



SURREY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD GU1 3SX

BULLETIN

Number 193

July 1984

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SAS VISIT TO WANDSWORTH AND BALHAM

Arranged by Mrs. Katherine Kay

August

Saturday, 18th

- 10.30 a.m. Meet outside Tooting Broadway Underground station.
11.15 The Priory, Bedford Hill.
12.15 St. Luke's Church, Ramsden Road, Balham.
1.00 Lunch, County Arms, Wandsworth Common. Many convenient public houses or have sandwiches on the common.
2.00 Assemble at the Royal Victoria Patriotic Building, Trinity Road, for a tour of the building. This was built as an orphanage after the Crimean war. It has now been brilliantly restored and is used for a number of different purposes.
4.00 Proceed to St. John's Hill Grove, a conservation area. Visit No. 41, by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. D. Cole.

Members can join the excursion for the morning or afternoon visits if they do not wish to attend for the whole of the day. A more detailed description of the tour is available from Mrs. Kay, 1 Beech Lawn, Epsom Road, Guildford GU1 3PE. (Please send a stamped addressed envelope).

Tickets: Members 40p, Visitors 50p, Students half price and accompanied children free, from Mrs. Major, 3 Riversdale Road, Thames Ditton, KT17 0QL. Please bring your tickets with you.

SAS TWO DAY VISIT TO WARWICKSHIRE

Arranged by Mr. F. E. Manning

September

Wednesday 5th to Friday 7th

Travel by private car and meet at Charlecote, N.T. taking Stratford Road from Oxford By Pass and Wellesbourne turning when entering Stratford.

- 3.00 p.m. View house, gardens and have tea. (Two hours Esher to Charlecote).
5.00 p.m. Proceed to University of Warwick (maps provided). Dinner at 7.00 p.m. followed by a talk by Miss Helen Maclagen, County Archaeologist.

Thursday 6th

- 10.00 a.m. By car to Warwick, where Mrs. Rosalind Bolton will lead a town walk which will include Beauchamp Chapel, County Museum, High Street and Leycester's Almshouses, visit and coffee. Disperse for lunch.
- 2.00 p.m. Warwick Castle, now run by Madame Tussaud's, many private rooms now on display. Beautiful views of the Avon, good parking.
- 7.00 p.m. Dinner. Short talk on the Midland Grammar School in the Twenties by Mr. Manning. Optional visit to Stratford Theatre at 8.00 p.m. — *The Merchant of Venice* — but book in advance.

Friday 7th

Leave University after breakfast. Visit Kenilworth Castle and its exhibition, possibly Coventry Cathedral, certainly Berkswell Church and its mice. Pub lunch.

2.00 p.m. Baddesley Clinton N.T. opened 1983. Return to Surrey after tea there. Packwood Hall N.T. is close at hand.

Charge of £36 members and £37 visitors covers board and lodging and all Warwick visits, but N.T., lunch, snacks and teas left to members.

Please send by the end of July, a deposit of £16 per person to Mrs. Major, 3 Riversdale Road, Thames Ditton KT7 0QL.

SAS VISIT TO TWICKENHAM AREA

Wednesday, 11th October has now been fixed for this visit. Details will appear in a later issue of the *Bulletin*.

NOTES

Honorary Local Secretary

Mr. Roy A. Adkins, 157 Valley Road, Kenley CR2 5BZ, is now Hon. Local Secretary for Croydon. His predecessor, Mr. R. C. Gill, has decided to retire from the position after serving for 22 years. The Society would like to take this opportunity to thank him for his hard work and interest over the years.

Hon. Secretaries

SAS Research Volume 2, Alsted

Please note that the finds, field notes and plans from this excavation are stored at the East Surrey Museum, Caterham, and not at Guildford Museum as stated in the report.

L. L. Ketteringham

London Bridge — the end of the debate

The use of stone from the Reigate area has been confidently asserted by many writers to have been used not only in the medieval bridge but in its successor, completed in 1830, which has now been moved to the U.S.A. Whereas there is some documentary evidence for the 14th century use of Reigate stone for repairs to the bridge the statements about the use of Surrey firestone for the later bridge seem to have been brought about by the fact that the bridge contractors, Jolliffe and Banks, owned quarries at Merstham.¹

During demolition of this bridge, no traces of Upper Greensand stone were observed which, in view of the specifications for the bridge, is not surprising. The contract, signed in 1824, calls for the use of granite from

Hey Tor (Devon), Aberdeen or Dunleary for the exterior whilst the sandstones from Bramley Fall and Painshaw in Derbyshire were to be used for less demanding situations. There is no reference to Surrey stone and the only Surrey connection is the specified use of Merstham, Dorking or Guildford lime but even this connection is dubious as, by that date, Jolliffe and Banks were operating a lime works on the Medway.²

References

1. Home, G. London Bridge.
Knoop, D. & Jones, G. P. London Bridge and its builders. *Trans. Quat. Coronatum Lodge XLVII*, 5-44.
2. Corp. London RO MS 89d; Somerset RO DD/HY box 23.

Jeremy Greenwood

Surrey Record Society's Publications

The Surrey Record Society's most recent publication is *The 1235 Surrey Eyre* in two volumes (vols. XXXI and XXXII in its numbered series). The first volume contains a very full introduction and short biographies of eyre justices and over 110 Surrey gentry mentioned in the text. The second volume contains a transcript of the text with translation and comprehensive notes. An index volume is due to be issued in 1985. Publication of the Eyre is a significant contribution to the medieval history of Surrey. Copies of the two volumes, price £12.75 and £15.00 plus postage, can be obtained from the Society's Treasurer, 18 Cleardene, Dorking RH4 2BY.

[*Bulletin Editor's note: Such a brief description gives little indication of the quantity of information made available in this work. It is a "must" for anyone with an interest in the history of Surrey for this period. Not only information but pleasure can be gained from reading its pages. It may be sacrilege to suggest such a use for such a scholarly work but both volumes are ideal for "dipping into" in spare moments. It provides a fascinating insight into one aspect of 13th century life.*

A more comprehensive review will appear in SAS Collections when the index volume is published.]

The Surrey Record Society has also recently acquired the remainder stock of three of its earlier volumes (out of print for many years) which had been reprinted in 1968 by Wm. Dawson & Son Ltd. The volumes, in paperback, are —

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| VII | The Pipe Roll for 1295, Surrey Membrane (1924) |
| XV | Surrey Manorial Accounts (1935) |
| XIX | Surrey Fines 1509-1558 (1946) |

By special arrangement, SAS members may buy these volumes at £3 each volume (including postage) from the SRS's Hon Treasurer, address as above.

Art and Architecture of the Conquest

A further report by Mrs. Mary Alexander on the lectures given at Guildford in the SAS course on The Romanesque in South East England.

Dr. John Lowerson gave a talk on "The Great Abbeys". He described the Rule of St. Benedict as one of the most important documents in western civilisation. It was drawn up around A.D. 525 to organise groups of monks and became very popular, so that Benedictines became the major type of monks in Europe. There were three main parts of monastic life — worship, manual labour and study.

One of William the Conqueror's stated aims in invading England in 1066 was to reform the English church. He reorganised the dioceses and brought in foreign Benedictines who came to dominate English religious

life. He created monastic cathedral chapters, which were unique in Europe, and explains why several of our cathedrals have cloisters, which are not really necessary for cathedral life. The Benedictines began a great period of church building in the 1090s. The design of the buildings was influenced by the needs of the church services and Dr. Lowerson pointed out that it is important to see the buildings in terms of their use — the beauty of the architecture was always second to this. He finished the lecture with slides of notable abbeys and cathedrals with Romanesque features such as St. Albans, Battle, Canterbury, Winchester and Rochester.

Mr. Robin Milner-Gulland gave the lecture on wall-paintings in Sussex churches. He pointed out that Sussex is very rich in Romanesque churches, though many of them are small and little-known. Sussex also has a large number of churches with surviving wall-paintings — originally all churches would have been painted inside but since the Middle Ages many have been covered up or destroyed. Mr. Milner-Gulland concentrated on two churches — Clayton and Hardham — showing slides of the paintings and of similar ones in other churches. They were painted in true fresco style, onto wet plaster, making them more long-lasting than painting on dry plaster. The colours are mostly shades of red and yellow, giving a warm and rich appearance to these small country churches. Clayton may have been painted in the mid-11th century and is therefore very early Romanesque, with features of Anglo-Saxon art as well. The lecturer suggested that the Anglo-Saxon style of painting may have continued after the Norman Conquest for at least two generations.

Mary Alexander

EXCAVATIONS — BRIEF REPORTS

The Kings Arms P.H., High Street, Bagshot (SU 911632)

By kind permission of the owners, Thames Hosts of Kingston-upon-Thames, archaeological sampling was permitted to the Eastern Gardens of the Kings Arms P.H. prior to garden alterations and the creation of a children's play area. Approximately 55 sq.m., across the site in a regular grid, were sampled producing evidence of a possible late medieval house platform cut by early 17th century and later pits, gullies and post holes, a robbed sandstone wall footing on the possible house platform and a pond of flat-bedded water course deliberately back filled from the late 16th century to the mid 17th century and sealed with a gravel capping. The lower levels of the backfilling, being water-logged produced in-situ posts, twigs, branches and vegetation together with constructional timber off-cuts. Other items recovered from the fill layers included an iron spear head, a large sample of clay pipes (and elsewhere on the site), fragments of a spun clay water pipe, and a considerable quantity of 16th to 17th century pottery sherds. The upper fill layers comprised brick, tile and wooden laths all consistent with demolition rubble.

Preliminary documentary research indicates a reference to fish ponds being extant in the "Groves" adjoining the Inn premises (then known as the "Bush") in the 16th century from where water was piped in lead to the kitchen and brewhouse.

It is therefore tentatively suggested that the backfilled waterlogged levels were filled fish ponds. In depth documentary study of this area and village generally is hoped to commence in the near future which, combined with the analysis of the geological samples taken from the bed

of the feature, may help to prove or disprove this suggestion.

Our thanks are due to Thames Hosts for enabling the sampling to take place and the members of the Surrey Heath Group of SAS and Farnham Museum Society for their work on the site.

G. H. Cole

Winchester Palace (Stave and Rosing), Southwark, SE1 (TQ 326803)

This large site lies west of Southwark Cathedral within the medieval estate of the Bishop of Winchester. Excavations began in July 1983 on three areas totalling 370 sq.m. The relatively shallow modern warehouse basements sealed a deep surviving sequence from Roman to post-medieval.

Prehistoric

The natural sequence was gravels sealed by flood clays up to +1.30m O.D. Two Iron Age potin coins were found, one from the flood clays and another from an early Roman gravel quarry pit.

Roman

Clay and timber buildings of at least two phases dating to the later first century were discovered, aligned north-west/south-east. This alignment is not on the known road system and may relate to the natural topography. In the late first/early second century a north-south timber fence was erected across the line of a demolished clay and timber building. To the west of the fence was a gravel path and an apsidal-ended building with a wall constructed of tiles and timber posts. The line of the fence was continued to the north by the west wall of a building with internal mortar floor and circular tile hearth built into its southern clay wall. The fence and structures to the east and west had been demolished by the mid-second century, and tips of iron-working waste and earth were dumped over much of the excavated area.

The latest Roman structural phases discovered on the site had reverted to the north-west/south-east alignment. Remains of what may be a single masonry building complex, extending across the area of excavation, suggest a substantial river front property. At the south-eastern end of the building five rooms were identified — three with hypocaust systems. One of the heated rooms had been provided with a mosaic floor and wall frescoes. A 4 sq.m. area of collapsed, painted wall plaster, two layers thick, was recovered; the earlier fresco reveals an elaborate architectural design. Alterations in the building layout involving perhaps four major structural phases would suggest a fairly lengthy period of use. The pottery dating evidence for construction is very limited, but a late second century date would be appropriate for both the wall fresco and hypocaust flue tiles.

Medieval

Evidence of late Saxon/early medieval occupation was limited because of medieval truncation, but several tenth and eleventh-century pits were excavated. The medieval Winchester Palace remains at the west end of the site comprise three principal phases of chalk and ragstone wall foundations defining the south-east corner of the thirteenth/fourteenth-century courtyard ranges fronting onto the Great Hall of the palace. The third building phase involved considerable modification of the south end of the eastern range to insert a trapezoidal-shaped garderobe pit built of ashlar chalk and ragstone blocks. The pit had primary fills dating to the late fourteenth century and appears to have continued in use into the seventeenth century. The east wall of the modern warehouse follows the line of deep, rammed chalk foundations—the eastern boundary wall of

Winchester Palace. A building range along the inside of this wall probably dates from the thirteenth century. Between this building and the courtyard range was an open garden.

Post-medieval

The medieval courtyard buildings continued in use probably into the nineteenth century; a brick-lined cellar was constructed at the south end of the east range in the eighteenth century. At about the same time buildings with cellars encroached on the medieval courtyard and the northern part of the garden. The southern part of the garden probably remained open ground — a well and cesspit were dug there in the seventeenth century — until Stave Wharf warehouse was built in the early part of this century.

(Brian Rule for the Department of Greater London Archaeology,
Museum of London)

Winchester Palace (Pickford C & O), Southwark, SE1 (TQ 326804)

The site, an area scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, lies within the grounds of medieval Winchester Palace, including part of the medieval hall adjacent to the standing remains, and is situated within an area of known Roman activity. It covers about 500 sq.m., of which 300 sq.m. was excavated in advance of redevelopment; the remaining part of the site not being threatened. The modern course of the River Thames is 25m. to the north and modern London Bridge about 170m. due east.

Roman

A sequence of dumped deposits consisting largely of fragments of painted wall plaster, burnt debris and redeposited brickearth are dated to the late first-early second century. These dumps probably represent reclamation of marginal ground adjacent to the south bank of the Thames. They are sealed by a compacted gravel surface, possibly a second-century fore-shore, that slopes gently down northwards, to the river. No later Roman features were discovered.

Medieval

A fragmentary east-west foundation of ragstone on timber has been dated by dendrochronology to 1095-1125 A.D. This was cut by a chalk foundation which is also roughly aligned east-west, and extends beyond the limits of the excavation. The chalk foundation is considered, because of its location and construction, to be of mid-twelfth century date, and possibly part of the Winchester Palace built by Henry de Blois, recorded in a document of 1145-49. Stone foundations of the thirteenth-century hall lying to the east of the partially-standing west wall have been exposed. The contemporaneous ground surfaces were removed during construction of the nineteenth-century warehouse. Also running east-west across the centre of the site, is a large thirteenth-century stone drain, built with large, internally-faced slabs of Purbeck limestone.

(Derek Seeley for the Department of Greater London Archaeology,
Museum of London)

15-23 Southwark Street, Southwark, SE1 (TQ 325801)

This large multi-period site lies within the Roman and medieval settlement close to the approach road to London Bridge. Excavation began on the eastern half of the site in 1980 and this area was completed in 1982. In Summer 1982, work commenced in the western half where archaeological deposits survive to a greater height. In March 1983, work began on the two remaining parts of the site: an area in the centre which was found to

have been destroyed by a deep post-medieval basement, and a small uncellared area in the extreme south-east corner.

Roman

On the western part of the site several superimposed Roman buildings of mainly first and second-century date have been found. The latest phase consists of two structures, one a quite substantial stone building. Their floor levels are missing, probably destroyed by activity within the 'dark earth' deposits which seal them. They are cut by graves forming part of a late Roman cemetery. These buildings overlie another with mortar and tessellated floors, a stone-walled hypocaust (later extended) and clay and timber internal walls. Under this is an extensive clay and timber structure to which a hypocaust has been added. This range of rooms may itself be an addition to large early Roman stone foundations which have yet to be excavated.

Medieval and later

The area in the extreme south-east of the site, at the rear of medieval frontages along Borough High Street, has revealed sixteenth and seventeenth-century cobbled alleys and associated, mainly brick, buildings. Under this the remains of later medieval stone structures, perhaps including a cellar, are now visible.

(David Beard and George Dennis for the Department of Greater London Archaeology, Museum of London)

MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

July

Thursday 12th

SAS VISIT TO THURSLEY. See *Bulletin* 191 for details.

Saturday, 14th

WEALDEN IRON RESEARCH GROUP. Summer meeting and A.G.M. at Battle. Speakers: Dr. G. Brodrigg and B. Funnell. Afternoon visit to Roman site at Beauport Park led by Dr. Brodrigg. Further details available from *Bulletin* editor.

Sunday, 29th

RUSTIC SUNDAY. Craft day at Old Kiln Museum, Reeds Road, Tilford.

August

Sunday, 19th

PALAEOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC FLINT COLLECTION at Chipstead Valley Museum, at 2.30 p.m. Demonstration and discussion with Chris. Taylor of the Surrey Lithic Tool Group

GUIDED COACH TOURS OF SURREY VILLAGES

During July and August on Thursday afternoons there will be tours of Surrey villages guided by Miss Josephine Carter. The Alder Valley coaches leave Bay 2, Friary Bus Station, Guildford, at 1.30 p.m., returning about 6.00 p.m. Miss Carter, who has arranged many SAS visits, is an accredited South Eastern Tourist Board guide. Fares: Adults £2.95, O.A.P. £2.55, Child £1.95. Booking and further information from the Travel Office, Friary Bus Station, Guildford. Tel. Guildford 575226.

ADVANCE NOTICES

CONFERENCE: MEDIEVAL SURREY

A one-day conference on medieval Surrey is again being held under the auspices of the SAS and the Juniper Hall Field Study Centre. It will take place at Juniper Hall on Saturday, 20th October, 1984, between 9.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. The conference fee will probably be in the region of £8.50, including coffee, lunch and tea.

It is hoped that speakers will include John Blair, Scott McCracken, Ken Gravett, Mrs. Kay Percy and Philip Jones. Enquiries for further information should be made to Dennis Turner, 21 Evesham Road, Reigate, RH2 9DL, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

Dennis Turner

Council for Kentish Archaeology conference: Viking York

Saturday, 10th November, 1984, at Christ Church College, North Holmes Road, Canterbury, 2.15-5.30 p.m. Speakers are Dominic Tweddle, Assistant Director of Excavations, York, and Anthony Gaynor, Director, Jorvic Viking Centre. Tickets price £1 (payable to C.K.A.) from C.K.A., 5 Harvest Bank Road, West Wickham, Kent. (s.a.e. please).

Next Bulletin — August. Material must be with the Bulletin editor by Saturday, 7th July.

The following Bulletin will cover September/October. Material is required by the editory by Saturday, 11th August.
