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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
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Bulletin

Number 306

November/December 1996

COUNCIL NEWS

Annual General Meeting. A reminder. The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday, 30th November 1996 at 3.00 pm in St Peter's Church Hall, Windsor Street, Chertsey, to be followed by a talk on Chertsey Abbey and Town by Rob Poulton. (See *Bulletin 305* for details)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The Annual Symposium will be held on Saturday, 22nd February 1997 at the Dorking Christian Centre. Displays and exhibitions of work undertaken by individuals or societies for the Margary Award are welcome. Details and entry forms from Julie Wileman, 48 Bond Road, Tolworth, Surrey KT6 7SH.

CONSERVATION MATTERS

Goddards at Abinger Common, built by Edwin Lutyens in 1889 as a "home of rest for ladies of small means" and left to the Lutyens Trust by the last private owner, has found a guaranteed long-term future with the assistance of the Landmark Trust. The Lutyens Trust plans to retain the use of the south wing library of the house and continue to host groups of visitors on certain days. The remainder of the house is being sensitively adapted by the Landmark Trust to residential use.

The Landmark Trust now owns over 150 historic buildings including disused railway stations, martello towers, forts and follies. An exemplary handbook, describing and illustrating all 150 properties can be obtained from the Landmark Trust, Shottesbrooke, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 3SW (Tel. 01628 825925). Price £8.50 (which is refundable against bookings).

LECTURES AND SYMPOSIA COMMITTEE

Lecture Series: Buildings in the Surrey Landscape

Six Tuesday evenings in April and May 1997

This series of lectures will be held at the Shalford Village Hall, on consecutive Tuesdays starting on 8th April 1997. The list of subjects and speakers has yet to be finalised, but as in previous years we ask lecturers to speak to the topic but to treat it as they wish.

One speaker will celebrate fifty years of lecturing to the Society. In 1947 Ken Gravett's first lecture to the Society was on the subject of "Windmills and Watermills" and he will use this title again in 1997. Other topics include Churches, houses and dwellings of all sizes, aspects of farming and other village and rural industries.

More details will be given in subsequent editions of the Bulletin, and a booking form will be distributed with No. 308 at the end of January 1997.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

The anticipated publication and copy dates for the *Bulletin* during 1997 are given below. We try to include articles and items of research or general interest to cover a wide range of activities in the historic County and would be pleased to consider any contributions for publication from individuals or local societies.

1997 Bulletin Publication Dates

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Copy Date</i>	<i>Anticipated Dispatch</i>
308 Feb/mid-March	3rd January	27th January
309 Mar/April	7th February	10th March
310 May	21st March	21st April
311 June/mid-July	26th April	26th May
312 July/August	6th June	7th July
313 September	18th July	18th August
314 October	22nd August	22nd September
315 Nov/mid-December	26th September	27th October
316 Dec/mid-January 1998	30th October	1st December

SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP

The Group has organised the following lectures in association with the University of Surrey. Further details may be obtained from the Co-ordinator: Tony Stevens, Marigold Cottage, Great Halfpenny Farm, Halfpenny Lane, Guildford GU4 8PY. Tel: 01483 565375 or from the University of Surrey.

- Jan 14th Animal Powered Engines**
Mr Kenneth J Major, Authority on Mill Architecture
- Jan 28th The History of English Furniture**
Mr D S Embling
- Feb 11th The Kennet & Avon Canal**
Dr Stuart Chrystall, University of Surrey. SIHG Committee member
- Feb 25th The History of Computing**
Mr Dan Hayton, Treasurer, Newcomen Society and GLIAS
- Mar 11th Sir Joseph Bazalgette — Engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works**
Dr Denis Smith, Chairman GLIAS

NOTES

The Enclosure of the Pease Marsh

Philip Gorton

Illustration by Sally Gorton © 1992

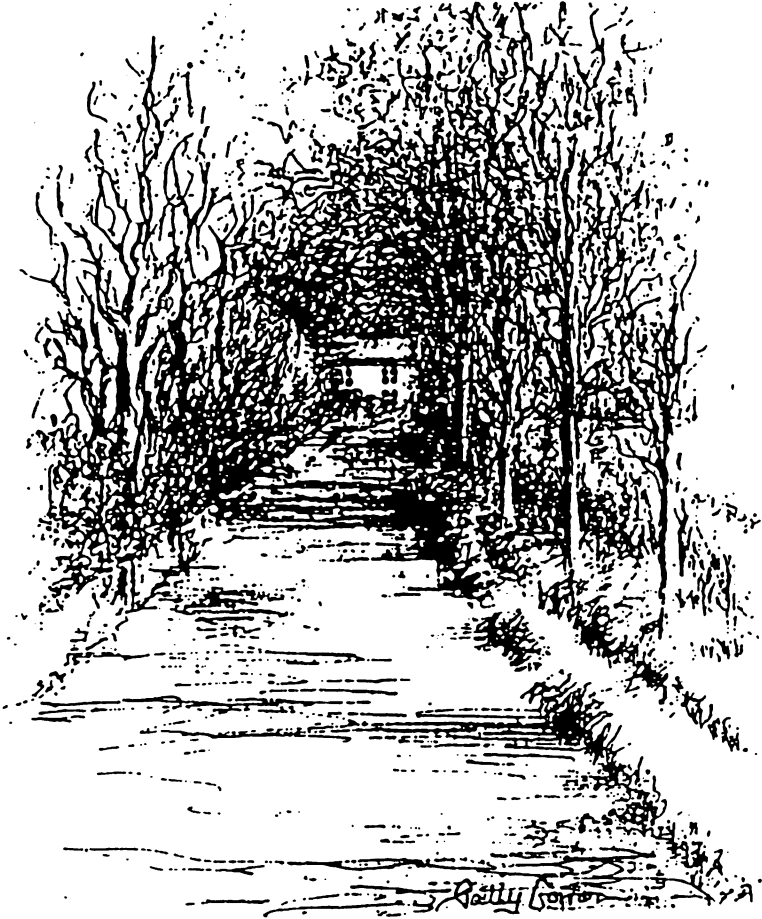


Figure 1: Stakescorner Lane

Peasemarsch is known to us today as the modern settlement that lies next to the Old Portsmouth Road between Godalming and Guildford. However, until the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Pease Marsh was a large area of common land stretching from the Portsmouth Road to Compton upon which the people of the local manors were free to graze their animals. The landscape we see today was created in the early nineteenth century when the area was enclosed for agriculture. Rocque's map of 1762 shows the extent of the marsh at that time. Eighteenth and nineteenth century enclosures produced a distinctive landscape of straight roads and rectangular fields. Stakescorner Road near Littleton (above) is typical of lanes laid out at that time.

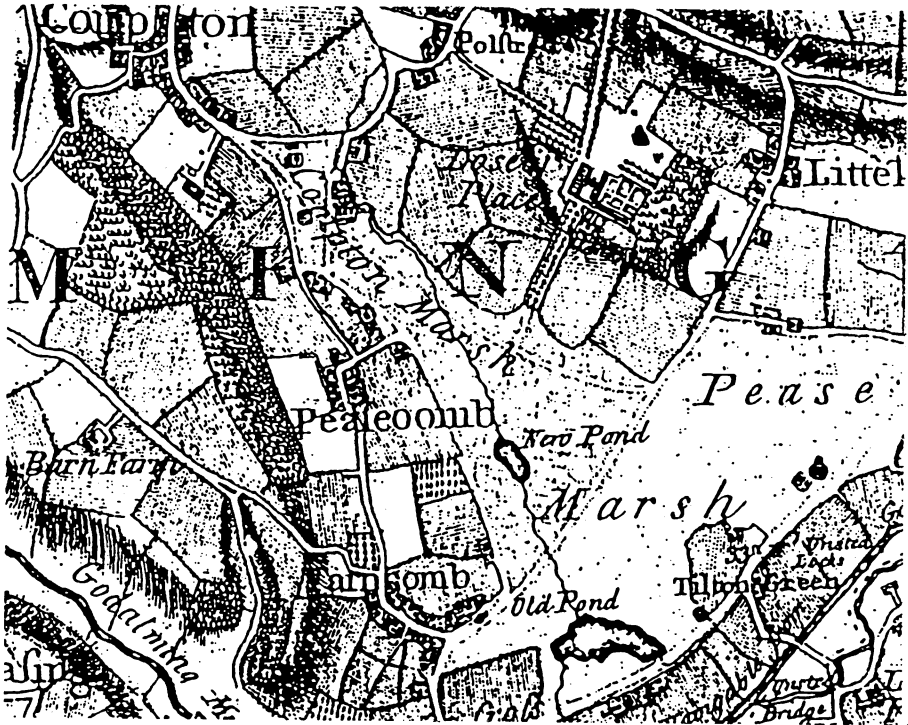


Figure 2: Rocque's map.

The Lords of the Manor of Loseley were the major promoters of enclosure in the area. In 1661 a petition was sent from Loseley to Parliament for an Act to enable the "well ordering and governing of the Common Fields". Almost a century later in 1757 Sir More Molyneux attempted to have the marsh enclosed, again by petitioning Parliament. However, opposition from the holders of common rights was so strong that he was not successful. It was not until the Napoleonic wars raised food prices and created pressure to enclose such common lands that Acts authorising the enclosure of the Marsh were passed in 1803.

In 1744 James and Marshall described the unenclosed Pease Marsh in their *General View of the Agriculture of Surrey*. It was not to their liking:

"Pease Marsh, between Guildford and Godalming, contains 803 acres, partly loam, partly clay, and partly marl. Upon the skirts of this common are some brick kilns, and the clay is dug out for the purpose of making bricks. There are to be seen on some parts of this common such a number of ant hills, that it is really dangerous to ride over it. From the total neglect of this valuable common, the cattle that depasture thereon are almost starved; it is, however, so much coveted by the inhabitants of Godalming and Guildford, that it would, in an inclosed state, find a rental of from fifteen to thirty shillings per acre".

The agricultural changes which began in the seventeenth century and continued with increasing vigour in the eighteenth were unsuited to the landscape of feudal England. The old open fields with their myriad of individually owned strips and the large areas of common land set aside for grazing were seen as inefficient and not adaptable to the new husbandry. The answer was the enclosure and re-apportionment of this land.

The larger landowners of a parish would petition Parliament to pass a private Enclosure Act to authorise the re-division of the open fields and common land. Some of the land was sold to cover the costs of enclosure and the remainder was allocated to those who lost land and common rights lost in the re-allocation. For smallholders this was often inadequate compensation. For instance, tenants of houses in Farncombe Street were, typically, awarded less than ¼ acre in exchange for the right to graze cattle on the marsh. For those with no legal claim, only customary common rights, there was no recompense at all. This contemporary rhyme sums up the popular feeling of the times:

*They hang the man and flog the woman
 Who steals the goose from off the common
 But let the greater criminal loose
 Who steals the common from the goose*

The marsh was the common land of the manors that bordered the area and, although it was in the private ownership of the Lord of the Manor, it had remained uncultivated because the rights exercised by the commoners prevented the owner from developing the land as he wished. The tenants and freeholders of the local manors who had common rights on the marsh were bitterly opposed to enclosure and they sent their own petition to Parliament in response to that of Sir More Molyneux. They claimed that they had

"...for time immemorial been intitled to and have used and enjoyed a right of common for sheep and all kinds of beast and cattle without stint on every part of the said common mars...h called the Pease Marsh...at all times of the year at their free wills and pleasure".

Because enclosures were organised on the basis of the manor and the parish, two Acts of Parliament were passed, one to deal with the Manor of Godalming and one with the combined manors of Polsted and Loseley. The wasteland of the manors of Westbury and Braboeuf were not included in the process and the new fields stopped at their boundaries. This left Compton and Peasemars Commons (areas 1 and 4) unenclosed, as they remain today.

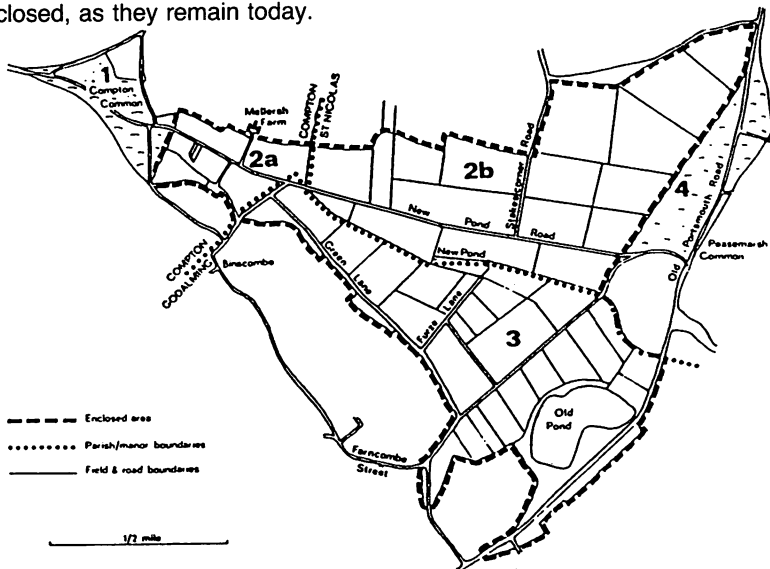


Figure 3: The enclosed Pease Marsh

The Enclosure Acts enabled Enclosure Commissioners, who were usually local land surveyors, to be appointed to oversee the re-division of the land and it was they who planned the layout of the new landscape. Field boundaries and roads were made predominantly straight, reflecting their origins on the commissioners' drawing boards.

The Acts extinguished the old roads across the marsh and new ones were created by the Enclosure Commissioners. They built straight, wide roads the dimensions of which were defined in the enclosure award. They were usually made wide enough to accommodate the traffic of a muddy winter. The early enclosure roads were often much wider than those on the Pease Marsh because by the early 1800s the Macadamising of roads was becoming common, particularly in Surrey, and so roads were less inclined to become impassable in the winter. The difference in the old roads and the new enclosure roads is easy to spot and the change is quite marked where the old roads cross the boundary into the newly enclosed area. At these points, the narrow, winding roads suddenly become the straight, wide roads defined by the Commissioners.

One of the effects of having separate acts and awards for adjacent parishes was the apparent lack of co-ordination between the road plans. This often leads to roads stopping suddenly at the parish boundary (eg Furze Lane) or to road junctions with difficult, acute bends. The Nook, the junction of Binscombe Lane and New Pond Road, is a good example of this.

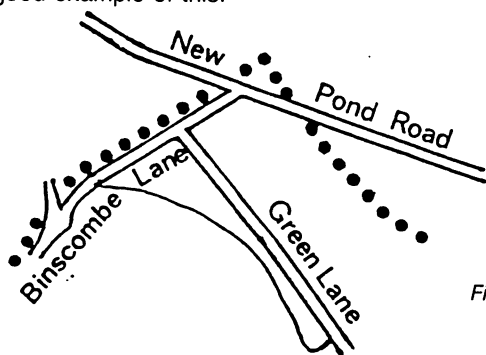


Figure 4: The Nook

Like the roads, the fields betray their origins in the drawing office by their straight boundaries and rectangular shapes. The enclosure act required the new landowners to hedge round their holdings quickly. The favoured and cheapest way of doing this was to plant "quickset" hawthorn hedges. These were quick to grow and, when cut and laid, made effective barriers to sheep and cattle. Elm seems also to have been used in some parts of the Pease Marsh.

Standard trees, notably oak, were also planted or allowed to seed and grow in the new hedgerows in order to provide a regular crop of large sized timber. This has produced a landscape of squarish fields bounded by hedges made up predominately of one species containing standard trees and is a sight typical of areas enclosed during this period. Older fields, particularly those from mediaeval times, are more irregular in shape and have a greater number of tree and shrub species in their hedges. We are perhaps fortunate that enclosure happened when it did. If it had been delayed until the 1870's, after the invention of barbed wire, the landscape of the Pease Marsh may have been bleak indeed.

Adapted from one in a series of leaflets written for the Elizabeth McAlmont Memorial Trust for the Care of the Countryside.

Reprinted, with thanks, from Surrey Historic Landscape Studies Newsletter No. 9.

Cider Making in Surrey

Judie English

Surrey cider never attained the fame of the products of the West Country or Herefordshire, but many farms maintained orchards and brewed their own cider on a regular seasonal basis. The earliest record of cider-making in the county is in 1282. Remnants of cider orchards may still be found in the county.

Cider apples, traditionally, were not picked from the trees, but were gathered once they had fallen into hand-woven locally-made straw baskets. We are told that the apples went into the press mud and all. A farm cider maker would have had a crushing roller, worked by two men at handles at either side, although later various patent mechanical mills were developed. The roller, a fluted drum mounted on a trestle and connected to a turning wheel, was placed over a large tub into which the crushed pulp fell. This pulp was called the 'pomace'.

The pomace was then packed into coarse woven sacks which were placed in the cider press between layers of straw, or mats, and boards. The press was an upright structure with sturdy posts and a massive vertical screw, the earlier ones being carved out of whole timber, and later ones being cast iron. The screw, worked windlass-fashion, lowered a weighted board on to the stacked pulp. The juice would then run off into a tub placed below; this first pressing could either be drunk straight away (being recommended for children and invalids as "most healthy and refreshing") or barrelled into casks. Second or even third pressings of the pomace could follow. The casked juice was then stored for two to four years, being allowed to ferment in the casks, before being tapped off as the finished cider.

For family use, the finished cider was tapped out of the casks into pottery or stoneware jugs, the casks being stored on trestles or raised platforms for this purpose. Cider or beer was also often included as part of the payment for itinerant harvest workers. It was common for a man to have his own 'harvest-bottle', made out of leather or oak. These were shaped like small barrels, the wooden ones having hoops of iron or wicker. They were fitted with a mouthpiece and a vent peg, attached by cords or leather thongs to the carrying handle, which might be rope or leather, or decoratively plaited horsehair in different colours of black, white and chestnut. Some were painted (often blue in Surrey). To drink, the bottle was lifted in the air in both hands, and the worker turned his face up to the mouthpiece. They carved or burned their initials into their harvest bottles. Gertrude Jekyll (in "Old West Surrey", 1904) noted that different workers had varying capacities for liquor, ranging from a quart to half a gallon, as the size of their bottles attested!

Until a few years ago, cider was still being made in Surrey, but I have not heard of anyone making real cider in the county recently. Perhaps one of our readers knows if there is still any cider-making going on? This is one country craft that the writer would personally hate to see die! Cheers!

Some Thoughts Inspired by Recent Grave Digging Finds in Ewell Graveyard

Norman Nail

David Brooks' detailed description of the Roman pottery from the grave dug at TQ 22146298 is very interesting as is his reference to a flint cobbled 'yard' and the fact graves are now being dug in the area of the NAS excavations carried out in advance of the extension of the consecrated area of the cemetery. I think this pottery, like many of the finds of the 1976 Pemberton excavation, was on the large cobbled area adjacent to Stane Street which had sites of fires on it and much debris arising from the use of Stane Street by hauliers who drew off the road and camped for the night. In distances Ewell would have been an intermediate way station between London and the first mansio (at Dorking?) where horses could be changed by the imperial

postmen and where a cold harbour (roadside camping site) for commercial use could be usefully sited. Some of the stray finds from this graveyard over the years are related to this cold harbour camp and a few to material being transported. A complete boxtile (a central heating hot gas flue component for building into walls) was found smashed in 1960 by Martin Morris on a grave excavation dump. He repaired it and it shows no signs of ever having been used. It obviously fell off a waggon carrying a consignment of such tiles (to London perhaps). The pattern on the bottle has never so far as I know been identified but it could of course be the Ashtead factory's one.

There are other features of great interest such as the two long alignments — London to the Old Church Tower site and Dorking to the Ewell Windmill site — and a short alignment running from the Windmill mound to the tower site, also a little mound perhaps, which ensured the road ran through Ewell. And why do that? Because the springs at Ewell would ensure a cold harbour and a horse changing station would have a plentiful water supply.

There is little doubt in my mind that Stane Street and Roman Ewell must be looked at together and this association carries on into the sub Roman period when it became a garrison site of germanic foederati guarding the approach to London via Stane Street.

The early Saxon name Ewell — 'the welling up place of water' calls attention to the most notable characteristic of this site and takes us back far beyond Roman times and explains the large number of mesolithic tools and tool making debris found in the Spring area and along the Hogsmill River. The mesolithic tribes wandered over a tribal territory as the Australian aborigines did and in some remote areas still did until recently. There would be camping places where the group stopped for a month or so in the wandering cycle (walkabout in pidgin Australian English). Doubtless, Ewell was such a place on the itinerary of one such group in 6000 or 7000 BC.

Abridged from an article by Norman Nail in Nonsuch Antiquarian Society Newsletter September 1996

MISCELLANY

The Burrell Collection, Glasgow. Among items on display is a large carved oak fireplace and overmantel of the mid-16th century said to be from the "Tudor Palace, Oatlands Park, Surrey". It bears the royal coat of arms in the centre with Corinthian pillars on either side.

The Village Lock-up Association has been established to complete a survey of Britain's lock-ups, stocks, pillories, gallows, gibbets and whipping posts. It is intended to complete the survey in 1998 and to publish the findings as a National Register. Any expressions of interest please write to the Association's founder, Andrew Plumbridge at 7 Inch's Yard, Market Street, Newbury, Berkshire RG14 5DP (Send A5 stamped self-addressed envelope).

PUBLICATIONS

"A List of Craftsmen and Suppliers for Georgian Buildings". The Georgian Group is able to provide lists of specialist suppliers within the fields of glass, joinery, lime, metalwork, paint and wallpaper. The lists do not claim to be exhaustive, but have been compiled after consultation with conservation professionals. Available from the Georgian Group, 8 Fitzroy Square, London W1P 6DX (tel. 0171-387-1720). Price £5.

“Scheduled Monuments. An English Heritage Guide for Owners and Occupiers”. A pamphlet giving basic information about the implications of scheduling. Available free, from English Heritage, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 1AB.

CONFERENCES

2nd November. Surrey Local History Symposium at Chertsey on the subject of “Fire” (see *Bulletin 305* for details).

9th November. Council for Kentish Archaeology (see *Bulletin 303* for details).

16th November. CBA Mid Anglia Conference on “Roman London” (see *Bulletin 305* for details).

COURSES

The Archaeology Centre, Bagshot are organising the following courses in 1997. For further details contact: Jim Brady, Surrey Youth and Adult Education Service, France Hill Drive, Camberley, GU15 3QA. Tel: 01276 20145.

Wednesdays 10.00 – 12.00. Talking about Archaeology in and around Surrey Heath, Romans, Saxons and Medieval Life.

10 week course commencing 8 January 1997. Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA

Wednesdays 10.00 – 12.00. Talking about Archaeology in and around Surrey Heath. Coaches to Railways.

10 week course commencing 16 April 1997. Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA

Thursdays 10.00 – 12.00. The Archaeological Detective. Progressing in post-excavation archaeology.

10 week course commencing 9 January 1997. Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA

Thursdays 10.00 – 12.00. The Archaeological Detective. The completion of a post-excavation study.

10 week course commencing 17 April 1997. Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA

Fridays 10.00 – 12.00. Talking about Archaeology in and around Surrey Heath. Romans, Saxons and Medieval Life.

10 week course commencing 10 January 1997. Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA

Fridays 10.00 – 12.00. Talking about Archaeology in and around Surrey Heath. Coaches to Railways.

10 week course commencing 18 April 1997. Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA

DAY SCHOOLS

23rd November 1996. “From Ox wagons to Turnpikes”. A study day at the University of Surrey from 9.30 am to 4.30 pm. Tutors: Derek Renn and Dennis Turner. Organised by Heritage Promotions Partnership — a group of organisations aiming to encourage greater understanding and interest in aspects of Surrey’s heritage through the development of annual themes. Contact Karen Fisher, CCE, University of Surrey for details. Tel: 01483 259750.

The following are organised by CCE, University of Sussex, from whom further details may be obtained — Tel: 01273 606755:

2nd November. “**The Archaeology of Wetland Sites**”. Tutor: Francis Prior. To be held at Sussex University.

16th November. “**The French Connection: Iron Age hill forts in Sussex and Haute Normandie**”. Tutor: John Manley. To be held at Fishbourne Roman Palace.

14th December. “**The Archaeology of Sicily**”. Tutor John Manley. To be held at Sussex University.

MEETINGS

30th October

“Antiquarians and Archaeologists on Farley Heath”. A lecture by Rob Poulton to the Holmesdale Natural History Club at The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8.15 pm.

2nd November

“Beyond the Andes”. A lecture by Gloria Dean to the Beddington, Carshalton & Wallington Archaeological Society in Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, Carshalton at 3.00 pm.

4th November

“Churches and Historic Houses in East Anglia”. A lecture by Mrs S Fletcher to the Mayford & Woking District History Society at Mayford Village Hall at 7.45 pm. Visitors welcome. Entry £2.

4th November

Pottery handling session with Kevin Fryer organised by the Guildford Archaeology Group of the SAS in Salters, Castle Street, Guildford at 8.00 pm.

4th November

“The Brookwood Necropolis Cemetery and Railway”. A lecture by John Clarke for the Heritage Promotions Partnership at the Rhoda McGraw Theatre, Woking at 7.30 pm. Entry £2 adults, £1 concessions.

5th November

“Recent Acquisitions”. A lecture by Amanda Devonshire, Curator of Chertsey Museum to the Addlestone Historical Society at the Addlestone Community Centre at 8.00 pm.

6th November

“From industrial hamlet to company town: selected sites and ideas”. A lecture by Eve Myatt-Price to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8.00 pm.

6th November

A visit to Southwark Cathedral with a talk by Stephen Humphrey, organised by the Docklands History Group, Greater London Industrial Archaeology Society. Meet at 6.00 pm.

7th November

“The Surrey History Service and the Community”. A lecture by Maggie Vaughan-Lewis to the Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 pm for 7.45 pm.

9th November

"The Admiralty Telegraphs: London to Portsmouth". A lecture by Ernest Crossland to the Walton & Weybridge Local History Society in the Library Lecture Hall, Church Street, Weybridge at 3.00 pm.

9th November

Annual General Meeting of the Merton Historical Society, followed by an illustrated talk on Morden Hall Park by Paul Rutter at the Snuff Mill Environmental Centre, Morden Hall Park at 2.30 pm.

9th November

Muybridge to Movies Seminar at Market House, Kingston upon Thames (*see Bulletin 305 for details*)

12th November

"Henry VIII: towards a new Biography". A special lecture given by Dr David Starkey for the Historical Association at Guildford High School at 7.30 pm.

13th November

"The Southern serves the South — the railway in Surrey". A lecture by Michael Harris for Heritage Promotions Partnership at Burchatt Farm Barn, London Road, Guildford at 7.00 pm. Entry £2 adults, £1 concessions.

15th November

"The Story of Headley". A lecture by Peter Denyer to the Leatherhead & District LHS in the Dixon Hall, Leatherhead Institute at 7.30 pm for 8.00 pm. Entry 50p members; £1 non-members.

15th November

"Pre-Colombian Gold Working in South and Central America". A lecture by Dr Colin McEwan, Curator of South American Collections at the British Museum, to the Richmond Archaeological Society at The Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8.00 pm. Admission: non-members £2, members free.

16th November

The Richard Burr Memorial Lecture "Regency and the Picturesque". A lecture by Mr Christopher Pringle to the Esher District LHS at St Andrew's Church Hall, Oakshade Road, Oxshott at 2.30 pm. Entry £1 members; £2 non-members.

19th November

"Nineteenth Century Country Life: Cottages, Women and Children". A lecture by Avril Lansdell to the Friends of Kingston Museum in the Ante-Chamber of the Market House, the Market Place, Kingston at 8.00 pm. Voluntary donation of £1.50.

19th November

"The Design and Meaning of Monumental Brasses". A lecture for the Historical Association by Father Jerome Bertram in the Friends Meeting House, North Street, Guildford at 7.30 pm.

21st November

"Topographical Postcards: Things are not always what they seem". A lecture by Mr John Gent to the Barnes & Mortlake History Society in the Main Hall at the Sheen Lane Centre at 8.00 pm.

21st November

"Focused on Farnham". A lecture by Mike Green to the Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 pm for 7.45 pm.

29th November

"The Florence Nightingale Museum". A lecture by Alex Attewell, Curator to the Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends' Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street at 8.00 pm.

30th November

SAS Annual General Meeting at St Peter's Church Hall, Chertsey at 3.00 pm.

2nd December

Annual General Meeting followed by "The History of the British Police Service". A lecture by Mr R Ford to the Mayford & Woking District History Society at the Mayford Village Hall at 7.45 pm. Visitors welcome. Entry £2.

5th December

"Management of Archaeological Resources — problems, prescriptions and perspectives". A lecture by Ian Dormor to the Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 pm for 7.45 pm.

6th December

"Magic and Medicine in Ancient Mesopotamia". A lecture by Dr Irving Finkel, Curator, Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities at the British Museum, to the Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8.00 pm. Admission: non-members £2, members free.

6th December

"Abinger: excavation and research of the Roman villa". A lecture by Steve Dyer to the Holmesdale Natural History Club at The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8.15 pm.

7th December

"Surrey and the Picture Postcard". A lecture by John Gent to the Merton Historical Society at the Snuff Mill Environmental Centre, Morden Hall Park at 2.30 pm.

Advance Notice

22nd March 1997

Surrey Local History Council Spring Meeting. "Family History for Local Historians" to be held at the United Reformed Church Hall, Farnham.

Editor: Audrey Monk, Bryony Bank, Woodlands Road, Hambledon, Surrey GU8 4HL.

Next Issue: Copy required by 1st November 1996 for the December issue.