

London Naturalist 45 (L.N.H.S.). Includes an interim note on the mesolithic site excavated at Orchard Hill, Carshalton, by D. J. Turner. Published July 1966.

Notes Towards a History of Hersham by G. B. Greenwood (Walton and Weybridge Historical Society. Price 3/-, including postage, from R. Hargrave, 16 Annett Road, Walton-on-Thames). Published 1966. This is Paper No. 2, following closely on that dealing with Oatlands. It is a duplicated production, and is based largely on original sources. As an inexpensive introduction to the subject it is excellent, and the author should be well qualified to make an important contribution to the comprehensive history of the whole district which is now projected. (On p.10 note that the Earl of Ellesmere lived at Hatchford Park, not Hatchford End). (T.E.C.W.)

The Queen's Cottage, Kew (H.M.S.O. Price 3d.) Published 1966.
Shakespeare's Blackfriars Playhouse by I. Smith (Owen, Price £4. 10s. 0d.) Published 1966.

Local History Records VI. (Bourne Society. Price 2/6 from booksellers or 3/- post paid from 52 Buxton Lane, Caterham. Reprints of *Records I* and *II* are obtainable at the same price and address.) The subjects of articles include: first news of the discovery of the Domesday village of Watendone (with 2-page excavation plan); the first publication of a 17th century map of Woldingham; some new chapters in Waringham and Whyteleafe history; and living memories of the Kearton family and of R.A.F. Kenley.

S.A.S. Publications.

The revised price list of the publications of the Society should be ready for circulation to members with this issue of the *Bulletin*.

The prices of the more recent volumes of the *Collections* have been increased in ratio to the new annual subscription rate. Some of the older volumes have also been increased in price.

(Miss P. M. St. J. Brewer).

FUTURE MEETINGS

JANUARY

Friday, 13th. 7.30 p.m. FARNHAM MUSEUM SOCIETY EXCAVATIONS IN 1966. A lecture by MR. I. DORMOR at the Wilmer House Museum, Farnham. Arranged by the FARNHAM MUSEUM SOCIETY.

Friday, 27th. 7.30 p.m. THE CUSTOMARY OF FARNHAM IN 1617. A lecture by MRS. W. O. MANNING at the Wilmer House Museum, Farnham. Arranged by the FARNHAM MUSEUM SOCIETY.

FEBRUARY

Friday, 3rd. 8 p.m. ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE KINGSTON AREA. A lecture by MRS. J. CANHAM, to be held at the Wandsworth Baths. Arranged by the WANDSWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, 4th. 3 p.m. THE ROMAN VILLA AT RAPSLEY. An illustrated lecture by the VISCOUNTESS HANWORTH, at the Darby and Joan Club, Cooper Crescent, Nightingale Lane, Carshalton. Arranged by the BEDDINGTON, CARSHALTON AND WALLINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. A visitors fee of 1/- is charged.

Saturday, 18th. 11 a.m. S.A.S. visits to Marlborough House and Chiswick House. Details in February *Bulletin* or from Miss C. Smith, Elyots, Minster Road, Godalming.

APRIL

Saturday, 1st. SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM. To be held at Grand Hall, Dorking. Full particulars in the next issue.

It would be appreciated if some of our lady members would offer to help with the serving of tea. Volunteers should write to N. P. Thompson, 78 Hillview Court, Woking.

SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD

Number 25

BULLETIN

January, 1967

Edited by Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Turner, 21 Evesham Road, Reigate.

EXCAVATION NOTICE

WESTON WOOD, ALBURY: LATE BRONZE AGE TRANSITIONAL
AND MESOLITHIC SETTLEMENTS
(N.G.R.: TQ 053485)

Director: MISS JOAN M. HARDING.

Helpers are needed to continue this excavation. The site is sheltered and dry. Diggers can be protected from the rain. Excavations will continue on 1st, 7th/8th, 14th/15th January, then during the first two weekends in February and March.

Entrance is from the A25 just opposite the Silent Pool, between Shere and Newlands Corner, via the gate marked Albury Sand pit. Bus Stop: Silent Pool. Cars may be left in the old brickyard. The excavation is above the sand quarry on the south side.

Enquiries to: Miss J. M. Harding, 57 The Green, Ewell.
(Telephone: MUSEum 3644, ext. 330).

NOTES

Farnham: Badshot Lea. (SU 863486)

The moated site at Park Farm is reputed to be the site of the manor house of Badshot Lea.

In view of impending development of the site, a trial excavation was organised for a week at Whitsun, 1966. The results of the Whitsun dig were encouraging and it was decided to continue the work at weekends for the remainder of the season.

Two locations were examined: Site 1 being the area in front of the moated enclosure which had been surveyed with a resistivity meter by Mr. A. J. Clark, and Site 2 being the area within the bounds of the moat formerly the garden of the Victorian farmhouse which was demolished in May 1966.

On Site 1 a 16th century wall was found. It was traced for some 28 feet when it turned a corner and disappeared. Pottery of the same period was widespread over the site. A 14th century English token came out of the topsoil of one of the trenches. Owing to an agreement between the landowner and a local farmer concerning grazing, Site 1 had to be back-filled.

Site 2 was then commenced. A rubbish pit containing a considerable quantity of medieval coarse wares and Farnham green glazed ware was located along with two Tudor brick drainage culverts.

The main building complex has been located and this, along with the remaining portion of Site 1 will be investigated next season.

(I. G. Dormor).

Leatherhead: Woodlands Park (TQ 151587)

Further excavations at this Romano-British site in September 1966 revealed a large area roughly paved with flints, which had been considerably robbed in places. Adjacent to the paving was a feature which appeared to be a drainage ditch filled with dark soil containing some bone, charcoal and pottery, including Samian ware. Excavation of this feature will continue next season.

Trial trenching over a large area of the summit of the hill was completely negative, although quite a lot of pottery and some roofing and

flue tile was found, which had obviously been spread by the tree blasting and ploughing.

It was originally thought that the evidence from the trial trenching in the spring was enough to suggest that the site of a building had been found, but further indication is needed before continuing with the excavation. The amount of pottery found suggests quite an important site. A resistivity survey will be carried out in the spring to try to locate the building.

Thanks are due to Mr. F. W. Blake of Arbrook Farm, Esher for his kind co-operation.

(F. A. Hastings).

Southwark : Building trenches at 44 - 48 Borough High Street (TQ 325801).

Finds came from building trenches made during underpinning operations on an adjoining building, approximately 10 feet below the existing road level. The trench went approximately 5 feet underneath No. 48 Borough High Street. The original cellar floor was 8 feet below street level, below which was 18 inches of yellow clay and mortar. Below the yellow clay and mortar was a greenish black peat. It was not possible to get accurate measurements owing to scaffolding being in the way.

The finds were mostly 4th century Roman in origin from the peat layer, except a few sherds of 17th century which came from a rubbish pit in the edge of one of the foundation trenches.

(Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society Newsletter).

Southwark : Excavations at the Elephant and Castle (TQ 319789)

Excavations were carried out on behalf of the Southwark Archaeological Excavation Committee by the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society on a large cleared area fronting onto Newington Butts immediately south of the Metropolitan Tabernacle. The area lay close to the village of Newington but on the earliest maps it is shown without any buildings though such existed on both sides of it. In the time available it was only possible to excavate an area 10 ft. square.

No features earlier than the end of the 18th century were found. Three periods of brick walling were found, all of 19th or 20th century date, and two brick lined circular pits. These pits may have been cess pits but they lay on top of a clay layer and this would have made drainage from them difficult. Also there was no black organic layer at the bottom as there should have been if they were cess pits. Therefore it is more likely that they were wells. Below the 19th century building lay a thick layer of light grey silt containing four or five sherds of medieval pottery.

It is known that a stream, called the Tigris in the 19th century, flowed alongside the north boundary wall of the site and another stream seems to have joined it from the south. The excavation showed that the area must have been liable to repeated floodings from these streams until they were converted into sewers in the 19th century and that this prevented settlement until then.

(G. J. Dawson).

Weybridge : Caesar's Camp, St. George's Hill

A party of volunteers from the Walton and Weybridge Historical Society have made a tolerably comfortable way along the section of the rampart of the Iron Age camp that is owned by the Urban District Council. Cutting was kept to a minimum and the path runs on the terrace of the filled-in ditch at the foot of the defensive bank.

It is emphasised that any visitors have access to the camp only over private roads, that the privacy of the neighbouring gardens should be preserved, and that the banks on either side of the path should not be climbed.

(Dial Stone No. 12).

Wimbledon : Water Mill on Beverley Brook. (TQ 215707)

Ordnance Survey Maps of a scale larger than 1 inch to the mile show

a bend in the Beverley Brook in the parish of Wimbledon, south-west of Warren Farm, carrying the name "Mill Corner". Large scale maps also show banks in the wood adjoining Mill Corner, which is called "Fishpond Wood".

A visit to the site confirmed the existence of a 500-yard long bank running north-south in the wood, immediately east of Mill Corner. The bank turns east at its northern end (where it is most substantial) and at its southern end stops at a small stream which drains into the Beverley. There is an east-west dividing bank which creates in effect two enclosures, the slope of Wimbledon Common to the east forming the other side.

These enclosures are no doubt man-made ponds — in fact the Fishponds referred to in the naming of the wood. A number of questions remain to be answered and it is hoped that someone may like to take on the field work and research involved:-

1. Were the fishponds created from a disused millpond, or did fishing and milling operate together?
2. Where was the mill building?
3. When were mill and fishponds constructed?

(Corris's *Plan of Putney Parish of 1787* marks Mill Corner, but does not show a building, so it was probably already demolished by then).

(M. Farley).

"Operation Gaspip" again.

The five month watch on the S.E.G.B. new Outer London main by the West Kent Border Archaeological Group during 1965 was richly rewarded by the discovery of previously unrecorded archaeological sites, so plans were immediately made when it became known that another main was to pass across West Kent in 1966 for a length of more than 50 miles.

The W.K.B.A.G. agreed to watch the western section. The first ten miles of the pipe-line running eastwards from the Surrey border have now been completed and a series of new sites was discovered in the least likely places. In some places it was possible to cut-back the sides of the trench to allow controlled excavation and section drawing.

The following discoveries were made on the Surrey side of the county boundary.

1. Botley Hill. Neolithic-Bronze Age (TQ 393562) Light scatter of flint flakes and one scraper.
2. Tatsfield Wireless Station. Iron Age? (TQ 406561). Small ditch, gullies and small pits containing coarse, black potsherds probably of Iron Age date.
3. Tatsfield Firs. Romano-British, 1st Century. (TQ 408561). Three cremation burials all damaged. Three coarse ware cinerary urns containing cremated bones also two small flagons. In one group the flagon had been sliced exactly down the centre by the machine leaving a half in the side of the trench, but smashing the cinerary urn into more than 100 pieces. This small cemetery is close to the Roman road from London to Lewes.
4. Clarks Lane Shaw. (TQ 409562).
 - (a) Roman Road. The known position of the London-Lewes road, the agger of which is clearly visible. Metalling at least five inches thick consisting of small pebbles probably from the Woolwich Beds was exposed. No trace of side ditches were seen.
 - (b) Iron Age? The Roman road completely sealed a small ditch which contained sherds of coarse, black pottery possibly of Iron Age date. The ditch was possibly a boundary ditch relating to a farmstead site.

(K.A.R.G.C. Newsletter).

Recent books and papers.

Prospect of Richmond by Janet Dunbar, (Harrop. Price £2. 5s. 0d.). Published 1966.

Archaeologia Cantiana 80 (Kent Archaeological Society). Includes a paper *The Distribution of Lay Wealth in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex in the Early Fourteenth Century* by R. E. Glasscock. Published 1966.