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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Bulletin 338

May 2000



Charter Quay, Kingston upon Thames:

Excavations at the corner of Emms Passage and the Portsmouth Road, 1998.

Charter Quay, Kingston . . . excavations and other archaeological work 1998-9

Introduction

Redevelopment of a 1.65 ha site in Kingston provided a rare opportunity for large-scale excavations by Wessex Archaeology within the core of the medieval town, funded by St George West London Ltd. Earlier fieldwork between 1988 and 1990 both north and south of the Hogsmill River had revealed several medieval waterfront revetments, and a c 0.55 ha excavation south of Emms Passage between the High Street and the Thames waterfront provided evidence of industrial, commercial and domestic activity, and phases of flooding and reclamation.

More recent excavations in late 1998 examined a large area south of the Hogsmill River (Trenches 1 and 2) with limited trial work north of it. After Emms Passage was closed, two further areas were investigated in January 1999 immediately adjacent to Trenches 1 and 2, and a watching brief was undertaken during the basementing for a car park south of the Hogsmill River.

The latest excavations from March to June 1999 were restricted to land north of the Hogsmill River and began with two more trial trenches and a small excavation undertaken during demolition. An extensive area was subsequently excavated (Trench 3) and a large area was also monitored during the basementing for car parks north of the Hogsmill River.

Topography

The Hogsmill river had originally separated into two channels immediately west of Clattern Bridge, but only the southern channel now survives in a canalised form. Its northern channel ran SSE-NNW across Trench 3, and had been progressively infilled from the 13th to the 15th century. A projection of its alignment suggests that it may have joined the Thames at the southern end of *Bishopshawe*, the Bishop of Winchester's property and now the present-day Bishops Place House.

The c20m width of the buried northern channel had a major effect on the medieval topography of the town, influencing the layout of streets and alleys, the shape of the market place, and the boundaries and extent of adjoining properties to the west. Furthermore, it marked the western edge of the gravel 'island' of Kingston, and broadly defined the limit of building in this direction until more extensive reclamation began in the 16th century. The area between the two channels was regularly flooded and not finally reclaimed until the 18th century or later.

Prehistoric and Roman

A few struck flints probably of Neolithic date, some sherds that may be Late Bronze Age and a few Roman sherds were recovered, but no contemporary features or layers were identified.

Saxon

Kingston in the 9th and 10th centuries was a royal estate but no Late Saxon features or finds were discovered. Although the street frontage next to the market was cellared-out, some residual Saxon material, at least, ought to have been found had there been occupation in the vicinity. The market place, therefore, may have been of post-Conquest creation, and the core of Saxon settlement may have lain further north between All Saints Church – the site of St Mary's Chapel and perhaps part of the royal estate complex – and the site of the 12th century bridge over the Thames.

12th and 13th centuries (centrefold, fig 1)

The excavations revealed evidence of continuous medieval occupation from probably the 12th century onwards, interspersed with episodes of flooding and land reclamation. The beginning of urban development coincides broadly with the establishment of Kingston Bridge, the first across the Thames upstream of London in



Charter Quay: ?12th century building wall plate re-used in an early 13th century revetment.

the medieval period; and also with the construction of Clattern Bridge over the Hogsmill. It may also have been at this time that the market place, known to have been in existence in 1208, was established. Documentary sources indicate that the town had not originally extended south of the Hogsmill, and in 1253 the boundary was considered to be where the Creek (Hogsmill) lay at the south end of the market towards Guildford. A small suburb of houses and yards had been established there by the 1290s, however, and probably for some time previously.

Trench 3: Post-medieval cellars along the street frontage had destroyed earlier structures, but areas to the rear, within two properties, had been used for pit digging. Building timbers, including a 7.5m wall plate re-used in a ?13th century revetment of the Hogsmill channel reclamation 40m west of the street, and they may have been from earlier (?12th century) street frontage buildings (see photo). There had been, at least, one further substantial revetment of ?purpose-cut base plates and planks within the base of the channel, and two poorly surviving and less extensive stretches of wattling between the two timber revetments. All four had lain parallel within the channel and reclamation had proceeded westwards. A group of posts in the south of the trench may represent contemporary reclamation within an adjacent property. The onset of major silting in the channel may have been caused by the building of Kingston Bridge just a little downstream, towards the end of the 12th century.

Trench 2: Along the High Street frontage south of the Hogsmill River, medieval deposits up to 0.5m thick survived virtually undisturbed beneath modern floors. Excavations south of Emms Passage in 1990 had uncovered contexts and finds provisionally dated to the late 12th century, and the earliest features of the 1998-9 work north of the alley belong to the same period but were more extensive and better preserved. They include, at least, one phase of a substantial post-built structure aligned parallel with the High Street. This lay within a single property and had probably been a domestic building. Comparatively few pits were associated with this or subsequent phases, perhaps because of the relatively low-lying nature of this part of the site and the likelihood that some refuse was disposed of in the river. Deposits to the rear of the building include some clearly derived from flooding, and these were sealed by make-up deposits, many of which included re-deposited gravel.

14th and 15th centuries (centrefold, fig 2)

Kingston expanded as the prosperity of the town increased. At Charter Quay building on stone or tile foundations extended over a more extensive area than before; there was land reclamation and the expansion of properties to the west; and timber revetments were constructed, some with re-used boat timbers, alongside the Thames. As before, all market frontage buildings had been destroyed by later cellars, but at least two phases of wall foundations were recorded to the rear and alongside the alley immediately north of Trench 3. There were more reclamations of the northern Hogsmill channel, interspersed with periods of flooding, but now the

progress was from north to south. The later revetments also incorporated re-used building timbers, but were less well-preserved and less substantial than before. They present a slightly ambiguous picture in terms of their interpretation. Certainly, the earlier ones represent reclamation and may also have served as wharves within the channel. As the channel silted up, however, access to the Thames would have become more difficult and the importance of the waterfront may have temporarily declined in these properties. The later revetments are, therefore, most likely to have been built for reclamation/flood control.

Trench 3: The function of various structures found is not yet clear, but they are likely to have been ancillary to buildings along the market frontage. They lay within two, or possibly three, properties which, by this time, had been extended to the Thames across the, by now, largely infilled northern Hogsmill River channel. There had been structural problems where walls had been built over the old channel, which continued to define a division within this part of the site. No structures were built further west because of regular flooding, and the only features recorded there were two property boundary ditches, a few gullies and some pits. Closer to the Thames, several irregular lines of posts probably represent reclamation and flood control schemes, and these were succeeded in the 15th or early 16th century by two revetments in adjoining properties, both built partly with old boat timbers. The northern property had been that of the Saracen's Head Inn. Further south lay the George Inn, but the occupier of the property in between, which lay wholly within Trench 3, is not yet known. Documents that refer to the occupations of those along the west side of the market place between Bishopshawe and the Hogsmill include skimmers, a baker, a fishmonger, a vintner, a sawyer and a hosier, in addition to the innholders.

Trench 2: The property, like that recorded south of Emms Passage, was subdivided in the mid-13th century. The earlier post-built structure was succeeded by 'industrial' activities in both properties represented by numerous clay and tile-on-edge hearths. Two of the latest of these have archaeomagnetic dates of the last quarter of the 14th century. Various post-holes are probably contemporary, but no coherent structures were apparent and the area was characterised by a complex sequence of clay and mortar layers interleaved with black or grey ashy deposits containing much charcoal. A similar sequence of 13th and 14th century industrial activity was recorded south of Emms Passage in 1990, and other groups of hearths survived in parts of Trench 3 north of the Hogsmill which had not been truncated.

Such 'industrial' activity was succeeded in the 15th century by new buildings. Only fragmentary traces of stone walls survived on the High Street frontage north of Emms Passage, but a small stone-lined cellar, perhaps for cold storage, was found at the corner of High Street and Emms Passage. Further back in this property were other buildings, some of which, perhaps, had been built around an enclosed yard. An additional property appears to have been created at this time to the rear and following reclamation, between Emms Passage and the Hogsmill River. Within was a substantial building aligned at 90° to Emms Passage, and at least one ancillary post-built structure. The surviving walls of the main building were largely of chalk blocks and built in widely varying styles, and a later, perhaps 16th century, phase was associated with a possible malting oven – a probable precursor to the Maltings which later occupied the site.

The structural sequence excavated in 1990 south of Emms Passage is less clear, although the area behind the street frontage had been used for yards and wharfage, and the digging of a timber-lined well. There was further reclamation along the Thames with the construction of several revetments, one of which incorporated re-used boat timbers. Further investigation in 1999 showed this to be one of up to three revetments of c14th to 15th/early 16th century date, all of which, like the earlier and later examples, 'returned' at 90° along the line of Emms Passage which was

extended further west as reclamation continued. Changes in the alignment of this alley, and of several property boundaries north of the Hogsmill, almost certainly reflect successive phases of reclamation and extensions of properties westwards towards the Thames.

The earliest revetment south of Emms Passage was represented by a line of posts c25m east of the present Thames, which may have been of 13th or 14th century date: there was no earlier formal waterfront. It is uncertain whether the revetment was for reclamation, flood control, wharfage or a combination of all three. No revetment features were found further north between Emms Passage and the Hogsmill River; an area that remained marginal, and possibly intertidal, until post-medieval reclamation. Indeed, no pre-18th century revetments were found along either side of the Hogsmill River here, perhaps because of the low-lying and broad-mouthed nature of the river where it joins the Thames. It is possible, however, that any medieval revetments may have been destroyed when the river was canalised in a concrete-lined channel early last century.

The excavations demonstrated that Emms Passage, that ran from the High Street to the Thames waterfront, was established by at least as early as the 14th century, and it is probable that two similar passages immediately north and south of Trench 3 were of similar, if not earlier, date. These are likely to have facilitated the transfer of goods unloaded from the river as well as providing access to the rear of the properties.

16th to 19th centuries (centrefold, fig 3)

Kingston continued to expand in the 16th and 17th centuries as an important local and regional centre engaged in boat-building, tanning, milling, brewing, and both land and riverine trade. In the 18th century, however, there was a decline in the importance of the town which continued into the 19th century.

Structural remains of this period were uncovered over much of the site, particularly in Trench 3. Along the Market Square frontage many later post-medieval cellars incorporated, or re-used, elements of 16th to 18th century structures, and one infilled cellar of the Castle Inn, of probable 17th century date, survived virtually intact. Behind the cellars many brick walls and foundations of rear ranges and ancillary buildings were found, such as stables, as well as several soakaways and wells. Contemporary floor and yard surfaces were generally not well preserved, except within the rear of the Castle Inn, formerly The George, where a sequence of hearths or ovens was recorded.

Nearer the Thames a homogeneous layer of dark soil c1m thick covered the area west of Trench 3. No waterfront revetments later than of c15th/early16th century date were found, but these may lie further west and closer to the Thames. Any Hogsmill River revetments are likely to have been destroyed by its canalisation, although some large posts found on its north side may have been of 18th century date. Reclamation deposits overlay the earlier Thames-side revetments, with the medieval property boundary perpetuated by a later brick wall. North of this wall were deposits belonging to the bowling green that lay to the rear of the Sun Inn, formerly the Saracen's Head; and south of it were several 17th or 18th century pits that contained large quantities of animal bone, particularly of horse.

South of the Hogsmill River only fragmentary structural remains survived along the High Street frontage, despite a timber-framed building, probably of 16th century date, having stood on the corner of Emms Passage until its demolition in the 1960s. To the rear of its site were some remains of a 17th century malthouse, although no floors or internal features had survived. There was, otherwise, a general paucity of post-medieval features and finds, although an 18th or 19th century cellar and several pits had been recorded during earlier work south of Emms Passage. A post and plank revetment or wharf of c16th or 17th century date lay along the Thames frontage and 'returned', like the earlier revetments, along the line of Emms Passage. The area

south of the confluence of the Thames and Hogsmill River had not yet been reclaimed, and its recorded use as a 'timber yard' suggests that timbers floated downstream may have been stored there.

The above is an abridged version of a longer interim account provided by Wessex Archaeology. Many thanks.

A Roman Coin Deposit on Frensham Common

David Graham

At first sight, indeed even after a longer look, the sandy heathland of Frensham Common a few miles south of Farnham, seems an unlikely place to find traces of archaeology surviving from the Roman period. Nevertheless, as a number of members who helped on site will know, we have just finished a programme of excavations which have recovered, from a small area, nearly four hundred coins – predominantly Roman bronzes, several miniature ceramic pots, several iron arrowheads and a few pieces of apparently moulded bronze sheeting.

The story began in the early 1980s, when a metal detector user was given permission to search Frensham Common and found approximately 50 Roman coins in an area disturbed by rabbit scrapes. They were stored in a box, together with a rough location plan and there the matter rested until last year when, following the finder's death, the box came to light again.

Barry Wood, the finder's nephew, realizing the potential importance of the find, contacted me and I was able to obtain permission (much more difficult these days) for him to take his detector onto the Common to try to relocate the findsite. Armed with the 'treasure map' and, in my case, a distinct lack of optimism, Barry and I started searching. After a very short time and much to my surprise, he found five more bronze coins brought up to the surface by rabbit activity. It became clear that not only was the map correct, but better still, that the original finder had not recovered all the coins from the site.

We have since carried out a series of small excavations designed to establish the nature and extent of the coin deposit, and are now in a position to say that it was

either a hoard or, much more likely, a votive deposit or deposits associated with several very small, c2cm high, coarse greyware ceramic pots (see accompanying photos) and a few iron arrowheads. The 396 coins include Iron Age quarter staters, Roman Republican denarii, but are mainly Roman bronze issues in a very poor state of preservation. All the coins are currently at the British Museum for identification as part of the new Treasure Act process, but a preliminary examination by Tony Merson has indicated that the latest belong to the reign of Hadrian. The coins and other objects are therefore likely to have been deposited at or around the end of the first quarter of the second century AD. While coin deposits are not unusual in later centuries they are unusual at this period and I believe that there is only one other similar example known – that from Coventina's Well in the north of England.



Frensham Common: one of the miniature Roman pots.

A very detailed topographical survey has revealed three parallel boundary features in the area of the coin finds. Indeed the coins appear to have been deposited up against one of these boundaries and to have scattered downhill from it. It therefore seems reasonably certain that they are of Roman date and probably represent the remains of field systems. One small section of stratigraphy remained intact, the rest having been disturbed by rabbit burrows, and soil samples were taken from this, in the hope that the buried soil levels will contain environmental evidence.

It is interesting to note that there have been a number of Iron Age and Roman coin finds from Frensham Manor, which lies on better soil just to the north of the Common, and that at least one Roman building is known to have existed at the top of the hill overlooking the current site. It therefore seems quite possible that we may be dealing with one of a number of votive deposits surrounding a

temple sited on the high ground of Frensham Manor. In any event the operation has shown the positive role of 'treasure maps' in locating archaeology – much better than geophysical surveys (especially in Surrey) – and, more seriously, has also shown the value of co-operation between detectorists and archaeologists. The contrast between Frensham Manor where, several years ago, a treasure hunting club stripped the site without (with a few honourable exceptions) any record being made of most of the finds, and Frensham Common where the two groups worked together, could not be greater. Problems do, however, continue as treasure hunters raided the site both during and after the excavation. Any 'nighthawks' reading this *Bulletin* might like to note that the site has now been completely excavated and that four very large Rottweilers guard Frensham Manor.

Thanks to Barry and Dave Wood and to all who helped on the site – a further update will follow when the environmental and coin identification work has been completed.



Frensham Common: two of the miniature pots in situ.

COUNCIL MATTERS

Subscription: Reminder

A reminder to those of you who do not pay your subscription by Standing Order. If you have not yet renewed your subscription for 2000/2001 (see flyer included with *Bulletin* no. 337) here are the current rates:

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Institutional Member (U.K.)	£25.00
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Susan Janaway

New Members

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

Allen, Anna, 63 Goodwyns Road, Dorking, RH4 2LZ
Ashworth, Mrs P F, 20 Orchard Close, Normandy, Guildford, GU3 2EU
Bartlett, Mrs J, Little Ripley House, High Street, Ripley, Woking, GU23 6BE
Brown, Mrs Carol, 18 Lilac Close, Bellfields, Guildford, GU1 1PB
Christopher, Mrs R, 33 Coulsdon Road, Caterham, CR3 5NE
Collyer, Mrs D, 43 Billingshurst Road, Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex RH12 3LJ
Everson, Dr A S, 40 Woodlands Avenue, New Malden, KT3 3UQ
Gill, Ms Janet, 34 Boleyn Walk, Leatherhead, KT22 7HU
Harman, Miss J E, 16 Cadogan House, St Lukes Square, Guildford, GU1 3JU
Harris, A L, Flat 3, 9 Pelham Way, Bookham, KT23 4PR
Holness, Mr & Mrs M, 31 Kennel Lane, Fetcham, KT22 9PQ
James, Alison, 14 Borrodaile Road, Wandsworth, London SW18 2LL
Light, Janice, 88 Peperharow Road, Godalming, GU7 2PN
Nugent, Ms Gail, 5 Wootton Grange, Mount Hermon Road, Woking, GU22 7UD
Seaman, Joshua, 90 Godstone Road, Kenley, Croydon, CR8 5AB
Watson, Mrs V, 4 Privett Close, Lychpit, Basingstoke, RG24 8FG
Watson, S, 69 Holly Bush Lane, Hampton, Middx. TW12 2QY
Whisker, P, 75 Crockford Park Road, Addlestone, KT15 2LN
Williams, M, 68 Foley Road, Claygate, Esher, KT10 0ND

RECENT WORK BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNITS

The fieldwork projects listed below were undertaken in 1999 by professional archaeological contractors other than the County Unit (see *Bulletin* 337). If there were any others please send details to the editor.

AOC	Archaeological Operations and Conservation Ltd
CKC	Chris K Currie
GL	Genius Locii
CGMS	Chadwick, Goodwin, Mortimer, Stockdale
GSB	Geophysical Surveys of Bradford
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeological Service
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
SuAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology
NSFF	No significant features or finds

Kingston

Kingston, 16-18 High Street (TQ 1783 6910). Evaluation by WA in early 1999. NSFF. HGK 99.

Kingston, Lovekyn Chapel, 70 London Road (TQ 1870 6960). Watching Brief by GL in early 1999. NSFF. LKC 99.

Kingston Vale, Harewood House, Woodview Close (TQ 2067 7180). Evaluation by PCA in 1999. NSFF. WVC 99.

Richmond

Richmond, Royal Mid Surrey Golf Course (TQ 1700 7560). Geophysical Survey by GSB in 1999 may have identified a pond, monastic cells and a chapel, and a post-medieval formal garden. (No code provided.)

Barnes, Sorting Office, Station Road (TQ 2188 7628). Excavation by WA in 1999. Prehistoric struck flints and pot-boilers; post-medieval pits, ditches, dumps and c18th century timber buildings. STT 98.

Richmond, Upper and Lower Pools, Upper Lodge (TQ 1462 7060). Post-excavation assessment by CKC. Post-medieval grotto and water features. BHY 97.

Kew, Sewage Treatment Works (TQ 1990 7680). Evaluation by TVAS in 1999. *NSFF*. (No code provided.)

Lambeth

Lambeth, 106 Clapham Road (TQ 3092 7719). Watching brief by SuAS in early 1999. *NSFF*. CPO 99.

Lambeth, 41 Turret Grove (TQ 2920 7595). Watching brief by SuAS in early 1999. *NSFF*. TGC 99.

Lambeth, 84-88 Stockwell Road (TQ 30700 76127). Evaluation by SuAS in 1999. c18th century well/cess-pit and c19th century house foundations. SKW 99.

Southwark

Southwark, 64/65 Cobourg Road (TQ 3370 7800). Evaluation by PCA in early 1999. Post-medieval soils, features, dumps, building foundations and floors. CBG 99.

Walworth, Bus Garage (TQ 3240 7690). Watching Brief by PCA. Post-medieval deposits, cellar and tram depot. SMB 98.

Sutton

Sutton, The Sutton and East Surrey Waterworks, Gander Green Lane (TQ 2840 6410). Evaluation by SuAS in early 1999. *NSFF*. GGC 99.

Sutton, 262-270 High Street (TQ 2850 6476). Watching Brief by SuAS in early 1999. Post-medieval ditch and well. HIN 98.

Carshalton, Queen Mary's Hospital (TQ 2790 6255). Evaluation and Excavation by WA in early 1999. Bronze Age pits and quarries; Iron Age/Roman finds; Saxon and medieval sherds. QPL 99.

Sutton, Royal Marsden Hospital (TQ 2625 6225). Evaluation by AOC in early 1999. *NSFF*. CDR 99.

Beddington, Orchard Works, Streeters Lane (TQ 2978 6523). Evaluation by MoLAS in early 1999. Residual prehistoric flints and sherds. STL 99.

Wallington, Danbury Mews (TQ 28710 64720). Evaluation by MoLAS in early 1999. Mesolithic to Bronze Age struck flints; belt buckle of c1050-1150; a few sherds of 13th and early 14th century pottery. DMM 99.

Wallington, Wallington Mill, London Road (TQ 29088 65000). Watching Brief by SuAS in 1999. *NSFF*. WWN 99.

Wandsworth

Balham, 260-266 High Road (TQ 2825 7275). Evaluation by AOC in early 1999. *NSFF*. BAI 98.

Tooting, 106 Upper Tooting Road (TQ 2775 7211). Evaluation by SuAS in 1999. *NSFF*. UTO 99.

Wandsworth, The Lessingham Works, Lessingham Avenue (TQ 2750 7175). Evaluation by MoLAS in 1999. *NSFF*. LSH 99.

Croydon

Croydon, 234 Pampisford Road (TQ 3205 6335). Evaluation by CGMS in 1999. *NSFF*. PBS 99.

Croydon, Priddy's Yard, Frith Road (TQ 3222 6560). Evaluation by PCA in 1999. *NSFF*. PDY 99.

Croydon, 1-3 Tamworth Place (TQ 3210 6560). Evaluation by MoLAS in 1999. *NSFF*. TMW 99.

Croydon, 7-8 Commerce Way (TQ 3088 6549). Excavation by SuAS in 1999. Neolithic and Bronze Age pits and post-holes containing struck and burnt flints; two

Charter Quay, King

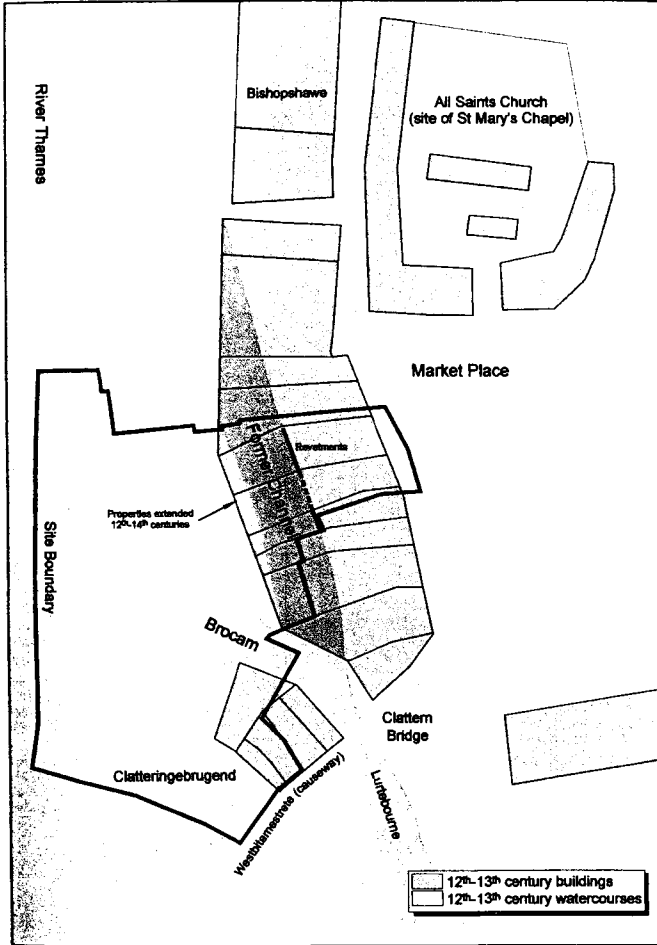


Figure 1

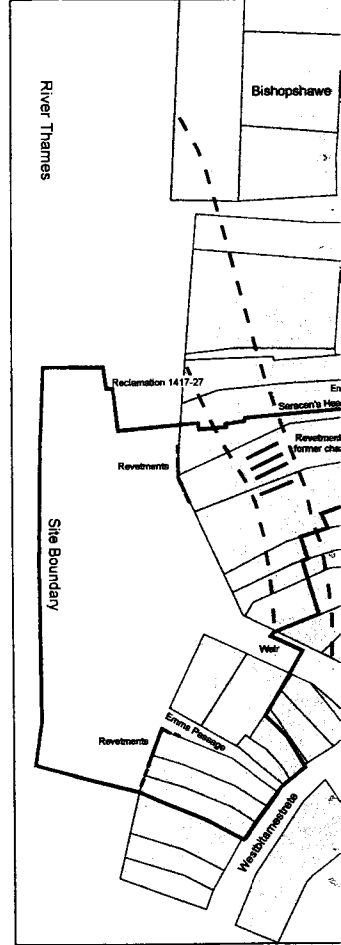
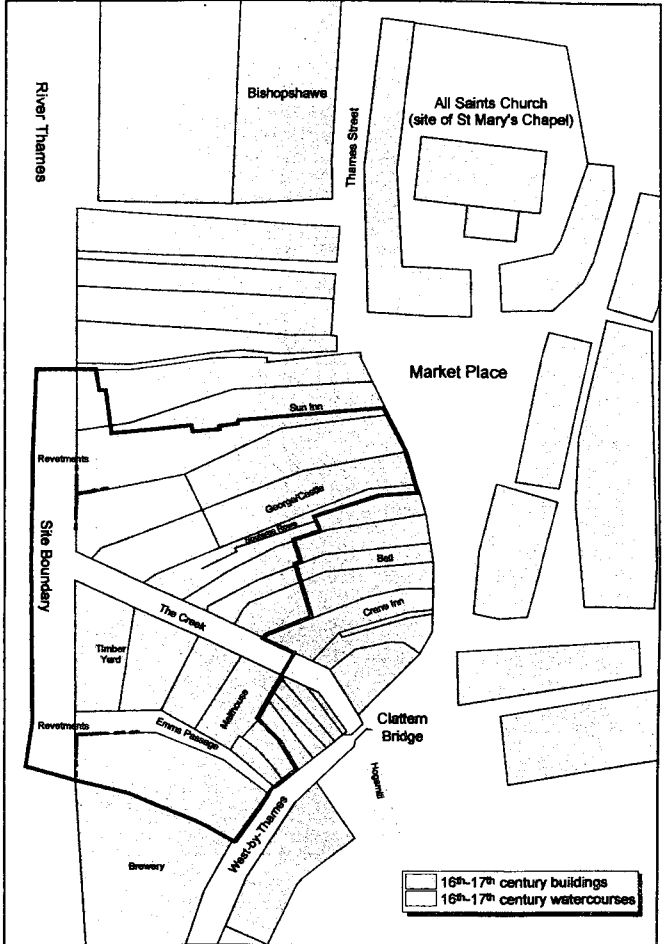
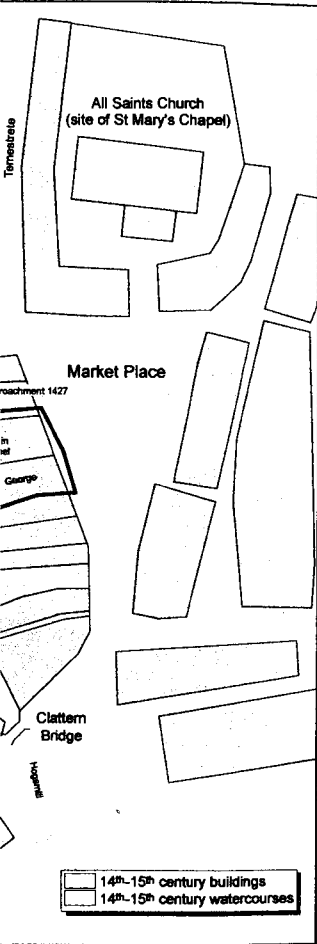


Figure 2

London upon Thames



e 2

Figure 3

post-holes and two beam-slots possibly of Saxon date; post-medieval plough-soil and bedding trenches. CMM 99.

Purley, 83-85 Higher Drive (TQ 3150 6032). Evaluation by AOC in 1999. *NSFF*. HDP 99.

Merton

Morden, Morden Park House, London Road (TQ 2500 6764). Watching Brief by MoLAS in 1999. Wall footings of 1770 found, which overlay wooden rafts. These have been identified as timber yard off-cuts and re-used ships' timbers. MPH 99.

Wimbledon, Kings College School (TQ 23595 70648). Watching Brief by SuAS in 1999. 19th century foundations and an ash pit. WSW 99.

Mitcham, Meadow House, Brookfields Avenue (TQ 2755 6790). Evaluation by MoLAS in 1999. *NSFF*. BFA 99.

Merton, Conolly Leather Works, East Road, Wandle Bank (TQ 2650 7053). Evaluation by TVAS in 1999. *NSFF*. CNY 99.

Runnymede

Chertsey, Sandgates, Guildford Road (TQ 0340 6610). Evaluation by TVAS in 1999. Early post-medieval pottery, including kiln wasters. Site code not provided.

Elmbridge

Walton, High Street, The Centre (TQ 0998 6632). Evaluation by WA in February 1999. *NSFF*. Site code not provided.

Mole Valley

Leatherhead, The Bilton Centre (TQ 1580 5781). Evaluation by WA in February 1999. *NSFF*. Site code not provided.

Guildford

Guildford, 67-70 North Street and 14-22 Market Street (SU 9973 4955). Evaluation by WA in August 1999. Post-medieval wells. Site code not provided.

RECENT ACCESSIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

Excavation and evaluations carried out by Units working within the County, which are reported periodically elsewhere in the *Bulletin*, are omitted here.

As before, each entry includes the author, title, publisher and date of publication, followed by the four-digit accession number, and classification number indicating the shelf location of the book.

SURREY – GENERAL

Crocker, Glenys *Surrey's industrial past*. Surrey Industrial History Group 1999 8318 R31

Pilkington, Len *Surrey airfields in the Second World War*. Countryside Books 1997 8376 V5

Saaler, Mary *East Surrey manors: a guide to their documentation*. The Bourne Society 1989 8336 P31

SURREY – LOCAL

Alderton, Mary *Oxted 2000. Oxted, Hurst Green and District: a history and guide for the Millennium*. Oxted Parish Council 1999 8377 P31 OX

Bass, James B. *Once upon a time: recollections of an Edwardian childhood in Colliers Wood*. Merton Historical Society 1999 8333 P31 MRT

Beavis, Jim *The Croydon races*. Local History Publications 1999 8337 MB3

Box, Valerie *Witley and Milford in living memory: a compilation of oral and archive material on the 20th century for the villages and surrounding hamlets*. Witley Parish Council 1999 8365 P31 WIT

Clark, Lyn *Stoke next Guildford: a short history*. Phillimore 1999 8349 P31 GFD
 Clegg, Gillian *Clapham past*. Historical Publications Ltd 1998 8368 P31 CLM
 Cloake, John *Palaces and parks of Richmond and Kew. Vol II Richmond Lodge and the Kew Palaces*. Phillimore 1996 8374 P31 RIC
 Collyer, Graham *Guildford: the war years 1939-45*. Breedon Books 1998 8329 P31 GFD
 Collyer, Graham *Images of Guildford*. Breedon Books 1998 8330 P31 GFD
 Coulter, John *Norwood past*. Historical Publications Ltd 1996 8371 P31 NOR
 Davies, Helen Chapman *The story of Onslow Village*. Helen Davies 1999 8287 P31 GFD
 Gerhold, Dorian *Wandsworth past*. Historical Publications Ltd 1998 8373 P31 WDW
 Hammond, Barbara *Celebration '150': the story of Farncombe Church 1849-1999*. 1999 6366 P31 GOD
 Lewis, Louise *Merrow: the village and the Downs*. Louise Lewis 1999 8331 P31 ME
 Martin, A.G. *Inns and taverns of Walton and Weybridge: some notes on their history*. Walton And Weybridge Local History Society 1888 8301 P32 WALT
 Menuge, Adam *Farnham Pottery, Pottery Lane, Wrecclesham, Farnham, Surrey: RCHME survey report*. RCHME 1999 8302 S3
 Montague, Eric N. *Park Place, Mitcham*. Merton Historical Society 1999 8332 P31 MIT
 Parratt, Jean *Farnham past*. Historical Publications Ltd 1999 8375 P31 FRN
 Pearce, Eileen *Tatsfield, the first 2000 years: a village history*. Tatsfield Parish Council 1999 8378 P31 TAT
 St Martin's Church *Lower Morden and Morden Park: discovering the past*. St Martin's Church 1999 8334 P31 MOR
 Sampson, June *Kingston past*. Historical Publications Ltd 1997 8372 P31 KNG
 Stock, Peter *Hidden nonconformity: a study of nonconformity in the Godalming area from the 17th century*. 1999 MB57
 Surrey Archaeological Society – Guildford Group *Explore Guildford: 5 walks around historic Guildford*. SyAS – Guildford Group 1987 8286 P31 GFD
 Surrey County Council *Norbury Park Woodland Management Trail*. SCC 1999 8312 P31MIC
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 White, Neil *Weybridge past*. Phillimore 1999 8369 P31 WEY

MISCELLANY

Stalwart Members

The recent tragic losses of Ken Gravett and Tony Clark, both of whom had been industrious members of the Society for over half a century, prompted Sue Janaway's curiosity about other subscribers of long standing. She prepared a list, which I have taken the liberty of including in this Bulletin. Nine of you became members before the end of the last war and another four joined up to and including the year of my own birth. They are:

RCH Somers, who remains active and still in touch from South Africa (1934), RC Gill (1936), A Wynter-Bee (1936), HG Colyer (1937), EG Jeal (1939), EA Reeves (1941), P Darney-Hart (1942), JF Brown (1945), J Carter (1945), Stephen Fortescue (1946), Joan Harries (1948), CW Traylen (1948) and DJ Turner who is the longest serving Life member (1948).

From the rest of us, many thanks for your continued support, not least in the amount you have contributed by way of annual subscriptions.

Heritage Open Days

If you forgot last year and maybe the year before, and missed out on gaining access to the very many historic properties otherwise closed to the general public, get out your diaries and mark the weekends of the 16th/17th and 23rd/24th of September. The first is when you can explore the hidden gems of Surrey, and the second is London's open day. I hope to publish a full list of Surrey participants nearer the event.

The Gatehouse, Ballards Lane, Limpsfield

Matthew Saunders and Frank Kelsall

This must rank as one of the most eccentric cases referred to us in the last quarter. The building was designed by the increasingly celebrated Arts and Crafts architect, Baillie Scott. He provided a light fitting to the billiard tables of noticeably idiosyncratic form – looking like a walled and domed Islamic city. It has been taken down and removed without consent, even though it is clearly mentioned in the listing description. We are pressing if not for reinstatement, then for preservation intact in a suitable location.

From 'A Selection of Casework' in the Ancient Monuments Society Winter Newsletter, with thanks.

The Granada, Tooting

In a recent survey by Richard Gray of picture palaces and cinemas commissioned by English Heritage, this was the only one proposed for Grade I listing, and is described in the Winter 1999/2000 *Newsletter of the Ancient Monuments Society* as “the cathedral of cinemas”.

'Anibod' Brings a Top Brooklands Driver 'Back to Life'

Brooklands habitué Jack Duller has returned to become a permanent feature at the birthplace of British motorsport 60 years after he last raced on the great outer circuit. Jack is back in the driving seat of the mighty Duesenberg single-seater (the fourth fastest car on the track) where he greets visitors to Brooklands Museum with tales of daring and high speed adventures at the world's first purpose-built track.

The racing-driver's reincarnation has been made possible using a new British invention, the *Anibod*, a totally original concept in character animation. *Anibod* has appeared on *Tomorrow's World*, won a Millennium Product Award and has been developed with the assistance of a DTI Smart Award. The Jack Duller installation at Brooklands Museum is the very first and is mesmerising visitors with its reality and period charm.

The *Anibod* is the world's first moving, projected mannequin and combines the latest computer, electronic and video techniques. The concept is so versatile that it can 'impersonate' anybody (hence Anibod) large or small, young or old, irrespective of nationality or gender. There are even plans to introduce real interaction and additional animation can be provided.

ATOM Ltd (an established product prototyping company) and Thorpe Modelmakers Ltd (a renowned model making company established in 1883) have jointly created the *Anibod* using their own expertise.

Jack Duller raced at Brooklands with great success between 1936 and 1939. He shared the four and a half litre Duesenberg with American racing driver Whitney Straight. The car, which sits on the weighbridge in the 1907 clubhouse, was bequeathed to Brooklands Museum by the famous journalist Denis 'Jenks' Jenkinson.

From the March 2000 edition (no.114) of the Surrey Industrial History Group Newsletter, with thanks.

Visit to St Albans

Elizabeth Whitbourn

On 8th April around 50 SyAS members, students and their families boarded the coach to enjoy a gloriously sunny spring day at St. Albans (or Verulamium, for our purposes). Snowfalls either side of the visit made our ensuing picnic in the park seem all the more implausible – but happen it did, sandwiched (sic) between a as-you-please morning and a visit to the excellent basilica-style Verulamium Museum.

St. Albans Cathedral and Abbey Church proved our own morning port of call, where we were able to admire the longest Nave in England and get some idea of the splendid blaze of colour and image the pre-Reformation church must have presented, by viewing the wall paintings and designs, long hidden under 'low-church' whitewash and plaster. Likewise, we seized the chance to tweak King Henry VIII's beard by paying our respects to the restored shrine of St. Alban, these Isles' first Christian martyr, previously smashed and scattered, like the rest of the massive former Abbey, by the Tudor monarch's gunpowder and crowbar 'reforms'.

Later, at Verulamium Museum we were treated to a marvellous discourse by two legionaries of Legion XIII, in full battle dress, who held a large audience spell-bound (including many agog – and occasionally nervous – children) with a 45 minute account of 'the ultimate killing machine' that was the Roman Legion. Our own 7 year old daughter, an archetypal Saxon if ever there was one, was drawn forth to serve as an 'evil-looking Celt' and stood commendably still as the Legionary described the many and various ways used to put an end to her type!

Still blessed by sunshine, the coach load of tired travellers were back at Farncombe Station by 6.30, after an enjoyable and informative day, very much in the fine tradition of previous trips arranged by the doughty Josephine Carter, a veteran SyAS trips organiser, who accompanied us that day.

VISITS

Day Trip to Down House – home of Charles Darwin and Lullingstone Roman Villa

Sunday 21st May 2000

Charles Darwin was one of the most influential scientists of all time, and it was in his study at Down House in rural Kent, that he worked on *The Origin of Species*, finally published in 1859. This book, arguably more than any other, has shaped the modern era and Down House preserves memorabilia of Darwin's scientific endeavours and his family life in the splendidly restored house and gardens.

Lullingstone Villa, near Eynsford in Kent, developed from a relatively simple timber and daub villa built around 100 AD to a much grander masonry winged corridor villa in its final stage of occupation, around 420 AD, with elaborate mosaics and wall plaster. This wall plaster has provided some of the most incontrovertible evidence for Christianity in Roman Britain and is so impressive that it is displayed in the British Museum.

Like many other villas it stood at the heart of a large farming estate, so large that just one of the excavated outbuildings, the granary, is almost the size of the 4th century villa, and is indeed one of the biggest in the country.

Other excavated buildings include a shrine and mausoleum. This latter building contained two lead coffins, both with elaborate grave goods. Even when the site was abandoned, c420AD, this building still appears to have been venerated and was incorporated in late Saxon times into the structure of Lullingstone Church.

Our coach leaves Farncombe Railway Station, near Godalming, at 9 am. (Parking

available nearby), with a picking up point at Dorking. We depart from Lullingstone at 5 pm. The cost of the coach journey and admission will be £9.

To join the visit, or for further information, please contact Elizabeth Whitbourn, Tel: 01483 420575 (mobile: 07790 451110) or email: JAW@telinco.co.uk

PUBLICATIONS

“The History of Witley, Milford and Surrounding Area” Vol 1

Valerie Box

This well-illustrated book traces the shaping of the local landscape since the last Ice Age. The effects of early agriculture and the arrival of different cultures from the Iron Age through the Roman period to Saxon times are related to features we see today. The early settlements within the Royal Manor of Witley and the effects of successive lords of the manor are related to life in the local area. Witley deer park yields a surprisingly interesting history from early times, through the Middle Ages and again in the 17th century. Industrial development of the area has varied with the passage of time, and include the water mills, Wealden iron-working and later brickmaking. Changes in the way of life during the 18th and 19th centuries included the effects of turnpike roads and the railway on the idyllic rural life in the hamlets.

Price: £5.50. Available from Witley Parish Council, Council Office, Milford Village Hall, Portsmouth Road, Milford, Godalming, Surrey GU8 5DS.

Witley Parish Council is to be congratulated that in commemoration of the Millennium its members inspired the preparation of two volumes on the history of their ‘patch’ and their production so early in 2000. Volume 2 “Witley and Milford in Living Memory” by Elizabeth Forster is available for the same price and from the same source.

“Buildings of Historic Interest – Oxted and Crowhurst”

by Peter Gray with illustrations by Michael Savage. Published by Joint Parish Councils Conservation Committee (Tandridge District), 40pp, A4.

This book consists of a brief history of the two parishes and lists their historic buildings with short but very adequate notes on their architectural features including the changes that have been made over the years. There are diagrams and delightful sketches of many of them. It covers the same ground as the corresponding sections of *Surrey Antiquities and Conservation Areas of Surrey* (1976), but is a great advance on that valuable work, which gives only the names of the buildings with probable dates. A great deal of research has been done on individual buildings since 1976 and we now need a book like this for every parish in the county. Peter Gray should be congratulated for setting such a good example.

G E Howard

“Compass”

The East Grinstead Museum Society has recently published the first copy of its new periodical: the *East Grinstead Museum Compass*.

The Museum concerns itself not only with East Grinstead but with neighbouring parishes in Kent, Surrey and Sussex. *Compass* is designed to reflect that interest in articles based on original research, and also to deal authoritatively with topics relating to the Museum’s collections and activities. It is particularly intended to span parish and county boundaries, so giving perspective to the work of local history groups in the town and villages without competing with them.

The first issue contains, amongst other matters, articles by P J Gray on the prehistoric hill-top enclosure of Dry Hill, and the first of an intended series by M J Leppard on the dialect vocabulary of the area where Kent, Sussex and Surrey meet.

From the A's and B's provided you would now be able to understand "anywhen my biddle broke and didn' ackle, I'd bewraggle the botcher what made it" as meaning "whenever my wooden mallet broke and I couldn't use it I'd abuse its maker". The second issue is expected to appear in June 2000.

Membership of the Society costs only £2 a year. Alternatively, copies may be had from the Museum for £1 each (by post £1.20). Subscriptions and orders should be sent to Mr M J Leppard, The East Grinstead Museum Society, East Grinstead Town Museum, East Court, East Grinstead, Sussex, RH19 3LT.

"Surrey's Industrial Past"

ed. Glenys Crocker, ix + 150pp (Softback) ISBN: 0-9523918-8-0, published 1999. £12.95 inc. p/p from Surrey Industrial History Group, c/o John Mills, 35 Trotsworth Avenue, Virginia Water, Surrey, GU25 4AN.

Surrey undoubtedly deserves an entire volume to describe its industrial history and extant industrial monuments. As a result of its proximity to London, even the existing administrative county has more of industrial interest than might be supposed. The book's scope, by and large, does not extend to that part of the historical county that formerly went right up to the Thames at Southwark. It supplements the splendid SIHG series of district guides to the county, and the guide (also edited by Glenys Crocker) produced for the Association for Industrial Archaeology's 1990 conference, held at Guildford. Those earlier works are essentially gazetteers of visitable remains and sites, with some illustrations and all-too-brief descriptions. The present work, admirably, incorporates recent research by SIHG members.

There is a very good introduction, which (perhaps reflecting the status of SIHG as a group within the county archaeological society) makes it clear that much important industry in Surrey to a very significant degree predates the 'industrial revolution' – building stone quarries (noted in the Domesday survey), the Wealden glass and iron industries, the wool industry, and others for example. It is also clear that the county's industrial installations have often been of regional or national importance, or have depended on London as a wealthy nearby market, rather than simply small-scale rural concerns for entirely local purposes – the gunpowder industry is a good example. There are sections as follows: extractive industries; clay, woodland and metal industries; food and drink; textiles and leather; chemical and process industries; transport; engineering, utilities; defences; and entertainment. With an average of only a dozen or so pages for each section (and allowing for space taken up by illustrations), clearly concise writing is essential.

A generous allowance of approximately 50 well-chosen illustrations, mostly photographs, includes early as well as modern views, and it is especially good to see (alongside the inevitable windmill and canal scenes) an early 20th century gravel extraction view, watercress beds, a knitwear factory interior, wax and varnish works, and others of a kind rarely seen, and rarely published. There are four helpful maps incorporated in the text, showing the geology, waterways, turnpike roads, and railways of the county. There is a bibliography for further reading occupying four pages, with usefully complete bibliographical data to allow published papers to be tracked down easily; an index of places; and an index of personal names.

Sadly, there must be some doubt about the actual mechanical manufacture of the book. Of the two copies I bought at the official launch, one was faulty in that one of its sheets was wrinkled before printing, and the other had a block of 14 pages not properly bound-in. And, yet again, it is one of those irritating books that will not open and lie flat so that it can be read easily! No doubt the publishers felt higher quality printing (the photographs are all on the grey side), materials, and binding would, for the envisaged sales, put the price of the book at too high a level. On the other hand, the very attractively presented and intriguing front cover illustration (an excellent

colour photograph) should go some way to encourage sales of this most welcome and highly recommended book.

Paul Sowan

EXCAVATION

Tolworth Court Farm Training Dig 22nd July to 13th August 2000

Three weeks of excavation organised by the Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society (KuTAS) and the University of Surrey Extra-Mural Archaeological Students Society (UniSearch) to establish the nature, extent and survival of this medieval moated manorial site.

There will be training for students undertaking University Certificate or Diploma Courses in Archaeology as well as opportunities for members of local archaeological societies to participate.

Tuition fees: £120 per week.

Non-student fees: £3 per day to cover administration and soft drinks.

For details and booking forms write to Andrew Cornwall, 10 Earlsbrook Road, Redhill, Surrey, RH1 6DP, or Tel: 0794 118 3585.

EXHIBITION

On the tiles . . . with a glazed expression: the tile as a social document Salters, Guildford Museum 6th – 20th May 2000 11.00-4.00 (closed on Sundays) FREE!

On display will be the work of English and foreign tilers from the 1st to the 21st century, from Guildford Museum's extensive and important collection. The main aims of the exhibition are to show how the tiles were made, their function inside or outside a building, what they depicted and how this reflected the tastes of different periods during the last 2000 years.

There will be five sections: Roman, medieval, post-medieval, Victorian and contemporary. The Roman display will have roof tiles, mosaic and decorated box flue tiles. The medieval display will feature the superb collection of 13th century two-colour inlaid decorated floor tiles from monastic sites in Surrey. The post-medieval period is represented by 17th and 18th century Dutch blue and white Delft tiles. The Victorians used tiles extensively both inside and on the outside of buildings and this use of architectural ceramics is reflected in the tiles on display. The final section is a display of contemporary tiles and architectural ceramics by Liliana Montoya and Carlos Espana, who will be demonstrating their work. There will also be a tile-making demonstration by Ron Martin.

COURSES

BUILDING CONSERVATION AND THE USE OF TRADITIONAL MATERIALS AND PROCESSES

Weald and Downland Open Air Museum

Practical workshops and seminars for surveyors, craft workers and anyone else interested in building conservation. Single day courses cost between £60 and £80; some weekend courses cost £200; and a week-long course in May making a

timber-framed construction will cost £350. Details of later courses will appear in subsequent *Bulletins*.

- 15-21 May Timber framing from scratch. Joe Thompson**
A superb opportunity to gain hands-on experience of timber framing. Starting with the tree, participants carry out hand conversion by hewing and sawing, then lay out and join the frame using only traditional tools and methods. £350.
- 15-17 May The lychgate workshop. Richard Harris and Roger Champion**
A hands-on timber repair workshop. Demonstrations and practical sessions, supported by illustrated lectures, which will complete the repair of this local church lychgate. £200.
- 19 May Historic timber, production, supply and use.**
A research seminar in collaboration with ICOMOS.
- 24 May Joinery by hand – sash windows.**
Ged Gardiner and Charles Brooking
The historical development of sash windows with practical demonstrations of traditional joinery processes. Opportunity to examine original examples from the Brooking Collection. £80.
- 12-14 June Traditional gauged Brickwork. Gerard Lynch**
A theoretical and practical course designed for practising professionals concerned with conservation and eager to have a closer knowledge of gauged brickwork. £200.
- 15 June Lime Mortars for brickwork. Gerard Lynch**
Lectures and practical demonstrations on the traditional preparation and uses of lime mortars and the modern misconceptions about them. £80

Enquiries about these, and other courses yet to be announced, to Diana Rowsell, Training Co-ordinator in the Museum Office, Singleton, Chichester, West Sussex on 01234 811363.

University College London Field Archaeology Unit

Courses in June and July 2000 on Excavation Techniques, Timber-framed buildings, Surveying for Archaeologists, Archaeological Planning and Section drawing, and On-site Conservation. Academic credit is available via the University of Sussex.

For further details write to S. Maltby, UCL Field Archaeology Unit, West Street, Ditchling, Hassocks, West Sussex BN6 8TS; e-mail: fau@ucl.ac.uk; Tel: 01273 845497; www.Archaeogyse.co.uk

Advance notice of Practical Pottery Workshop

David Graham

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

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

LECTURE MEETINGS

5th May

"Saxon Arms, Armour and Archaeology" by Paul Hill to the University of Surrey Extra-mural Archaeological Society at Dorking Christian Centre, St Martin's Church, Church Street, Dorking, at 8.00pm. Visitors £2.

12th May

"The Archaeology of Early Alexandria" by Sally-Ann Ashton to the Richmond Archaeological Society at The Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8.00pm. Non-members £2.

16th May

"Britain's Early Warning System in the Napoleonic Wars" by Frank Dobson to the Friends of Kingston Museum and Heritage Service in the Market House, Market Place, Kingston, at 8.00pm. Visitors: £1.50.

19th May

"The History of Painshill Park" by a member of the Painshill Trust to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute, 67 High Street at 7.30 for 8.00pm. Non-members £2, includes coffee.

23rd May

"Follies, Grottoes and Garden Buildings" by Iain Gray to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Hawkstone Hall, Kennington Road opposite Lambeth North Underground station at 7 for 7.30pm. Visitors £1.

2nd June

"Osteoarchaeology" by Rob Luff to the University of Surrey Extra-mural Archaeological Society at Dorking Christian Centre, St Martin's Church, Church Street, Dorking, at 8.00pm. Visitors £2.

5th June

"Beyond Jam and Jerusalem" by Rosemary Hunter to the Woking History Society, at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, at 8.00pm. Visitors £2.

7th June

"The Development of Post Office Letter Boxes" by John Smith to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell, at 7.45 for 8pm.

16th June

"The Palace at Addington" by Y Walker to the East Grinstead Society at East Court, East Grinstead at 8.00pm. Visitors £1.

Next Issue: Copy required by 19th May for the June issue.

Editor: Phil Jones, 5, Hampton Road, Newbury, Berks RG14 6DB.Tel/Fax: 01635 581182.