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Bulletin

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BROCKHAM LIME WORKS

Top structure of a kiln showing the chalk-loading door

Limeworks in Surrey

Paul Sowan

The Monuments Protection Programme, operated by English Heritage, has as an aim the evaluations and selection of industrial monuments for statutory protection. It is recognised that industrial sites and structures, of great historical interest and 'heritage' value, are badly represented under Statutory Scheduled Monuments. Some 30-50 classes of industrial sites and structures are being considered by various organisations under contract to English Heritage, the earliest being the lead, coal, alum, brass and gunpowder industries, along with ice-houses and dove-farming.

Each industry, or group of industries, goes through a six-step process, commencing with consultation with identified individuals 'known to have information and expertise', and the circulation of a preliminary account of the industry for comment. A step 3 report is likewise circulated for consultation, and the exercise culminates in 'recommendations for protective action' for selected sites.

The 'Lime, cement and plaster industries' have now reached the Step 3 Report stage, listing and grading identified sites. Over 150 limeworks sites have been considered throughout England and graded as follows:

- +++ Sites of exceptional national importance, for which statutory protection will almost always be appropriate, and whose preservation will be of high priority for resource allocation.
- ++ Sites of clear national importance, for which statutory protection will normally be appropriate.
- + Sites of national importance, but of lesser priority for resource allocation; while these sites are of sufficient importance to merit statutory protection, non-statutory alternatives may in many cases be more appropriate.
- R Sites of regional rather than national importance.
- L Sites which retain archaeological features in deposits (and are therefore of local interest).
- O Sites which are believed to have been destroyed.

Limeworks sites considered in Surrey have been graded as follows :

1	Puttenham lime kiln, Guildford (SU 927480)	Post-medieval	++
2	Busbridge (SU 986409)	Post-medieval	+
3	Guildford Castle (SU997492)	D	++
4	Deerleap Wood (TQ 116480)	Post-medieval	+
5	Brockham chalk pits and lime works (TQ 198510)	Post-medieval	++
6	Betchworth-Dorking Greystone Lime Co Works (TQ 208514)	Post-medieval	+++
7	Oxted chalk pits (TQ 383544)	Post-medieval	++

In the light of this belated recognition of the historical importance of the limeworks at Betchworth, Brockham and Oxted, it is unfortunate that industrial landscapes and structures at all these sites were not afforded greater protection or even care 20 years ago, when their value was beginning to be appreciated. Much of the Brockham site was purchased by Surrey County Council, although sadly the important patent 'Brockham' kilns have continued to collapse. Much of an impressive industrial landscape at Betchworth has been destroyed by landfill operations (likewise at Oxted), leaving only the kilns. Betchworth was noteworthy in having an early (1920s) hydrating plant, and a modern (1950s) successor. Sadly, since the 1960s, both have been taken by the scrap iron merchants. An enormous and impressive hydrating plant at Oxted has recently suffered the same fate. Does any lime hydrating plant survive in the UK? Other essential elements of a successful limeworks, such as screens, have also gone. Likewise the impressive gravity-worked incline at Betchworth (featured in Clarence Winchester's *'Railway Wonders of the World!'*) and, earlier, the Ropeways

Syndicate's aerial ropeway at the same site... even surviving (albeit collapsed) winding gear at the pit and has now gone. So, at yet three more limeworks, we are left with nothing but the kilns, albeit in these Surrey examples exceptionally important survivals from the second half of the 19th century - the Dietzsch and Smidth kilns are examples of 'transferred technology' having originally been developed in mainland Europe as vertical cement-burning kilns.

One ray of hope, additional to the English Heritage MPP recognition, is the availability of substantial funds (derived from landfill tax payments) for conservation work. The Surrey Wildlife Trust, the Surrey Industrial History Group, local authority representatives, and others, were represented at a site meeting at Betchworth recently to consider proposals for conservation work on the surviving structures, both at Betchworth and Brockham.

An MPP step 1 report on the stone quarrying industry has already been issued, but (sadly) underground quarrying was excluded from consideration. English Heritage are suggesting a study of miscellaneous underground mineral extraction sites at a later stage. There are 19th to 20th century hearthstone mines below the limeworks at both Betchworth and Brockham.

Reference

Shaun Richardson and Michael Trueman 1997, *MPP: Lime, cement and plaster industries: step 3. Introduction to site assessments*. Lancaster University Archaeological Unit for English Heritage: 27pp + appendices.

A Pin of Contention

David Graham

Members may have seen the 'Joe Public' programme on Channel 4 last November, about the find of a Tudor jewel in Farnham Park, and those in the west of the county may be aware of the subsequent uproar in the local press. A fuller note about the find and the resulting legal case appeared in *Bulletin* 313, but in view of the biased picture being presented by the media it seems appropriate to restate and comment on what actually happened.

In 1992, Mr Fletcher, a metal detector user, entered Farnham Park and dug up a unique gold and sapphire Tudor cap pin. Despite claiming to be an experienced metal detector user, Mr Fletcher did not bother to ask permission to detect on Council property. This was in clear breach of the park regulations, which ban the use of detectors and showed a complete disregard for the most basic rule of metal detecting — i.e. always obtain permission from the landowner.

Mr Fletcher, quite correctly, reported his find to the Guildford Coroner who, at an inquest, found that the jewel was not Treasure Trove (under the new law, promoted by this Society, the pin would have been Treasure and none of the subsequent problems would have arisen). Unfortunately, and despite a letter from Waverley Borough Council contesting ownership, the Coroner returned the jewel to Mr Fletcher, even though the Coroner's Court has no power to determine such matters.

The Council felt that, in order to protect its right to manage its property, to prevent widespread looting by treasure hunters and to retain the pin for the people of Waverley, it had to pursue the matter of ownership. Accordingly the Council sued Mr Fletcher for return of the pin and the case was heard in the High Court in 1993. The Court, bizarrely, found for Mr Fletcher and the Council took the case to the Appeal Court. Before doing so however, they offered Mr Fletcher a financial settlement, which he refused. In the event the Appeal Court found in favour of the Council, the pin was returned to it and costs were awarded against Mr Fletcher.

The pin is now on display in the Museum of Farnham and the present controversy revolves around the Council's attempts to recover the substantial legal costs of the case. The television programme and most of the letters in the local press attack the Council on the grounds that it is unfair to pursue Mr Fletcher in this way. The matter boils down to the question of whether the ratepayers of Waverley should fund the legal costs incurred in retrieving an object that was theirs in the first place. In essence, should irresponsible treasure hunters be encouraged to think that if their behaviour is challenged in court by public landowners, then the taxpayer will meet the majority of the legal costs? If so what effect will this have on the behaviour of such people? Just for the record, under the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice, archaeologists do not claim rewards and neither do they claim ownership of finds made during the course of excavations.

A Local Authority is an obvious target for abuse, especially when it is presented as attacking an 'innocent' individual. However to put forward only one side of the story, to ignore the underlying issues and not even to allow the Council to present a reply in the programme, hardly seems fair. Judging by the reaction in the local press however, some people actually seem to accept something as being true, just because they saw it on television. 'Spin' apparently works in Waverley.

Archaeological Fieldwork at the Royal Surrey County Hospital and Surrey Science Research Park 1980 — 1998 (part 1)

Helen Davies and Judie English

The Guildford Archaeology Group and staff of Guildford Museum have been monitoring the development of this area since 1980, and whilst this work is continuing, it is intended to report some preliminary results in a series of *Bulletin* notes of which this is the first.

Geology and topography

The older parts of the Surrey Science Research Park (SSRP) and the Royal Surrey County Hospital (RSCH) lie on the top and north facing slope of a slight hill of London clay. To the south the ground slopes down to a narrow band of Reading Beds marking the boundary between the clay and the chalk of the northern slopes of the Hogs Back. A number of springs rise at this boundary and a small stream, the Stoney Brook, flows to the west of the area under study.

Fieldwalking 1980 — 1984

In 1980 and again in 1982 members of the Guildford Archaeology Group fieldwalked areas which were to be developed for the SSRP and for the RSCH and located a number of scatters of Romano-British material in the approximate area SU 970500. During road laying operations in 1984 Julia Arthur of Guildford Museum recovered further material from spoil heaps in the same area. No further investigation of this area was undertaken and the site was probably destroyed during subsequent building works.

The Romano-British pottery

Malcolm Lyne

Site 1 : West of the Royal Surrey County Hospital (SU 9685 5010)

78 sherds (805gm) of Roman pottery from fieldwalking in 1980. Alice Holt type greywares and Overwey buff, sandy wares make up the overwhelming bulk of this material by sherd count (42% and 40% respectively) and suggest that the Overwey kilns (Clark 1950) and possibly other related production centres, such as the

ill-understood Farley Heath kiln (Lowther and Goodchild 1943), were the most significant suppliers of pottery to the site. The Overwey kilns were used to make white-slipped Alice Holt type greywares as well as horizontally rilled jars and other forms in the more typical sandy buff Overwey/Porchester D fabric (Fulford 1975).

Alice Holt type greyware forms include three white-slipped everted cooking-pot rims, two storage jar rim fragments of forms 1A-16 and 1C-6 and a flanged dish of the late fourth century form 6C-2 (Lyne and Jeffries 1979). Flanged dishes of this type appear very late in the fourth century and are known to have been made in the Overwey kiln as well as at Alice Holt (Clark 1950, Fig. 8-71).

Overwey buff sandy ware forms include hooked rims from five horizontally rilled jars and rims from three beaded and flanged bowls of Alice Holt forms 5B-6 and 5B-9. Bowls of this fabric are normally considerably rarer than hook-rimmed jars on sites: the presence of three examples here suggests supply from a manufacturing source close at hand.

The residue of the pottery includes one beaded and flanged bowl fragment in very coarse sanded reddish-brown fabric fired pimply black and similar to that used for a group of bowls, dishes and jars from the Six Bells site near Farnham (Lowther 1954), unrecognised by the excavator and believed to have been manufactured locally, possibly at the now destroyed Site 507 kiln (Lowther 1939, Lyne 1994, 286).

Finewares include a Central Gaulish Samian Dr. 38 fragment and three sherds from a similar form in Oxfordshire Red Colour-Coat fabric (Young 1977).

The presence of large amounts of Overwey buff fabric and the very late dish form 6C-2 (Fig.1) suggest a post-370 date for all this assemblage apart from the Samian fragment. Central and East Gaulish Samian remained in use for long after cessation of production. There are appreciable quantities of such wares from the Saxon Shore forts at Porchester and Pevensey. These forts were not constructed until the last years of the third-century, one hundred years after the Central Gaulish Samian kilns ceased exportation, and it is highly likely that some old Central Gaulish vessels remained in use in Britain well into the late fourth century. *Guildford Museum accession number RB3663.*

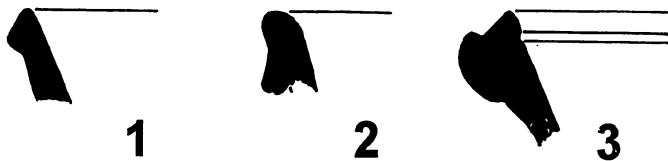
Site 2 : Surrey Science Research Park (SU 9693 5008)

Ten sherds of Roman pottery recovered from spoil heaps during road construction in 1984. They consist entirely of Alice Holt greyware products of fourth-century date, including an everted jar rim, two Class 3C jar rims of form 3C.11 and a form 6A.13 dish with beaded rim. *Guildford Museum accession number RB3478.*

Site 3 : Royal Surrey County Hospital site (SU 9702 4988)

49 sherds of pottery were recovered from spoil heaps in 1984 and of largely similar date to the material from sites 1 and 2. Thirty seven are of Alice Holt type greyware fabric — predominately late-third to fourth century in date but including at least two earlier third century fragments. Forms include 1-26, 1-29, 3B-9 and 3B-10 (two examples). One of the rim fragments in this fabric is of very unusual appearance and may be from a very devolved beaded and flanged bowl with very high bead and rudimentary drooping flange (Fig.2). There are also five sherds in creamy-buff Overwey fabric, all from horizontally rilled jars. *Guildford Museum accession number RB3478.*

Sites 1, 2 and 3 are within 150m of each other and can, perhaps, be regarded as one complex. The pottery from the three sites is certainly very similar in date and when combined together results in an assemblage large enough for meaningful quantification by sherd count per fabric:



Romano-British pottery from the Royal Surrey County Hospital and Surrey Science Research Park. Scale 1:2

TABLE 1

Fabric	No. of sherds	%
Alice Holt greyware	90	65.7
Overwey buff sandy ware	35	25.5
Six Bells, Farnham ware	1	0.7
Central Gaulish Samian	1	0.7
Oxfordshire Red-Colour-Coat	3	2.2
Miscellaneous Roman wares	2	1.5
Total	137	

Site 4 : Royal Surrey County Hospital site SU 972499

23 sherds found during fieldwalking in 1982, but the exact find spot is not clear. They have not been included in the above analysis in view of this slight uncertainty. They are of late fourth century date, like most of the material from the previous site complex and should probably be regarded as part of that assemblage.

Nine of the sherds are in Alice Holt/Farnham type greyware, including forms 3C.11 and 8-10, and ten are in buff Overwey fabric, including form 3C.12 and a nondescript beaded and flanged bowl: an Oxfordshire White Colour-Coated Ware mortarium rim of Type WC 7.2 and a fragment of Oxfordshire Red Colour-Coated Ware are also present (Young 1977). The mortarium rim form is dated cAD 240 — 400+ but the Oxfordshire White Colour-Coated Ware mortaria only became common in the south-east of Britain after cAD 370. The rim fragment illustrated in Fig. 3 could date to after AD 400. *Guildford Museum accession number RB3673.*

Romano-British Building Materials

Sites 1 to 4 all produced small amounts of Romano-British tile including *tegula*, *imbrex*, floor tile and combed box-flue tile, but in no case did the number of identifiable fragments reach double figures. Finds of small amounts of building material on “peasant” sites are not unusual and need not imply masonry buildings.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to Jim Austin and Kathleen Needham of the Guildford Archaeological Group who first brought the RB pottery to general notice, and members of that Group for fieldwork over many years. We are also grateful for financial support from the Archaeological Research Committee.

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Research Excavations in Bagshot, Surrey 1998

Geoffrey Cole

The first season of archaeological research excavations at 4-10 London Road, Bagshot was undertaken as a training project, organised by Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust under the direction of Geoffrey Cole, and involved approximately 60 students over a six week period in July and August 1998.

An area of 140m² was sampled, albeit having been seriously damaged by a large 20th century cess pit and clay pits.

Two phases of prehistoric activity were recorded, the first, probably of the early Neolithic period, comprised the terminal ends of two ditches, one truncating the other, together with the lower levels of a rampart and a series of post-bases suggesting the entrance into an enclosure which would be substantially located beneath the 20th century building currently occupying the site. The second phase of prehistoric activity, probably of the later Neolithic period, was evidenced by parts of a building with flint foundations and many associated stake holes. There was a thin scatter of flint debitage with one end scraper and a retouched blade.

During the early to mid medieval period the site had been used for industrial purposes with extensive spreads of burnt sand. Fragmentary remains of two hearth bases were noted together with crucible sherd, all indicative of metal working. A well of 2m diameter was partially excavated, from which medieval pottery and hearth fragments were recovered.

In the mid 17th century, the site was occupied by at least two timber buildings with wall beam slots and post sockets. Five rooms of one building were excavated, together with an external passage or pathway and the end wall of an adjacent building. Neither appeared to be of substantial construction, nor to have had a long duration of existence and it is thought possible that their usage may have had some connection with the events of 1643 and 1644 when Bagshot Park (of which the site then formed part) was used as a mustering point for Parliamentary armies on their way to and from Farnham and London. Residual occupation layers within the five rooms produced Border Ware, German stonewares, clay tobacco pipes, table glass and metal objects, all dated to the second quarter of the 17th century.

By the late 17th century, the land had been cleared of timber buildings and put over to agricultural use as ploughing marks clearly demonstrated and as ploughed land or pasture the site seems to have remained until c1915 when it was purchased from the Crown by Surrey County Council for the construction of a new Police Station for Bagshot. It was to this later period of occupation that the large cess pit and clay pits related, the latter having lately been filled with 20th century constructional rubbish.

My gratitude for assistance with the research is expressed to supervisors Dean Hind, Jason Marchant, Guy Kendall, Mark Moore, Moya Loudon, and Abby Guinness; and to Paul and Chris Hopkins and Windlesham Parish Council who generously grant-aided the project.

The research will continue in 1999 to further examine the 17th century timber buildings and underlying features of the medieval and prehistoric periods.

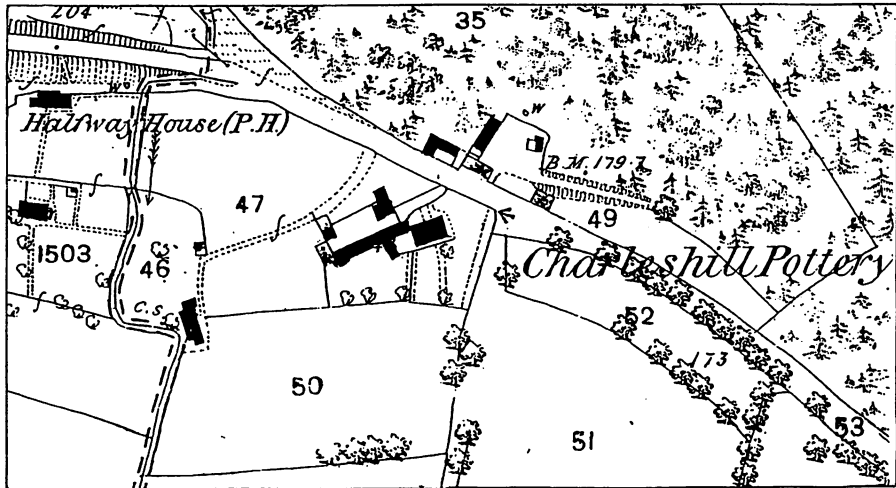
Training Excavation 1999

Details of the research project and an application form can be obtained by writing to G H Cole, Archaeology Centre, 4-10 London Road, Bagshot, Surrey GU19 5HN.

The Potteries on Charles Hill

Janet Wardle

The pottery of William Etherington is clearly shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1871, and there are still some remnants visible to this day, despite the modernisation of so much of this once remote hamlet of Charles Hill. At the time of the Enclosures the area formed part of the waste of the Manor of Farnham.



The Charleshill Pottery in 1871

William Etherington was born in Lurgashall, Hampshire on the 18th December 1791, (Sussex Record Office), and married Ann Welland, an Elstead widow, in 1825 (Elstead Parish Records). At the time, he owned lands in both Elstead and Tilford parishes.

"At the Turn of the Hook, 1st April 1834, in the fourth year of the reign of Sovereign Lord William the Fourth — and in the Translation of the Right Reverend Father in God Charles Richard, by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of Winchester 1834, for the fine of 6d William Etherington... Yeoman, was admitted to a close of Pasture or Moor Land containing six acres with a cottage and buildings thereon erected situated at or near Chandler's Hill" (this was in error of the correct location at Charles Hill).

The rather complicated wording of the fine includes "a parcel of two half yards of bondland and half part of one farthing of bondland as the same is now divided one acre of prepasture and half a rood of prepasture land near the moore of Roger Sandham as the same is now divided and half a Toft in the Tithing of Tilford which came into the hands of the Lord on the Surrender of Thomas Mansell." This is the land on which stands The Donkey public house, formerly The Halfway House. It was let to "John Moon of Tothill Street, Westminster, County of Middlesex, Dealer in Spirituous Liquors" (the first landlord?), and later to George Legg (the second landlord?), but they were both in fee to William Etherington, who held the legal copyhold and the recognised encroachment into the waste of the Manor of Farnham (prepasture). Recognised as illegal tenure and therefore a rent was levied (Hampshire Record Office).

William Etherington, or Hetherington as he is called in the Farnham Tithe map records, was a yeoman, potter-farmer and gentleman. He was a churchwarden and keeper of the church rate books, which first records him as being away in London on the 23rd May 1846 and not returning until the 25th. The accounts were not passed until 18 March 1847, and the late books and church keys were sent to William on the 22nd March 1847.

The 1861 Census for Charles Hill is much clearer to follow than the earlier one of 1841. William Etherington was 76 years old and is described as a Farmer and Potter. His wife Ann was 79, and Mary Alton, a nurse aged 74, lived with them as a tenant. There were six households nearby. One was of Thomas Harris, aged 71, and his wife Sarah, aged 61; both described as potters and makers of clay. Sarah was born at Droxford in Hampshire. Another was of William Baigent and family, a carter and agricultural labourer. Yet another household contained Samuel Harris, a potter aged 77, Hannah Harris, a baker of bread, aged 68, and Absalom Harris (spelt as document), an unmarried 23 year-old who was a nephew of Samuel. He is also described as a 'Potter in clay', and had been born at Droxford like Sarah Harris. Only Richard Chitty, aged 55, is also described as a Potter in clay, and the other families at Charles Hill seem to have worked at Elstead Mill, as they were a paper mill worker and cotton winder. At least seven people worked at the Charles Hill Pottery in 1861, including Absalom Harris.

Records of St James's Church, Elstead for the 12th February 1864 record the baptism by the Rev. Charlesworth of William Freemantle Harris, son of Absalom and Maria Elizabeth Harris of Charles Hill, who were described as potters. (The Farnham Potteries accounts record various sales to the Rev Charlesworth at Elstead up until 1880.) An earlier Account book of 1865-73, which was noted by P C Brear in his "*Farnham Potteries*" would make fascinating reading since it may also record the transactions of Absalom when he was possibly running the Charles Hill Potteries with the Holt Pound Pottery. Unfortunately, no trace of this parchment-bound volume of 99 pages has yet come to light. The Parish records of St James's state that on 1st July 1866 Arthur George Harris, the second son of Absalom and Maria Elizabeth of Charles Hill, was baptised. The father is described as a potter, and the Rev Charlesworth performed the ceremony.

William Etherington died on the 25th October 1869. His wife had died several years previously and both are buried in Elstead Churchyard, where their gravestone can still be seen near the new vestry extension. No trace has been found of any children of the marriage.

The 1871 Census has only Sarah Harris surviving as an *annuitant*, aged 71, out of the original group of potters at Charles Hill. In 1881 she was still alive, but only Valentine Glazier was a "*potter at Charles Hill*", and who baptised his daughter Agnes Sarah. A separate household lived at the Charles Hill Pottery and the other cottages, whose occupants are described as agricultural Labourers. Two of the cottages have since become a substantial residence known as "Foxhill".

The pottery at Charles Hill continued in production until at least 1872. Absalom Harris also became a churchwarden at St James's Church, and one of the bells still hanging in the belfry bears his name. He seems to have continued to live at Charles Hill until, at least, 1866, although he may have stayed there until William Etherington died in 1869. Indentures which record the sale of the Pottery (Meadow Cottage formerly 1 and 2 Charles Hill) on the 9th of May 1872, show that it had been occupied by the late George Nash and then by Valentine Glazier, and "*also that Messuage divided into two tenements, gardens, outholdings, hereditaments and premises situate at Charles Hill aforesaid and now in the occupation of Edward Hedger and Daniel Duke, which copyright hereditaments are part and parcel of premises described as the Charles Hill Pottery*".

Research on the Charles Hill Pottery is not yet finished. There are some interesting facts which show how a small settlement outside the main village developed out of the waste land of the Manor of Farnham. Pottery making was a “noxious occupation”, but there was a ready supply of bavons and sand, and nearby sources of clay. When the pottery had first been built is not yet known, but William Etherington may have been the original builder and potter. His fortunes changed with the Enclosure Act, and the re-distribution of his copyhold land. Since the Charles Hill pottery played a part in the life of “our hero” Absalom Harris, this account may be of interest.

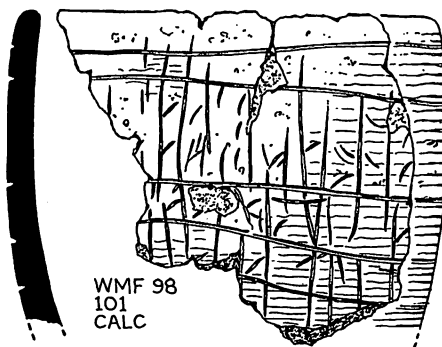
A Bronze Age Enclosure and Round House at Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone (TQ 058634)

Graham Hayman

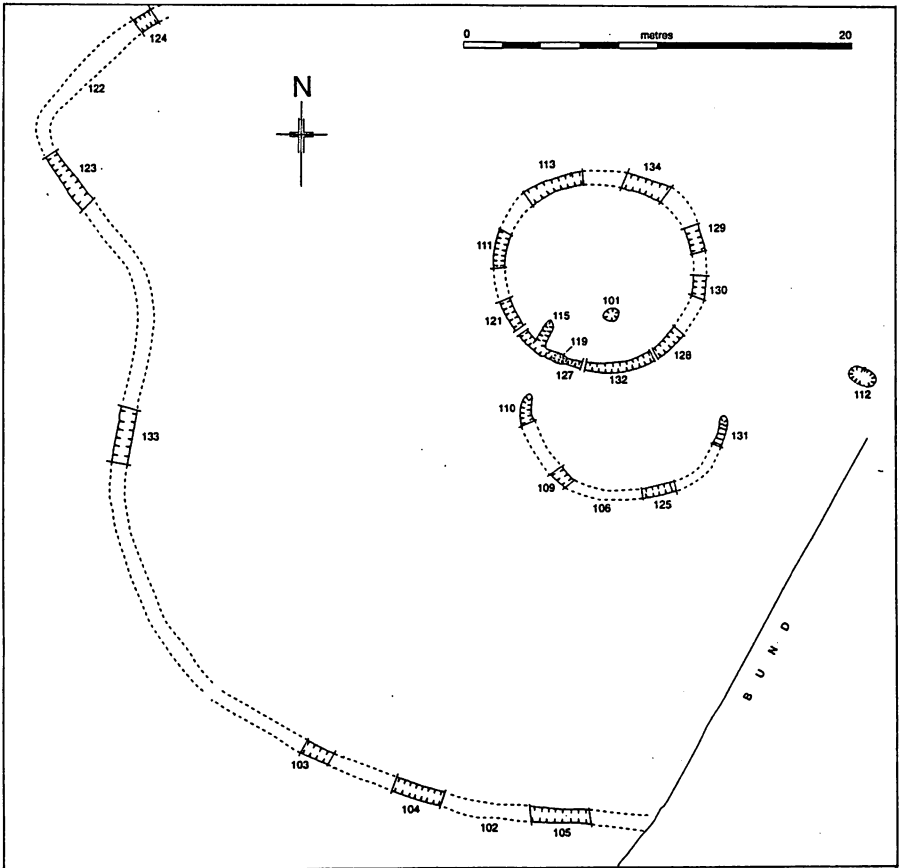
Archaeological work has been taking place in advance of, and in conjunction with, gravel extraction at Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone since 1994, and a number of interesting and important discoveries have been made, especially of Iron Age and Roman date. The work has been taking place in conjunction with a phased extraction programme, and has been undertaken by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit for Ready Mixed Concrete (United Kingdom). The most recent work was within Phase 4 of the extraction programme, and the initial work consisted of trial trenching across the whole area. As a result, a few features of ancient date were identified, but there was no clear concentration. Some archaeological control was agreed for the next stage of work on gravel extraction: the stripping of the topsoil; with provision for the recording and sample excavation of whatever might be revealed. This work was undertaken last year, and the principal results are shown on the accompanying plan.

Examination of the plan suggests that the pair of linear gullies 108 and 107, were, almost certainly, of a different date to the remainder of the features. Pottery from features 112 and 115 suggests that they are of Roman and Middle Iron Age date respectively.

The remaining features seem likely to represent a coherent plan from a single period of occupation. The sinuous enclosure ditch respects the round house, which has an ancillary structure represented by a semi-circular gully, which was presumably related to it. Although the quantity of finds is not large, the evidence suggests that the settlement belongs to the Bronze Age. Of particular interest is part of a cup from feature 101 within the round house. It is crudely made with a calcined (burnt) flint temper, and is decorated with haphazard slashes and encircling incisions, seemingly made with a flint blade or flake. Sherds from the other Bronze Age features were few, but include some recognisable scraps from bucket-type vessels and slightly finer globular jars.



Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone. Bronze Age cup. Scale 1:2.



Wey Manor Farm : plan of ancient features

COUNCIL MATTERS

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held, by kind permission of the Master, Mr John Moss, at Abbot's Hospital, High Street, Guildford on Saturday 21st November 1998.

The meeting stood in memory of Mr Lionel Guillem, who died on the 16th December 1997, and to whom the Society owed much for his careful and conscientious stewardship of its assets.

The retiring President, Mr R F Muir, gave a brief over-view of the events of the past year, and thanked the Honorary Officers, Committee Chairpersons, and especially members of staff at Castle Arch, not only for their support during his terms of office, but also for their hard work on behalf of the Society. He briefly outlined future plans to further the Community Archaeology initiative, and announced proposals to hold a major weekend conference in the spring of 2001, to be followed by a publication of the proceedings to commemorate the Society's 150th anniversary in the year 2004.

Mr Muir also thanked the retiring members of Council, namely Miss H E C Davies, Mr

S P Dyer, Mr R L Ellaby, Mrs R P Gray, Mr G Hayes and Mr P A Tarplee for the time they had given to the Society.

Professor A G Crocker was elected President for a four-year term, and Mr R F Muir and Mr P A Tarplee were elected Vice-Presidents in recognition of their work on behalf of the Society. The remaining Honorary officers, having indicated their willingness to stand for a further year, were re-elected, together with the Vice-Presidents and Honorary Vice-Presidents.

Six new members were elected to Council: Mr R A Christophers, Mr J Davison, Mr L E Green, Mr P Hill, Ms T Nixon and Mr D Williams.

Mr D Turner proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Muir as retiring President, which was warmly endorsed by all present. Mr Turner praised him, not only for his hard work and commitment, but for the time and energy he had freely given to support and encourage all sections of the Society's activities. The Society had greatly benefited from his good humour, tactful management and skilful stewardship of the Society's affairs.

Prior to the meeting, members were given a guided tour by Mr Moss of Abbot's Hospital. The Hospital was built by George Abbot between 1619-1622 as an almshouse for aged Guildfordians, and is still used as such. George Abbot (1562-1633) was the son of a Guildford clothworker and built the hospital after he became Archbishop of Canterbury. It is a fine example of Jacobean brickwork, built in collegiate style, with the rooms, chapel and hall around a courtyard, which is entered through a turret gateway, and Mr Moss pointed out many interesting details. Further accommodation was built at the rear of the almshouses, facing North Street, in 1983.

The afternoon concluded with an interesting illustrated talk by Mr Matthew Alexander about some of the major buildings and early development of Guildford, and also the Society's decision to move to Guildford in 1898, including details of the Society's brief flirtation with Guildford in 1871, when it was offered a museum in the new headquarters of the recently combined Guildford and Working Men's Institute in Ward Street.

The Society, which was founded in 1854, had its first headquarters in London, at Danes Inn. When a County Museum was suggested in 1871, the majority were in favour of locating it at Croydon, hoping to acquire the old Archbishop's Palace. In the event, the Society's collection of antiquities was removed to Croydon Public Hall, which proved to be an unsatisfactory arrangement and in 1892 the collection was put into storage. In 1885 Guildford Corporation bought the Castle grounds with the houses on it, and in June 1898, Mr G C Williamson, the honorary local secretary, proposed to a meeting of Surrey Archaeological Society Council that the Society's museum be moved to Castle Arch.

At the time Castle Arch was occupied, and it was not until 1897 that it became vacant, but by then Guildford Corporation were keen to encourage the Society to move to Guildford and offered the premises on favourable terms, on condition that the public were allowed to visit the Society's museum on one morning or afternoon a week. An Appeal for £300 was raised to carry out the alterations during 1898, and on the 18th March 1899 the 44th Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at Castle Arch.

As was pointed out, Surrey still has no County museum.

A Message from Alan Crocker, the new President of the Society

I thought it might be helpful to those members of the Society who do not know me very well if I introduced myself in the *Bulletin*. It is rather embarrassing to do this, as I have found it easiest to emphasise what I think are my strengths, but no doubts members will enjoy reading between the lines to detect my weaknesses!

My wife Glenys and I have been members of the Society since 1971 and I have served continuously on Council since 1973. I was brought up in South Wales but lived in digs in Battersea for two years when I was a mathematics undergraduate at Imperial College. Then, having completed a PhD in theoretical metallurgy at Sheffield, I joined the Physics Department of Battersea College of Technology. It was at this time that Glenys and I attended several training excavations and that I started to discuss joint projects with Tony Clark, who had just joined the recently established Ancient Monuments Laboratory. Indeed, the first Society meeting which Glenys and I attended, at Tony's invitation, was at Holy Trinity church hall in Guildford in about 1966. By then Battersea College had become the University of Surrey and we moved to Guildford in 1968, since when we have lived at Mellow.

Shortly after we joined the Society, David Bird was appointed County Archaeologist and David, Tony and I jointly arranged a series of adult education classes at the University on "The Romans in the South East". The first lecture was given by Rosamond Hanworth on "Rapsley Roman Villa". This course was very successful, being attended by about 50 people, so together with other colleagues I arranged several further series. I also started an Archaeological Society at the University and directed a training excavation at the moated site of the Royal Manor House in Guildford Park, which is on University land at Manor Farm. There were four seasons of excavation and one of my tasks during my period as President is to write the final report on this dig.

The most successful series of evening classes was on Industrial Archaeology (IA), which I arranged with Francis Haveron. About 150 people attended and clearly we could not let this enthusiasm dissipate at the end of the course. We therefore set up an Industrial Archaeology committee of the Society which developed into the Surrey Industrial History Group (SIHG). With much forethought, the Council were anxious that this should be part of the Society. This was very unusual at the time but since then national bodies like English Heritage and RCHME have developed major interests in IA. Eric Wood was the first Chairman of SIHG and when he became President of the Society I took over for 10 years and later became SIHG President. By this time Glenys and I had become deeply involved in IA research, specialising in topics which we felt had been neglected by others, in particular Surrey paper mills, gunpowder mills, water turbines and the knitting industry. We soon developed national and international interests in these areas and were involved in establishing the Gunpowder Mills Study Group and the British Association of Paper Historians. We also became active in the Association for Industrial Archaeology, the Mills Section of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and the Mills Research Group.

Meanwhile, Tony Clark had become a visiting member of staff in the Physics Department at the University. He gave lectures on archaeometry to our students and we set up a large number of scientific archaeology projects at undergraduate and postgraduate level, including several which led to PhDs, particularly on elemental analysis of soils and other materials. For several years we also manufactured the Martin-Clark resistivity meters in the Department. I became Professor of Physics and eventually Head of Department. I also chaired the University committee which manages the validation of degrees at associated institutions, including the Roehampton Institute, St Mary's College Twickenham, Wimbledon School of Art and the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. This enabled me to get involved, for example, with the validation of history degree courses. For three years I chaired the national Council of Validating Universities. I also became chairman of the Guildford Institute which was helpful as I was able to arrange space at the Institute for the Society's reserve collection of books. Then in September 1997 I took early retirement, only to return to the University part-time after a month-and-a-day. Currently I am still teaching in the Physics Department and carrying out theoretical research on defects in

crystalline materials, particularly modelling the spread of cracks in polycrystalline steels. I also chair the University's Student Progress and Assessment Board and the Validation Panel for the part-time BA and BSc degrees in Combined Studies, which incidentally include programmes in archaeology, history, art history and architectural history.

In 1990 I became a Vice-President of the Society and a year ago the first Chairman of the new Grants and Special Projects Committee. Now I am President, perhaps the first one with a Welsh accent, and I have to try to use my experience, particularly my knowledge of education and training, research and administration to help to lead the Society in the coming four years. To do this I will need much help from the other Officers, members of Council and other Society committees, the Society staff and the many ordinary members upon whom the Society depends for so much of its work. I look forward to interacting with you all during my Presidency.

Alan Crocker

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Annual Symposium

The Annual Symposium for 1999 will be held on Saturday February 20th from 10.00am at the Dorking Christian Centre. The full programme is not yet available, but will include a number of papers on work throughout the county.

Tickets, priced at £3.50 each to include tea/coffee and biscuits are available from Sue Janaway at Castle Arch.

Invitations for displays for the Margary Award will be sent during December; anyone who would like to participate but does not receive a letter please contact Julie Wileman, 48, Bond Road, Tolworth, Surrey KT6 7SH.

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE

As the newly elected Chairman of the Community Archaeology Committee, may I say how pleased I was to read Charles Abdy's letter in *Bulletin* 325 expressing his astonishment at the lack of discussion at the end of the recent 'conference' (or should I say meeting) at Farnham Castle. I take this to mean that Charles, and indeed others who have made similar comments, feel strongly about the subject and have much to contribute in a debate on how best to go forward. This is most encouraging, and augers well for the future of the project. The CA Committee, of course, welcomes views from all interested parties, and I think we must organise a further open meeting in the near future where, amongst other things, we can examine the various possible ways forward.

David Graham

RECENT WORK BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNITS

The fieldwork projects listed below were, for the most part, undertaken by archaeological contractors in the first six months of 1998. A key to the acronyms used is provided below. The letters and numbers in brackets at the end of each entry is the site code.

AOC	Archaeological Operations and Conservation Ltd
BC	Birkbeck College
CGMS	Chadwick, Goodwin, Mortimer and Stockdale
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeological Services
NSFF	No significant finds or features
OAU	Oxford Archaeological Unit
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
RPSC	RPS Clouston
SuAS	Sutton Archaeological Services

Lambeth

Clapham, 43 Turret Grove (TQ 2923 7597). Evaluation by MoLAS in early 1998 in an area of considerable archaeological importance. Excavations in nearby Rectory Grove recovered prehistoric flints and pottery and early Saxon features, and the site of a medieval manor is thought to lie close to Turret Grove, which was named after the octagonal tower of the building. Four sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery and two of early post-medieval date; two associated pits; late 18th and early 19th century features and dumping (TUG 98).

Lambeth, Millennium Wheel site, Jubilee Gardens (TQ 30657994). Evaluation by MoLAS in early 1998. Residual Roman mortarium sherd; organic clay layer C14-dated as Saxon or early medieval; small 18th century plank-lined conduit sealed by dumping containing 18th century pottery kiln waste (JUL 97).

Southwark

Bermondsey, The Watch House, St Mary Magdalen Churchyard, Bermondsey Square (TQ 3330 7930). Watching brief by MoLAS in Spring 1998. 18th and 19th century cemetery deposits including two buried grave stones, and fifteen skeletons in wooden coffins stacked in grave plots to a maximum of five high. All the skeletons were re-interred on site (BNY 98).

Southwark, 127 Long Lane (TQ 3286 7964). Evaluation and Watching Brief by PCA in early 1998. Roman palaeochannel sealed by alluvial deposits; medieval plough soil; post-medieval structures (LNL 98).

Southwark, 156-168 New Kent Road (TQ 3270 7890). Watching Brief by PCA in Spring 1998. Residual Roman sherd; post-medieval soils, pits, wall footings and dumps (NKR 98).

Southwark, Pope Street/Tanner Street (TQ 3352 7960). Watching Brief by PCA in early 1998. Undated sequence of alluvium with a peat horizon provided topographical evidence of the Bermondsey eyot (TNR 98).

Southwark, Brockham Street (TQ 3234 7941). Evaluation by BC/MoLAS in mid 1998. Prehistoric pit; Roman ditch and gully; medieval ditch; post-medieval soils, pits, post and stake-holes (BKM 97).

Southwark, 2-10 Magdalen Street/7-25 Bermondsey Street (TQ 3316 8009). Evaluation by MoLAS in mid 1998. Undated alluvial deposit with peat horizons, the latest of which may be Roman; a possible palaeochannel or cut feature; post-medieval land surfaces (MGD 98).

Bermondsey, 10 The Grange, Grange Yard (TQ 3362 7915). Evaluation by PCA in mid 1998. 16th century ditch; 17th and 18th century dumping; late 17th and early 18th century wall; 18th century tanning pits and foundations of industrial buildings (TGR 98).

Southwark, 97-101 Union Street (TQ 3223 8002). Evaluation by AOC. Roman ditch, pits and an inhumation; post-medieval wall foundations and levelling layers (UNN 98).

Bankside, Anchor Public House (TQ 3244 8040). Evaluation by PCA early in 1998. Post-medieval dumps, buildings, cess-pits; 19th century waterworks (BNS 98).

Merton

Merton, Battle Close (TQ 2635 7082). Watching Brief by MoLAS in Spring 1998 NSFF (BTL 98).

Wimbledon, 27-31 Copse Hill (TQ 2275 7025). Evaluation by MoLAS in Spring 1998. Post-medieval brick wall footings and soils (CPH 98).

Wimbledon, 33 Camp Road (no grid references given). Evaluation by PCA early in 1998 NSFF (CWM 98).

Mitcham, 820 London Road (TQ 2714 6793). Evaluation by AOC early in 1998 NSFF (LRP 98).

MISCELLANY

Using a Computer in Local History Research

Peter Hopkins

Databases

Most modern word processing packages have a simple search option, and can find individual occurrences of a name or a date, but a database can be used to search through your data to find entries that match more complex criteria — for example, to extract all the occurrences of a particular surname among owners and occupiers, or to find all properties valued at more than £40 per annum.

However, a database needs very careful planning if it is to be of real use. You need to know what questions you want to be able to answer before you set up the database. If the necessary data isn't entered into your database, you won't be able to extract the required information. (Don't forget to include a reference to the source document for each entry.) Again, if the information isn't entered in the appropriate format, you will not be able to manipulate it effectively — for example, to identify property valued at more than £40 you must enter the value as a *numeric field*. Some databases will not allow you to change the structure of your database once you have started entering data, so don't rush the planning stage!

A database is also useful if you want to be able to sort your data into a particular order — for example by date, surname, property, value or area, or a combination of these, such as arranging each surname reference in date order. However, most spreadsheets also include a sort option.

Spreadsheets

Spreadsheets are useful for any information that is laid out in tabular form — Tithe Awards, Land Tax returns, Census data, etc. However, its greatest value is in performing calculations. Totals, averages, maximum and minimum values can be obtained at the click of a button, and it is possible to create more complex formulae to create running totals of areas in acres, roods and perches, or of values in pounds, shillings and pence.

If you want to produce graphs from your data, then a spreadsheet will probably be your best option, though some databases have excellent graphing facilities.

Some modern computer packages allow easy transfer of data between a database and a spreadsheet, and tabulated data in a word processed document can also often be transferred directly to a spreadsheet, and vice versa. A spreadsheet is normally a more versatile program than a database, though different versions have their own limitations.

Publishing

Most people are aware of the benefits of word processing packages compared with a

typewriter. Modern word processing packages often have many sophisticated features previously only found in a desk-top publishing package. Linked to a good quality printer, excellent paper publications can be produced.

However, there are other forms of publishing using a computer. Straightforward text files can be distributed on disk at very low cost, but in a much more accessible format than the use of microfiche, for example, though care needs to be taken to avoid passing on viruses! Some word processing and desk-top publishing packages can convert documents to be read on the Internet. A variety of multimedia authoring packages can be used to design electronic publications for distribution on the Internet or on CD ROM.

One package I have found particularly useful is *Adobe Acrobat*. This shows the creation of *portable document format* (PDF) files from files created in a word processor, desk-top publisher, spreadsheet, or art package, or scanned from original documents. These can be combined to create an electronic publication distributable on the Internet or on CD ROM, along with a free 'read and search' utility so that anyone can read it without necessarily owning the same software that you created it on. The search facility can find references across a wide range of PDF files. If you already keep your research results on computer, these can be converted very quickly and easily, though, as with most IT applications, there is always more you can do to improve things, especially by creating bookmarks and hyperlinks. The zoom facility particularly lends itself to the use of scanned maps, which can then be linked to other pages with explanatory text, illustrations, source documents, family trees, recorded speech, etc. Ideal for the Millennium Project!

Documentary Group looks at New Technology

Graham Brown

On 20 June, Peggy Bedwell and I attended an IT Workshop run by Surrey Archaeological Society to see whether it would be possible to put some of the Documentary Group's card index records onto a computer database, and, if so, what the advantages would be. The workshop was run by Peter Hopkins, of the Merton Local History Society, who normally teaches IT to primary school children, so we were in good hands. After a short introductory talk, showing some of the wider and more advanced possibilities, we were let loose on machinery and Peggy and I attempted to enter just a few of the Documentary Group records into, first a spreadsheet program, and then a database. With considerable help from Peter we were eventually successful. It is clear that a great deal of work would be involved in preparing a database from the large number of records which the Documentary Group have amassed, but it would be possible. Once this had been done, it would be very easy, for example, to search through for the name of a particular person, building or street and bring together all the records found, or to rearrange the whole collection into, say, date order, rather than name order, or building order, rather than occupier order. The Documentary Group had to consider how useful these features would be to them and whether they would be sufficiently useful to justify the considerable initial work involved. In the event they have decided that, useful as these facilities might be, it would not be practicable to prepare a database of their records at the present time.

From the September Newsletter of the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society, with thanks.

I suspect there are other members of my age and upwards who've also peered over the IT parapet and thought — perhaps not for me just yet or, too late to start now or, ought I to leave that side of things to others, etc etc. For Peggy and Graham it might simply have been the costs of starting up rather than technophobia, but I'd like to know why they have decided not to embrace the new technology, and from others with phobia or funding problems. In the meantime, where is our Website?

Excavations for Summer 1999

Sharpen your trowels ladies and gentlemen, we are going to be busy!

The Society is considering sponsoring two major excavations during summer 1999 and, although full details are not yet available, it might help those interested to plan their time if outlines are known.

In early summer we hope to be excavating a site in the Guildford area for approximately three weeks. This site will be particularly suitable for improving supervisory skills and for experienced volunteers.

In July/August we will possibly be running a further season's training excavations at Seale to investigate the nature of the Romano-British evidence located last year. Trainees, supervisors, YACs and volunteers will be welcome but numbers may be more limited than in previous years.

To assist in planning the work at Seale we intend to subject the field to the north of the site we excavated last year to a resistivity survey and to run this as an accredited survey training week in March/April.

In addition, we hope to be back at Manor Farm, Guildford in September to continue evaluation of the early Romano-British settlement site located by the Guildford Archaeological Group in 1997.

Details of all these pieces of fieldwork will be published in the Bulletin as soon as they are to hand.

*David Graham
Judie English*

VISITS

Day Trip to the National Monuments Record (NMR) at Swindon on the 25th November, 1998

Elizabeth Whitbourn

We were treated to an informative talk and a well-presented tour of the facilities. Perhaps most fascinating was the archive store: a striking purpose-built warehouse where irreplaceable records can be stored under ideal conditions. Material stored in this controlled environment is not on open access. It has to be retrieved by staff using a lengthy procedure specifically designed to acclimatise them gradually to normal conditions. The Great Western Railway's Drawing Office has been sensitively restored as a Reading Room and open archive; better light and atmosphere for research would be very hard to find.

Our group of Surrey Archaeological Society members and students soon found lots to occupy themselves with. The Godalming contingent found aerial photographs of the town prior to its redevelopment. Two members of staff of the new Surrey History Centre said it had been a great help to them professionally. Personal successes were also most rewarding; Mary Day found photographs of paintings of her 19th century ancestors, and one 'A' level student found a photograph of his flat prior to its conversion from a church. All felt it had increased their awareness of the services available, and the best ways in which to consult the archive in the future.

A number of people also visited the GWR Museum, and the carrier bags on the coach home suggested others had even managed some Christmas shopping in the Great Western Designer outlet village!

Due to the popularity of the visit, I am proposing a

Further trip to the NMR

Wednesday 24th March, 1999

from Farncombe Railway station at 8.30am (parking available nearby), returning at 4.00pm

Tour of NMR at 11.00am (optional)

Cost: £9

For further details contact Mrs Whitbourn on 01483 420575

NB: Demand can lead to delays in archive material being made available on the day, so please contact the NMR as soon as possible if you have specific enquiries to make.

National Monuments Record Tel: 01793 414600.

DAY SCHOOL

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX CENTRE for CONTINUING EDUCATION

The Archaeology of Surrey

An overview of current knowledge of the archaeology of Surrey, including references to the results of recent work by both amateurs and professionals, concentrating on the periods from the Mesolithic to the Middle Ages.

Tutor: David Bird

20th February 1999

University of Sussex, Brighton

Fee: £17; reduced £13; minimum £6.50.

For further information Tel: 01273 678926

LECTURE MEETINGS

15th February

“Recording and Draughtmanship: Industrial Archaeology field recording, with particular reference to Ice-Houses and Kilns” by Ron Martin to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, at the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon, at 7.45 pm.

16th February

“Perjury and Punishment: the Lancastrian Revolution of 1399” by Professor Nigel Saul to the West Surrey Branch of the Historical Association at the Friends Meeting House, Ward Street, Guildford at 7.30 pm. Visitors £1.50, students 50p.

18th February

“The City Churches — An Illustrated Survey” by Leslie Freeman to the Barnes and Mortlake History Society at the Main Hall, Sheen Lane Centre, at 8.00 pm.

18th February

“Farnham: from Pipe Roll to Charter” by Tony Merson to the Farnham & District Museum Society at the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

19th February

"Anglo-Saxon Surrey" by John Blair to the Leatherhead District Local History Society, at the Leatherhead Institute, 67 High Street, at 7.30 for 8.00 pm. Non-members £1.

20th February

"To make the Earth a Common Treasury : Winstanley, the Diggers and St George's Hill" by Andrew Bradstock to the Walton & Weybridge Local History Society, at the Weybridge Library Lecture Hall, at 3.00 pm.

23rd February

"Reconstructing London in 1300" by John Schofield to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Hawkstone Hall, the Lambeth North end of Kennington Road, at 7.00 for 7.30 pm.

25th February

"La Ruta Maya — a journey to the land of the Mayas" by Catriona McLeod to the Farnham & District Museum Society at the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

1st March

"Horsell Church" by R Christophers and J Mihell to the Mayford and Woking District History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, Woking, at 7.45pm. Visitors £2.

4th March

"Landscape Archaeology of Selborne Common" by Chris Webb to the Farnham & District Museum Society at the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

4th March

"Mammoth Steaks to Stuffed Dormice" by Pat Elliott to the Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group and the Friends of Spelthorne Museum at the Methodist Church, Thames Street, Staines, at 8.00 pm.

5th March

"A Strong Castle in Purbeck: medieval mortars of Corfe Castle" by Pam White to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, at the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon, at 7.45 pm.

23rd March

"Recent Archaeological and Historical Work" by various speakers to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Hawkstone Hall, the Lambeth end of Kennington Road, at 7.00 for 7.30pm.

24rd March

"Recent Archaeological and Historical Work" by various speakers to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Hawkstone Hall, the Lambeth North end of Kennington Road, at 7.00 for 7.30 pm.

Next Issue: Copy required by

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