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## SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD GU1 3SX

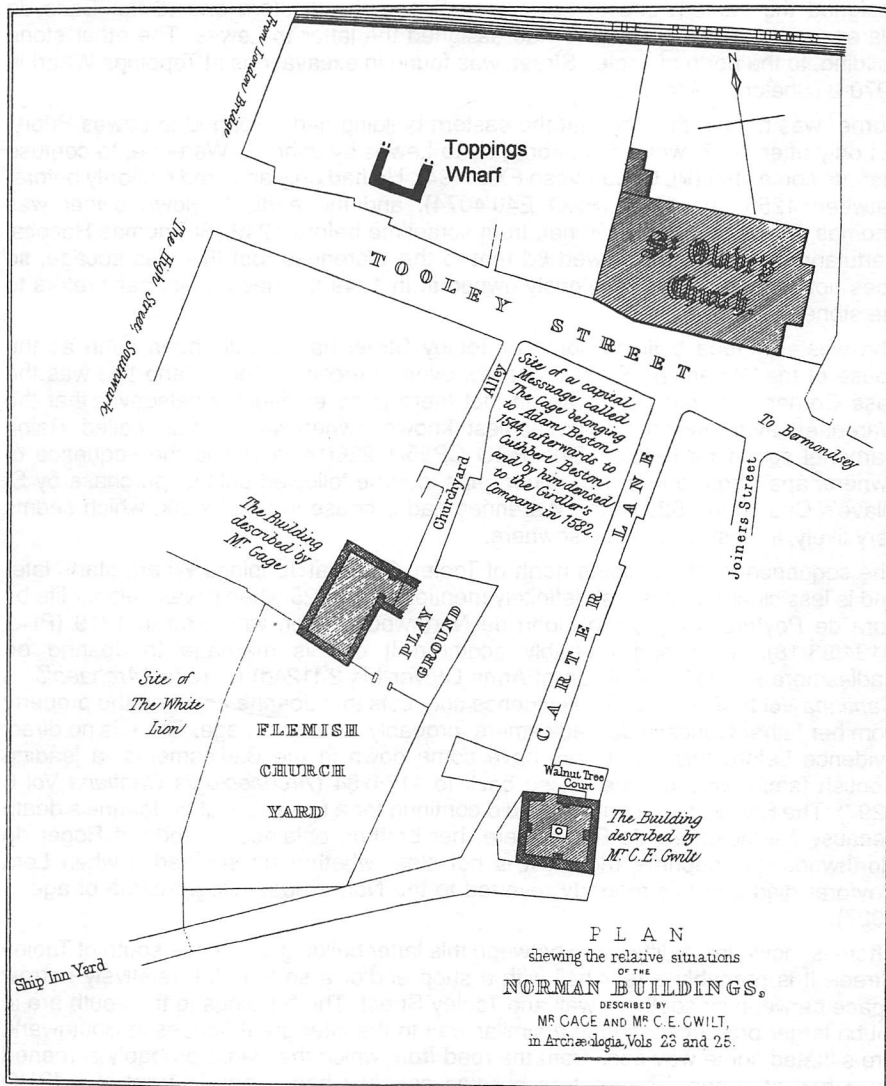
Tel/ Fax: 01483 532454

E-mail: surreyarch@compuserve.com

Website: ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/surreyarch

# Bulletin 330

June 1999



## Early Medieval Stone Buildings in Southwark

Twelfth century stone buildings in England are rare and where they occur are often surrounded by myths, frequently associating them, usually erroneously, with Jews. It is therefore remarkable that in one small area of Southwark, no less than three 12th century stone buildings have been discovered but, as usual, the information given about them is often confused and inaccurate.

Two were found in the 19th century on the south side of Tooley Street and now lie under Duke Street Hill or London Bridge Station. Even when they were found there was confusion, with one Surrey historian writing to his Southwark contact as to whether there were one or two. A local historian, George Corner, wrote an article in *Archaeologia* in 1860 to try to sort them out, which he only partly achieved. He assigned the eastern one to Lewes Priory and the western one to the Earls de Warenne, though earlier writers had assigned the latter to Lewes. The other stone building, to the north of Tooley Street, was found in excavations at Toppings Wharf in 1970-2 (Sheldon 1974, 24).

Corner was right in thinking that the eastern building had belonged to Lewes Priory, but only after 1277, when it was granted to Lewes by John de Warenne, to confuse matters somewhat (BL Cotton Vesp FXV f194). He had only acquired it shortly before, between 1255 and 1270 (PRO E40/4074), and the earliest known owner was Thomas, son of William le Vintner, from sometime before 1249 (St Thomas Hospital Cartulary no 242). It then owed 8d rent to the Warennes, but this was socage, so does not imply that they previously owned it. In 1249 the deed specifically refers to the stone buildings (*ibid*).

The western stone building south of Tooley Street has usually been seen as the house of the Warennes, Earls of Surrey, even in recent histories, and this was the case Corner was trying to make. In fact there is no evidence whatsoever that the Warennes ever owned it. The earliest known owner was a man called Ralph Carbonel sometime before 1248 (PRO CP25/1 226/14 381) and the sequence of owners, apart from one or two minor gaps, can be followed until its purchase by St Olave's Church in 1520. If the Warennes had a house in Southwark, which seems very likely, it must have lain elsewhere.

The sequence for the building north of Tooley Street at Toppings Wharf, starts later and is less clear cut. It is first definitely mentioned in 1325 when it was held for life by Lora de Peyforer by grant of John de Northwode, elder, who died in 1319 (PRO C134/93/18). John had probably acquired it on his marriage to Joanne de Badlesmere in 1281/2 (College of Arms Glover Ms 2 f124d) or 1275 (*Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol 2 p9 et seq). The evidence suggests that Joanne acquired the property from her father Guncelin de Badlesmere, probably at her marriage. There is no direct evidence before this but it may have come down in the Badlesmeres, a leading Kentish family, who can be traced back to 1174x84 (*Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol 6 p297). The Badlesmere connection did continue for a few years after Joanne's death because Bartholomew de Badlesmere, her brother, obtained custody of Roger de Northwode, his nephew, though it is not clear whether he still had it when Lora Peyforer died and this property reverted to the Northwodes (Roger came of age in 1327).

There is, however, a difference between this latter building and those south of Tooley Street. It is probably a rear hall with a shop and/or a solar in the relatively narrow space between its southern wall and Tooley Street. The buildings to the south are in much larger properties, and in a similar way to the later great houses in Southwark, are situated some way back from the road from which they were probably screened by a row of shops. The eastern building certainly had shops in front of it (PRO E40/4021). Of course, on the north side of the road there was insufficient room for

this between the road and the river but it does put them in a rather different category. There are those who project back into the Middle Ages Southwark's later low status, as we saw recently in *The House Detectives* on BBC 2. For the more knowledgeable, medieval Southwark is seen as a place full of large houses of the ecclesiastical and lay nobility. But, apart from Winchester Palace, these do not get going till the 13th century. Here, we seem to have an earlier layer of high status buildings built by people who are obviously rich but not of the first rank, and all private individuals; though this does depend on projecting back their early 13th century type of owner into the 12th century. There may be another example a little further east in Tooley Street where in 1288 Alan de Hibernia had his chief house which, like the two further west, was set some way back in a large property with a row of shops in front (PRO E326/3321). Alan de Hibernia belonged to an extended family which had been around in Southwark for three or four generations, certainly well back into the 12th century, and had owned this property from before c1213 (St Thomas Hospital Cartulary no 132) when his father Ralph held it. Between this and Lewes's plot there was another large property which was held in c1213 by Edward de Budley, a member of another family which goes back in Southwark into the 12th century though here there is no direct evidence for their having a house.

There may have been similar stone buildings elsewhere in Southwark and this concentration may be merely an accident of discovery. For example there is a suggestion that stone buildings on the site of Winchester Palace before the bishop acquired the land, had belonged to Orgar, known as the Rich. His name suggests he belongs to the same class as the others. In the absence of more archaeological discoveries, the evidence of other 12th century buildings can only remain a possibility since there are very few documents which go back that early.

#### **Reference**

Sheldon, H, 1974 Excavations at Toppings and Sun Wharves, Southwark, 1970-1972, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 25, 1-117.

*From the December 1998 Newsletter no 76 of the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society, with many thanks.*

## **Fieldwork at the Royal Surrey County Hospital and Surrey Science Research Park Development sites 1980-1998, part 2.**

*Helen Davies and Judie English*

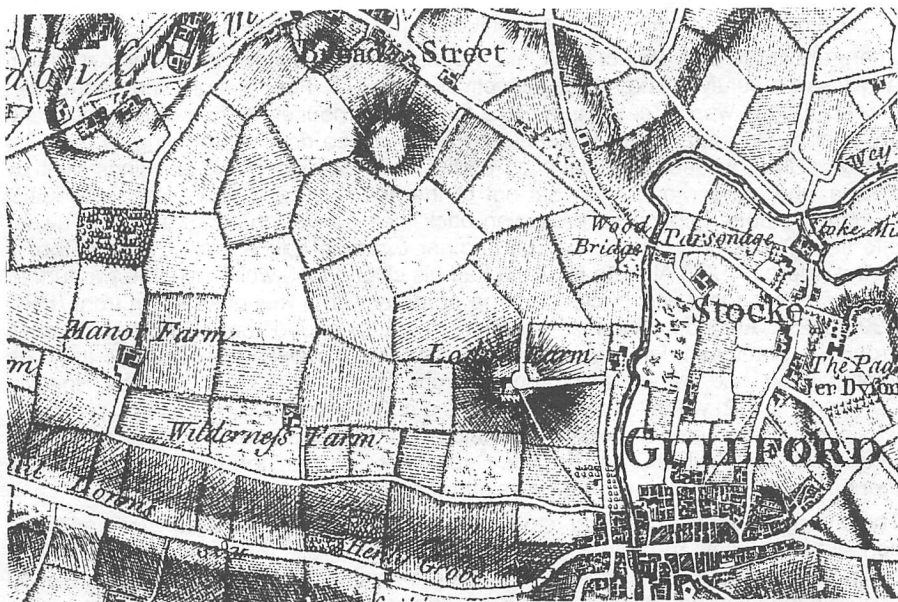
### **Introduction**

Proposals in 1997 for an extension to the Surrey Science Research Park and other building works prompted a fieldwalking programme of c50ha between the moated Manor Farm and the existing Research Park. A concentration of prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery was discovered at SU 96654954 on a ridge of London Clay which slopes down south and east, and west to Stoney Brook approximately 150m distant. Many large flint nodules from this site may have been structural in origin.

Elsewhere only a few worked flints, two sherds of prehistoric pottery and odd sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were located.

### **Worked Flints**

Nineteen struck flints were recovered during fieldwalking. All but one piece from Pigeonhouse Field (SU 970493) came from the slightly higher ground in Chickenhouse Field and Hog Plat (SU 970497), and all are primary or secondary flakes except one retouched secondary flake from Hog Plat.



Guilford Park and Manor Farm north-west of the town as depicted by Rocque in the 18th century.

### **Prehistoric Pottery**

#### **Partridge Field SU 96654954**

Two calcined-flint-gritted sherds were found; one with finer fragments up to 1mm, and 6mm thick, and the other with slightly coarser fragments up to 3mm and c10mm thick. The finer sherd is externally burnished. A full description by Steve Dyer is in the archive.

#### **Pigeonhouse Field SU 970493**

A flattened, expanded rim sherd with a possible fingernail impression and in a calcined flint-gritted fabric. A full description by Steve Dyer is in the archive.

Steve Dyer's conclusion is that "Although these sherds form a very small collection they can be seen to comprise sherds of late Bronze Age date. The forms and fabrics represent a typical collection as seen elsewhere in Surrey, notably Weston Wood, Albury (Russell 1989), Priory Park, Reigate (Dyer 1994) and Renfrew Road, Kingston upon Thames (Field forthcoming)."

### **Roman Pottery** by Malcolm Lyne

#### **Partridge Field, Manor Farm SU 96654954**

Sixty-six sherds of early Roman pottery recovered during fieldwalking in 1997 consist almost entirely of Alice Holt / Farnham kiln products (91%). These include rim fragments from six necked and cordoned Class 1 jars (1-6, 1-12), a Class 3A flat-rimmed jar (3A-18), three Class 4 bead-rimmed jars (4-14, 4-22, 4-28), two Class 5 Atrebatic bowls (5-9), one Class 6B bead-rimmed dish (6B-1) and three Class 9 handmade storage-jars (Lyne and Jeffries 1979). The bulk of datable pieces are of late 1st to early 2nd century types, but the Classes 3A and 6B fragments indicate that occupation continued into the late 2nd century and perhaps until cAD 200.

## ***Medieval Pottery*** by Roy Stephenson

### **Site west of the Royal Surrey County Hospital SU 96955010**

The earliest sherd found during fieldwalking in 1980 is of a shell-tempered early medieval ware. Its date range in the city of London is 1050-1150, although at sites within the rural hinterland such as Merton Priory, the date extends into the 13th century (Stephenson 1996).

The bulk of the pottery from this group of contexts is a variant of the same ware, which is a quartz tempered ware of variable colour and degrees of quartz inclusions, and which shares characteristics in common with medieval wares derived from the Reading Beds. This group of pottery is presumably associated with the Alice Holt group of kilns (Lyne and Jeffries 1974). Dating of these appears tentative but documentary and stylistic sources indicate the 13th or 14th centuries. For the purpose of this group of material a date range of 1250-1350 has been taken. It is assumed these wares were overtaken by the development of Surrey white ware (McCarthy and Brooks 1988). Most of the remainder is derived from the Surrey Whiteware industry. Coarse Border Ware was produced in the vicinity of Farnham, Farnborough Hill and Ash from the late 13th century (Pearce and Vince 1988). These wares were produced until the end of the 15th century.

### **Partridge Field, Manor Farm SU 96654954**

Seventy sherds, of which 23 (33%) were Alice Holt and the remainder Coarse Border Ware. The nature of this assemblage suggests medieval occupation from the 13th to the late 15th century. Regrettably, little can be said about the nature of the ceramics used. All the fabrics were locally produced and the range of forms recognised is limited to fragments from cooking pots, jugs and bowls. Perhaps the significant factor is what is absent. There are no non-local wares or imports, and there are no exotic or unusual forms present. These factors possibly suggest this material is derived from a mundane establishment.

### ***Conclusions***

The low concentration of prehistoric sherds and struck flints, despite the availability of flint from the Downs less than 1km further south, confirms previous findings of a lack of utilisation of the London Clay during the prehistoric period.

Occupation of the sandy soils south of the North Downs during the early Roman period appears to have been intensive (Clark and Nichols 1960), with several 1st and 2nd century "farmsteads" predating the villa at Compton. The spread of occupation onto more difficult soils, including London Clay, during the Roman period has been noted (Bird and Bird 1987) and may relate to advances in agricultural methods. The work reported here allows no conclusions to be drawn about the nature of these sites, but the relative lack of building materials and fineware sherds may suggest "peasant" settlements within an agricultural economy. Their situation close to the spring line of the North Downs would enable utilisation of a range of soil types within the immediate area. The Partridge Field site appears from the pottery evidence to have been in use from the late 1st to the late 2nd century AD, which could predate occupation of the villa site at Worplesdon, c1.5km to the north (Clark and Stuart 1944-5). Knowledge of the latter site is fragmentary, but recent excavations in another part of the villa complex (Poulton 1996) has yielded pottery of mid 2nd to mid 4th century date (Phil Jones, pers comm). Another recently discovered Roman site at Northmead School produced pottery of late 1st and early 2nd century date, (Poulton 1998) and adds to this cluster of early Roman settlements on the London Clay west of the River Wey.

## Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to the University of Surrey as landowners, their agent, Mr Jeremy Zeid of Wellers, and Mr. Weaver and Mr Porter, successively tenants of Manor Farm, for allowing fieldwork to take place. We would also like to thank the Archaeological Research Committee of the Surrey Archaeological Society for financial support and Phil Jones for commenting on the prehistoric pottery.

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## Recent Finds from the North Downs

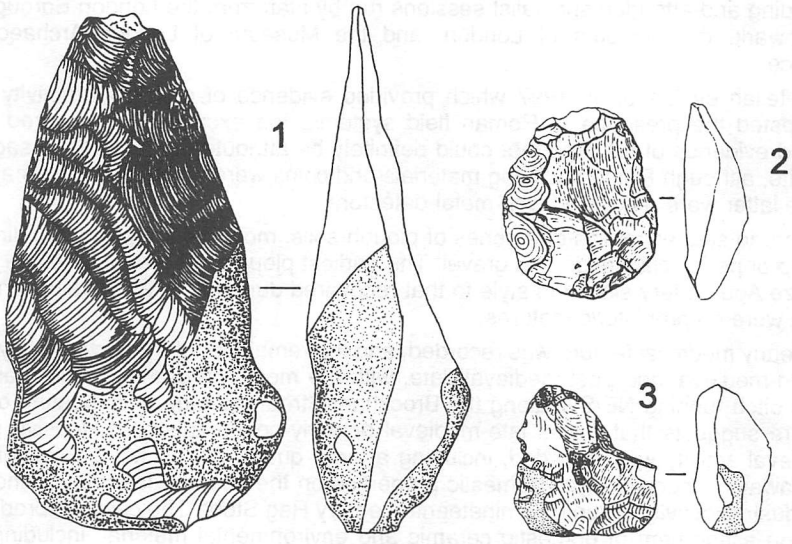
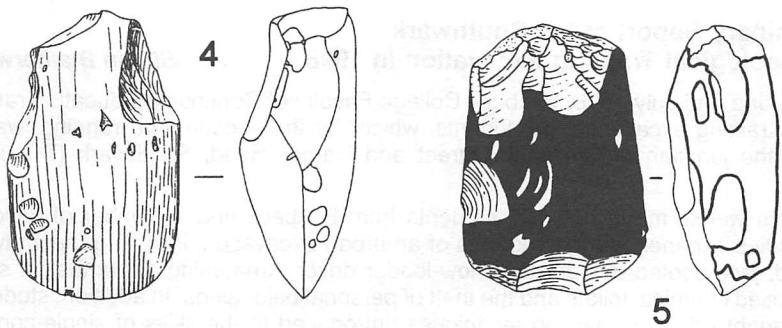
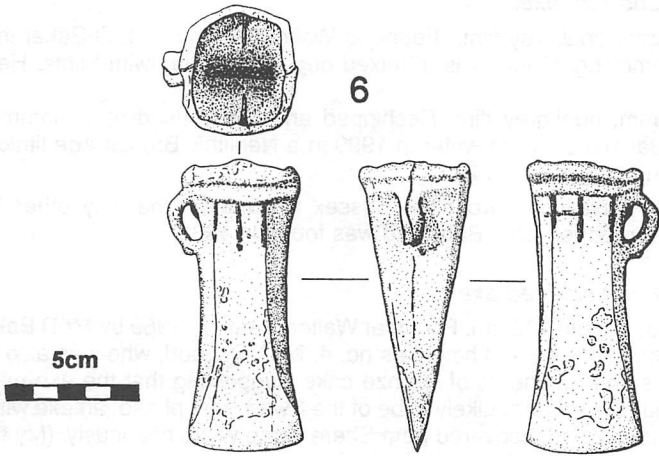
*Peter Harp*

As a result of the creation of a new local group of the Society (*Plateau*) there has been an increase in fieldwork being undertaken on the North Downs. This has also led to a number of finds not previously published coming to light. The following artefacts were recently published in *Plateau's* 1999 bulletin, with the exception of nos. 2 and 4 which will appear in the next one. Full details have been sent to the Surrey SMR.

### **Palaeoliths**

- 1 Acheulian biface, length 185mm, grey flint with slight blue patination, unrolled. Found at Burgh Heath in 1987 by Mr S J Haines at a depth of approximately 1m in Clay-with-Flints. Height OD 178m.
- 2 Twisted ovate biface, length 65mm, brown flint with thick cream/ochreous patination, several unpatinated thermal pot-lid fractures. Found at Banstead by the writer in 1999, about 500m north of no 1 while fieldwalking. Geology is of mixed Clay-with-Flints and Thanet Sand. Height OD 172m.
- 3 Bashed lump, length 54mm, grey flint with thick white patination, some areas reverting to cortex, frost-cracked. Found at Banstead by the writer in 1998, about 100m west of no. 2 while fieldwalking. Geology and height as no. 2.

The three palaeoliths may be linked to a fairly large number of others from slightly further south in the Lower Kingswood, Walton-on-the-Hill and Tadworth area. Carpenter suggested that those had possibly been trapped on the top of the Downs in a large depression and so escaped erosion by glacial action. The three above, however, are from outside that depression and suggest the possibility that the concentration may extend further than previously suspected.



*Prehistoric finds from the North Downs.*

### ***Neolithic ground flint axes***

- 4 Length 99mm, opal/grey flint. Found at Walton Heath by Mr D Baker in 1986-7 while earthmoving. Geology is of mixed deposits of Clay-with-Flints. Height OD c175mm.
- 5 Length 92mm, opal/grey flint. Rechipped and finally used as a hammerstone. Found at Banstead by the writer in 1999 in a Neolithic/Bronze Age lithic scatter. Geology and height as no. 2.

Both axes may have come from the Sussex flint mines; the only other Neolithic ground flint axe reported from Banstead was found in 1933.

### ***Late Bronze Age socketed axe***

- 6 Copper alloy, length 102mm. Found at Walton Heath in 1969 by Mr D Baker while earthmoving. Geology and height as no. 4. Mr A Osgood, who was also present, recovered some fragments of 'bronze cake' suggesting that the axe might form part of a founder's hoard. Likely to be of the Ewart Park phase; an axe with similar rib arrangement was recovered from Shere some years previously. (My thanks to Jon Cotton and Stuart Needham for their comments.)

## **Preliminary Report of the Southwark Archaeological Training Excavation in 1998**

*Simon Blatherwick*

In late June and July 1998, Birkbeck College Faculty of Continuing Education ran its annual training excavation for students, which, for the second year running, was a site at the junction of Brockham Street and Harper Road, Southwark (TQ 3234 7491).

Over five weeks more than 125 students from Birkbeck and a number of national universities experienced the vagaries of an urban excavation, including the shaven-headed, jack-booted dumper-truck low-loader driver threatening a member of staff, un-emptied chemical toilets and the theft of personal belongings. In addition, students were taught urban excavation techniques, introduced to the skills of single-context recording and attended specialist sessions run by staff from the London Borough of Southwark, the Museum of London, and the Museum of London Archaeology Service.

Despite an evaluation in 1997 which provided evidence of prehistoric activity and suggested the presence of Roman field systems, the excavation uncovered only limited evidence of features that could definitely be attributed to a Roman usage of the site, although Roman building materials and coins were ubiquitous. The majority of the latter were recovered with metal-detectors.

The broad sequence was of a series of plough-soils, most probably Roman, directly on top of periglacial sands and gravel. The earliest plough soil produced some Late Bronze Age pottery similar in style to that recovered during the 1997 evaluation, but there were no prehistoric features.

One early medieval feature was recorded, and the remainder of the archaeology was of late-medieval and post-medieval date, with the most impressive feature being a large ditch running NE/SW along the Brockham Street frontage. Initial dating of the feature suggests that it was late-medieval or early-post-medieval. Extensive post-medieval activity was recorded, including a large quarry pit, brick-lined cesspits or soakaways associated with domestic properties on the site and features connected to industrial activity including a nineteenth-century Rag Store. The cesspits produced a large assortment of domestic ceramic and environmental material, including the skull of a curlew. There is documentary evidence from the early 17th century of the



use of curlew as a delicacy although it is not known whether this continued into the 19th century.

In addition to the training excavation, Birkbeck College runs a course of evening classes in post-excavation assessment at the Museum of London. Nineteen students enrolled this year and took part in the work on the paper and non-paper archive. The course also included video presentations, guest lecturers and specialist sessions relating to pottery, animal bone, clay pipes, registered finds and archive preparation and assessment. In addition, students undertook four visits intended to provide information on the way in which archaeology works within the Capital. These were:

- A walking tour of Bankside to examine remnants of 16th and 17th century landscapes and see national policies on preservation *in situ* at the Rose and Globe theatres and at a Watching Brief in Clink Street
- The Museum of London Archive at the Archaeological Resource Centre in Eagle Wharf Road
- The English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory at Savile Row (a last chance before the move to Portsmouth)
- The Museum of London Environmental Facility, also at the Archaeological Resource Centre

The aim of the post-excavation class was to produce a MAP II Assessment of the archaeological archive, but this was not completed largely due to the amount of material from the site. Although the course is now finished, work on the Assessment is being continued by students, and research is being undertaken into the documentary background to the site, particularly the Trinity House Estates; the sales outlets for 19th century domestic ceramics, and women tobacco pipe makers. It is hoped that some of this research will be published in local journals.

The Training Excavation provides an important function by offering students the possibility of taking part in an urban excavation run by professional staff, and provides important links between professional and academic organisations. Its significance in Southwark was highlighted by a visit from the local MP, Simon Hughes, who is an active supporter of archaeological work in the borough.

Birkbeck FOCE is indebted to numerous people and organisations for enabling the successful completion of the excavation, in particular the London Borough of Southwark, the Museum of London, the Museum of London Archaeological Service, Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee and Surrey Archaeological Society.

The 1999 Training Excavation is due to start in late June and is already over-subscribed with a waiting list of people wishing to join. The high attendance at the 1998 excavation and post-excavation class and the enrolment for the 1999 dig emphasises the important function that the courses fulfil.

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## **COUNCIL NEWS**

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### **Grants**

At a meeting of Council held at the Letherhead Institute on the 20th April the following grants were approved:

- (a) £300 towards the costs of a ground radar penetration survey at St Nicholas Church, Bookham to try to locate Saxon foundations.
- (b) £750 toward the costs of specialist training at the 1999 Training Excavation in Southwark, organised by Birkbeck College.
- (c) £500 toward the costs of the restoration and erection of a Wind Pump at the Rural Life Centre at Tilford.

- (d) £624 to cover the costs of illustrating finds resulting from fieldwork at Reigate between 1946 and 1952 prior to publication.
- (e) £550 toward the costs of a geophysical survey on Whitmoor Common.
- (f) £8000 for the preparation of the final report on the Training Excavation at Cock's Farm, Abinger, including the cost of specialist reports.

### **MoLAS Publication Proposals**

It was reported that MoLAS is proposing to produce its own series of publications, called Archaeological Studies Series, covering smaller to medium-sized sites excavated within their historic County and to donate these free to members. The only cost to the Society will be that of distribution. It is intended that the series will contain one or more loosely linked sites. This offer was warmly accepted and the appreciation of members expressed. The offer does not, of course, extend to the Monograph series. *See also p.18.*

**A Plea:** The growing number of excavations is creating a problem of storage of finds during the processing stages of the post-excavation work. If any member has suitable storage space available – in a garage or out-house – please contact Audrey Monk or Judie English at Castle Arch.

**Book now!** The date has been fixed for the weekend conference first reported in *Bulletin* 326. It will be held at the University of Surrey on the 2nd-3rd June 2001, to review and re-assess the archaeology and history of Surrey. The proceedings will be published, together with other papers, in 2004 to mark the Society's 150th anniversary.

*NB: To those like me who get smug about spotting spelling mistakes, I'm (sic) of Letherhead. It's chiselled thus in stone at the Institute at Leatherhead so it makes some sort of sense, but no, you haven't caught me out.*

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## **CONSERVATION COMMITTEE**

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### **New and Revised Listings**

#### **Elmbridge**

**Ellesmere Hospital**, Queen's Road, Weybridge: 1851 with later additions. The former Metropolitan Convalescent Institution by Joseph Clarke. *"This is a very early example of this type of hospital."* **Grade II**

**Basing House**, Watts Road, Thames Ditton: 1926 with later additions. *"A high quality 1920s house incorporating many fine late 17th/early 18th century features"* (ie re-used interior features). **Grade II**

**58 High Street**, Thames Ditton, Home of Compassion: Nursing Home. Formerly the c1785 house of Charlotte Boyle Walsingham; interior has decorative work by her. **Grade II**

#### **Guildford**

**Shalford Cemetery Chapel and Lychgate**, Horsham Road, Shalford. 1886 by E L Lunn of Peak & Lunn. *"A good quality non-conformist cemetery chapel with original internal fittings."* Chapel and Lychgate separately listed. Each **Grade II**

### ***Mole Valley***

**Church of the Holy Trinity**, Guildford Road, Westcott. 1851-2 by George Gilbert Scott with late 19th/early 20th century vestry. **Grade II\***

**Church of St Michael**, London Road, Mickleham. "10th century origins; late 12th century nave, south aisle, chancel and west tower; side-chapel c1300; c15th century west porch." Re-worked and restored in the 19th century. **Grade II\***

**Lych Gate to St Michael**, above. "Probably late 19th century. ... A good quality lych-gate which has strong group value with the church". **Grade II**

**Church of St Martin** [no other address]. 1868-77 by Henry Woodyer; Lady Chapel 1905-13. Memorials include one to Ralph Vaughan Williams. **Grade II\***

**Christ Church**, Brockham Green, Brockham. 1846 by Benjamin Ferrey. **Grade II**

**Church of St John the Evangelist**, Inholms Lane, North Holmwood. 1874 by Rhode Hawkins with 20th century alterations. **Grade II**

**Home Farm House, Duke's Road, Newdigate with Nos 1 & 2 Cottages, Hay Barn and Old Barn**. All re-graded as **Grade II\***

### ***Reigate & Banstead***

**Two matching cottages to the Royal Earlswood Hospital**, Princes Road, Reigate. Mid 19th century. **Grade II**

**Flanchford Mill**, Flanchford Road, Leigh. Watermill mid 18th century ("1768" etched in wall); restored in 1997. "An unusual example of an 18th century weatherboard watermill which retains much of its original machinery". **Grade II\***

### ***Runnymede***

**Royal Air Force Memorial**, Coopers Hill, Egham. 1953 by Edward Maufe. "Of historical interest as a war memorial and an impressive and beautifully detailed monument to the fallen". **Grade II\***

### ***Surrey Heath***

**Benjamin's Mount & attached steps**, Westwood Road, Windlesham (also known as **Perry House** or **Teesdale**). House 1967-9. "It is most important ... as the only post-war private house in original condition by Erno Goldfinger ... and marks the culmination of Goldfinger's interest in planning [in that] every space is also an event". **Grade II\***

### ***Tandridge***

**Church of All Saints**, Chichele Road, Oxted. Roman Catholic Church 1913-19 by Leonard Williams. "Late Perpendicular style combining Arts and Crafts elements". **Grade II**

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## **RECENT WORK BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNITS**

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The fieldwork projects listed below were, for the most part, undertaken during the last six months of 1998, and by archaeological contractors operating in the London Boroughs. 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
BBC	Birkbeck College
FA	Foundations Archaeology
HAT	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust

MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeological Services
NSFF	No significant finds or features
OAU	Oxford Archaeological Unit
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
SuAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology

### **Croydon**

**Couldson**, Farthing Down (TQ 3017 5715). Watching brief by MoLAS. *NSFF*. (FTD 97)

**Wandle Park**, Grafton Road, Marmi Works (TQ 3146 6601). Watching brief by MoLAS. *NSFF*. (GRF 98)

**Croydon**, 49-61 High Street (TQ 3233 6535). Excavation and watching brief by MoLAS. Possible Roman ditches and post-holes, medieval pits and other undated features (HCY 98)

**Sanderstead**, Ravenshead Close (TQ 3550 6150). Watching brief by SuAS. *NSFF*. (RCC 98)

Water Palace, Purley Way (TQ 3138 6364). Evaluation by MoLAS. Prehistoric struck and burnt flints from colluvium (WCY 98)

### **Kingston**

**Kingston College**, Kingston Hall Road (TQ 1799 6888). Evaluation by OAU. *NSFF*. (KCC 97)

**Kingston**, Mill Place (TQ 1853 6878). Evaluation by OAU. Neolithic palaeochannel and small assemblage of contemporary struck and burnt flints (MPK 97)

**Surbiton**, former Claremont Hospital, St James Road, Dolphin Close and Suffolk Court (TQ 1791 6748). Evaluation by PCA. Prehistoric struck and burnt flints, Saxon loomweight fragment, medieval sherds, post medieval dumps and post-holes. (SJE 98)

### **Merton**

**Wimbledon**, Hartfield Road, The Broadway (TQ 2495 7045). Evaluation by AOC. Undated cut features. (HTF 98)

**Wimbledon**, Wimbledon Girls High School, Mansell Road (TQ 2446 7084). Watching brief by FA. *NSFF*. (WMR 98)

### **Richmond upon Thames**

**Richmond**, Royal Mews, Hampton Court Road (TQ 1525 6875). Watching brief by MoLAS Possible 16th century 'external surface', alluvial deposits, dumping and 18th or 19th century building foundations. (RMU 98)

### **Southwark**

**Borough**, Brockham Street (TQ 3234 7941). Evaluation by BBC/MoLAS. Prehistoric pit, Roman ditch and gully, medieval ditch, post-medieval soils, pits and post-holes. (BKM 97)

**Bermondsey**, 2-10 Magdalen Street and 7-25 Bermondsey Street (TQ 3316 8009). Evaluation by MoLAS. Alluvial deposits, the latest of which may have been Roman; a possible palaeochannel and post-medieval 'land surfaces'. (MGD 98)

**Bermondsey**, 10 The Grange, Grange Yard (TQ 3362 7915). Evaluation by PCA. Possible 16th century ditch, 17th and 18th century dumps, late 17th or early 18th century wall, 19th 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 inhumation sealed by a soil and post-medieval wall foundations and demolition/levelling layers. (UNN 98)
- Lambeth**, All Saints Annexe, Austral Street (TQ 3153 7899). Evaluation by MoLAS. Topsoil; then levelling deposits associated with an orphanage of 1875. (AUL 98)
- Bermondsey**, Sarsons Vinegar Brewery, Roper Lane (TQ 3339 7975). Photo-survey of 19th century and later vinegar works by PCA. (BNK 97)
- Bermondsey**, Bermondsey Square (TQ 3330 7936). Evaluation by PCA. Late Iron Age sherds, Roman features, Saxon sherds, Roman skull; walls and floors of the cloisters and *cellarium* of Bermondsey Abbey and Priory; medieval or post medieval surface, possibly of Sir Thomas Pope's mansion; mid 17th century cemetery, c18th century domestic buildings (BYQ 98)
- Peckham**, Wells Way, Coleman Road (TQ 3306 7750). Evaluation by PCA. 18th and 19th century rubbish pits, wall foundations and dumps. (WWP 98)

### **Sutton**

- Cheam**, 26 The Broadway (TQ 2433 6368). Evaluation by MoLAS. *NSFF*. (TBC 98)
- North Cheam**, 585 London Road (TQ 2357 6529). Evaluation by MoLAS. *NSFF*. (LCH 98)
- Beddington**, Sewage Farm (TQ 2900 6600). Watching brief by WA. Fieldsystem, pit and post-hole possibly of Bronze Age date; post-medieval ditch. (BDN 92)
- Purley**, 22b Hillcrest Road (TQ 3085 6245). Evaluation by SuAS. *NSFF*. (HLC 98)

### **Wandsworth**

- Putney**, ICL House, Putney High Street (TQ 2420 7558). Evaluation and watching brief by PCA. Ditch backfilled in the 16th century and possibly a former boundary of St Mary's churchyard; medieval gully; post-medieval building foundations, including that of a large mansion shown on Lane's map of 1636, and an associated lane and bedding trenches. (PTY 98)
- Battersea**, 62-68 High Street (TQ 2690 7655). Evaluation by HAT. Post-medieval pit and levelling deposits (date not given). (BHT 98)
- Battersea**, 58 High Street (TQ 2690 7655). Evaluation by HAT. Medieval sherds; post-medieval soakaway, pits and ploughsoil. (HBT 98)
- Tooting**, 71-77 High Street (TQ 2740 7134). Evaluation by MoLAS. Medieval sherds; post-medieval wall foundations and wall. (TTG 98)

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## **MISCELLANY**

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### **Metal Detecting Rally at Peper Harow** *David Graham and David Williams*

On 14th March a metal detecting rally attended by more than 100 detectorists from far and wide was held on fields to the east, north and west of Peper Harow. At short notice the two writers volunteered to record the finds recovered. Apart from the pagan Saxon placename and the medieval village itself nothing had previously been recorded from the area to be detected upon. In the event, hundreds of objects were recorded ranging in date from the Middle Bronze Age to the 19th century. Coins of 18th century and later date and most of the more recent finds were not recorded.

### **Prehistory**

The earliest finds were of a complete unlooped Late Bronze Age palstave of c1400 BC and a silver unit of the *Dobunni* dating to the 1st century AD.

### **Roman**

Finds include two brooches, both of the 1st century AD, a possible lead steelyard weight and another object. Twelve Roman coins ranged in date from a *denarius* of Vespasian (60-79) to a coin of Constantine (307-337).

### **Saxon**

Although nothing was found that could relate to the pagan Saxon origin of the place-name, a rather unusual 8th century strap end, an 11th century stirrup-strap mount and a fine silver penny of *Cnut* were recovered.

### **Medieval/Tudor**

Seventeen finds probably of this period include six double oval buckles of 15/16th century types, three more of 13/14th century types, a circular brooch and a ring both with settings for imitation glass gems, a double swinging harness pendant complete with suspension mount, a dagger guard and a gilded seven-point spur rowel with punched decoration. Of eleven coins, two are apparently of John, two probably of Edward IV and seven of Elizabeth. Two late medieval jetons were also found.

### **Post medieval**

Of special note were four gilded studs with the same design of a central flower and pelleted border. There were also four spurs of 17th century types, a lead weight of William and Mary and an 1854 lead seal of the Russian fur trade. Five German jetons and twelve 17th century coins were recorded. Nine of the latter are of Charles I and two others are of the Commonwealth. Five 17th century tokens recorded are of Abdiah Martin of *Gilford*, John King of *Guildford*, Edward ?Lee of *Gilldford*, Abdiah or John Martin of *Gilford*, and John Randall of *Godlyman* (Godalming).

The event proved to be a useful, if traumatic, experience, but the recording of finds provided a unique window into past activities at Peper Harow since the Middle Bronze Age. No concentrations of finds became apparent, however, and all, or nearly all, finds probably represent casual losses. Second World War archaeologists will be interested to know that padlocks were frequent finds, and at least one is stamped CANADA, as were War Department lead seals and jacket studs made in Boston, Massachussets.

All objects were immediately returned to their finders after identification and recording, but a few were retained for professional illustration or scientific testing. These have all now been returned to their finders.

### **Visit to Flag Fen on Saturday 17th April**

**Elizabeth Whitbourn**

*'Whan that Aprill with his shoures sote  
The droghte of Marche hath perced to the rote,  
... than longen folk to goon on pilgrimages.'*

The unseasonably fine April weather did indeed bless our archaeological pilgrimage to Flag Fen, near Peterborough: a 3000 year old Bronze Age watery place of worship, now sited less poetically between an industrial estate and a gas power station.

Around 35 Surrey Archaeological Society members and students joined the visit, boarding a coach for a journey from Farncombe station ...

*What is life if, full of care,  
We have no time to stop and stare?*

After relaxing and wandering informally around the very pleasant immediate surroundings of the 'Bronze Age Farm', we watched a video in the Visitor

Centre and were then conducted around the site by a wonderfully entertaining guide. It is always a great pleasure to listen to someone who is not only knowledgeable but also so obviously an enthusiast, actually enjoying telling others about their subject.

*'Didn't we have a lovely time, the day we went to Flag Fen ?'*

Perhaps the greatest contrast between Flag Fen and the majority of other archaeological sites which we visit is that this is very much a continuing and current research project. The excavation is still taking place, new discoveries are being made all the time and fresh interpretations being reached based on this evidence, all under the watchful eye of the public.

Current theories suggest that around 1350 BC, people constructed a kilometre long wall or barrier consisting of hundreds of thousands of timbers, which had to be extensively maintained, and which was in use until c950 BC. A timber platform of about one million timbers was provided at one point. Both the platform and palisade were used as a focus for offerings including metal objects, and human and animal bones. One of the richest collections of pre-Roman metalwork in the country have been discovered here.

We were allowed to handle some of the excavated wood and both adults and children in our tour party enjoyed dipping into the tanks to pull out timbers 3000 years old. Back in the shop we could even buy small sections of this ancient wood for £2 and receive official certificates of authenticity.

Conservation of the timbers is no longer by polyethylene glycol but by freeze drying. Although this is preferable as a method of conservation, it is unfortunately not cheap – a section of a wheel costs £6000. Clearly, on a site which occupies c4 acres, these costs are prohibitively expensive for blanket usage.

The Visitor Centre is located on an artificial island of styrofoam which 'floats' in the lake. At night they literally raise the drawbridge and allow the centre to react to storms and changes in water levels before lowering it ready for the influx of visitors the next day.

A thank you to all who joined the day out and made it so enjoyable!

### **A Visit to Silchester in July Sunday 18th July**

After ten years writing up the previous series of excavations, Reading University recently returned to Silchester to investigate *insula IX* within the walled Roman town, (see *Current Archaeology* no. 161, February 1999), and the directors of the excavation, Mike Fulford and Amanda Clarke, have kindly agreed to conduct a tour of the site.

In order to fully appreciate the site as a whole, however, I suggest we meet at Silchester car park at 1.30 pm, walk to the site for our tour of about an hour, and then conclude with a stroll around the town walls which has been way-marked by Hampshire County Council: a gentle walk of about one and a half miles. There is an excellent pub in the village, *The Calleva Arms*, which serves food, and a very small museum close to the site.

Any SyAS members interested in joining this visit, please contact me for details, particularly of the location of the car park (and pub). The excavation directors would also like to know exact numbers in advance to help with the organisation of the tour.

Costs, to cover expenses will be £1 per person.

Contact me ASAP if interested. Elizabeth Whitbourn Tel: 01483 420575 or E-mail: JAW@telinco.co.uk

## Bronze scabbard mouth fragment from Colekitchen Farm, Shere

*Geoff Stonehouse and Judie English*

A small piece of decorated copper alloy has been found by Bill Babbage, a metal detectorist, at Colekitchen Farm, Shere (TQ 08674880). Val Rigby of the Department of Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities at the British Museum describes it as:

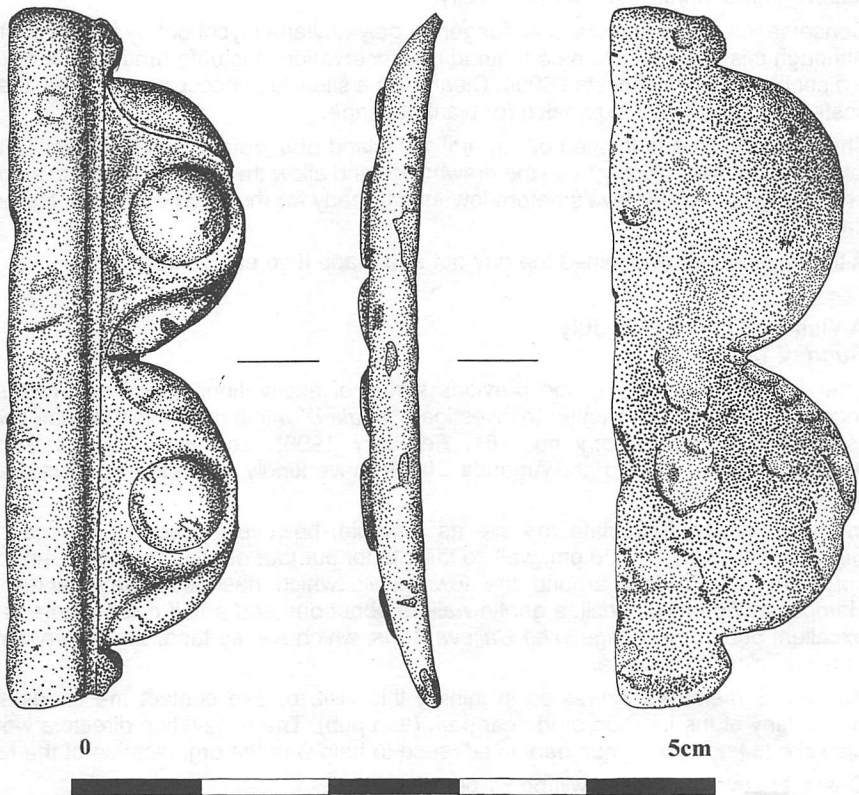
"The top front section only of a cast bronze scabbard mouth ornamented in relief with repeated circle and bud motifs. The shape and width, 55mm, are those of a sword scabbard belonging to Piggott's Group V, the "Battersea Type", found in southern Britain and dating to the La Tene III later Iron Age (Piggott 1950, fig. 10, no 6). Independent dating evidence, however, is non-existent, so the stylistic date of 100 BC to AD 50 should be extended to AD150.

The scabbard is from a slashing sword, with a long, broad, flat blade, and a rounded end. The shape of the scabbard matched the sword blade and was made of separate front and back plates of sheet bronze joined at the edge with semi-circular binding, and secured and stiffened at the mouth by a series of three cast loops which also formed the belt- or suspension-loop".

The finder has generously agreed to donate the find to Guildford Museum.

### Reference:

Piggott, S, 1950 Swords and Scabbards of the British Early Iron Age *PPS* 16, 1-28



*Colekitchen Farm: Scabbard mount fragment from the front (left), above (middle) and reverse (right). Drawing by A. Hall.*



## **Mare Hill Common, Witley SU 9340**

**A Hall and R Hooker**

We surveyed this common after a report that there might be a previously unknown barrow and possible field systems. Unfortunately, the grid reference with which we had been supplied (SU 941403) was wrong. A first rapid reconnaissance in March 1998 revealed a sandy hill of the Folkestone Beds adjacent to Witley with fine views, some woodland boundary banks and a number of pits in the woods that are presumably the glass-making site mentioned in *Bulletin* 313 at SU 9360 3988. Further forays later in the year and in February 1999 confirmed our original opinion: there are no ancient barrows or field systems on this land, nor any other significant features.

## **Rose Theatre Opens for Visitors**

**Dennis Turner**

When the site of the Rose Theatre was rediscovered in 1989 by Museum of London Archaeologists the remains became the focus of intense international media attention as actors and scholars united to launch a campaign to 'Save the Rose'. The theatre had been built in 1587 by Philip Hanslow and was the first on London's Bankside. It was at the height of its commercial success in the 1590s with a repertory which included plays by Shakespeare (*Titus Andronicus* and *Henry VI part I*), Marlowe (*Dr Faustus*, *The Jew of Malta* and *Tamburlaine*) and Thomas Kyd (*The Spanish Tragedy*). Its success attracted others to build larger theatres nearby: the Swan in 1595 and the Globe in 1599. Eclipsed by its rivals, the Rose had closed by 1606.

The immense cultural and archaeological importance of the site was obvious and, eventually, the developers (Imry Merchant) redesigned the proposed building to protect the remains and include a special basement display space. A registered charity, the Rose Theatre Trust, was set up in the year of discovery and has been working ever since to secure the future and public display of these important fragments.

The theatre's remains had to be covered up again in 1989 for their own safety during construction work. They have to be kept wet and the unstable soil matrix in which the archaeology rests means that extensive – and expensive – conservation work has to form part of any attempt to get the excavation completed and a permanent display created for the public.

The new display at 56 Park Street, Southwark, on the corner of Park Street and Rose Alley, was opened by Chris Smith MP, Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, on 13th April. In his speech he said:

"The opening of the site and the launch of a permanent exhibition marks the next important stage in the progress towards an eventual full excavation of the site. ... This is, after all, the site of one of the greatest Elizabethan theatres."

The exhibition will be open from 10 am to 5 pm seven days a week, 363 days a year (£3 adults, £2.50 concessions, £2 children; special rates for pre-booked parties). It centres around a sound and light presentation, with the commentary narrated by Sir Ian McKellan who has been one of the Rose's most loyal supporters since the site's discovery in 1989. The presentation is seen from a viewing platform above the pool which protects the remains of the theatre and uses an exciting combination of old and new technologies. A video presentation telling the story of the Rose is projected over the pool in a variation of the Pepper's Ghost technique originally developed for Victorian music halls and fairs. Meanwhile, electro-luminescents submerged in the water itself are selectively lit to show where the theatre's remains lie concealed below. The display is the work of award-winning theatre designer William Dudley and the

narrative uses judiciously chosen clips from the recent film success 'Shakespeare in Love'.

## **Archaeological Recording at St Catherine's Lock SU 99574770**

*Chris Currie*

Repairs to St Catherine's Lock at Artington on the Guildford Navigation, were undertaken in February 1998 by the National Trust. The lock was drained, providing an opportunity for archaeological recording of the historic fabric normally submerged below water, by CKC Archaeology.

The concrete walls that comprise the main lock chamber seem to have been converted from timber in 1909. Reference to brickwork in the lock structure in 1768 suggests that some of the brickwork at both ends of the lock may be very early in the lock's history. The south sill to the lock was made of brick with slightly protruding stone blocks added in the central apex, and on the flanking sides. These may have been positioned to protect the brickwork from damage from large commercial barges.

The north sill still retains its wooden base, with a modern covering in concrete. It is not known if the timbers are originals or later replacements, but they probably give an indication of the design of the earliest sill.

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## **PUBLICATIONS**

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### **Museum of London Archaeological Service**

#### ***Archaeological Studies Series***

In addition to publication of its fieldwork and finds studies in national periodicals and in county, period and specialist journals, MoLAS is to produce its own in-house monograph series to take the pressure off the publication costs of local county journals, and facilitate publication of many small and medium-sized sites that currently cannot be found slots in the short term. Significant reports will, of course, continue to be offered to the SyAS Collections as normal.

The Archaeological Studies Series will complement and resemble the MoLAS monograph series, and will contain one or more loosely linked sites, themed, for example, by geographical location, or chronological period. Each will be between 30 and 50,000 words and fully illustrated. Academic and production quality will be high, and production, binding and printing costs will be met by MoLAS.

All members of Surrey Archaeological Society will receive copies, and the only cost to the Society will be their distribution. A similar proposal has been made to the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, and, when appropriate, the same will be made to the Kent and Essex County Archaeological Societies.

MoLAS seeks to maintain strong links with local county societies, and would like to ensure that publication of the very large quantities of archaeological data being generated in London progresses as rapidly as possible.

#### **Plateau**

The new group of the Society in the northern part of Reigate and Banstead borough have just published two occasional papers. The first is an interim report of the ongoing excavation in Banstead of a Mesolithic pit and other finds, and the other is 'In the footsteps of William Wright – a reappraisal of prehistoric flintwork in the Banstead region of Surrey'. Both are by Peter Harp and obtainable from him. Tel: 01737 356039.

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## COURSES and DAY SCHOOLS

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### Practical Workshops at Butser Ancient Farm 1999

20th June	Gold in the Bronze Age
27th June	Flint-Knapping
10th July	Silver Bangle-Making.
24th July	Bronze-Casting
1st August	Felt-Making and Natural Dyes.
8th August	Prehistoric Archery
29th August	Prehistoric Hunting
30th August	Flint-Knapping

For further information write to Butser Ancient Farm, Nexus House, Gravel Hill, Waterlooville, Hants PO8 0QE

### Building Conservation and the Use of Traditional Materials and Processes

#### *Weald and Downland Open Air Museum*

Practical workshops and seminars for surveyors, architects, craftsmen and anyone else with a keen interest in building conservation to include the following:

- 24th June **Timber identification.** Introduction to the methods of identifying timber species visually, the preparation of samples for examination and the use of identification keys.  
Leader: David Woodbridge £65.
- 25th June **Strength grading of timber:** Introduction to the methods used for the strength grading of softwoods and hardwoods, demonstration of the performance of timber under load and practical experience in the assessment of defects as defined by the British Standards BS4978 and BS5756.  
Leader: David Woodbridge. £65.
- 12th-14th July **Traditional gauged brickwork:** A theoretical and practical course designed for practising professionals concerned with conservation and eager to have a closer knowledge of gauged brickwork.  
Leader: Gerard Lynch. £180.
- 15th July **Lime mortars for brickwork:** Lectures and practical demonstrations on the traditional preparation and uses of lime mortars and the modern misconceptions about them.  
Leader: Gerard Lynch. £65.
- 26th July-  
1st August **Timber framing from scratch:** A superb opportunity to gain hands-on experience of timber framing. Starting with the tree, participants carry out hand conversion by hewing and sawing, then lay out and joint the frame using only traditional tools and methods.  
Leader: Joe Thompson. £300.
- 18th-20th  
October **Repair of traditionally constructed brickwork:** Causes of failure and decay and selection of methods of repair. Practical sessions including cutting out bricks, taking out defective joints, stitch repairs and reinforcement and patch pointing using lime mortars.  
Leader: Gerard Lynch. £180.

For information about these and other courses yet to be announced, write to Diana Rowsell at the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum, Singleton, Chichester,

Sussex, PO18 0EU, or telephone 01243 811363, Fax 01243 811475 or email: wealtdown@mistral.co.uk

## **Practical Archaeology**

### ***Weekend and Day Schools at Faversham, Kent***

#### ***The Kent Archaeology Field School***

3rd-4th July	Recording Roman Pottery
10th July	Churchyard and Parish Recording
17th July	Archaeology and Science
24th July	Prehistoric Flintwork
31st July	Archaeology of Weeds, Seeds and Crops

Fees: £25 per day

For further information write to Kent Field Study Centre, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham, Kent ME13 7JQ or Tel: 0181 987 8827.

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## **LECTURE MEETINGS**

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### **24th June**

"Fixtures and Fittings in English Churches since 1600" by Linda Hall to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society at the Literary Institute, Egham High Street, at 8.00 pm.

### **7th July**

"Farnham" by David Graham to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell, at 7.45 for 8.00 pm.

### **7th July**

"Kingston Museum and its Collections" by Paul Hill to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon, at 7.45 pm.

### **14th July**

"Geology of Saxon Churches in the London Basin" by John Potter to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon, at 7.45 pm.

### **22nd July**

"St Edward and the community of monks at Brookwood" by Tina Cockett to the Byfleet Heritage Society at Byfleet Village Hall, Room A, at 8.15 pm. Guests £1.

### **29th July**

"Mills of the Heathland" by E T Menday to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society at the Literary Institute, Egham High Street, at 8.00 pm.

### **30th July**

"Saxon Putney and Wandsworth Revisited - debate" by Dorian Gerhold and Pamela Greenwood to the Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends' Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street at 8.00 pm.

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**Next Issue:** Copy required by 25th June for the July issue.

**Editor:** Phil Jones, 15 Grove Crescent, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2DD. Tel: 0181 549 5244.