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Abstracts

Tin-glazed tiles in Surrey, by Ian M Betts

Decorative tin-glazed tiles were used in Surrey for over 400 years, first for flooring then later predominantly as walling. These tiles come from four sources: Valencia in Spain, Antwerp in Belgium, The Netherlands and England. Most English tiles are from London, but Liverpool tiles are also present. Tiles from seventeen sites in Surrey are discussed, and a further 84 tile designs are illustrated in the accompanying catalogue.

The Henry Doulton & Co Terra Cotta Works 1876–1956: excavations at Hampton House, 20–21 Albert Embankment, Lambeth, by Anthony Mackinder and Ian M Betts

This article presents the results of excavations at Hampton House, 20–21 Albert Embankment, Lambeth, which uncovered buildings, kilns and flues associated with Henry Doulton's Terra Cotta Works, constructed in 1876–7. In the 1870s, Doulton began to expand their range of terracotta architectural mouldings, and by the 1880s had emerged as the leading manufacturer in London (Stratton 1986, 198). This boom in Doulton's business was demonstrated in three new buildings: a headquarters building on Black Prince Road, a showroom and offices for the Terra Cotta Works, built on the newly created Albert Embankment. To the south of the Terra Cotta Works offices the circular bases of two downdraught kilns were uncovered, each with a substructural exit flue leading towards a chimney located outside the site. Other flues show the works were modified during their lifetime; originally there were four kilns but by 1892, two smaller ones had been replaced with a third large kiln. It is not known when terracotta was last manufactured on the site, although research shows the lease on the works ran out in 1939. It had been assumed the final clearance of the site was linked to Doulton ceasing all production in London by 1956.

The subsequent demolition of Doulton's works and the kilns to ground level means that there is no reliable chronological relationship between the finds and the kilns at this site. The most reliable indications of the products used and made at the Terra Cotta Works are the kiln furniture, terracotta, faience and tiles found as wasters in the backfill of flues and demolition deposits. Some demolition material appears to contain a variety of Doulton material from across the site and products of the stoneware pothouse, further to the north. Some fragments of faience, tiles and terracotta are likely to be from the facade and interior of the Doulton offices and showrooms on Albert Embankment, which were built as new offices and also as a showcase for Doulton's architectural ceramics.

Pottery from the Whitehall garden, Cheam, and its place in the medieval Cheam whiteware industry, by Clive Orton

The garden of Whitehall (1 Malden Road, Cheam) was excavated by the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society from 1978 to 1980 in advance of its restoration for public access. The main feature of the garden was a deep chalk-cut well, thought to be roughly contemporary with the house (*c* 1500). The main archaeological finds were a large quantity of pottery, including several thousand sherds of Cheam whiteware, most of which were from a large pit around the well. The deposit appears to be a secondary dump of kiln waste. The pottery was

catalogued and quantified by volunteers in the *Time Cheam* project (2010–12), together with fragments thought to be from the structure of a kiln. The analysis has created a percentage breakdown of the forms produced, and provides the basis for an attempt to sequence the various kilns and dumps found in Cheam since the 1920s. It also extends the range of forms and constructional and decorative techniques known in the Cheam whiteware industry. There is further evidence of the constructional details of the kiln(s), but much remains an enigma.

Iron Age and Romano-British occupation at Monkton Lane, Farnham, by Greg Priestley-Bell

A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Monkton Lane, Farnham in 2010 in advance of a proposed development of a multi-sports and leisure club facility. The evaluation revealed evidence of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval agricultural occupation. The majority of the features were linear ditches, possibly suggesting field boundaries and/or drainage ditches. A single human cremation burial dating to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period was uncovered. Geoarchaeological investigations were also carried out as part of the work.

Analytical survey and excavation of earthworks in Albury Bottom, Chobham Common, by Isabel Ellis and Judie English

Analytical survey of the earthwork on Chobham Common known as the Bee Garden revealed a banked, trapezoidal enclosure, c 100m across, with an external ditch and, for most of the circuit, a slight external bank. A possible entrance was located at the north-west corner. An annexe at the southern end contained slight scarps that may represent the position of internal features. Excavation suggested a 'dig and dump' construction of the main enclosure bank, but lack of organic survival in the palaeosol beneath the inner bank militated against palynological analysis or radiocarbon dating. On comparing the morphology of the site with other examples, and considering the place-name evidence, a prehistoric date is thought more likely than its identification as a bee garden although re-use either as a medieval sheepcote or a bee garden by tenants of Chertsey Abbey is not ruled out.

Analytical surveys of Holmbury and Hascombe hillforts, by Rose Hooker and Judie English

Analytical survey of the two Middle Iron Age hillforts located on the greensand ridge of western Surrey at Holmbury and Hascombe after vegetation clearance has added detail to pre-existing knowledge of their morphology and will serve as a baseline against which any further damage can be assessed.

Further excavations at the former War Memorial Hospital, Carshalton, by Douglas Killock

Two phases of occupation dating to the Middle Iron Age and the transition between the Late Iron Age and Roman periods were revealed at the former War Memorial Hospital in Carshalton, which had previously been the subject of an excavation in 2008. The features that

may be associated with a farmstead or small settlement consisted of a number of pits including grain storage pits, which were backfilled with ritual items such as placed animal carcasses, human longbones and fragments of pottery.

Archaeological investigation at Majestic House, High Street, Staines-upon-Thames 2013, by Chris Ellis

Excavations revealed evidence of intermittent human activity over a considerable timespan. Residual flint artefacts of Mesolithic and Neolithic date, and a small number of Neolithic/Bronze Age features including postholes, were found. The most significant prehistoric evidence was the remains of a Neolithic/Bronze Age ring ditch, a monument type rarely recorded in the area. A small Iron Age artefact assemblage was also found, as was evidence for drainage ditches from that period. Drainage and boundary ditches formed much of the evidence for later activity on the site, which is located outside the centre of Staines-upon-Thames but close to the probable line of a Roman road. Roman occupation debris and agricultural features of 2nd–3rd century AD date were found, and there was a suggestion of continuity of occupation into the 4th century AD. There was no evidence for Saxon or early medieval activities, but the remains of later medieval rectilinear buildings, a well and ditches were found. Post-medieval features included a double horse burial of 17th or 18th century date.

The Iron Age enclosure and First World War Prisoner of War camp at Felday, Holmbury St Mary, near Dorking, by Jenny Newell, Keith Winser and Judie English

Clearance of ground cover from the interior has allowed survey of the prehistoric enclosure at Felday and the remains of the Prisoner of War Camp within it. Documentary research on the latter site has been used to develop a context for this example of a poorly understood type of military complex dating to the First World War.

Testing transhumance: Anglo-Saxon swine pastures and seasonal grazing in the Surrey Weald, by †Dennis Turner and Rob Briggs

It is commonly stated that the main pre-Norman Conquest use of the Weald was for transhumance – the grazing of certain pastures, to and from which livestock were moved over substantial distances at the beginning and end of a defined season. Often suggested to have been a phenomenon with prehistoric roots, in several ways transhumance seems to have been most important as a socio-economic institution in the earlier medieval centuries. Integral to such conjectures are those Wealden landholdings often known as denns, which are understood to have functioned as seasonal pastures for pigs or swine – the terms are interchangeable (Bennett 1970, 223) – at a considerable geographical remove from the associated estate centres (notably by Witney 1976 and Everitt 1986). While there is ample evidence that, at the time they emerge into documented history, many of these holdings were being used as swine pastures, the contemporary direct testimony for seasonal usage is slight at best, while the inherent problems surrounding any possible transhumance of swine appear great. Altogether, these call into question the validity of previous conjectures. By looking at a broader range of material, textual and landscape evidence, it can be demonstrated that the denns of Surrey did indeed operate as part of a seasonal grazing regime involving movement

of swine into and out of the Weald. Further, there are hints that the regime involved some swine remaining in the Weald after the majority had been driven back to the estate centres, implying the benefit of year-round settlement at the wood pastures for the swineherds.