. Armed with a copy of the inscriptions carved upon the stone, he met with a learned colleague working at the British Museum Library. Here a translation was made of the Latin script, which to their surprise, bore a strong similarity to an inscription found noted in one of the Museum's library books. This related that in 1777 the Cavendish House Stone, or one very similar, was recorded as being kept in the Ordnance Office of the Tower of London, and had since been 'lost'.

Perhaps the story of the stone lies in a series of events that struck the tower during the late 18th century, when the area, dominated by the Lanthorn Tower, was beset by three disastrous fires. Traditionally this had been the location of the great storehouse and associated buildings, and where also the Ordnance Tower had evolved. This was mostly swept away by a fierce fire that ravaged the area in 1774, after which redevelopment took place. Among the new buildings arose a modern Ordnance Office, which, by 1780, was up and running. However, misfortune struck again eight years later. Further devastation occurred and rebuilding took place once more. But, alas, in 1841, another fire, considered to be the most disastrous event in the Tower's long history, took hold of this part of the Tower's precincts. Much was

destroyed, including what had become the Grand Storehouse, but the Royal Regalia and many ancient records were saved.

It was during the rebuilding following the earlier fire of 1774, when foundations were being laid for the new Board of Ordnance Office in 1777, that some intriguing Roman items were unearthed. Such was their discovery that even today the event engenders much discussion among archaeologists and historians as to the origins of the Tower. Had, as some argue, the White Tower been built upon a late Roman stronghold, a view held and encouraged by Roman finds made within the Tower. Notable among the finds made have been a fourth century silver ingot stamped 'EX OF. FL. HONORINI' (*from the workshop of Flavius Honorinus*) and associated gold coins (*solidi*) of Arcadius and Honorinus, dated to around AD 395. Such bullion is normally associated with donatives given to soldiers on the accession of a new Emperor, and suggests a possible military presence in this corner of Roman London. Furthermore, archaeology has shown the existence of the Roman riverside wall and residential occupation in this part of the Tower. Moreover, the Lanthorn Tower appears to mark one of the Roman wall bastions and, as tradition records, the White Tower was once known to Londoners as 'Caesar's Tower'. Indeed Stow, in his survey, refers to the legend that the Tower was of Roman origin.

However, returning to our stone mystery, we do have some modest clues as to the circumstances of its original finding. The Museum book consulted by Reed Welch, a publication yet to be identified, records the Clapham stone as being found while excavating for a drain. In addition the text states that the stone has been 'lost', as mentioned, and further added that the carved inscription alluded to an officer of the Roman Guard stationed in London – plainly a degree of academic licence based upon the finding of the silver ingot and coins. These, as mentioned, were found during the building of the main Office of the Board of Ordnance, which was built over the late Roman wall defences close to the Lanthorn Tower. It may have been here, in the rubble of demolition and rebuilding, that the stone probably first came to light, perhaps as recycled masonry used in the construction of the Roman riverside wall, or as medieval building material. What is more, it is interesting to note the coincidence of the stone being recorded in the Ordnance Office in 1777 and the unearthing of the ingot and the gold coins in the same year. Could the stone have come from one of the Roman buildings known to have existed within the confines of the Tower of London and, perhaps speculatively, could there have been an association with the ingot and coins found?

The square block of limestone, measuring not much above a few feet in its dimensions, has been identified as a Roman memorial stone, which originally would have been set upon a plinth. The well-chiselled inscription: DIS MANB TLICINI ASCAN VSF translates as – *'To the shades of Titus Licinus Ascanius, He erected it, for himself, in his own life'*. Such pertinent wording hides the vanity of this particular person, inasmuch that it was not the normal custom to erect a monument to yourself in your lifetime. Nevertheless, from such vanity we can glean some information, albeit tentative, about him. Little doubt the stone was erected by a man of self indulgence. He was probably not from Britain and likely to have been holding a position of some importance in Roman London or in the province. The formulaic inscription suggests a second century origin for the monument, and his name – *Ascanius* – son of Aeneas, is linked to Roman mythology and, nobility, particularly with the Julian family of Emperors in Rome. But regrettably, we shall probably never know much about him, save from the reflection of his worldly monument. A mystery he will remain.

Similar could be said about the stone's removal from the secure confines of the Tower of London to the leafy and distant confines of Clapham and Cavendish House. The event is an odd and curious tale. Was the stone really 'lost' from the Tower? Had

it been stolen, given away or sold? A possible scenario for its removal from the Tower may find root in the success of a particular businessman and his desire to be in fashion. Following the stone's discovery, probably in 1777, it was lodged with the Ordnance Office and duly added to the inventory. After the fire in 1788 and the subsequent rebuilding, the stone became a superfluous item in the new Ordnance Office, and was likely to have been put aside. Its acquisition may well have been achieved by the City banker Henton Brown of the Lombard Street banking firm of Brown and Tritton. Through business, Brown would have had many contacts among prominent City people and would have been aware of the happenings in the Tower. To establish his newly found status, Brown had obtained a new house and land opposite Clapham Common during the late 1760s. He soon set about creating a residence worthy of his City position and, like many of his wealthy contemporaries, would have indulged in the fashion of collecting 'antiquities' and pursuing 'classical' tastes to illuminate his business and social success. But, unfortunately for Henton Brown, his bank was to collapse during 1782, and the failed banker was obliged to move house and surrender his new and stylish property to Henry Cavendish, the man of science.

Although there is no certainty who brought the stone to Clapham, Henton Brown is the most likely candidate. Subsequent owners, such as Cavendish and Cubitt, may have obtained the stone out of curiosity, particularly Cubitt, being a builder, or his friend William Herbert, who did much to add grandeur to the house. But by their time the classical revival was slipping out of fashion and the Gothic revival, with its reactions to Georgian tastes, was making headway in contemporary fashion and design. Indeed, a Roman memorial stone may not have been an ideal acquisition to grace a modern mid-Victorian property.

But whatever history the Clapham Stone holds, there is still that air of mystery. Had the stone after all been dug up in Clapham, perhaps during Cubitts' development of Clapham Park, or moreover, found during the late 18th century, when the building of country houses and villas began to fashion the environs of Clapham Common? Could there have been two very similar memorial stones, carved with 'epitaphs' to the vain Titus Licinus Ascanius, a man of position who could have owned property not only in London, but at Clapham as well. As recent archaeological work has shown, Roman occupation occurred in the Clapham area. Various finds from the Rectory Grove area have indicated Roman building activity, perhaps representing a villa farmstead lying nearby. But more tantalising are the reports published in the *History of Surrey* by Manning and Bray in 1814. Here we read of Roman antiquities being found by gravel diggers 'in some fields' on the Hewer estate, centred on present Victoria Rise, Clapham Common.

There is little doubt about there being a Roman presence in Clapham, but there are some sneaking ones about our 'Clapham Stone'. Is the stone the one from the Tower of London, could it be an 18th century copy, and was it after all found in Clapham? Tantalising and ambiguous our stone may be, it has nevertheless become part of our local history- and part of Clapham's past. But what about the stones' future? Will it still stand to one side of the library entrance, overlooked and dismissed, or will our stone of mystery be elevated to a place and position where the vanity of Titus Licinus Ascanius can be proclaimed to all. *First published in the September Newsletter (107) of the Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society, with many thanks.*

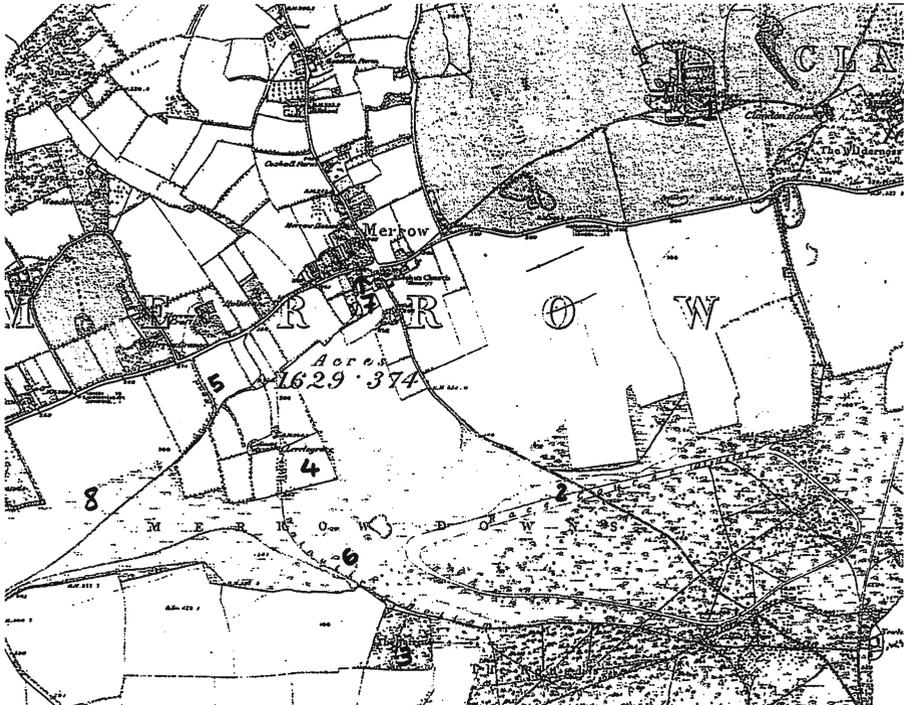
KNIGHT TEMPLARS, A HORSE RACE COURSE, A HARE WARREN AND A PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP – MORE TO MERROW THAN MEETS THE EYE

Helen Chapman Davies

At the time of Domesday, Merrow in Guildford formed part of the Manor of Stoke,

belonging to the Crown. Henry II granted part of his royal demesne at Merrow to William de St John. The estate of William de St John passed to Walter Fitz-Ingard who had two daughters. The elder daughter conveyed her half of the estate to Roger Craft as her marriage portion. The younger daughter and co-heiress died young and her half of the land was granted to William de Feogieres, who later forfeited it to Richard I. This land was subsequently granted by King John to William de Leycester, whose holding in Merrow was assessed early in the 13th century at four pounds. Merrow was thus divided into three portions; that held by the Crown, that granted to William de Leycester, and that held by Roger Craft. The overlordship of the portion held by William de Leycester passed to the priory of Boxgrove in Sussex through successive grants. (It seems that a small grant of land in Merrow had already been made during the reign of Henry II to the priory of Boxgrove when William de St John 'gave half a virgate of land for the sustenance of fifteen monks', the St John family being connected by marriage ties with the de Haia family who founded Boxgrove Priory). Roger Craft granted his estate to the Templars in 1241, that portion becoming known as Temple Court (shown as (1) on the 1873 Ordnance Survey map of Merrow and Clandon), which was held of the Templars by a family named Charneles. By charter (c1250-60) Henry III confirmed Boxgrove and the Templars in possession, granting the remaining royal third to the Benedictine Priory of nuns of Ivinghoe in Buckinghamshire, with the advowson.

When the Templars were suppressed their lands were granted to the Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St John. They thus became parties to the grant of a lease of the estate of Merrow to a new tenant named Bradenham, who may have purchased the interest of a former lessee. The Order of the Knights Hospitallers was suppressed by Henry VIII in 1540, although their estate at Merrow seems to have



Merrow from the 1st edition OS map.

been leased in 1532 by the king to Sir Richard Weston of Sutton, for a term of 60 years at an annual rent of eight pounds. This grant was revoked during the reign of Mary, who restored the Order of the Hospitallers in England. They again received the grant of the Merrow lands in 1557, in return granting the manor to Sir Thomas Tresham, a Prior of the Order, and others. When Elizabeth came to the throne in 1558 the Order of Hospitallers was finally dissolved and the estates held by them reverted to the Crown. The following year Elizabeth granted the Manor of Merrow to Sir Henry Weston, grandson and heir of the former grantee, Sir Richard Weston. Sir Henry died in 1593 and his son, Sir Richard Weston, sold Temple Court in 1642 to Sir Richard Onslow, followed by his remaining holdings in Merrow. The Onslows created Clandon Park, taking Temple Court into the park when it was enlarged in 1776, adding the two lodges with their ornamental iron gates.

From 1701 to 1870 Merrow Downs had the distinction of being home to a horse race course (see map (2)). Flat and jump racing took place annually in Whitsun Week, although it was not until 1727 that Guildford's race meeting was officially recognised. The four mile racecourse ran along the north side of what is now the 10th fairway of the golf course, up past the north side of the 10th green and round towards the 14th green. It crossed the 3rd fairway near its teeing ground and ran eastward, parallel to the 3rd fairway and just to the south of it. It swung north-east before crossing Trodds Lane, ran some 200 yards south-east of the 7th green to within 45 yards of the Clandon/Newlands Corner road, swung north-west round the ancient yew trees and back along what is now a diagonal path and right of way west-south-west across the 8th fairway, crossed Trodds Lane, ran up the 10th fairway and finally swung round to the east of the chalk pit and *'through a part railed in to the stand to the termination'*. The grandstand is believed to have been on the south side of the course at its western end a few yards east of the 12th green. Races were held over four heats on the four mile course. William III gave a King's Plate of 100 guineas. This lapsed under Queen Anne but was renewed under George I, being re-named the Queen's Plate during Victoria's reign. The King's Plate at Guildford was one of only eleven King's Plates that were raced for in England. There was a cock pit on the site of the Red Lion Inn in Market Street, Guildford, and a bill of sale of 1744 records that the cock pit was let for 15 guineas for the race week.

On June 15th 1764, a grey horse named Gimcrack won at Guildford. He won 26 out of 36 races in 9 years, and the Gimcrack Stakes run at the August meeting at York each year is named after him. The greatest racehorse of the 18th century was Eclipse, and was so named because on the day he was born, April 1st 1764, there was a total eclipse of the sun *'which could be seen from the east coast of Kent, Essex and East Anglia to a line from Norwich through London to Chichester'*. He raced at Guildford on June 5th 1770 for the King's Plate as a six year old, carrying 12 stone, and won. He was entered in 18 races as a five and six year old, winning all of them, most with a walkover. Over 90% of all modern thoroughbreds descend from his male line. Eclipse died on February 28th 1789 and his skeleton was exhibited at the Royal Veterinary College in Camden Town, London. A bronze sculpture by James Osborne was unveiled at Newmarket in 1989 to mark the 200th anniversary of his death.

Horse racing at Guildford started to decline from the 1780s, following a general trend throughout England. The years after the Napoleonic Wars saw a revival but this did not extend to Guildford. Epsom and Ascot were more accessible and popular, Guildford's influential racing supporters had died out, and the upkeep of the racecourse was too great for those who were left. Perhaps racing at Guildford was kept up because of the Queen's Plate race, but the last of these was held on Tuesday April 26th 1870. The wooden grandstand had already been demolished in 1854 and burned outside Holy Trinity Church in one of the November 5th 'Guildford Guy Riots', which were a regular occurrence about that time. William Cobbett (1762-1835) made

his 'rural rides' from 1821 to 1832. He wrote in his diary for September 25th 1822 that he came from Ripley to Merrow, on his way to Chilworth. Rather than riding on the road he '*...took across over Merrow Down where the Guildford race-course is. and mounted the 'Surrey Hills', so famous for the prospects they afford*'.

An overlooked feature of Merrow Downs is the site of a hare warren (see map 3). We know that '*In the 18th century the Earls of Onslow of Clandon Park built a hare warren in Walnut Tree Bottom, where hares were bred for hunting and food. The warren covered an area of several acres and was and was surrounded by a six-foot high flint wall, most of which can still be clearly seen*'. The flint wall enclosing the warren is indeed still a landmark. Several of the artificial 'meuses', which are about 5 inches square and built into the bottom of the wall, can be identified along the east wall of the warren. The 'meuses' are the openings or gaps in a wall or hedge giving the hares ingress or egress to the warren. The warren was constructed on a north-facing chalk and flint slope and a house called Keeper's Cottage still stands inside the enclosure. Much of the warren enclosure is filled with once-coppiced hazel stands and the warren is surrounded by coppiced hazel plantation on its north, south and east sides.

The Third Lord Onslow (died 1778) '*...kept a pack of harriers kennelled at a house called The Grove ...*' and '*...he hunted hares as well as foxes ...*'. Levels Grove, an early 17th century house, (also known as The Grove and subsequently as Levylsden House), had a fine view over Merrow Downs. Arthur Onslow settled at Levels Grove following his mother's death in 1715 (see map 4)). After his marriage he moved from Merrow and was to become Speaker of the House of Commons for 33 years. Levels Grove House was then used as accommodation for huntsman until becoming the dower house of the Onslow family, where the widowed mother of the 4th Earl lived for many years. The kennels are shown on the 1873 Ordnance Survey map, to the west of the house.

Grove Road, which runs in a curve from the Epsom Road to Guildford Golf Club, took its name from the Levels Grove estate (now Levylsden) and was once part of a trackway known as Shalford Way (see map (5)). This route ran from Lower Turnpike Road (the Epsom Road) at Merrow, passing to the north-west of the Levels Grove estate, across Merrow Downs to One Tree Hill Road and on over Pewley Downs to Shalford. At one time an avenue of Walnut trees, shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1873 as Walnut Tree Bottom, extended from the Levels Grove estate southwards over Merrow Downs to the hare warren (see map 6). The short stretch of Walnut Tree Bottom that remains today is a reminder of this planting. Sadly Lord Onslow had the trees cut down in 1830.

A building associated with hunting and horse racing at Merrow is the inn opposite St John's Church (see map(7)). The building is thought to have been constructed as a farmhouse about 1650. The date of 1615 on the front of the building is probably not authentic; possibly there was a house on the site and the date might reflect that earlier build but the evidence is slender. The ground floor and the upper floor were each divided into three rooms, with a stair turret at the rear containing a spiral staircase around a 25 foot long unjointed newel post. The exterior of the building was stuccoed in the 19th century on top of the close studding timber work. The title deeds date only from 1778 when the building was an inn owned by the Onslow family and called the Hare and Hounds, reflecting the hare coursing in which they took part on Merrow Downs. By 1813 the name of the inn had changed to The Running Horse, reflecting the horse racing on Merrow Downs, and now it is called The Horse and Groom.

The area of Merrow Downs to the west of Guildford Golf Club's present practice area was known as Brownings Down. In 1940 the War Office built a camp on Brownings

Down to house Italian prisoners of war from the North Africa campaign (see map (8)). The Italians were repatriated when the armistice with Italy was signed in 1944 and the camp was then used to hold German prisoners until 1945. One of the remaining features is the stub-end tarmaced road, which was the main entrance to the camp from High Path Road, where today people who come to exercise their dogs or play golf, park their cars. This road section ran past the guard house, administrative and stores buildings and into the prisoners' area. If one walks from this section of the road up the hill it is possible to see areas of slight terracing on the slope, indicating the site of the prisoners' huts. To the west of these hut areas was the recreation area, where part of the slope was excavated and part built up to form a roughly level, rectangular area which was used as a football pitch and for other ball games. The buildings would have been of Nissen hut-type construction. Following the end of the Second World War there was an acute shortage of housing throughout the country. The huts on the prisoner of war camp site were turned over to temporary housing and were used as such until 1852-53 when the Bushy Hill estate was built. The huts were then demolished, allowing grass and wild flowers to clothe the Downs in natural beauty.

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THE COURSE OF STANE STREET THROUGH BRADLEY FARM (DENBIES VINEYARD) NORTH OF DORKING

Peter Harp

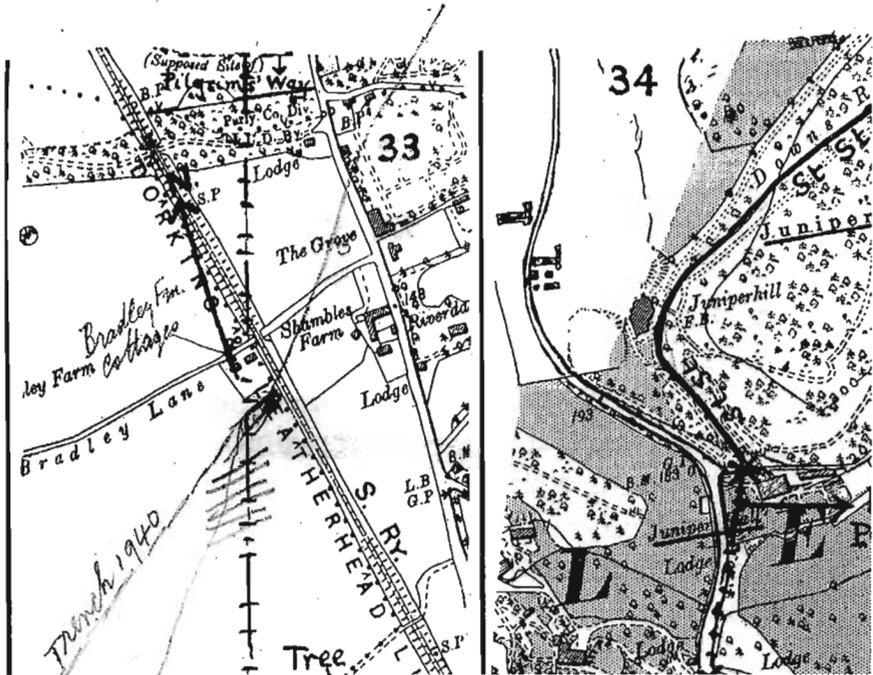
Members of this Society will be aware that the course of Stane Street in this area is currently under investigation by the Roman Roads Group. Members might also be aware of my own "archaeological investigations" in some of the darker basements of premises of the second-hand book-trade, and a recent discovery may possibly contribute to the above debate on Stane Street's alignment at this point.

In 1936 Winbolt, in his *With a Spade on Stane Street* suggested that the alignment of Stane Street in this area just north of Dorking went from around TQ165500 (a property named Meadowbank) to TQ168510 (the SW corner of Bradley Farm Cottages). This alignment being justified (pp. 137-41) by the recording of a sewer trench positioned over the believed alignment at (about) TQ165505 which appeared to show a road-cutting with a basal Roman-type camber which had had its metalling surface removed & replaced with soil.

In 1955 Margary proposed an entirely new alignment of Stane Street for this section (SyAS Collections 55, 1-3) based on the presence of a surface spread of white flints, which he had to retract with some embarrassment in 1959 (SyAS Collections 56,

Scattered flint ironstone
& tiling

trench with flints in S bank



Winbolt's plan of his proposed alignment and Hooper's pencil additions showing 1940 anti-tank trench and spread of stone and tile

1-2) as he had misinterpreted the remains of a back-filled anti-tank trench dug in 1940 (it is, apparently, an easy mistake to make). Luckily, there were sufficient members of the Society who remembered the trench to put him right.

The new material that has come to light is a heavily annotated copy of Winbolt's *With a Spade on Stane Street* that belonged to Wilfrid Hooper (the Redhill antiquary to whom Winbolt acknowledges a particular debt in his preface).

Hooper visited the anti-tank trench in 1940 when it passed across Winbolt's proposed alignment at TQ 1683 5099 (just south of Bradley Farm Cottages) and made the following pencil annotation in his copy: "In the 'Invasion' Trench constructed 1940 fr. N.E. to S.W. through Bradley many large flints appeared in the S. bank of the ditch just behind (that is S of) Bradley Farm cottages (see map p.139). In the field S. of the cottages near the supposed line of the road is much surface flint & ironstone & broken tiling & potsherds (inspected 10/11/40)". He also annotated Winbolt's map of this section on p.139 (see illustration) showing that his spread of flints, ironstone, tile & pottery ran along Winbolt's alignment and not the anti-tank trench which is shown to the west.

The interpretation of this new evidence is problematic: although Hooper refers to large flints being upcast into the anti-tank ditch's bank where it crosses Winbolt's presumed alignment of Stane Street, he did not provide a section. Also the presence of flints on the surface of the anti-tank ditch's more westerly course recorded by Margary suggests that the presence of flints in this area may be purely geological.

Did Hooper only record those flints exposed by the anti-tank trench where he expected to find them in the area of the presupposed alignment, or do they genuinely support the alignment of Stane Street at this point? And what of the surface spread of flints, ironstone, pottery & tile shown either side of Winbolt's alignment? This may seem more suggestive of settlement than a Roman road.

This new evidence is unfortunately inconclusive as to determining the precise course of Stane Street through this area, but is worthy of recording if for no other reason than it may represent a previously unrecorded archaeological site.

COUNCIL NEWS

NEW MEMBERS

Susan Janaway

A special welcome to the following new members. I have again included principal interests, where they have been given on the membership application form. I hope this will be useful for the Society's Local Secretaries and Committee Chairmen.

Name	Address	Principal Interests
Balmer, P.	9 Herondale Haslemere GU27 1RQ	Iron Age/Roman/Medieval Vernacular buildings/towns/excavation
Blake, Zoe	Nutwood High Park Avenue East Horsley KT24 5DB	Historical Architecture
Burbridge, Mrs J.	Lonesome Lodge East Lonesome Lane Reigate RH2 7QT	Saxon & Roman Surrey, especially Reigate and its sub-manors in particular
Clark, Miss L. L.	18 Hartshill Walk Woking GU21 3AG	general
Cross, G.	1 Hollybush Road Kingston upon Thames KT2 5SD	Kingston and area
Haslett, A. P.	212 Cabell Road Guildford GU2 8JN	general
Jones, Mrs S. R.	Montrose Sheets Heath Brookwood, Woking GU24 0EN	Local History - student on ELH course at University of Surrey
Korndorffer, Mrs M.	32 Tormead Road Guildford GU1 2JB	Tudor Documents Roman
Mansi, Mrs J.	Rosemead High Street Old Woking GU22 9JH	Mrs Mansi is a professional archaeologist
O'Neill, Margaret	North Fin South Lodge Ham Common Richmond TW10 7JL	Landscape History
Openshaw, S.	Hilda Cottage Horsham Road Holmbury St Mary	Local History, Genealogy

Sharrock, J. M.	RH5 6NH 80 Milbourne Lane Esher KT10 9EA	Community Archaeology Industrial History
Spencer, A. R. T.	4 Woodberry Close Chiddingfold GU8 4SF	Mr Spencer is a trained archaeologist/ geologist and offers his services as needed
Sutlief, Mrs T.	25 East Ring The Cardinals Tongham Farnham GU10 1EE	Anglo-Saxon Archaeology
Thewlis, The Reverend Dr J. C.	The Rectory 2 Talbot Road Carshalton SM5 3BS	Church records; Carshalton
Venn, Rebecca	Anobium House Station Road Bramley GU5 0DP	Artefact conservation and Iron Age Britain
Wells, P. G. R.	St Mary's Cottage 67 Stoke Road Stoke D'Abemon KT11 3PU	Parish history of Stoke D'Abemon

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

Saturday 24th February 2007

Ashtead Peace Memorial Hall, Woodfield Lane, Ashtead

- 9.30am Registration and coffee
10.00 Chair: **Audrey Monk**, Surrey Archaeological Society
10.05 **Hatch Furlong, Ewell** **Jon Cotton**, Museum of London
10.25 **Time Team at Godstone** **David Williams**, Surrey County Council
10.45 **Joe Flatman**, Surrey County Council (Manager, Heritage Conservation Team)
10.55 Questions
11.05 Break
11.20 **Sussex Collections Archive** **Rob Symmons**, Sussex Archaeological Society
11.45 **Waynflete Tower, Esher** **Penny Rainbow**
12.05 **Newark Priory** **Jeannette Hicks**, Surrey Archaeological Society
12.45 Lunch
2.00pm Margary Award
2.10 **Farthing Down, Coulsdon** **Barry Taylor and Amy Gray Jones**, University College London
2.30 **Recent Work by SCAU** **Rob Poulton**, Surrey County Archaeological Unit
2.50 Questions
3.00 Tea/coffee
3.30 **The Vale End Pumping Station, Albury** **Pam Taylor**, Surrey Industrial History Group
3.50 **Ashtead Roman Villa** **David Bird**, Surrey Archaeological Society
4.10 **Recent Finds from Surrey** **David Williams**, Surrey County Council
4.30 Questions

4.45 Close

Tickets: £7.50 (SyAS members) or £10 (non-members) per ticket. (All tickets on door £10.)

EVENTS COMMITTEE

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

Reconstructing the Past: Aspects of Experimental Archaeology

St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell, KT17 2BB

Tuesday evenings, 17th April to 15th May 2007

7:30pm for 8pm

- 17th April **Why Experimental Archaeology? The Experience at Butser**
Steve Dyer
- 24th April **Researching Medieval Gunpowder: an Experimental Approach**
Robert Smith & Ruth Brown
- 1st May **The Reconstruction of Historic Timber Framed Structures**
Peter McCurdy
- 8th May **Reconstructing the Tudor Kitchens at Hampton Court Palace**
Marc Meltonville
- 15th May **How Historical Re-Enactment can provide an insight into the past**
– The Wychurst late Saxon Manorial Estate
Nigel Amos

Tickets: £5 per single lecture, £23 for the series from the Lectures Officer, SyAS, Eversheds, Abinger Hammer, Dorking, Surrey, RH5 6QA (cheques payable to Surrey Archaeological Society and please enclose SAE).

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE HERITAGE CONSERVATION TEAM

Joe Flatman

After a long and extremely stressful year, the Surrey County Council Heritage Conservation Team (including the SMR) moved in November to new premises at the Surrey History Centre in Woking.

Following the reorganisation and restructuring of the County Council, the team is now part of Surrey Heritage, a section of the Libraries and Culture Section of the Services for Communities Directorate. The new address of the Heritage Conservation Team is:

Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, Surrey, GU21 6ND.

Email addresses for the Team have *not* changed, but the postal address, telephone and fax numbers *have* changed. The generic fax number for all team members is 01483 518738, and their dedicated email and phone numbers are provided below.

Clearly, with the departure of not only David Bird but also Brenda Lewis and Sue Trapnell, difficult times lie ahead for the Team, as it attempts to meet its many responsibilities with a considerably reduced staff. However, the move to Surrey History Centre went very smoothly, the SMR is now re-housed and reorganised due to the considerable efforts of SMR Officer Emily Brants, and the new Exploring Surrey's Past Project Officer Giles Carey is hard at work recruiting volunteers and working towards the transformation of the SMR into a fully accessible HER (Historic Environment Record). The extreme hard work and professionalism of the

Archaeology and Historic Buildings Officers Tony Howe, Gary Jackson and Martin Higgins over the past year has also ensured that the fundamental commitment of the Team to monitor planning applications and advise at the county, borough and district levels has remained unchanged.

Following the retirement of Dr. David Bird, Dr. Joe Flatman now heads the team (in a part-time capacity), undertaking the day-to-day management of the Team and taking over strategic planning advice from David. When not working for Surrey County Council Dr. Flatman is a Lecturer in Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, a relationship that should prove useful to both parties.

As will be outlined by Joe Flatman at the SyAS Annual Symposium in February, a number of priorities exist for the Team in response both to changes within the County Council and also the SARF process. In particular, there is a need to re-engage and re-energise contacts at the borough and district levels, and to ensure adequate planning advice concerning parks, gardens and historic landscapes after the departure of Brenda Lewis. There is also the question of the structure and membership of the various heritage and archaeology working groups and committees that exist, and the relationship of the Team with the planning and countryside sections of the County Council. Meanwhile, one new initiative, as recommended in the SARF, is the creation of a 'Code of Practice' for all work impacting upon archaeology and historic buildings in the county (including recommended standards for project designs). Joe Flatman is currently in the process of drafting this document, pending its release for consultation in the spring.

The reorganised team, its contact details and responsibilities comprises:

Dr. Joe Flatman

Heritage Conservation Team Manager

Email joe.flatman@surreycc.gov.uk

Tel. 01483 518781

Mobile 07990 625820

Taking over strategic planning advice at the national, regional and county level from Dr. David Bird, including representing Surrey County Council on the ALGAO Committee and Diocesan Advisory Committees of Guildford and Southwark.

Mr. Tony Howe

Archaeological Officer

Email tony.howe@surreycc.gov.uk

Tel. 01483 518783

Archaeological development control advice for Guildford, Reigate & Banstead, Runnymede, Surrey Heath & Waverley. Archaeological fieldwork monitoring and enforcement. General archaeological advice.

Mr. Gary Jackson

Archaeological Officer

Email gary.jackson@surreycc.gov.uk

Tel. 01483 518773

Archaeological development control advice for Elmbridge, Epsom & Ewell, Mole Valley, Spelthorne, Tandridge and Woking. Archaeological fieldwork monitoring and enforcement. General archaeological advice.

Mr. Martin Higgins

Historic Buildings Officer

Email martin.higgins@surreycc.gov.uk

Tel. 01483 518758

Advice on historic buildings and conservation area issues. Acts as conservation

officer to Tandridge and Surrey Heath. Advice on restoration and conservation of historic properties and the Small Grants Scheme of the Historic Buildings Trust.

Ms. Emily Brants

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) Officer

Email emily.brants@surreycc.gov.uk

Tel. 01483 518751

Management of the county SMR, which consists of a computerised database and an extensive paper record. SMR is available for consultation in person or by correspondence.

Mr. Giles Carey

Exploring Surrey's Past Project Officer

Email giles.carey@surreycc.gov.uk

Tel. 01483 518730

Mobile 07968 832353

Management of project development, outreach and volunteers. The project aims to increase access to a variety of heritage information held at the county SMR, other County Council and partnership archives.

Mr. David Williams

Finds Liaison Officer (Portable Antiquities Scheme)

Email david.williams@surreycc.gov.uk

Tel. 01483 518771 or 01737 247296

Mobile 07968 832740

Gathering and recording archaeological objects discovered by members of the public. General advice of identification and preservation of portable antiquities.

SURREY HISTORY CENTRE

SOURCES FOR HOUSE HISTORY

Saturday 10th February 11am till noon

An illustrated talk by Di Stiff

Tickets: £2.50; booking essential

For details Tel: 01483 518737

CHANGE ON THE HEATH

Thursday 8th February 7.30pm

A talk by the Surrey Heathland Project

Tickets: £2.50. There are a limited number of places; booking essential

For details Tel: 01483 518737

EXPLORING SURREY'S PAST

This year, a website will be created allowing access to archives held by Surrey History Centre, archaeological records from Surrey Sites and Monuments Record and the catalogues of a number of museums from across the county. Powerful search tools will allow researchers to find the information they are looking for, no matter where it is held. The site will also feature thematic pages, allowing users to explore information on topics, places and periods in Surrey's history.

Key to the project is encouraging contributions from interested persons. Online forms will allow anyone, whatever their interest or wherever they are located, to add information to the site. This might focus on a particular area, on a particular interest

or on a research topic relevant to the study of Surrey's heritage. Schools and libraries are also being involved and the Project Officer is conducting a series of workshops to advertise the website and explain how to use it. A traveling exhibition, featuring records of interest to local residents will also be available. Details of these events will follow in future Bulletins.

Volunteers are currently preparing material to appear on the website. They are adding and creating content which will form the thematic sections of the website. They are also involved in preparing Surrey Heritage databases for online publication. The project officer would be interested to hear from those who would like to help with these and other tasks. We are also interested to hear from groups and individuals who feel they would like to share information with the project. Please use the contact details below to get in touch.

Surrey History Centre, 130, Goldsworth Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 6ND; Tel: 01483 518 730 email: giles.carey@surreycc.gov.uk

CONFERENCES

THE COUNCIL FOR KENTISH ARCHAEOLOGY

THE LOST VALLEY: 2000 YEARS IN THE UPPER DARENT VALLEY

Major discoveries, historical and oral traditions, landscapes and buildings

Sevenoaks Community Centre, Otford Road, Sevenoaks

Saturday 14th April 2007

2-5.30 pm

Major Discoveries in the Upper Darent Valley *Brian Philp*

On East Hill – The Changing Way of Life *A. M Parkin*

The Beauty of the Upper Darent Valley *Edwin Thompson*

Tickets: £4. Tickets and passes available from CKA, 7 Sandy Ridge, Borough Green, Keny, TN15 8HP. Cheques payable to CKA, sae please.

Further information about the conference can be found on the CKA website, www.the-cka.fsnet.co.uk or from conference organiser Ruth Plummer on 0208 777 7872; email: davru58-arch@yahoo.co.uk

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGY SYMPOSIUM 2007

Saturday 17th March 2007

Run in conjunction with the Sussex Archaeological Society, this event provides illustrated accounts of recent archaeological fieldwork and research in Sussex.

Programme:

9.10am REGISTRATION

Tea and coffee will be available for purchase, and various book-stalls will also be open at this time

10 Welcome by the Chairman, *Peter Drewett* (CCE, University of Sussex)

10.05 **Buried by Time: Prehistoric Destruction of the Natural Downscape**

Michael Allen (Wessex Archaeology)

11 COFFEE

11.30 **Recent Fieldwork by the Worthing Archaeological Society in the Binsted and Walberton area**

Keith Bolton (Worthing Archaeological Society)

12 **Roman Mosaics – Works of Art or Something Else? With Special Reference to the Mosaics of Fishbourne Roman Palace**

John Manley (Sussex Archaeological Society)

- 12.50 LUNCH
2 **Recent Excavations in Lewes**
Simon Stevens (Archaeology South-East)
- 2.30 **The Archaeological Recording of Sussex Churches**
Robert Hutchinson (CCE)
- 3.15 TEA
3.45 **The Archaeology of Post-medieval Defence Sites in East Sussex**
Chris Butler (freelance archaeologist)
- 4.15 **Past to Present: the Discovery of the Lost Village of Tidemills**
Luke Barber (Sussex Archaeological Society)
- 5pm CLOSE

SEMINAR

COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

ARCHAEOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

The British Academy, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London

Tuesday 27th February

The seminar forms part of the CBA Winter General Meeting, but is open to all and admission is free. Forensic archaeology is a relatively new concept in Britain and these presentations explore how archaeology has developed from its traditional roots into the arena of criminal investigation. The first presentation is at 11.30 and the seminar concludes at 4.45 pm.

Further information is available online at www.britac.ac.uk or from Dr Mike Heyworth, CBA Director (director@britarch.ac.uk), Council for British Archaeology, St Mary's House, 66 Bootham, York YO30 7BZ; Tel: 01904 671417.

COURSES

CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION

University of Sussex

SATURDAY COURSES AT FISHBOURNE ROMAN PALACE

THE ROMAN ARMY

28th April, 5th and 19th May, 2nd and 16th June

11am to 4pm

The Roman army was not the monolithic machine beloved of the media. We will study the far more interesting reality across 450 years, mostly in Britain, including in the South-East. One session will be a field trip.

Tutor: *David Bird*

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF NORMAN ENGLAND

12th and 26th May, 9th and 23rd June

10am to 4pm

From Domesday Book to deer parks, from churches to castles, from manor houses to monasteries, this course will give you the chance to explore the changing cultural landscape of Norman England.

Tutor: *Keith Robinson*

For fees and to enrol please phone Fishbourne Roman Palace: 01243 785859.

KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL

WINTER COURSES

January 20th & 21st Field Walking and test-pitting at a spectacular Roman site prior to excavation during the summer season.

February 10th & 11th Field Walking and test-pitting at an unexplored Anglo-Saxon cemetery site prior to excavation during 2007.

February 24th & 25th and March 3rd & 4th, 10th & 11th Landscape Archaeology. Help locate, survey and investigate unknown Roman villa sites along the Stour Valley in Kent.

TRAINING EXCAVATION

BARCOMBE VILLA, SUSSEX

July and August 2007

A seventh season of research and training excavations will continue investigations at the southern part of the villa complex. There will be four 5-day Excavation Training Courses; a 2-day course on Planning and Section Drawing (4-5th August); and a 1-day course on Site Photography for Archaeologists (21st July). A 4-day course on First Aid for Finds to be based mainly at the University of Sussex, Brighton (23-26th July) will also include site work at Barcombe Roman Villa. All courses are suitable either for beginners or for those with some experience, i.e. those (minimum age 16) considering archaeology at university, amateur archaeologists, undergraduates, and those undertaking University Extra-mural courses in archaeology. University undergraduate level academic credit will be awarded to those who successfully complete the 5-, 4- and 2-day courses.

For further information please contact the Centre for Continuing Education, University of Sussex, by: tel.: 01273 678527; or email: si-enquiries@sussex.ac.uk. See also the CCE web site: www.sussex.ac.uk/cce/archaeology.

PUBLICATION

“Great and Little Bookham. The North End” by *SED Fortescue* 2006. ISBN: 0-9528139-3-9.

This seventh publication on the history of the Bookhams completes the coverage of the two parishes up to the 1930s. It is 56 pages long and copiously illustrated with photographs, drawings, maps and pedigrees.

Mr Fortescue, who has been a SyAS member since 1946, says that this will be his final publication. He has kindly donated a copy to the Library, but should anyone wish to obtain a copy they may do so from the publisher, Colin R Wright, Honiton Devon, tel. 01404 42678.

LECTURE MEETINGS

9th February

“Reconstructing the Tudor Kitchens at Hampton Court” by Marc Meltonville to the Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Non-members welcome by donation.

12th February

"Archaeology in Orkney" by Val Patrick to the Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group. A Group meeting in the Classroom at Guildford Museum, Quarry Street at 7.50 pm. New members of the Group are always welcome. Annual subscription is £5. Contact Pauline Hulse, tel. 01483 282917.

12th February

"Ham House" The John Plant Memorial Lecture by Victoria Bradley to the Richmond Local History Society at the Duke Street Baptist Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm. Further information from Elizabeth Velluet, tel. 020 8891 3825.

13th February

"Recent Local Archaeological and Historical Work" by various speakers to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut, almost opposite the Old Vic Theatre, Waterloo at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

13th February

"The History of Post Boxes" by Vee Willis to the Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45.

13th February

"History of Your Local" meeting of the Westcott Local History Group in The Cricketers at Westcott at 8.15 pm.

14th February

"A History of Crofton Pumping Station" by Ian Brooth for the Newcomen Society at the Fellows' Library, Science Museum, Exhibition Road at 5.45 pm.

15th February

"The History of Post Boxes" by Vee Willis to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

16th February

"The Kohler-Darwin Collection" by Chris and Michele Kohler to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Abraham Dixon Hall of the Letherhead Institute at 7.30 for 8 pm. Members £1, visitors £2.

17th February

"The River Wey Navigation" by Hugh Compton to the Merton Historical Society at the Snuff Mill Centre, Morden Hall at 2.30 pm Visitors welcome £2.

17th February

"The Homewood, Esher" by Andrew King to the Walton & Weybridge Local History Society at Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm.

20th February

"The History of the Early Steamboat on the Thames" by Prof John Armstrong to the Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30 pm.

20th February

"Ham House" by Sheelah Davison to the Sunbury & Shepperton Local History Society in the Theatre at Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton at 8pm. Visitors £1.

5th March

"From Iron Age to jet engine: the history of Heathrow" by Nick Pollard to the Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

6th March

"The Centenary of Brooklands" by Tony Hutchins to Addlestone Historical Society in

the New Addlestone Community Centre, Addlestone at 8 pm.

6th March

“Guildford Blue – the Woollen Industry of SW Surrey” by Matthew Alexander to the Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30 pm.

7th March

“Fulk Nerra’s donjons: the road to Dover” by Dr Pamela Marshall to the British Archaeological Association at the Geological Society Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1V 0HS at 5 pm. Visitors are welcome, but are requested to make themselves known to the Hon. Director on arrival and sign the visitors’ book.

8th March

“Nelson” by Peter Booth to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

12th March

“Artefacts recovered from the Thames, and problems of authentication” by Malcolm Head to the Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Jubilee Room, United Reformed Church, Portsmouth Road, Guildford. Car parking available behind the church. Non-members welcome £2.

12th March

“Kingston’s Local History Project” by Chris French to the Richmond Local History Society at the Old Town Hall, Whittaker Avenue, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm. Non-members welcome £1. Further information from Elizabeth Velluet Tel: 020 8891 3825.

13th March

“Surrey Privies” by John Janaway to Westcott Local History Group in the Reading Room. Institute Road, Westcott at 8 pm.

13th March

“History through the window: a view from a house on Bankside” by Gillian Tindall to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society in the Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut almost opposite the Old Vic Theatre, Waterloo at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

15th March

“An update on local archaeological work” by David Graham to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

16th March

“The Colchester Roman Circus” by Philip Crummy to the Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Non-members welcome by donation.

16th March

“The Palace of Nonsuch” by Jeremy Harte to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Abraham Dixon Hall of the Letherhead Institute at 7.30 for 8 pm. Members £1, visitors £2.

17th March

“East is East and West is West: the History of Molesey” by Pamela Reading to the Walton & Weybridge Local History Society at Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm.

20th March

“Classic Post Office: London & the suburbs through the eyes of a postman” by Paul Wood to the Friends of Kingston Museum and Heritage Service at Kingston Museum Art Gallery, Wheatfield Way, Kingston at 7 for 7.30 pm.

20th March

“The Charles Brooking Collection of Architectural Detail” by Charles Brooking to the Sunbury & Shepperton Local History Society in the Theatre at Hallford School, Russell Road, Shepperton at 8pm. Visitors £1

21st March

“Witley Park Home of a Famous Fraudster” by Hugh Turrall-Clarke to Godalming Museum & Godalming Trust at St Hilary’s School at 7.30 for 8 pm. Tickets £5 available from Godalming Museum , 109a High Street, Godalming GU7 1AQ. Tel . 01483 426510.

24th March

“The Croydon, Merstham & Godstone Iron Railway” by Paul Sowan to the IMerton Historical Society at St John’s church hall, High Path. Merton at 2.30 pm. Non-members welcome £2.

2nd April

“Clear up your loose! The adventures of a beginner in Surrey archaeology” by Bryan Harmer to the Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

3rd April

“The History of the Royal Navy between 1815 and 1914” by Don Evans to Addlestone Historical Society in the New Addlestone Community Centre, Addlestone at 8 pm.

4th April

“Making friends on the borders: Cistercian strategies from northern Europe in the 12th-14th centuries! by Dr Emilia Jamroziak to the British Archaeological Association at the Geological Society Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1V 0HS at 5 pm. Visitors are welcome, but are requested to make themselves known to the Hon. Director on arrival and sign the visitors’ book.

9th April

Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group AGM followed by a talk by Peter Youngs about his visit to Libya in the Classroom at Guildford Museum, Quarry Street, Guildford. New members of the Group are always welcome. Annual subscription £5.

10th April

“The Pleasure Gardens of Southwark” by Clive Chambers to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society in the Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut almost opposite the Old Vic Theatre, Waterloo at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

12th April

“Painshill, a secret Garden” by Sue Cobb to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Upper Hall, United Reformed Church at the corner of Union Street and Eden Street, Kingston at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

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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 9th March for the April issue.

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