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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD GU1 3SX
Tel/Fax: 01483 32454

Bulletin

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May 1996

COUNCIL NEWS

At the January meeting, Council co-opted Mr M J Alexander, Dr D G Bird, Mr M S Dawson and Mr C R Shephard as members of Council for one year.

The Society has been offered a free page on the World Wide Web site set up by Surrey County Council. The page would contain brief details about forthcoming events etc. and would be updated periodically. The address is:

<http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sas.html>

It was reported that Mr Peter Gray, Chairman of the Conservation Committee has started work on the 7th Edition of the Antiquities of Surrey.

Council approved a grant of £5,000 towards another session of excavation at Betchworth, under the direction of David Williams, which had revealed important late Neolithic/Bronze Age as well as Romano-British features.

Treasure Bill

As most members will know, the Society has been actively engaged, over a period of several years, in promoting reform of the law of Treasure Trove. This resulted from our experience of the looting and vandalism by irresponsible metal detector users, of the treasure trove site at Wanborough. After nearly eight years work by a small number of people and following endless meetings, consultations and setbacks, the prospects of success now look very promising.

On 8th March the Treasure Bill received an unopposed second reading in the House of Commons, with all party support. While a number of parliamentary stages still remain, it now appears likely that one of the oldest laws in the country will be replaced later this year, as a direct result of an initiative taken by the Society.

The Department of National Heritage recently issued a consultation document (copy available in the Society's Library) seeking views as to whether a voluntary or compulsory reporting system should be introduced for those objects which lie outside the scope of the Bill.

The Treasure Bill taken together with the proposed reporting system, will represent a marked improvement in the protection given to portable antiquities in England and Wales.

Subscriptions : 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 1996/97 (see insert included with *Bulletin* no. 300) here are the current rates:

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Ordinary Member | £20.00 |
| Associate Member | £ 2.00 |
| Junior Member (with Collections) | £ 5.00 |
| Institutional member (U.K.) | £25.00 |
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Please send your subscriptions to me at Castle Arch. If you wish to contact me, I am at Castle Arch on Wednesdays and Thursdays, 9.30 – 2.20 (telephone or fax 01483 32454). If you decide not to renew your subscription, would you please let me know. Thank you. *Susan Janaway*

LECTURES AND SYMPOSIA COMMITTEE

Historical Geography of Surrey Villages Millennium Project

Derek Renn

Christopher Taylor's talk on 'Mapping the Historic Village' at Dorking on 10 February attracted an audience of over one hundred. Two workshops, initially to follow up topics raised by that talk, were held in early March at Guildford and Reigate. These were led by Dennis Turner, and the initial workshop will be repeated elsewhere if there is sufficient demand. If you would like to take part in studying your local village but have not yet registered your interest, please contact the Lectures Officer, Mrs Nancy Hawkins (103 Westfield Road, Mayford, Woking GU22 9QR, telephone 01483 760084), telling her where, and on which days and times, you would prefer a workshop to be arranged.

Future workshops may be organized informally between participants to exchange ideas and information. The Committee is planning a series of lectures on the different buildings of the village (to take place in early 1996) to assist the project.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Recent Accessions to the Society's Library

Archaeological evaluations and reports by MOLAS and SCAU have been omitted, but a current list of recent additions is available on request.

GENERAL

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 Vol I Inscriptions on Stone. New Edn Alan Sutton 1995
 Vol II Instrumentum domesticum, Fasc 5. Tile stamps... Alan Sutton 1993
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- Darvill, T *et al*, Planning for the past. Vol 2 An assessment of archaeological assessments, 1982-91. English Heritage 1995
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- Hunter, J *et al*, Studies in crime: an introduction to forensic archaeology. Batsford 1996
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- Murphy, P L *and* Wiltshire, P, A guide to sampling archaeology deposits for environmental analysis. Univ E Anglia/Inst Arch London 1994
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- Peuquet, D J *and* Marble, D F, Introductory readings in geographic information systems. Taylor & Francis 1990
- Rice, P M, Pottery analysis: a sourcebook. Univ Chicago 1987
- Saaler, M, Anne of Cleves: fourth wife of Henry VIII. Rubicon Press 1995
- Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, Art in Roman Britain. Pamphlet Soc for Prom of Roman Studies 1961
- Spring, L, The archives of Dennis specialist vehicles. Dennis Pamphlet Series No, 1. SRO 1995
- Spring, L, The Dennis Ace Fire Engine. Dennis Pamphlet Series No, 2. SRO 1995
- Spring, L, The Dennis Light 6 Fire Engine. Dennis Pamphlet Series No, 3. SRO 1995
- Stanier, P, Quarries of England and Wales: an historic photographic record. Twelveheads Press 1995
- Stemp, D, Three acres and a cow: the life and works of Eli Hamshire. D Stemp 1995
- Wacher, J, The towns of Roman Britain. Revised hb edn. Batsford 1995
- Wood, E S, Historical Britain. Harvill 1995

GENERAL — LOCAL

- Allden, S, Brash, C *and* Smith, B, Some ancient churches in North East Hampshire: an illustrated collection of notes on 12 churches. Pamphlet. John Owen Smith 1995
- Ayers, B, English Heritage Book of Norwich. Batsford 1994
- Bayless, D (ed), A Guide to the industrial history of South Yorkshire. Pamphlet. Association for Industrial Archaeology 1995
- Blockley, K *et al*, Excavations in the Marlowe Car Park and surrounding areas. The Archaeology of Canterbury Vol. V. Part I The Excavated sites.
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Canterbury Archaeological Trust 1995
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VISITS COMMITTEE

Afternoon Walk in the Devil's Punchbowl

Saturday June 15th 1996

Judie English will lead a walk in the Devil's Punchbowl on Saturday June 15th, meeting at the Cafe Car Park at 2.30 pm. The visit will last two and a half to three hours and will cover approximately 4 miles, but there will be a steep climb at the end. Please wear suitable shoes.

Anyone interested is invited to join this walk for which there will be no tickets or payment.

Visit to Wanborough and Puttenham

Saturday July 27th 1996

Gillian Drew is organizing a visit to Puttenham and Wanborough on Saturday July 27th, meeting at 10 am at Wanborough Village Hall for coffee. Wanborough will be explored in the morning and there are pubs available for lunch or you can bring a picnic.

The visit to Puttenham Church should begin at 2.15 pm and tea will be served at the Village Hall.

Further details can be obtained from Gillian — 01252 702237. Tickets price £4.00 are available from David Evans, 48 Guildford Park Road, Guildford GU2 5NF. Please enclose a SAE and make cheque to Surrey Archaeological Society Visits Committee.

NOTES

The Privy Garden — Hampton Court Palace

The Privy Garden is the most important restoration project ever undertaken in this country and is special because 17th century gardens in England are rare.

The following are notes of a lecture given by Mr Gough to the Esher District History Society

Mr Gough explained the uniqueness of this section of the gardens as being the oldest cultivated area, and outlined that King Henry VIII had a Privy Garden there which contained an heraldic garden with King's beasts on poles, a mount garden with a gazebo style banqueting house and 3 rectangular fish ponds. These were altered by King Charles I and the heraldic chequer board garden changed to 4 grass plats with bronze statues. The central statue of Erethusa — now called Diana — stands in the middle of the Bushy Park Fountain Basin.

This garden remained intact during Cromwell's occupation of Hampton Court following the revolution and remained unchanged. King William III and Queen Mary became joint monarchs in 1689 and they changed the garden by cutting elaborate patterns into the 4 grass plats and forming a gazon goupe of grass with gravel type parterre on the site of the Charles I garden. The whole garden was then surrounded by trellis and King Henry VIII's Mount Garden was completely removed to make way for building works that Sir Christopher Wren was undertaking in rebuilding the Palace. Queen Mary moved into the Tudor building, the Water Gallery, and used this as a modern day site hut so she could oversee Wren's building of the Palace, and also the work on the gardens.

In 1694 Queen Mary died of smallpox and William lost interest in Hampton Court and went to Whitehall. A fire a number of years later drove William back to Hampton Court and he renewed interest in the projects that had been proposed.

The most ambitious project put forward was that of rebuilding the Privy Garden so as to complement the South facade of Sir Christopher Wren's magnificent Baroque Palace. William agreed that the garden should be lowered, lengthened and widened so as to afford him a view from the Palace right down to the river Thames. This was a significant change to the area as all gardens prior to that had ended where the present day fountain was, and the lower end of the garden was occupied by the Mount, and indeed the Water Gallery.

William employed Henry Wise to lay out an elaborate design of a parterre alangoise designed by the Huguenot Frenchman, Daniel Marot, an artisan in William's court. This garden was beautiful because it contained not only the great artwork of a French designer, but also a very large horticultural element influenced by the Dutch and a typical national identity of England because it contained a vast amount of ornamental grass.

Grass in those days was an ornamental element because it had to be scythed, and the English were particularly good at managing grass because of the climate, their ability to harvest pure hay seed, and the fact they had also pioneered the technique of turfing.

The garden built for William contained many unique elements: marvellous marble statuary, a beautiful wrought iron screen to the river end, made by the French artisan Jean Tijou; wonderful flowers containing spring and summer colour schemes, architectural plants of hollies, conical yews, shrubs and box hedging.

On the western terrace a 292 ft long, 18 ft high tunnel arbour was built, with an ornate portico so that hornbeams could be planted against it to give a wonderful shady walk on the western terrace of the garden. The whole garden had a superb layout and was a fine tribute to the great Baroque Gardens of the era. This garden remained in vogue until the mid 1740s.

In the 1760s, Lancelot Capability Brown became Head Gardener at Hampton Court Palace under King George III. Although he refused to irregularise the gardens at Hampton Court, saying it was out of respect for himself and his profession, he refused to clip any of the trees which at the time amounted to one thousand. This meant that the garden's ornate topiary of yews and hollies became huge and overgrown, and the garden, instead of being decorated with these wonderful architectural elements, became segmented.

By Victorian times the Privy Garden had taken on a much different look, and although at that time it was part of the Grace and Favour garden, it was decorated around the periphery if the large shrubs with herbaceous perennials and flowering bedding plants.

In the 1980s it became obvious to the Gardens and Estate Management of Hampton Court that this problem of the overgrown shrubbery and large trees within the Privy Garden needed to be addressed, and this again was re-emphasised in 1981 by an historical survey carried out at Hampton Court Gardens. In 1989 this was further identified by another Management Consultancy, and in 1991 Hampton Court Palace convened a team of experts to look at the Privy Garden more closely. The team examined the history of the site and the options available, and concluded, after consultation with experts in the field and organisations such as English Heritage and other local organisations, that there was wide support for restoring King William III's Privy Garden to its formal splendour. The reason for this was that the three private gardens preceding William's, namely that of King Henry VIII, Charles I and the William and Mary garden were all much smaller, and features from that section had all disappeared. The garden of William III was intact — remarkably — and it was only the planting that had changed.

It was decided that garden archaeologists from the Northamptonshire archaeology unit should be employed to carry out some trial digging in certain key areas, ie around statue vases and the central steps, and also to carry out geophysical testing using sophisticated equipment. The results of their investigations were indeed remarkable, and conformed that the whole garden was lying nearly 18 inches under the ground. Work then started in earnest, with all the interesting large horticultural trees being transplanted to an area within the Home Park Stud Nursery, and all other trees removed.

The garden was, however, preserved on record so that a documentary record of all the plants in the garden is kept in the archive. The biggest and most pressing question for the team was what to do with the original yews and hollies, as some of these remained in the garden. Having studied the options it was impossible to retain those within the existing garden, so unfortunately they had to be felled. It was possible, however, to take cuttings from these trees, and they are now growing successfully within Hampton Court Nursery. In 12 years time, these trees will be planted in the exact positions as their parent plants, so as to return the correct genetic stock to the garden of King William III.

Along with the archaeology came the task of growing the plants, and this was indeed considerable. Thousands of plants were required for the garden and many of these were not readily available. Box-hedging was grown — some 30,000 plants, and turf of a special historic mix was grown in an area the size of Wembley football pitch; special cone shaped yews, round headed hollies and other rare shrubs were grown for the garden. Indeed, the whole garden came together with a unique planting of all these elements, so that in the early Spring of 1995, most of the structural elements of the garden were in place.

One of the difficult questions for the team was that apart from the bulbs there was no evidence of any flowering plants. After investigating into other gardens of the period that London and Wise had worked in, it was discovered that flowering plants were not covered in any of the inventories from the lists, as they were not bought in, as were the shrubs. The seeds for these plants would have been grown by the Head Gardener in the Nursery on site, so as to avoid any damage during transportation.

A case in point was a similar garden at Longleat where the Head Gardener had a contract, not only to maintain and look after the garden, but also to raise the flowering plants. From studying contemporary planting practices it was possible to identify the types of plants that would have been planted within the plate bandes (flower borders) in the Privy Garden in order to give the two seasons of flowering colour.

The Privy Garden was opened in July 1995 by Prince Charles and is indeed a triumph of modern garden restoration. The garden has been completely restored authentically with all the elements of the 1702 garden of King William III, including the lead urns and tubs of exotic plants such as Oranges Agaves and Lantanas. The wooden and stone steps have also been incorporated into the garden along with the marble statues and the newly restored Tijou screens.

The opening of the garden in 1995 meant the first day in the garden's life, and the Gardens and Estate team in Hampton Court Palace will be working very hard to ensure that the garden flourishes and indeed improves with maturity.

One of the tasks that will be undertaken is acquiring the 17th century bulb varieties from the Hortus Bulborum in the Netherlands this autumn, so that these plants can be planted in the Privy Garden to give a wonderful colour in the Spring. These groups of bulbs will be complemented with primulas and violets and wallflowers, so that a complete Spring scheme can be incorporated in the garden to beautify it as it was in 1702.

We believe that in restoring the Privy Garden we have restored one of the great Baroque gardens to the greatest surviving Baroque garden in Great Britain at Hampton Court Palace. By achieving this we have built a garden as grand and as beautiful as that of William's other Palace at Het Appledorn in the Netherlands.

Reprinted, with thanks, from the Esher District LHS Local History News No: 104

**An Archaeological Evaluation at the Barn
Ash Manor, Ash Green (SU 901 503)**

**Jane Robertson
Archaeological Officer, SCAU**

On 27th November 1995, staff of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological evaluation at the 17th century barn at Ash Manor, Ash Green in advance of its conversion to a four-bedroomed residence. The evaluation was recommended due to the barn's age and location within the complex of a moated manor house. The purpose of the work was to assess the possibility that the barn succeeded and earlier structure which may lay beneath.

Three trial trenches were excavated: two inside the barn (1 and 2) and a third in the area of a proposed new garage. Trial trench 1 did not produce any features of archaeological interest and the only finds recovered were numerous fragments of roof tile. Trial trench 2 revealed a narrow brick wall two to three courses high with a dark humic soil built up against it. Hand excavation of the dark soil revealed two post hole-like features beneath it partially covered by the wall. Excavation of trial trench 3 to the south of the barn produced no features or finds of archaeological interest.

No dating evidence was recovered by which to date the wall or the two possible post-holes. The wall may represent an early boundary wall predating the 17th century barn, or may be the interior wall of an earlier building since demolished. The extent of the wall cannot be determined until the further removal of surrounding deposits. A watching brief has been recommended during the removal of the barn floor in order to attempt to understand the relationship between the barn and the wall and to check for any further evidence which may relate to an earlier structure.

**Frensham Common: The case of the missing mounds
(SU 845 405)**

David and Audrey Graham



A recent trawl through the Kerry papers, a copy of which is held in the Society's Library, produced the following diary entry, which is reproduced with the original spelling (see also SyAC 80). The Rev Kerry, the incumbent at Puttenham, was an active antiquarian and was responsible for the excavation of a number of barrows in the area. The 'Miss Sumners' were daughters of the Bishop of Winchester and the cricket ground was sited on the south side of the Great Pond.

'On Easter Monday April 18. 1870 accompanied by Revd. W.A. Duckworth & the Miss Sumners, I went to Frensham Pond. Mr Duckworth pulled us down the lake and when we arrived at the lower end, owing to the shallowness of the water we were unable to land near the Tumulus. I was resolved however, to examine it, so having taken off my stockings & boots, tied my coat tails round my waist, with my stick under my arm my boots in my mouth and my trowsers supported by my hands I came safely to land, to the great amusement of the ladies. My adventure I believe forms the subject of a humorous sketch by Mr D. To my sorrow I found the Barrow had been examined a trench having been made from the north to the centre where a considerable quantity of soil (or rather sand) had been removed. I did not make any enquiries but I think the research could not have been a successful one for the excavation does not appear to have been made in the place most likely to repay the labour of investigation. The centre remains untouched. There is another Barrow close by and these two including two groups on the neighbouring hills, make ten tumuli visible from the cricketground.

On my return to the inn by the N side of the pond I found a few flint arrow points in the vicinity of what appeared to be a barrow.'

Since only four barrows, all scheduled, are now known to exist on the common, there remain six unaccounted for. Fieldwork on the common has now located four possible sites, two immediately to the east of the Great Pond, partially covered by the embankment of the main road, and two to the west of the modern visitor centre. Waverley Borough Council, which manages the common, has given permission for the mounds to be examined and this work is planned for summer/autumn 1996. This should establish whether the mounds are in fact barrows and may well produce environmental information to supplement that obtained from the Thursley mound excavation in 1995.

The site of a fifth mound has just been 'discovered' by Mike Coates, the Countryside Ranger. He was recently given a postcard showing an artillery troop (?) watering their horses in the NE corner of the Great Pond, at the turn of the century. A mound can be seen on the horizon slightly to the right of the centre of the photograph. Appropriately for the 20th century, the area was turned into a car park in the 1960s and no trace of the mound now remains. This leaves one 'Kerry' mound still missing — has anyone seen it?

Excavations at 42 London Road, Bagshot, Surrey

G H Cole

Excavations continued alongside the Windle Brook sampling the clayey soils of a Prehistoric lake which contained traces of organic materials.

By the late 1st millennium BC the lake had been replaced by a loop in the course of the Windle Brook in which had been constructed a circular, double ditched enclosure of about 50 metres diameter, designed as an interrupted ditch system having a projected eight entrances. The excavation area allowed for the sampling of about 25% of the circular enclosure, inside which were located the fragile remains of parts of two timber structures and several pits. An associated single vessel cremation grave, inserted into one of the silted up enclosure ditches, has been dated to the mid to late 1st century AD.

By the early 3rd century AD, the enclosure had ceased to function in that configuration and had been overlain by a flint foundationed, timber building having a carefully laid flint cobbled forecourt. Subsequent severe floodings had, by the early 4th century AD, buried all previous structures with up to 30 cms of silt and riverine gravels.

In the late 4th to early 5th centuries AD the area had been used as a burying ground. Three grave pits were excavated, each on east to west alignments and each with evidence of timber linings. One grave was located within a four post structure and from its upper backfilling a jet finger-ring, with a monogrammatic Chi-Rho engraved on its bezel, was recovered. No faunal remains were evidenced from any of the contexts due to the high acidity of the local sands and ground water.

Further evidence was recorded of a large timber building which occupied part of the site in the 16th century and of the use of the site in the 17th to 19th centuries as a Tanning Yard.

The research excavations were specifically designed to allow for the participation of students aged 16 years and over with little or no experience in archaeology. Two Technical Training Programmes were provided and attended by over 80 students of ages varying from 16 to 70 years plus other special courses for members of the Young Archaeologists Club aged 9 to 16 years, the latter not being on-site. All students recognised their participation as being of high value to their particular studies.

Research excavations, to further sample the 1st century enclosure and 3rd century timber structure have been arranged for a final season in 1996.

Work of CKC Archaeology (Gardens for Archaeology Project) in Surrey in 1995

Christopher Currie

Dapdune Wharf, Guildford, Surrey (SU 99295026)

A small archaeological evaluation was carried out by C K Currie of CKC Archaeology at Dapdune Wharf, Guildford for the National Trust on 13th March 1995. The purpose was to discover if an extension of the present Graving Dock would disturb archaeological levels of any significance.

The evaluation showed that the extension could disturb archaeological layers likely to be of value in the future interpretation and management of the site. It produced convincing evidence for the extension of wharfage at Dapdune on more than one occasion. Dates for these alterations cannot be given on present evidence. Should future work be attempted, some effort should be made to try to establish a chronology for these alterations, and their extent. It is recommended that an archaeological watching brief is carried out during any proposed works to cover this.

Later, an archaeological watching brief was carried out by C K Currie of CKC Archaeology from the 6th-14th July 1995. The purpose was to watch new foundation trenches dug in the floor of the dock to support the Reliance Barge that was to be moored there.

The watching brief showed that the dock had a far more complex history than had previously been thought. Remains of an earlier timber structure were uncovered that may have been part of a dock used in the repair of barges. These were associated with the partial remains of a brick-built hearth, possibly used to boil tar as part of the barge repair process.

Dating for the structures was not immediately forthcoming. What evidence was found suggested a date before the normally accepted date of the commencement of barge

building and repair at Dapdune from c. 1900. Although there was no definite proof of barge building, the structures found suggested that barge repairs were undertaken at Dapdune before the coming of the Edwards family in 1894. Cartographic evidence seemed to support this. As early as 1782, the creek alongside the present Graving Dock is marked as a 'dock'. Failure of late 19th century maps to mark a dock at Dapdune may indicate a temporary abandonment of docking activity, possibly after 1823.

The evidence calls for a closer examination of the traditional history of Dapdune Wharf, particularly regarding it being used for barge maintenance. In view of the relatively good survival of remains in an area that was previously considered much disturbed, any future opportunities to examine the archaeology of the wharf area should not be missed.

Recent Work Undertaken by Thames Valley Archaeological Services in Surrey

Betley Court, Walton on Thames

NGR TQ 110652 TVAS (S Ford)

Fairclough Homes BCW95 Evaluation Jan 1995

A desk top study suggested that some prehistoric activity occurred in the development area (Mesolithic-Bronze Age). 18 trenches revealed a linear feature and a hollow in a single trench. These cannot be dated, although they are liable to be modern. The palaeoenvironmental potential of the site was not realised. A geotechnical survey indicated peaty/organic deposits to be only old, thin humic topsoil, heavily disturbed by made ground.

Charterhouse School, Godalming

NGR SU 957451 TVAS (M Hall)

CHSG 94 Excavation June 1994

Dr Blake's evaluation on the site had earlier revealed a Roman ditch, containing substantial quantities of pottery and some bone. The TVAS excavation uncovered 178m. 4 Roman features were discovered; 2 ditches, a large pit and a smaller pit. Pottery from these is dated to the dates AD 50/60 – AD 80/90. Apart from a single handled ring-necked flagon, no fine wares were present in the assemblage. Sandy wares of the local Alice Holt industry were predominant. Paucity of preservation due to the acidity of the soil resulted in a low bone recovery. A few struck flints suggest a low level of prehistoric activity in the area. No structural evidence was revealed by the excavation. The quality of pottery found is more than would be expected from field ditches. It would seem therefore, that a settlement is in the vicinity. The ditches may be small paddocks/enclosures relating to a farm complex.

Limpsfield Rectory, Limpsfield

NGR TQ 404 532

Roger Molyneux, TVAS (T Durden and J Pine) LSP 95 Desk top evaluation and evaluation June 1995

Cartographic and historic records indicate that there has been a church on the site of the current St Peters since at least the 12th c. A medieval hall-house and the possible site of a medieval tile kiln are similarly located in the northern part of the village, suggesting the main focus of medieval activity was in the vicinity of the church. A single evaluation trench encountered no features of archaeological significance. Post-medieval activity was encountered: the remains of a buried wall and adjacent deposited layers contain post-medieval material.

Staines bypass channel. Lower Colne Improvement Scheme

NGR TQ 026 718 and TQ 027 725

TVAS (I Howell) Evaluation June and July 1995

21 trenches were excavated. The finds were: a single struck flint of Neolithic or Bronze Age date was recovered, a rim sherd of green glazed medieval pottery and a base sherd of medieval pottery. All were from unstratified contexts. No features of archaeological significance were revealed. The evidence indicates a very low level of activity on the site. The location of peat deposits (exceeding 1m) will provide useful data for Dr M Keith Lucas' (Reading University) study of the palaeoenvironment of the Middle Thames region.

Dorking High Street, Dorking

NGR TQ 165 494

Fairclough Homes, TVAS (J Pine and J Saunders) DHSS95 Excavation summer 1995 and Jan 1996

This is an ongoing excavation. Provisional findings include the discovery of a late medieval well (chalk block lined, c 2.4m deep and dia 1.5m), medieval pits, post-holes and gullies. The pottery from these has been dated to the 12th – 13th c. 17th – 18th c pottery and modern disturbance is found on the site so far excavated. 2 near complete articulated skeletons of a caprine-ovid/sus were found in purpose dug pits, aligned N-S.

Old Sewage Works, adjacent to Sainsbury's Store, Cobham

NGR TQ 102 607

McAlpine Homes TVAS (S Weaver) CSW95 Evaluation Mar 1995

6 trenches were excavated. It was found that the construction of the sewage works had truncated the original ground surface. No features of convincing archaeological origin were located. 4 medieval pottery sherds and a single prehistoric (Bronze Age?) pottery sherd were recovered from the trenching spoil. This is a site of low archaeological potential.

St Andrew's School Playing Fields, Lockhart Road, Cobham

NGR TQ 113 608

Lawson Price Environmental. TVAS (S Ford) SAS95 Evaluation July 1995

30 trenches were excavated. Much modern disturbance was encountered, particularly caused by a previously unrecorded WW2 military establishment and the subsequent levelling of the site to create a level playing field. The removal of topsoil and subsoil by the above activities has created an area of no archaeological interest.

MISCELLANY

Barrows in Banstead

The Banstead History Research Group are hoping to include as part of a future publication an appraisal of the historical distribution of barrows in Banstead, and particularly their use as parish or manor boundary markers. The map of the area around Banstead Downs published in the Collections Volume 34, facing p 20 (dated to between 1503 & 1536 in the PRO) appears to show three barrows at each of the junctions of 3 parishes — ie at the Banstead/Ewell/Cuddington meeting point, at the Banstead/Cuddington/Cheam point, and a little to the east of the

Banstead/Cheam/Sutton point. Similarly, the map of Mr Buckle's estate, illustrated in the same article, as well as showing a line of barrows running parallel to the Banstead/Ewell boundary, appears to show three barrows near the junction of Banstead/Ewell/Epsom manors (ie Buckle's Gap).

The BHRG would be grateful if anyone has any further information on barrows around Banstead, particularly on any maps. We are already aware of the copy of the plan of Mr Buckle's estate in Manning & Bray, a plan of the same area dated to about 1735 in the West Sussex Record Office at Chichester, and the 1" O.S. survey showing the remains of a barrow to the south-west of Banstead crossroads.

Replies please to the Honorary Secretary, Peter Harp, 5 Green Curve, Banstead, Surrey SM7 1NS. (We would also be very interested to hear if anyone knows of the present whereabouts of the c1635 plan of Mr Buckle's estate mentioned above and shown opposite p 22 of Collections Volume 34.)

(Editor's note: The Group are aware of Gally Hills and Tumble Beacon)

Exhibition Opportunity

On Saturday 27th July Wealden Cave and Mine Society will be opening the caverns on the east side of Tunnel Road, Reigate to the public.

As these were used as air raid shelters in World War II, this aspect will be highlighted.

The caverns are very spacious and there will be good opportunities for various interested societies to advertise their activities with displays. Anyone interested in taking part should contact Malcolm Todd, 65 Trindles Road, South Nutfield, Redhill RH1 4JL, tel. 01737 823456.

Everyone will, of course, be welcome to visit the caverns on that day.

PUBLICATIONS

"Carshalton, Wallington & Beddington" compiled by John Phillips, Kathleen Shawcross and Nick Harris in *"The Archive Photographs Series"* published by the Chalford Publishing Company. A collection of over 200 photographs from the Archive and Local Studies Collection of the London Borough of Sutton. The photographs illustrate the major changes taking place since 1860 when the villages were separate rural communities on the outskirts of London. Price £8.99. ISBN 0 7524 0341 9.

"Woodland Archaeology in Surrey" by Nicola Bannister for Surrey County Council. Woodlands are full of clues to past use and this book aims to show how to spot signs of ancient development, such as saw pits, charcoal hearths and wood banks. Price £6.50 inc p+p, available from County Planning Department, SCC, County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2DT. Tel: 0181 541 9409/9429.

EXCAVATION

Technical Training Excavation of Pre-historic, Romano-British and Post-Medieval site in Bagshot, Surrey

Two courses: 27 July to 16 August and 18 August to 1st September 1996

Suitable for persons with little or no experience, minimum age 16 years. Further details from Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA, The Archaeology Centre, 4-10 London Road, Bagshot, Surrey GU19 5HN. Telephone: 01276 451181.

COURSES

Practical Field Archaeology. Commencing September 1996 at St Mary's University College (a College of the University of Surrey), Strawberry Hill, Twickenham for external students. A complete introduction to archaeological fieldwork linked to the Sedgeford Hall Archaeological Project, an area known to be rich in archaeological deposits from neolithic to medieval. The course will consist of 28 two-hour sessions on Friday afternoons at the College. Course tutor: Neil Faulkner, co-director of the Research Project. Course fee: £195 (deposit £50). Further details from Dr J Longmore, Head of Historical, Social and Cultural Studies, St Mary's University College, Waldegrave Road, Strawberry Hill, TW1 4SX.

A Certificate in Field Archaeology, to run in Guildford and Reigate and **A Certificate in Local History**, to run in Guildford and at a rural centre near Horley, organised by the Centre for Continuing Education at the University of Surrey. If you would like information about either of these, please contact Karen Fisher at the Centre, 01483 259750.

WEALD AND DOWNLAND OPEN AIR MUSEUM

In association with Bournemouth University, the Museum is organising a number of courses, workshops and a summer school during 1996.

19-20 June: Building in Stone in the Weald and Downland. A two-day workshop. Tutors: Archaeologist and architectural historian Tim Tatton-Brown and Geologist, Bernard Worssman. Suitable for CPD. Limited to 10 persons. Fee: £160 to include tuition, lunches, 1 evening meal and transport on Day 2, but not accommodation.

28th June: Master Class. Practical building conservation skills demonstrated and discussed.

6-13 July: Summer School. A choice of 5 study groups, each not to exceed 20 persons:

- Archaeology of the Weald and Downland
- Local History
- Social History
- Landscape and the Rural World in Literature, Art and Music
- Garden History and Garden Design

Fees £245 including tuition, guided visits and entrance fees, lunches, two evening barbecues and a barn dance. Accommodation is not included.

26-28 July: A Practical introduction to Charcoal Burning over 3 days from building the kiln through to bagging the charcoal. Fee: £65 to include tea, coffee and light refreshments, plus Barbecue on Friday evening only. Participants will be expected to stay outdoors overnight tending the kiln.

A two year course in Timber Building Conservation is also available. Suitable for CPD/CVE.

Further details and booking forms available from: Carol Hawkins, The Weald and Downland Open Air Museum, Singleton, Chichester, West Sussex, PO18 0EU. Tel: 01243 811363 or Fax: 01243 8114755.

The Open Air Museum now has 40 historic buildings rescued and reconstructed, including a medieval farmstead, a 16th century market hall, farm livestock and demonstrates building crafts and countryside skills, Opening times: 1st March-31st October Daily 11 am to 6 pm (last admission 5 pm). 1st November-28th February 1997, Wed, Sat and Sun 11 am to 4 pm. Adults: £4.50; Children over 5: £2.20. Free car parking.

DAYSCHOOLS

The following are organised by the Centre for Continuing Education, University of Sussex in association with the Sussex Archaeological Society. Further details may be obtained from CCE, University of Sussex, Brighton. Telephone 01273-678527.

11 May. "Geology of Sussex". Tutor: Michael Smith. An introduction to the varied rocks of Down, Weald and Coastal Plain. To be held at Fishbourne Roman Palace. Fee £16.00.

25 May. "Exploring Historic Lewes on foot". Tutor: Graham Mayhew. The history and architecture of Lewes from its foundations as a Saxon planned town to the present. Fee £16.

1 June. "Archaeological Illustration — Pottery". Tutor: Jane Russell. A practical introduction to the conventions and techniques of illustrating archaeological ceramics. Fee £16.

1/2 June. "Graveyard Survey Weekend". Tutors: Tristan Bareham and Christabel Shelley. Graveyards are full of social, historical and archaeological information. Mapping, recording and interpreting data from a Lewes churchyard. Fee: £32.

STUDY TOUR

"Roman Trier and The Moselle". Sunday 4th-11th August 1996. An eight day air and coach study tour. Further details in *Bulletin 300* or from Rosemary Millen at CCE, University of Sussex, 01273-678924.

MEETINGS

26th April

"The History of St Paul's Church, Wimbledon Park 1896-1996". A lecture by Elizabeth Simon to the Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends' Meeting house, Wandsworth High Street (opposite the Town Hall) at 8.00 pm.

29th April

"The History of the Domestic Clock". A lecture by Mr K Blake-Roberts to the Mayford and Woking District History Society at Mayford Village Hall at 8.00 pm. Visitors welcome. Admission £2.

1st May

"The History of Cycling". A lecture by Les Bowerman to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 8.00 pm.

4th May

Visit to the Reigate 'caves' and sand mines organised by Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society. Meet at south end of tunnel in Tunnel Road, Reigate at 2.00 pm. Admission 75p adults, 50p children/senior citizens.

10th May

"Mycenean Gold — Where did it come from?" A lecture by John North following the AGM to the Richmond Archaeological Society at The Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 9.00 pm. Admission: non-members £2; members free.

17th May

Juniper Hall and the Field Studies Centre. A lecture by John Bebbington, Director of Studies, to the Leatherhead & District LHS in the Dixon Hall, Leatherhead Institute at 7.30 pm for 8.00 pm. Members 50p, non-members £1.

18th May

AGM at the Walton & Weybridge LHS followed by short talks by members in the Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3.00 pm.

21st May

"Richmond Park from the time of Henry VIII to the Park's establishment in 1632 and on to the present day". A lecture by Douglas Reynolds to the Friends of Kingston Museum in the Antechamber of the Market House, the Market Place, Kingston at 8.00 pm. Donation of £1.50.

22nd May

"Bells and Belles: the rise and fall of two Croydon industries — bell founding and film making". A lecture by Dr Ronald Cox to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45 pm.

28th May

"The Early history of Cinema in Southwark and Lambeth". A lecture by Tony Fletcher to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Hawkstone Hall, Kennington Road, SE1 at 7.00 pm for 7.30 pm.

29th May

"The recent history of Bookham". An illustrated talk by Bill Culley organised by the Friends of Leatherhead Museum at the Old Barn Hall, Bookham at 8.00 pm. Tickets £2.50 from John Clarke, 16 Willow Vale, Fetcham KT22 9TE, tel. 01372-452479.

31st May

"Excavations on the Blue Star Garage Site (next to the Star and Garter), Putney". A lecture by Jeff Perry, following brief summaries by members of evidence from earlier excavations, to the Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends' Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street (opposite the Town Hall) at 8.00 pm.

Editor: Audrey Monk, Bryony Bank, Beech Hill, Hambledon, Surrey GU8 4HL

Next Issue: Copy required by 26th April 1996 for the June/July issue