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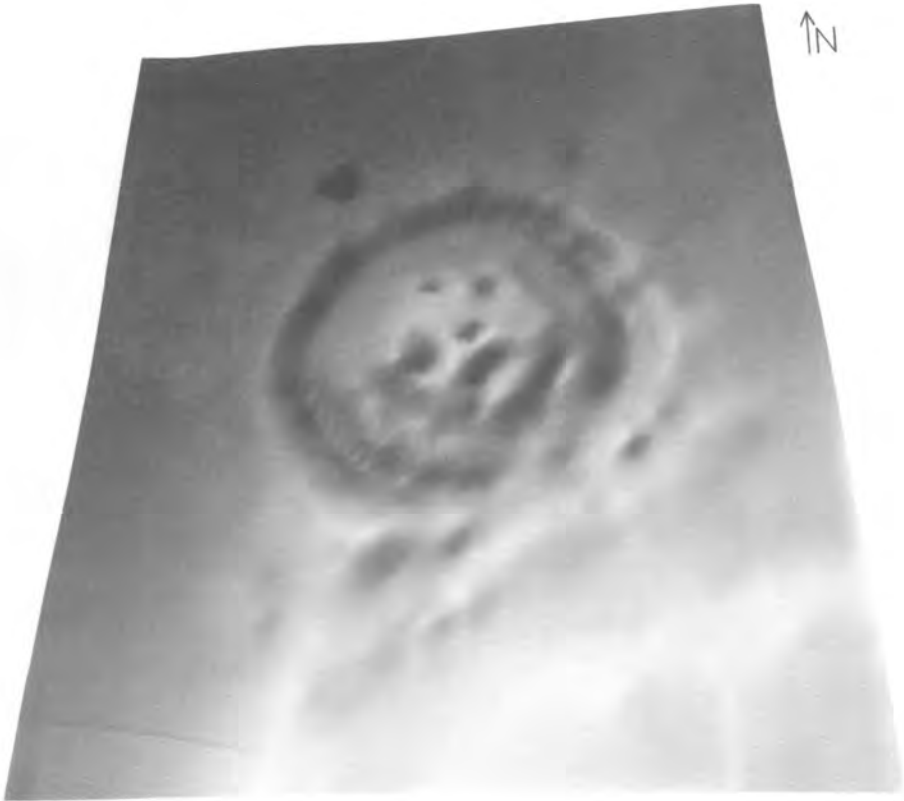
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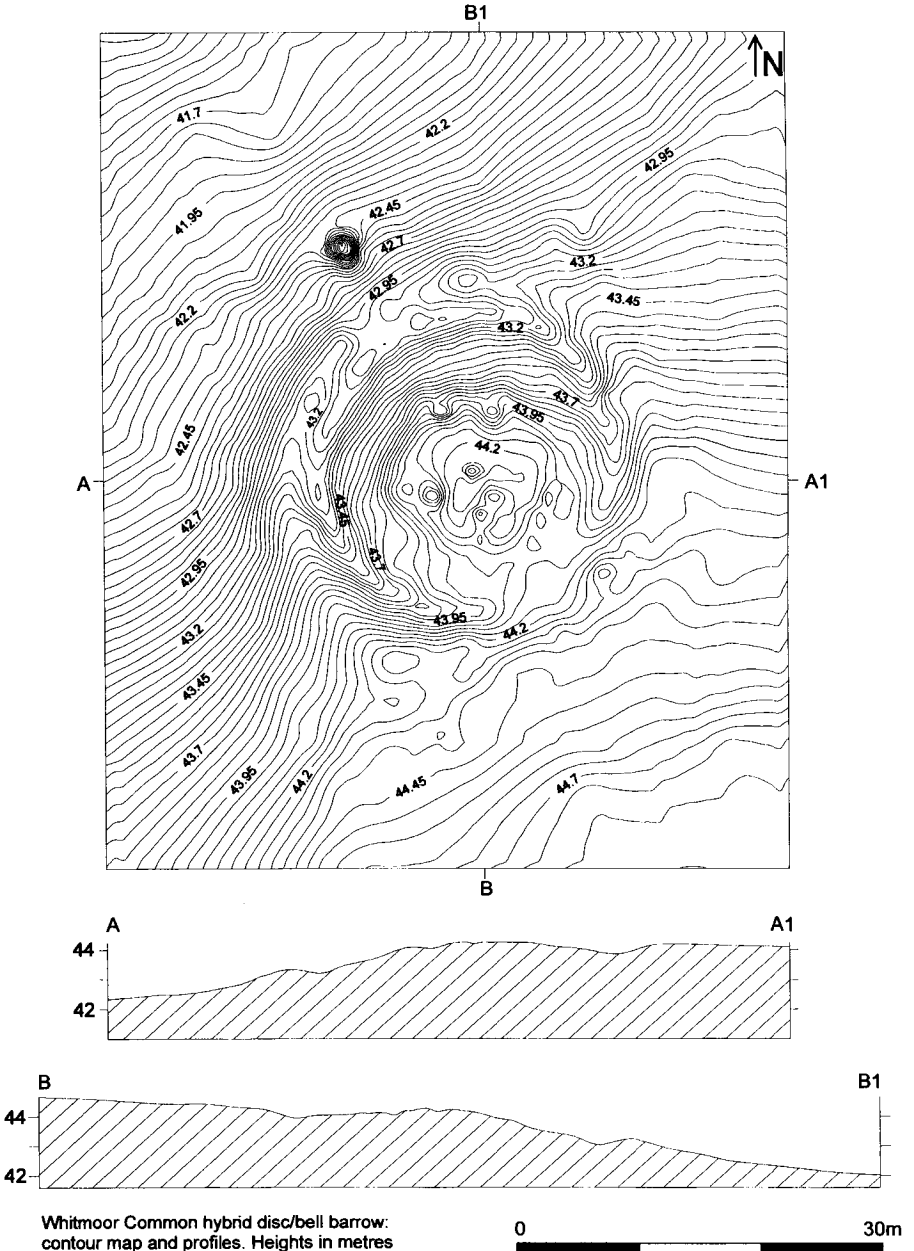


WHITMOOR COMMON DISC/BELL BARROW
Digital terrain map: angle of view 50°

SURVEY OF THE DISC/BELL BARROW ON WHITMOOR COMMON

David and Audrey Graham

Whitmoor Common, north of Guildford, contains among other archaeological features, the sites of two Bronze Age barrows, both of which were excavated by Pitt-Rivers in 1877 (Lane-Fox 1877) and both of which produced bucket urns. The



westerly of the two barrows, a possible Saucer type according to Grinsell, has disappeared but the second is still visible under a covering of bracken and birch scrub and lies a few hundred metres to the east of the A320 in a detached section of the Common (SU 99675 53680).

The barrow has and continues to be subject to severe rabbit disturbance and much of the surface vegetation has been cleared recently in preparation for the installation of a number of measures designed to protect the site from further damage. In view of this situation the opportunity was taken to carry out a survey to record the current state of the monument and to correct a number of misstatements in the published descriptions of the barrow.

The barrow itself is an unusual hybrid form somewhere between a disc and a bell barrow, having an external bank, a circular ditch, a distinct berm and a low central mound. It has been claimed in the past that, to the south east, the ditch is crossed by a causeway but on recent evidence this seems unlikely and it is more probable that this section of the ditch has been damaged by a track that appears to have, at some stage, passed close by at this point. It has also been stated (Grinsell 1987, 26) that there are 'possible indications of a ditch'. It can be seen from the survey that the barrow is clearly surrounded by a well-defined ditch and neither is there any doubt about the existence of an encircling external bank.

Grinsell, L V, 1987 Surrey barrows 1934-1986: a reappraisal, *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, 78, 1-41

Lane-Fox, A, 1877 On some Saxon and British tumuli near Guildford, *Rep British Assoc Advance Sci*, 116-17

HENGROVE FARM, STAINES: EXCAVATION OF A MULTI-PERIOD LANDSCAPE

Graham Hayman

INTRODUCTION

Proposals for mineral extraction at Hengrove Farm, near Staines (centred TQ 053 719), resulted in a field evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit in 1997 that identified two areas of intensive archaeological activity, as well as other features that seemed to occur in isolation, or in small groups. It was recommended that the main areas be formally excavated prior to quarrying, and that the removal of soils to the level of the undisturbed geology in other areas be examined in watching briefs, with provision made for any features so discovered to be sampled and recorded (Hayman 1997). The summary below is presented in the order in which fieldwork progressed, and any suggested phasing is provisional (see centrefold).

The support of Henry Streeter (Sand and Ballast Ltd) and of their archaeological consultants, Oxford Archaeological Associates, for these works is gratefully acknowledged.

THE 1999 AREA

Most of the features in this 250m x 125m area were of Bronze Age origin, including pits, water holes and parts of a rectilinear ditch system. One of the ditches and a pit produced Middle Bronze Age material, while the remainder could only be broadly dated to the Mid to Late Bronze Age. Other Bronze Age features may belong to one or more phases of occupation, though some, at least, seem likely to be contemporary with the field system. A large, irregularly shaped feature consisting of, at least, four water holes indicate that roughly the same area was repeatedly used for this purpose. Domestic occupation most probably occurred within the area or its immediate vicinity, though no specific evidence for this was discovered. Such occupation is often insubstantial and may have been lost at Hengrove due to the over-machining of parts of the site by contractors; a process that resulted in the truncation of many features and the loss of parts of the field system.

In addition to the above, an Iron Age water hole and part of a ditch that may have been Roman, were also discovered.

THE 2000 AREA

This c230 by 50m area included several ditches, mostly of Roman date, and the gap between the two elements of the long NW/SE ditch was caused by truncation during machining.

THE 2001 AREA

This was comprised of two areas, each of c100m by 65m.

The NE area included an unexpectedly high concentration of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and post-medieval features. Most were pits, some occurring individually, while the majority were inter-cutting within three large midden-like areas, presumably reflecting domestic activity. The smallest of these, close to the northern limit of the area, produced mostly Saxon material, while the two larger areas to the south produced mostly Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age finds, though with some Saxon material that was either the result of a limited use during that period or else was intrusive.

Other features included ditches, ring gullies and water holes. Two ditches close to the south and east edges of the area produced few finds, but almost certainly belong to a co-axial Bronze Age field system subsequently identified in 2002. A partial enclosure in the NW of the area is likely to have been broadly contemporary with the field system. Another ditch that turned a corner in the SW and then ran roughly south was a continuation of the main Roman ditch discovered in 2000. This was traced further south in later years. Two ring gullies adjacent to the northern and western edges of the area cannot be satisfactorily dated, but features of this type within Surrey and elsewhere typically date to the Iron Age, or occasionally the early Roman period. These Hengrove examples seem likely to be of comparable date even though the northernmost feature produced some Saxon pottery. This material may be intrusive. Five water holes are similarly difficult to date. Four were found close together in the central part of the area, while the fifth was found by the eastern edge and cut the presumed Bronze Age ditch. Their physical relationships, absence of any later finds and work conducted elsewhere within the quarry indicate that these water holes belonged to either the Bronze Age or the Iron Age.

Comparatively few features were discovered within the SW part of the 2001 area, and with the exception of the ditch noted above, all were pits. Most produced sherds of prehistoric pottery, of which all seem to be of Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age types, except one that is Neolithic.

THE 2002 AREA

Work was undertaken within two areas; one of c145m x 100m (2002A) and the other of c150m by 85m (2002b). Ditches, pits, post holes and water holes were found, with the greatest concentration in the SW. Close to the far northern boundary were the post holes of a round house, probably of Bronze Age date, and most of the pits and three water holes (see photo) in the same vicinity and to the south and south-east of the round house are probably of Bronze Age date. One water hole, however, may be of Late Neolithic date, and a Mesolithic microlith was recovered from a feature near the roundhouse.

Feature 812 was deep, steep-sided and cone-shaped, which suggested it may have been a post pit. A complete saddle quern with a rubbing stone placed on top of it lay in its upper fill, which may have been a conscious deposition of ritual significance. If the feature had contained a substantial post, it, too, may have been of religious importance – a totem, perhaps – and the quern and rubber had been placed on the ground surface at its base or else used to enclose the hole after the post was removed. The feature lay close to an open corner formed by two ditches, which may also be significant, although both are undoubtedly of Bronze Age date while the limited evidence available for 812 indicates a Late Neolithic or Bronze Age origin.



Late Bronze Age Waterhole.

Several more ditches were found of the Bronze Age co-axial field system first identified in 1999 and 2001, and which extends beyond the 1999-2002 areas. Its ditches were of variable width and depth, and appear to have been dug in segments, with short and larger gaps between them, though it is reasonable to assume that more permanent banks and/or hedges had been associated. They produced occasional sherds of pottery, struck and burnt flints and small quantities of animal bone. Field systems of this type are now well documented in the region, this being largely as a result of current planning legislation which has enabled many sizable landscapes to be studied in recent years, with local examples being present at Perry Oaks and Cranford Lane, both of which are situated just to the north of Heathrow Airport (Cotton 2000, and Barrett, Lewis & Welsh 2001). The archaeological record for the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods is dominated by a dispersed, monument-dominated landscape, with farming practices being carried out on a shifting basis. The Middle Bronze Age change to an enclosed landscape with clearly defined boundaries was principally concerned with agricultural production. Settlement evidence from this period is usually difficult to detect, but the 2002 roundhouse seems most likely to belong to the Middle or Late Bronze Age and broadly contemporary with the field system. Similar, though possibly less substantial, structures seem likely to have existed elsewhere within the quarry area, probably in the vicinity of groups of pits and other features of this period that were found, and which may have been more ephemeral. One short length of ditch contained large, joining fragments from a substantial pottery vessel in similar positions within its two terminals. These may have been deliberately deposited, and study of the distribution of finds within the field ditches may reveal other structured deposits.

Of at least ten water holes, one group is most likely to be of Bronze Age date, while others are of Iron Age and Roman date. An inhumation burial may have been cut by the Iron Age water hole, but this relationship and the date of the burial is uncertain (see figure).

Several Roman ditches belong to a field system more fully examined in 2003. A trackway, indicated by a secondary ditch c12m east of, and roughly parallel with, the main north-south boundary ditch, may have run along the eastern side of the field



Inhumation burial.

system, and in the extreme SW corner of the 2002 area was part of a rectangular Roman structure further examined in 2003.

Other features included a few pits and post holes, with those in the SW of the area being mostly Roman, while those in the north and east were generally prehistoric, and probably Bronze Age in most cases. There were also several isolated cremation burials, all unurned, and which produced no diagnostic finds, although they are most likely to have been of prehistoric, probably Bronze Age, origin. They were characterised by their black, charcoal-rich fills that, in at least one instance, contained fragments of burnt bone. Cremations of this type are regularly found in the region; a comparable example being the quarry at Home Farm, Laleham, where c32 were discovered by SCAU between 1991 and 1999. The majority of these are also believed to have been of Bronze Age date (Hayman 2002).

THE 2003 AREA

This 260m by 100m area revealed many features of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman origin. Those of the Bronze Age consisted mostly of ditches of the coaxial field system, but also included a large pit and a small pit or post hole.

Iron Age features included various ditches, pits and post holes, seventeen ring gullies and a water hole. Some of the ring gullies probably represent round houses, even though no internal features survived, but others were too small and may have enclosed other structures, such as grain stores, or been of funerary significance, since one may have surrounded an excarnation platform. The ring gullies appear to have belonged to an open settlement area. The finds of pottery mostly belong to the Late Iron Age, though a small number of contexts may have been earlier. Occupation continued into the Roman period with no break in continuity.

The Roman period is represented by ditches, pits and post holes; and seventeen water holes were excavated, although other suspected water holes could not be sampled due to lack of time). Many of the ditches were in use during the late 1st century AD, although some probably had origins in the Late Iron Age, and belong to a system of fields and enclosures that developed across a substantial area in the Roman period. Ten post holes, including some found in 2002, belonged to a c12m x 6m rectangular building of 2nd century AD date. Their substantial depth suggested

that the building may have had more than one storey, or at least been of considerable height, though it was not clear whether this was a dwelling or another structure, such as a barn or granary; they may even have belonged to an aisled building, the outer walls of which, founded on sleeper beams, may largely or wholly have disappeared. As well as pottery and animal bones, finds include substantial parts of glass vessels, coins and other copper alloy objects, iron objects and timbers from two of the water holes.

THE 2004 AREA

This lay north and west of the 2003 area and was of similar size. More features of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date were found, as well some of early medieval origin.

Most features were of Bronze Age date, including ditches, at least seven water holes and numerous small pits and post holes. Many of the ditches were similar to those found previously, but others produced much larger quantities of pottery and struck flint, especially in the northern part of the area where there was also the greatest concentration of pits and post holes. This concentration of occupation would have included dwellings, although none were recognised, and it was only possible to identify one four-posted structure. The associated pottery suggests that much of the occupation belongs to the Middle Bronze Age. A human skull was recovered from one of the possible water holes, and the articulated remains of a dog, or similar, and the semi-articulated remains of other animals, were found in several insecurely dated, but potentially Bronze Age, pits.

The Iron Age was represented by the eastern half of a ring gully, and possibly by a few pits. The rest of the ring gully lay beneath a baulk that will not be disturbed by quarrying, but the dug part included both terminals of its east facing entrance. Such an orientation is typical of Iron Age round houses. Roman features included another water hole, and further parts of the enclosures revealed in 2003 and previously.

Early medieval features of c11th century date included several ditches, some pits and a deep pit or well that were widely distributed over the southern and western parts of the area with no significant concentration. Some ditches appear to have belonged to a NW/SE boundary running roughly parallel to the extant field boundary, but much of this lay immediately adjacent to, or beyond, the limit of excavation. Re-cutting showed that this boundary had been re-established several times. Other, generally smaller, ditches may have belonged to a large enclosure that lay adjacent to the northern side of this boundary. A few pits produced useful assemblages of pottery, including several whole or near-complete vessels, but the absence of any structural remains, and the sporadic appearance of the non-linear features suggests that medieval settlement associated with these features lay south and/or west of the excavation area.

Archaeological work completed and forthcoming at Hengrove Farm is important as it is enabling the study of a large area that was occupied during several different periods. The site is particularly important, given the results of excavations in 2002 immediately to the south of the Hengrove quarry on the Ashford Prison site, as the multi-period occupation of a considerable landscape can now be appreciated. Further work by SCAU in the next few years will be undertaken close to some of the densest concentrations of Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Roman occupation.

Cotton, J, 2000 *Foragers and Farmers: Towards the Development of a Settled Landscape in London, c4000-1200 BC*, in Haynes, I, Sheldon, H and Hannington, L, 2000 *London Under Ground – The archaeology of a city*, Oxbow Books

Barratt, JC, Lewis, JS and Welsh, K, 2001 Perry Oaks – a history of inhabitation, part 2, *London Archaeologist*, Vol 9, no 8, 221-7

Hayman, GN, 1997 Further archaeological work at Home Farm, Laleham (TQ 059 691), *SyAS Bull* **320**, 1-3

Hayman, GN, 2002 *Archaeological Discoveries*, principally of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, within the Home Farm, Laleham, Mineral Extraction Site, 1991-1999 – Surrey County Archaeological Unit client report

A ROMAN COIN HOARD FROM LEIGH

David Williams (Finds Liaison Officer)

A dispersed hoard of Roman coins was found on 11th August 2004 in the vicinity of Swains Farm, Leigh by Mr Martin Adams of the Weald and Downland Metal Detector Club while using a metal detector. The hoard consists entirely of silver *denarii* and numbers 62 examples including two fragments. Most were in poor condition, being either corroded or, apparently, burnt. Coins of a number of rulers are represented, including examples of the legionary coinage of Mark Anthony, and the hoard ends with a consecration issue of Marcus Aurelius, giving a closure date of cAD180. It is a typical Antonine period *denarius* hoard. It is the first hoard of Roman coins from Surrey for around thirty years (leaving aside Wanborough).



The initial find consisted of just 24 coins from the ploughsoil of a field of stubble. This was followed by two days of fieldwork (25 and 30/8) in which 112 sq metres of ploughsoil were removed in stages by hand and the exposed surface of the subsoil searched with detectors. Eventually a concentration of coins was located and this probably roughly indicates the original deposition spot of the hoard. The positions of over 90% of the coins were surveyed and the subsequent plot suggests that the hoard has been scattered by ploughing in two directions at right-angles, each spread fanning out. Few coins were found more than about 10 metres from the main concentration and it is interesting to note that this concentration did not coincide with the scatter of coins detected on the surface, being some 2m distant.

With the main concentration of coins were found two joining sherds of the rim of a Roman jar or beaker in a hard white/grey fabric. This dates to the 1st century AD and thus appears to have no other association with the hoard. In the general area of the scatter was also found a decorated strip with a perforated circular terminal; this may

be of Roman date but its function and relationship to the hoard is unclear; it may be a box fitting.

Possibly the most remarkable aspect of the hoard is its location, at c50m OD on Weald Clay and quite a distance from other Roman findspots. The land here is mainly low-lying though there is high ground (73m OD) just to the south. Intensive searches of the field have not located any other finds of Roman date.

I would like to thank members of the W&DMDC for their help in both metal detecting and both them and members of the Society for the backbreaking work of digging. The coins are presently at the British Museum awaiting inquest and their disposition is yet to be decided, although Guildford Museum has declared an interest.

COUNCIL MATTERS

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Susan Janaway

It is subscription renewal time again! For those of you who do not pay your subscription by standing order, the following rates become due on 1st April:

Ordinary Member	£25.00
Associate Member	£2.00
Junior Member aged 16-20 (with <i>Collections</i>)	£6.00
Junior Member living at same address as an Ordinary Member (no publications)	free
Student Member aged 21-25	£12.50
Institutional Member (Inland)	£30.00
Institutional Member (Overseas)	£40.00

Please send your subscription to me, Susan Janaway, at Castle Arch. I am here on Wednesdays and Thursdays, 10am–2.45pm and can be contacted by phone/fax on 01483 532454 or by e-mail at info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

There is a flyer enclosed with this *Bulletin* which includes a return form for you to use. If you decide not to renew your subscription, would you please let me know? Thank you.

LIBRARY NEWS

Because of the continued shortage of space and financial restraints, journal subscriptions have come under review. If any member feels strongly that the following titles should continue to be acquired by the library, please contact Sheila Ashcroft at Castle Arch or by email at librarian@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

Agricultural History Review
Archives
Genealogists' Magazine

The library has a run of The Transactions of the Royal Historical Society from 1987-1999, which is considered surplus to requirements. If any member would like to give some or all of them a home, please contact Sheila as above.

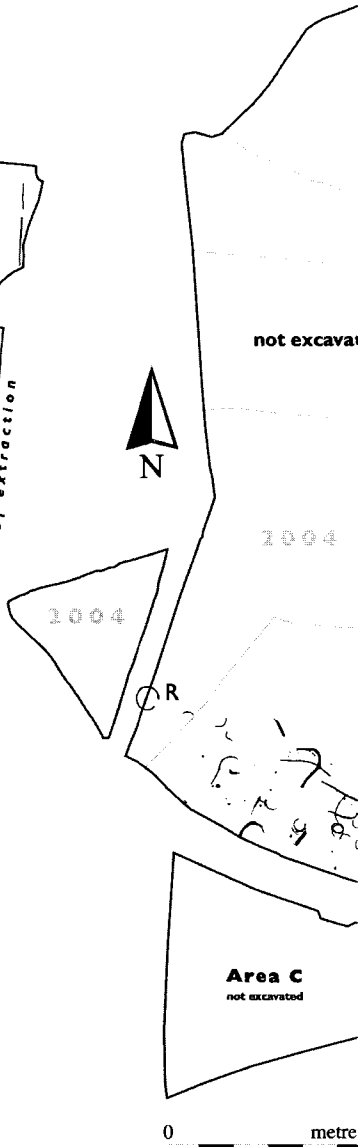
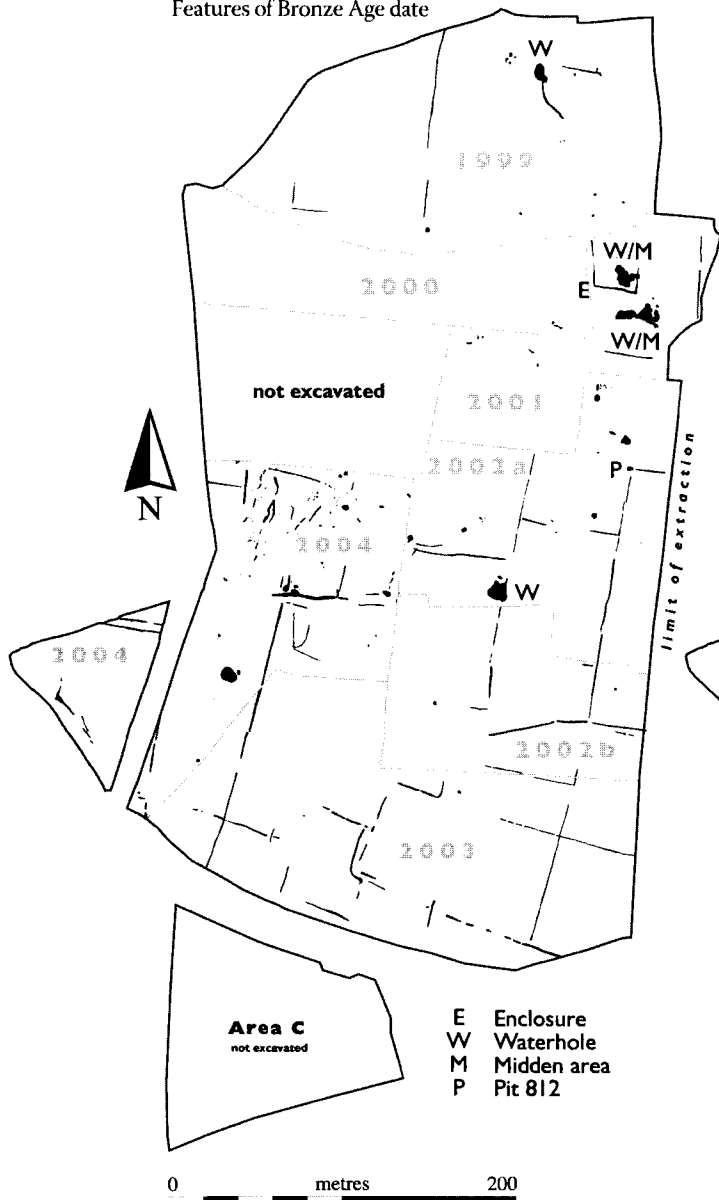
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AGENDA (SARA)

The ARC is currently working towards the creation of a county research agenda. The purpose of the agenda is to make researchers, whether professional or amateur, more aware of specific issues in Surrey archaeology where gaps in our knowledge

Hengrove Farm, Staines
Features of Bronze Age date

Hengrove Farm
Features of Iron Age date



Area C
not excavated

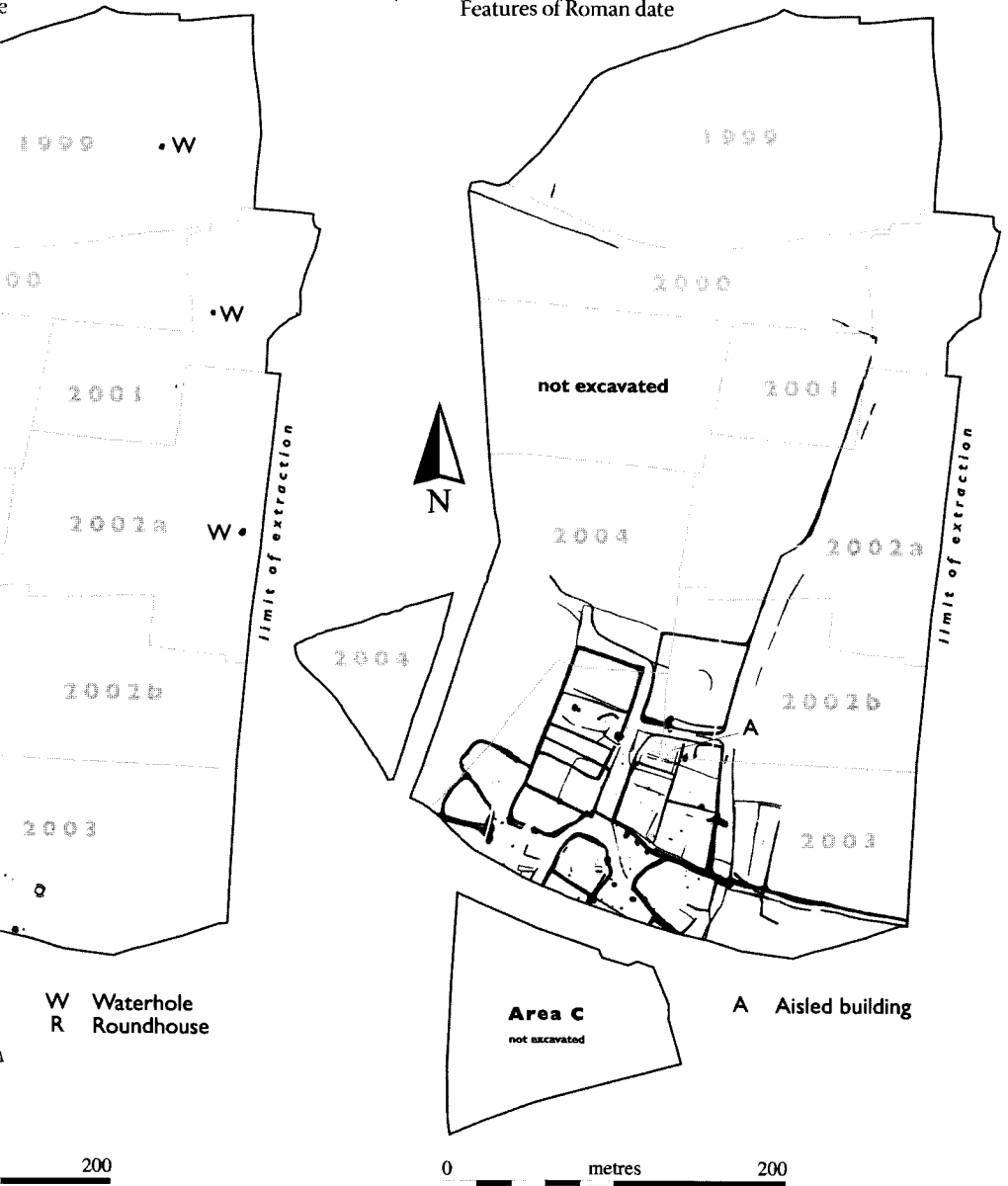
- E Enclosure
- W Waterhole
- M Midden area
- P Pit 812

Area C
not excavated

aines
e

Hengrove Farm, Staines

Features of Roman date



have been identified. It is not intended to limit the research being undertaken, but to highlight avenues of investigation that may be of wider benefit. Anyone with any suggestions for SARA should contact the editors, either Stella Hill (stellahill@nutwood66.fsnet.co.uk) or Peter Harp (Peter@harp.wanadoo.co.uk) by June 14th for the initial draft. SARA is likely to take the form of a series of questions, and it is important that submitted questions should not be too site-specific. Particular sites or local areas can be mentioned, but preferably only as examples of relevant sites within broader questions. Progress on SARA will be discussed at the meeting at Bourne Hall (Ewell) on October 1st, and it is hoped to produce the first version sometime early next year. SARA will be a continuously updated research framework, taking into account progress in research and new areas of investigation.

SURREY HISTORY CENTRE

INTERESTED IN 13TH CENTURY CRIME IN SURREY?

If you're not a member of the Surrey Record Society you are missing out.

We have just published our second Surrey Eyre as our 38th volume — *The 1258-9 Special Eyre of Surrey and Kent*. Not only is it packed with details about justice, or specifically the lack of it, at local level in the 1250's, which Hugh Bigod as Justiciar of England was tasked with uncovering, but it also offers a wonderful opportunity of learning how to translate the Latin used. Every entry is given in full, both in extended Latin and in English, making the information held in the original plea roll at the National Archives easily available to all for the first time.

The cost to non-members is £15 plus £3 postage and is available from Maggie Vaughan-Lewis, Hon Secretary at the Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking GU21 6ND. (cheques payable to the Surrey Record Society). But why not join the Society? The annual subscription is only £5 and you will be able to buy back copies of volumes in stock for only £2 each.

THE NEW OXFORD DNB: AN UPDATE

Following my mention of the online version of the *Dictionary of National Biography*. (Oxford University Press) I have discovered that access is currently available in all Surrey libraries until the end of September 2005. They bought a hard copy of the 60 volume set which then came with a free year's online subscription. I don't know yet what will happen in September – it will probably depend on well it has been used, and how much it will cost to take out a separate subscription for next year.

It is available in all of the libraries via the public terminals: on OPAT terminals and People's Network terminals. If using the PN terminals, users need their library card and PIN to log on to the whole system, which includes internet access, Word, and our other online products. If using the OPAT terminals, then users can simply walk up and click on the link, with no library card being necessary. At the moment library users are not able to use their card to access it from home. For further details please ask Enquiries Direct, the new libraries team for enquiries. email libraries@surreycc.gov.uk or use the enquiry box on the County's website.

VILLAGES STUDY GROUP

EWELL MEETING

February 12th

"Ewell – The Development of a Surrey Village that became a Town" was launched at the meeting, held in St Mary the Virgin's church hall. The author, **Charles Abdy**,

explained how he came to study the village and to publish several books on it. **George Howard** described the various styles of brickwork in the county, from the earliest examples in the Farnham Almshouses. **John Pile** called for closer examination of traditional sources, and initiated a debate on cattle movement: did the dates of fairs correspond to this, and which direction did road 'funnels' indicate? **David Taylor** gave an update on his researches into Cobham, particularly the Downside area, and **Peter Hopkins** spoke on his search for medieval documents relating to Morden at Westminster Abbey and elsewhere. **Dennis Turner** summarized the interim results of the Surrey Dendrochronology Project (see **Bulletin 380**), noting that some roof structure features changed at different dates across Surrey, and that fast-grown oak represented deliberate timber 'resource management'.
Derek Renn

MISCELLANY

REIGATE PRIORY: MURAL REDATED

Dennis Turner

The well-known staircase mural at Reigate Priory has long been dated to the occupancy of Sir John Parsons who purchased the estate in 1681 and ascribed to Antonio Verrio (†1705), despite doubts by some that the staircase could be quite as early as that. Now that the Surrey County Council has at last voted funds for the much-needed restoration of the paintings a careful re-examination has been carried out.

As a result, John McNally, the borough's conservation officer, has noticed that the arms of the Parsons and Crowley families are depicted in one corner of the painting. Unless the coat of arms has been added, it may point to Sir Humphrey Parsons as the commissioner of the paintings rather than Sir John. Sir Humphrey inherited the Priory in 1717 and married Sarah Crowley. The provisional revised dating would fit better with the staircase design and suggestions are already being made that Sir James Thornhill (1675-1734) and his team (decorators of the Painted Hall at Greenwich and the Dome of St Paul's) may have been responsible for the Priory mural. Sir Humphrey's connections as twice Lord Mayor of London would seem to make this a possibility.

SOUTHWARK IN DOMESDAY: A RECONSTRUCTION

Tony Sharp

The title of this essay is also that of a longer more detailed pamphlet by me, available *pro bono*, published by the Guildable Manor. What I intend to do here is précis the main arguments and conclusions. The stimulus for the research was principally the notes that appeared in SLAS News in September 1979 and no 79/1999 by Graham Dawson. The arguments develop from close textual analysis and I propose that the entry consists of **Thirteen Statements** [enumerated in square brackets] made on oath to the commissioners who gathered the information. Graham Dawson has proposed (pers comm) that these are based on returns from three distinct sources: the Men of the Hundred Court, the Men of Southwark- which is either the manor or borough court- and thirdly from the Sheriff. The commissioners attempted to elicit information on property rights at two instances, ie in 1066 at the death of Edward the Confessor (Nota Bene in early January and not at the moment of conquest at the end of that year) and at the time of the survey in 1086.

Inconveniently, Harold united his interests as Earl with those of 'the king' when he acceded and this led to a confusion as to whether William or Odo enjoyed rights mentioned in the other Statements. The most contentious issues were those of distribution of excise and levy on shipping arriving at certain parts of the borough (**Statements [4], [5] and at [8]**), the exact extent of jurisdiction between them, ie the

income from justice ([9] and [10]) and the control of the advowson or rights over the church ([3], [6] and [7]). At the time of Domesday, Odo had been incarcerated at Rouen by William since 1082, yet he does not seem to have been deprived of his interests as traitors usually were.

The most radical arguments I proffer are:

- (1) The identification of both religious institutions in the text.
- (2) The definition of the king's interests.
- (3) The differentiation and proffered location of the various riverine features and their fiscal attachments.
- (4) The precise nature of Odo's disputes with the Crown through the Sheriff.
- (5) The exact span of ownership of property by William/ the Crown in Southwark and delving into the Godwin family's interests there.

I argue that Statement [1] refers to St Mary's 'minster' as monasterium (in some way patronised habeb 'has/had' by Odo) and that [3] and [6] refer to St Olave's church as ecclesiam (where Odo's status is not clear). This contradicts all previous commentators whom have sought to combine these references as identifying just one of these institutions only. My second argument analysing Statement [2] This, King E[dward] held on the day he died is that it refers to 'Southwark' and not to either of these institutions. Dawson proposes that "Within Odo's section, [ie of Domesday 'Surrey' Section V TS] there are two sequences, the first appears to be of the manors of which he was 'lord', even if subfeudated, while the second deals with manors where he held property within a 'manor' whose lord was someone else" [GD Nov 03 my emphasis TS]. Dawson's argument therefore reinforces my position.

As to Statement [3] Qui ecclesiam habebat de rege tenebat 'He who had the church, this the king held' has caused much confusion as to the 'king' whom 'held' and 'he who had' the church are, as these are ambiguous. Dawson proposes, and I agree, that this was a deliberate obfuscation because the king was Harold and he was the non-person of Domesday because the Norman position was that he was never king *de jure*.

This leads to evidence to interpret Statement [4], which rather strangely does not refer to the ownership at the death of Edward in 1066, but to that obtaining under Earl Godwine of Wessex (who died in 1053). Dawson and I agree that this was to avoid a reference to Harold who must have been in possession as Earl Harold at Edward's death. There are lots of references to Earl Harold in Domesday (he was the largest landowner in England before he ascended the throne) so one has to grapple with the issue as to why he is not referred to here by this title. My view is that it was because it created too many other embarrassing implications towards the other Statements in the text, because these refer mainly to the knotty problem of relations between Bishop Odo's interests and those of King William. Statement [4] refers to divisions of dues from the harbour as one third to Godwine, two parts to 'the king'. I identify this harbour, from the precise terminology used (*De exitu aquae ubi naves applicabant*) as having a specific location and this must be upstream of the bridge. It cannot, therefore, be either of the riverine features attaching to St Olave's church, nor to St Mary's minster, nor to the 'Strand or waterfront' at Statement [8], as these all have separate terms and fiscal interests attaching to them.

Statement [5] is in regard to Odo's attempt to sue the Sheriff over the division of these dues; this is reported by the Hundred Court, not by the Sheriff. I propose that Odo may not have actually enjoyed them at all- that is William may have retained Harold's interest in them. Odo was Earl of Kent rather than of 'Wessex', so may not have been legally the successor to the Godwinian perquisites in full. The case must have taken place before his arrest in 1082.

Statement [6] helps confirm the identification of the 'church' in [3] as St Olave's because of the reference to an associated dock; this I hold is the 'Watergate', but I

dispute Sheldon's and Dawson's treatment of this feature. In [6], Odo swaps his interest (if he had any) to third parties (Abelold and then one Ralph). This is followed by Statement [7], by the Sheriff, which shows that there had not been royal approval for this transfer. I infer that Odo expressly required this, if he had any real rights at all (see [3]) and that the transfer was in some way nullified.

Statement [8] is the testimony of the 'Men of Southwark', in which I identify the reference to the 'strand' as being a distinct riverine feature to the others mentioned thus far, both from the terminology used and the fiscal attachment of 'tolls' to it reserved to King Edward. Following from this, I also dismiss the proposal of Carlin (following Dawson in SLASN September 1977) that the reference to vico aquae can be identified etymologically as the 'Watergate'. Statement [8], therefore, cannot refer to the water feature at [3].

Statement [9], I propose, reinforces the king's primacy in the jurisdiction on the Strand and the public areas of the borough (perhaps mentioned because of infringements by Odo or his steward), but that Statement [10] shows this is delimited to other local vested interests of major tenants in chief of the king, which would include Odo as one of many.

Statement [11] is the curious case of the successful litigation by the 'Men of Southwark' where they have acquired an interest in a property that also has a fiscal attachment of a toll. I also describe how this independent status and income for them was eventually lost. Statement [12] simply introduces the counterparty to the action-Count Eustace II of Boulogne (Edward's brother-in-law; William's ally).

Statement [13] simply identifies the king's fiscal interest in Southwark, which I identify as delimited to what became the fee-farm of the Guildable Manor.

First published in the March 2004 Newsletter 97 of the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society, with many thanks.

PURCHASES ON EBAY

David Stokes

In *Bulletin 381* David Taylor described his success purchasing Cobham historical documents etc on ebay, but readers may have been put off by the need to make regular searches and placing late night last-minute bids. Those of you who have not used ebay may be interested to know that you can set up searches so that you receive an email whenever an item matching the search comes up. I have been doing similar for Chobham (not to be confused with Cobham) for the last two years, and get approximately one email a week alerting me that an item with 'Chobham' in its title has come up for auction. Usually they are postcards, but sometimes, original artwork and deeds are offered.

And you don't need to be around to place last minute bids; ebay allows you to stipulate your highest price and then if others bid against you it will automatically increase your bid incrementally up to that limit.

Two things to watch out for if you are aiming to secure an item for your community: make sure you are not bidding against another historian in your locality with the same aims! Do this by avoiding using ebay identities such as 'wildman06'; mine is davystokes and most people locally would recognise that. Also check that the Surrey History Centre does not already have the item – you can do an online search of their catalogue at <http://tinyurl.com/4hulr>

It is quite safe; I have bought over 30 items and only one transaction was poor.

BIOGRAPHIES OF LONDON LIFE (1600 – PRESENT): THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF LONDONERS AND THEIR POSSESSIONS

During the past year the Museum of London has embarked on a project to examine 17th to 19th century Londoners at the household level as reflected by their changing

material culture. This was developed through a working party, of staff from the Museum, the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre, Museum of London Specialist Services, and the Museum in Docklands. Academics from British and Australian Universities were also consulted.

The project's chronological remit is, loosely, 1600 onwards, thus framing the transition from London as a major European trading centre at the beginning of colonial expansion to its emergence as the capital of the British Empire, and including diverse events as significant to its development as the Great Fire of London, the Blitz, and the landing of the Empire Windrush.

The Museum of London has the single largest and most important collection of post-medieval archaeological material available for analysis in Britain. These collections represent not only the archaeology of London, but also the archaeology FROM London – a global compatibility exists between their material and that found from sites around the world. However, the study of the archaeology of the recent past, in particular urban histories, has been largely driven by researchers in the United States and Australia. Despite the compatibility of study between Britain and those countries across the globe that have been influenced by Britain, the Museum has yet to convert this into a coherent framework, and to identify clearly the research questions that can be asked of this material. A London-focused project that tackles the fundamental issues surrounding the study of this period would be of great interest to many historical archaeologists – whether in Bristol, Rhode Island or Zanzibar.

The Museum is therefore uniquely positioned: it has both the collections (held in the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre) and the staff with the necessary expertise to act as a hub not only for London, but also for Britain and other countries around the world. It can fill this 'missing link' by creating an innovative research project – the 'biographies of London life' – that draws together archaeological and historical evidence and therefore sets the academic archaeological agenda, which remains to be written, for the study of this period in Britain.

This project is designed to unpick the diversity of post-medieval urban life, such as class, ethnicity, difference of gender and occupation – the texture of London life. Studying Londoners at the household level by combining history and archaeology also provides the opportunity to take post-medieval archaeology to local communities and thus to enhance the awareness and appreciation of current environments through examining the recent past.

The project will make this past easily accessible by multi-disciplinary methods for the benefit of all contributors. In this fast-changing and exciting research environment, the Museum can contribute to the building of a 'critical mass' within an increasingly international discipline.

The academic foundation of this project is constructed around developing two models – one for recording an integrated study of post-medieval household assemblages, and the other in delivering this through a series of accessible formats. It is intended to pilot and test these approaches over a two-year period. Although these are principally academic objectives, the project has a wider applicability and scope. Once the overall methodology has been defined and tested, a number of community, workshop and outreach schemes can be developed.

Several small pilot projects are now running for London Biographies. Funding is being sought in partnership with universities for larger projects. The Museum has produced one of its occasional 'Research Matters' leaflets on the project, and copies of this are available from Hedley Swain at the Museum, telephone 0870 444 3852.

From the SCOLA Newsletter, Autumn 2004.

SEMINAR

SURREY/HAMPSHIRE BORDER WARE

Latest Research, New Discoveries

**A day seminar organised by Surrey Archaeological Curators Group
LAARC, Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1
22nd April 2005, 10am-4pm**

- 10am Arrival, coffee and introduction by Roy Stephenson
- 11.15 **Introduction to the Surrey-Hampshire Border Ware industry:** the main fabrics and forms, chronology, production centres, markets and significance. *Tony Grey and Jacqui Pearce*
Coffee and handling session
- 11.30 **The Farnborough Hill Convent Excavations, 1968-72:** the site, its kilns and dating. *Tony Grey*
- 12 **Surrey-Hampshire border wares in the Museum of London Ceramics and Glass Collection.** Viewing and handling session
- 12.30 **Farnborough Hill: fabric, form and function, and developments in the late medieval/early modern transitional period** *Jacqui Pearce*
- 1pm Lunch (included in price)
- 2 **Technology: Manufacturing and Firing Faults from the Farnborough Hill site.** Viewing/handling session *Tony Grey*
- 2.45 Tea
- 3 **Surrey-Hampshire border wares from London: an overview and directions for future research.** *Jacqui Pearce*
- 3.45-4pm Questions.

NB: Participants are very welcome to bring their own examples of Border Ware for comparison.

Costs: SyAS members / staff from voluntary museums in South-East region £18: Staff of local authority museums and others £30.

Cheques to be made payable to Surrey County Council and sent to Claire Morgan, Assistant Museums Development Officer SMCC, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 1ND.

For further details please contact Sharon Cross, Surrey Heath Museum, on 01276 707284 (sharon.cross@surreyheath.gov.uk) or Claire Morgan at SMCC on 01483 518784 (claire.morgan@surreycc.gov.uk)

CONFERENCE

'ASPECTS' AND AFTER

SyAS Autumn Conference 2005

Bourne Hall, Ewell, 10am- 5pm

The Danebury Project *Barry Cunliffe*

Past and Present Environmental Archaeological Research in Surrey

Nick Branch and Lucy Farr

Palaeolithic Surrey: Moving from dots on maps to peopling the landscape

Peter Harp

The Extractive Industries: Quarrying for an Agenda *Paul Sowan*

Roman Surrey *David Bird*

Advance Notice.

Book now from Castle Arch

LECTURES, VISITS and SYMPOSIA COMMITTEE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL VISITS 2005

ELTHAM PALACE AND CROFTON ROMAN VILLA

Sunday 17th April 2005

Coach leaves Farncombe railway station at 9.30am; parking nearby.

Eltham Palace: a luxurious Art Deco home and a medieval royal palace.

Our inclusive guided tour starts upon our arrival at c10.30 am.

Initially a moated manor house bought by Edward II in 1305, additions such as the impressive hammerbeam-roofed Great Hall in the 1470s created one of England's largest royal palace most famously, Henry VIII, who grew up here. After the Civil War the palace fell into decline for over 200 years and the Great Hall, once the scene of lavish feasts, was even used as a barn. In 1933 the palace was bought by Stephen and Virginia Courtauld, who restored the Great Hall and built their adjoining Art Deco home. Filled with opulently gilded interiors, the latest mod cons and cutting-edge design features, Eltham Palace once again became a hub for society entertaining. You can also explore the 19 acres of richly planted moated gardens with panoramic views over London.

Lunch: Hot and cold drinks, hot snacks and home-baked cakes in the tearoom, the former kitchen area of the 1930s house. Alternatively bring sandwiches.

Coach leaves Eltham Palace at 2.30pm, to go to:

CROFTON ROMAN VILLA, Orpington

This is the only villa open to the public in Greater London and was a chance find when, in 1926, local workmen were constructing driveways for the new council offices. In 1988 the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit took up the site and excavated the house which was inhabited from about AD140 to 400 and was the centre of a farming estate of about 500 acres. Nearby would have been farm buildings, surrounded by fields, meadows and woods. The house was altered several times during its 260 years of occupation and at its largest probably had at least 20 rooms. The remains of 10 rooms can be seen today, now within a modern cover building. Two rooms contain the remains of their *opus signinum* (concrete) floors, and three have evidence of tessellated floors. Details of the under-floor central heating (hypocaust) can be seen, which features both channelled and pillared systems.

Coach leaves Crofton Roman Villa at 4pm. Cost: inclusive of coach, Eltham admission & guided tour and admission to Crofton: English Heritage Members or National Art Collections Fund Members £18.

Non English Heritage Members or non National Art Collections Fund Members £24.

ROYAL GUNPOWDER MILLS AT WALTHAM ABBEY

Sunday 15th May 2005

Coach leaves Farncombe railway station, near Godalming, at 9.30am, parking available nearby.

The Royal Gunpowder Mills has only just reopened as a unique visitor attraction for anyone interested in history, science and nature. The Mills are set in 175 acres of natural parkland, a site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) with 21 buildings of historical importance. Established in the 17th century and acquired by the Crown in 1787, the Royal Gunpowder Mills has a very important place in both the history of Great Britain and Waltham Abbey. For the people of Waltham Abbey the powder mills offered both a place of employment for many generations and an industry and wealth

for the town. At its height during WW1 more than 5,000 local people were employed. Described by a local historian in the 1730s as 'the largest and completest works in Great Britain' and in the 1860's by Colonel George Rains as the 'best existing steam powered mills in any country', the Royal Gunpowder Mills certainly boast an illustrious past.

In operation for over 300 years, there was never a challenge that the Royal Gunpowder Mills could not rise to in the development of gunpowder and explosives. Its superior production methods and high quality results earned it a reputation on an international level and played a significant part in the rise of Great Britain as a world power.

11am Introductory talk on Royal Gunpowder Mills by Wayne Cocroft, award-winning author of 'Dangerous Energy – the archaeology of gunpowder and explosives manufacture' and 'Cold War'.

Self-guided tour around the museum and the southern part of the site.

Lunch: The cafe has some, fairly limited, refreshments or alternatively bring sandwiches etc.

1.30pm A unique guided tour run by Wayne, a distance of c2-3 miles around the northern part of the site, not usually publicly accessible. People should wear sturdy shoes/walking boots and old trousers. Alternatively, there is the option of a land train around a restricted part of this area, to be booked on arrival.

Coach leaves at 4.30pm.

Please send a cheque made out to 'Mrs E Whitbourn', for £18 per person, which will cover coach fare and all admission and guided tour costs + tea / coffee on arrival.

Please send cheques to: 65 Binscombe Crescent, Binscombe, Surrey, GU7 3RA

SALISBURY AND OLD SARUM

Sunday 12th June 2005

For more information on all the above visits ring Liz: 01483 420575; e-mail liz.whitbourn@btinternet.com

LECTURE MEETINGS

4th April

"The Use of Oral History in Drama" by Rob Davis to the Woking History Society at the Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

5th April

"The History of Clocks" by Patrick Thomas to the Westcott Local History Group at the Friends Meeting House, Butter Hill off South Street, Westcott at 7.30pm.

6th April

"The River Mole" by Charles Abdy to the Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm.

6th April

"Who, where, what and why? Trondheim Cathedral and its decoration in the 12th century" by James F King to the British Archaeological Association at the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly. Non-members welcome but asked to make themselves known to the Hon Director on arrival and to sign the visitors' book.

8th April

"The Roman Port at Shadwell" by Alistair Douglas to the Richmond Archaeological Society in the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8pm. Non-members admission by donation.

11th April

"Visions of Richmond" by Philip Sugg to the Richmond Local History Society at the Old Town Hall, Whittaker Avenue, Richmond at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors £1.

12th April

"The Rise and Fall of Nonsuch Palace" by Gerald Smith to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at 106 The Cut, Co-operative housing opposite the Old Vic at 7 for 7.30pm. Visitors £1.

12th April

"Recent Discoveries at Guildford Castle" by Mary Alexander to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Lower Hall of the Friends' Meeting House, Eden Street, Kingston upon Thames at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors £1.50.

15th April

AGM followed by Geoff Powell's postcards of local inns for the Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Dixon Hall of the Letherhead Institute, Leatherhead at 7.30 for 8 pm.

16th April

"John Evelyn in 17th Century Surrey" by Isabel Sullivan to the Walton and Weybridge Local History Society at Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3pm.

19th April

"The History of Aircraft Production in Weybridge" by Julian Temple to the Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society in the Theatre at Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton at 8pm. Visitors £1.

21st April

AGM and lecture on "Newark Priory" by Jeanette Hicks to the Surrey Heath Archaeological and History Trust at the Archaeology Centre, Bagshot at 7.30 pm.

23rd April

The Historical Association's London Walk led by Bob Smyth entitled "Alleys, Inns and odd corners in the City". Contact Hon Secretary for details, tel. 01784435630.

25th April

"Anglo-Saxon Art" by Judie English to the Croydon Natural History & Scientific Society in the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45pm.

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The Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society desires it to be known that it is not responsible for the statements or opinions expressed in the *Bulletin*.

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