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FARNHAM

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Project to assess the Henry Bury FSA collection of Palaeolithic artefacts from Farnham
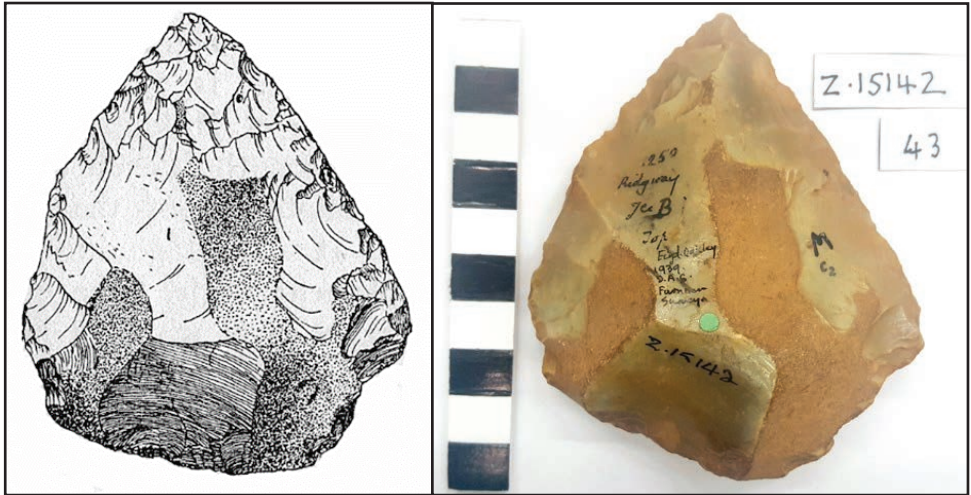
Christopher Taylor

Fig 1: Line drawing and photograph of Palaeolithic flake from Farnham Terrace B. CM scale. Photograph with permission of Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. Accession number Z 15142.43. See text.

Since last April last year several members of the Society have been working once a month in Farnham Museum to assess the Henry Bury FSA collection of Palaeolithic axes and flakes from the Farnham Wey terraces. Most of the collection (over 700 artefacts) is now housed, appropriately, in Farnham, having been previously kept at Bournemouth Museum, near where Bury died in 1958.

The assessment work is to record the provenance (importantly the Farnham Wey river terrace and or gravel pit), metrics, artefact type (flake, axe and type, etc.), condition (rolling, stain colour) on to pre-printed sheets which are then transferred to an excel spreadsheet for later data analysis. This work was preceded by a Palaeolithic Study Day in November 2017, in Farnham Museum, led by Dr Matt Pope and Dr Beccy Scott of UCL. Brief details of the study day and of Bury and his collection of palaeoliths was reported in the Society's December 2017 Bulletin (Wilcock 2017, 18).

Although the majority of Bury's collection is housed at Farnham, as with so many lithics collections, artefacts have found their way into several museums. Usefully the locations of these were listed by Derek Roe in his 1968 gazetteer of Lower and Middle Palaeolithic sites (Roe, 1968, 283 – 290). A significant number found their way into the store of the Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology and in January the author and Rose Hooker visited Cambridge to assess these as part of the Bury Project.

Palaeolithic artefacts from Farnham tend to fall into two general classes as far as their provenancing goes. A huge number, unfortunately, have only the general location "Farnham" labelled or written directly on them. Where this is the case the all-important information on the terrace or gravel pit where they were discovered is lost and their value to archaeology is very much reduced. Of the artefacts held in Cambridge we found that the forty-five from the Bury collection have exact provenances, giving pit, terrace or both. These details are in Bury's recognisable script, identical to that on artefacts in Farnham

museum and, we recorded these, along with metrics etc, on to the pre-printed artefact recording sheets mentioned above. All the forty-five are flakes with a couple of possible axes on flakes.

We thought one flake in particular was worth reporting. This, accession number Z 15142.43, drew our attention especially because on it are written details of its publication. This is interesting because in his gazetteer (see above) Derek Roe supplied references to illustrations, including several of artefacts from the Ridgeway, Farnham, but did not mention this one. On the flake, figure 1, Bury has written: "1250 Ridgway (sic) Tce B Top". This is fairly typical of the sort of detail supplied. However he then added: "Oakley 1939 SAS Farnham Surrey". On referring to Kenneth Oakley's chapter on the geology and Palaeolithic archaeology of Farnham in the Society's 1939 publication: *A Survey of the Prehistory of the Farnham District* the line drawing shown at figure 1 was located on page 37, figure 14 which matches exactly the flake (see photograph in figure 1). The caption to figure 14 reads: *Flake-tool of Clactonian III type showing signs of Acheulian influence. Terrace B (near top). Ridgeway Farnham. H.Bury Coll. 1250* so tying it positively to the script on Z 15142.43. Henry Bury published articles (1913, 1916 and 1935) on his findings in Farnham and these remain, to date, our best source on the palaeoliths found on the terraces. It wasn't surprising therefore, on referring back to his works, to find that he had in fact published a drawing of this same flake at figure 30 in his 1916 article. Both Oakley and Bury obviously though this artefact worthy of illustration. Bury, though, did not employ the term "Clactonian" in until 1935, simply because discoveries of such material were only starting to be made in the early 1910's (Pettitt & White 2012, 174).

It is worth spending a few words on the term "Clactonian" used in the description above. For most of the 20th century the concept was that the culture of the hominins that made Clactonian flake tools lacked the knowledge to make handaxes, a key feature of Acheulian (see McNabb 2007, 11). Thus so-called Clactonian assemblages, by definition, contain only flakes and cores whilst Acheulean assemblages contain flakes and cores and handaxes as well. Currently, there is an alternative hypothesis to the cultural one – that the two assemblage types simply represent different tasks on hand and or raw materials available. Presently the Clactonian is mainly used to denote stone tool assemblages that do not contain handaxes (McNabb 2007, 11) and the true significance and cause of this lack is the subject of much debate (McNabb 2007, 9-15; Pettitt & White 2012, 183-186). There is, and was when Oakley was writing, considered to be no material separation in time between the Acheulian and Clactonian (Gowlett 1998, 63; Oakley 1939, 32). However nowadays it is considered that so-called Clactonian flakes cannot, by themselves, be distinguished technologically from those from Acheulian assemblages (Bridland et al 2014, 288). Because this particular flake is certainly not part of an assemblage (i.e., it was not excavated together with other artefacts in a closely associated grouping – it is just a single find), on the technological point, it cannot therefore really be described as Clactonian, nor used to help with close dating.

Cambridge museum A&A also has a number of other Farnham artefacts but these are not from the Bury Collection. After a cursory examination they were found mostly to have the second type of, vague, label: "Farnham". There was not time to record details during this visit so there may be the need for a second trip. However, one of these (accession Z 31295) we noticed is also worth reporting as a very good example of a large ficron axe, Wymer type M (Wymer, 1968, 59). Although we do not know the exact pit, terrace or location within Farnham, just knowing that this piece is local is useful because it is an axe type which is temporally significant, ficrons featuring more prominently in assemblages from deposits dated to Marine Isotope Stage 9 (White & Bridgland 2014 21). A photograph of this axe is included at Figure 2.

Cover image: Fig 2. Ficron handaxe, L 185mm, weight 465g, Wymer type M, from Farnham. Photograph with permission of Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. Accession no. Z 31295. See text.

The Bury Project at Farnham Museum is expected to run for at least another year and very probably longer. There are many aspects to the project. We will need to look at the geology of the terraces and hope to have the active interest of geologists from Durham University for that. There is also the usual background sleuthing to do on maps and documents regarding the names and locations of pits in and around Farnham at the turn of the last century.

If you are interested in helping in the project and assessment of the Bury collection please get in touch with Rose (email rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk.

Fig 3: The group at work in the Museum of Farnham

We meet in Farnham Museum on Saturdays approximately once every six weeks or so, from 10.30am to 3.30pm. You can come for the morning, afternoon or whole day. You do not need to have knowledge of Palaeolithic archaeology; training in the recognition of axe types and the features to look for when recording is given on the first visit and is on-going, as required. All equipment is provided.

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Attempting to trace the London to Winchester Roman road using name evidence

Rob Briggs

In the previous issue of the *Bulletin*, I put forward the suggestion that most Surrey place-names containing *Street* or a form thereof are of relatively late coinage and, contrary to what has often been supposed, have nothing to do with Roman roads. This note is intended to test a series of such names to see how far this hypothesis can be applied, and for what types of name formation it might not be applicable. The names in question are united by being those that have been/could be cited as denoting the approximate line of a Roman road between the urban centres of London (*Londinium*) and Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*). It is the least well-evidenced of all Surrey's "major" Roman roads. Indeed, save for the highly dubious testimony provided by a black layer with abraded flints of possible Romano-British date found beneath later road surfaces in West Street, Farnham in 1967 (Booth 1967, summarised in Graham 1998, 154), there is no physical evidence for its existence in the county area (it is hoped further investigations to those reported in Graham 2018 may confirm its presence at the western edge of modern-day Farnham).

Several possible routes across the west and north of the historic county can/have been suggested (see Bird 1987, 167 Fig. 7.1). The key published discussion of these is provided by David Bird in his book *Roman Surrey*. He uses place-name evidence for a not-insignificant proportion of the bases for their suggested courses, but it is his conclusion that 'much more research will be needed before we can make any suggestions about [its existence and course] in Surrey with any degree of certainty' that is most convincing of all (2004, 43-45). With the newly-admitted greater level of complexity in mind, I want to take a fresh look at the name evidence that has been, or could be, marshalled in support of what to my mind is the most credible of the possible courses of the putative London–Winchester road through Surrey – the one roughly coincident with the line of the A3 prior to 20th-century bypasses.

I have written about the London–Winchester road previously in the *Bulletin* (Briggs 2008a and 2008b). More recently, in an essay for the *Medieval Studies Forum Newsletter*, I accepted the existence of the Roman road in the Kingston-Ditton area, or at least considered it a very strong likelihood (see Briggs 2018, A11-A14). In my original contributions, I expressed opinions that the boundary feature named as *Fullingadich* in S 1165 was equivalent to the Roman-era London–Winchester road (Briggs 2008a, 3, including reference to place-name evidence), and that it took the form of an embanked causeway as it passed through the Ditton/Kingston area (Briggs 2008b, 20). In my more recent piece, I developed this further by arguing for the co-orientation of Portsmouth Road in the Seething Wells area and London Road in Norbiton to perhaps intimate the former existence of a stretch of road across the Hogsmill River that linked them originally (Briggs 2018, A13). Aside from the enigmatic *Fullingadich* and its possible connection to Ditton, none of this was based on name evidence. So do other names from the surrounding area strengthen or weaken the hypothesis for a Roman road between London and Winchester running through the north and west of the historic county area?

Names consisting of or starting with *Street* etc.

The name indicators for the possible course of the London–Winchester Roman road along the "original" line of the A3 have the operative term as either the first element, or the only element. It is used as an affix in the name Street Cobham and as the specific (i.e. first element of a compound name) in Stratford Bridge/Farm in Ockham parish (*PNS*, 87, 143). Both have attracted interest for their potential recollection of a Roman road running through this portion of the west of the county. To these can probably be added a locative

byname, variously spelled (de la, atte) *Strate/Streta/Strete/Strere* (the last represents a medieval scribal misspelling), found several times in the newly-published edition of the accounts for the Bishops of Winchester's manor at Esher, that almost certainly pertained to the London–Winchester road. The earliest instances come from the accounts for 1247-48, the latest for 1348-49 (Stone 2018, 13, 19, 269). It scarcely needs emphasising that the ownership of the episcopal manor at Esher would have made a good road between it, Winchester and London a highly desirable thing in the 13th and 14th centuries.

Closer to London, the late Anglo-Saxon-period bounds of Battersea preserved in S 1248 include a section passing along a "street" (*andlang stræte*), seemingly congruent with the present A3 north-east of Kingston Vale. Curiously, this is absent from the other set of vernacular bounds that survive for Battersea, thought to have been composed at an earlier date, although the two sets differ at a number of other points and so shouldn't be used to try and ascribe a rough date of origin for the "street" (S 645; for a wide-ranging discussion, see Taylor 2009, 213-15). This might be the same road behind the name *Stratfurlong* in Mortlake, on 15th-century record, but on balance is probably not (*PNS*, 372; Taylor 2009, 215, notes evidence for a *Street Furlong Shot* and also *Above Street Shot* either side of Upper Richmond Road in the earlier 19th century). It is furthermore not impossible that the bounds of Lambeth of 1062 refer to the same route when they refer *to ðare strate; and swa andlang strete* "to the street, and so along the street" (S 1035) although it is more likely that they refer to a branch road heading towards Lambeth and a former river crossing of the Thames.

Names with *Street* as their second element

Heading in the opposite direction, and turning to a different form of evidence briefly, the London–Winchester road has come back into focus recently with the Society's excavations at Flexford, which confirmed the existence of an east-west aligned, metalled road constructed in the 2nd century CE and associated with numismatic evidence consistent with usage into the early 5th century CE (Calow 2017; Smith 2017). However, because of its relatively late date of construction, long after the establishment of the two Roman towns/cities, the excavated road surface is not necessarily equivalent to a major inter-urban road, or at least represents a section that superseded an original route (Bird 2017).

Fig 1: OS 6 Inch 1st ed XXXI pub 1873

Lying due east of the site of the Flexford excavations, more or less on the projected line of the metalled road, the names of Broad Street (Common) and Wood Street (Village) have gained new interest as possible signifiers of its eastward course. At the eastern edge of what is now considered to be Broad Street Common is the site of a Roman villa discovered in 1829, with a second Roman stone building found and excavated close by on the site of Barnwood School in 1998. Poulton linked their establishment to the existence of the London–Winchester road, opining long before the Flexford excavations that there was 'little doubt that it passed through the Broad Street area', albeit with the understanding that to the east it ran eastwards from Street Cobham to join with Stane Street at Ewell (Poulton 2005, 85; also 32 Fig. 1). But Broad Street and Wood Street are also comparable with no small number of *Street* place-names in Surrey in terms of their late advent in the written record (*Broad Street* 1680 and *Woodstrete* 1544: *PNS*, 164, 165), marginal location, and their element + *strēt(e)* construction. Furthermore, not so far away to the north-east was the hamlet of Baker Street (now Pitch Place on the edge of Guildford), not known on record before the 1870s but apparently named after a family present in Worplesdon parish since at least 1332 (*PNS*, 163).

Analysis

Names and charter-bounds together paint a somewhat sparse picture of a *possible* Roman road running between Ockham and Kingston Vale, with further hints of a "street" of some sort at Lambeth in the 11th century. Broad Street and Wood Street, meanwhile, are arguably suitably-sited but perhaps not so suitably-named south-westerly outliers that might allude to its approximate course north of the Hog's Back. The correspondence between the Surrey place-names Streatham, Stratton and Stansted and the London to Hassocks Roman road means that any of the names along the line of the medieval London-Winchester road could have derived from a similarly early route. Stratford and Street Cobham have been used before to justify the reconstruction of the London–Winchester Roman road (e.g. Poulton 2005, 32 Fig. 1), and the Esher byname and Battersea boundary-point could now be cited in the same way. Even so, to my mind, none of the evidence presented above seals the deal by proving the previous existence of a continuous Roman road.

An alternative reading of the same evidence would be that the "Street" was the name/title given to the road between the major urban Anglo-Saxon-period centres London and Winchester, or at least the section that passed through Surrey. In other words, it was an OE name for an OE-period route (cf. the *MED* definition of ME *strēt(e)* as 'A road leading from one city or town to another'). The suggestion has been made that the appellation "(the) London Way" applied to this route in this period, but more research is required to establish when and where this was true of Surrey (Hill 1981, 115, 116 Map 199; Alexander 2019, 13; and note Richards 2015, 12). If this was the case, the "street" at Lambeth is something of a red herring, a lesser road of Roman origin which lacked a name of its own (or at least one worthy of record in the Lambeth bounds). Away to the south-west, it is reasonably clear that the early medieval London–Winchester road ran along the Hog's Back; perhaps the vocabulary of 12th-century references like *strata de Geldedon* 1195 is more significant than hitherto admitted (*PNS*, 8; cf. Briggs 2019b, 21)? This means Broad Street and Wood Street were bypassed by it, and by quite some distance.

The three "Kingstons"

It is interesting to compare the above name distribution with that of Surrey's three "Kingston"-type place-names as put forward by Jill Bourne (most recently in Bourne 2017). These are Kingston upon Thames, Kennington, and the minor place-name Kingston in the Tongham area. Bourne's research has emphasised the congruence of "Kingston" place-names and Roman roads (Bourne 2017, 55-58). Indeed, be it coincidental or otherwise,

all three such place-names would appear to lie along or close to the proposed course of the London–Winchester road presently under discussion. This naturally invites the testing of the hypothesis that Surrey's trio of recorded examples might map out the approximate course of one or more Roman road through the historic county area.

Recently I have speculated that Kingston was situated on a diversion of the old Roman road, and was established (or perhaps more accurately, brought to prominence) by the recasting of whatever remained of Roman-era riverside settlement as a *cyningestūn* at some point in the Anglo-Saxon period prior to 838 CE, when the place-name is first attested (Briggs 2018, A16, A20-21). Kennington, whilst philologically by far the weakest candidate for having been a *cyningestūn*, lay on or close to not only Stane Street but also the head of the London to Hassocks road (Bird 2004, 45); the "street" picked up by the Lambeth bounds may also have passed close by. By contrast, the site of Kingston in Tongham lies some distance south of the projected line of the road found at Flexford going west from that site, which may quite easily not have been a route linking London and Winchester. Furthermore, it should be remembered that its earliest known instances are as a locative byname, very possibly brought to the Tongham area by someone from Kingston upon Thames (or a namesake: *PNS*, 181-82).

Therefore, once again an initially promising correspondence between place-name evidence and the possible course of the Roman road can be undone, or at least seen to give reason for doubt, owing to the ambiguities inherent in the former.

Conclusions

Attempts to pin down the route of a Roman road between London and Winchester passing through Surrey using place-name evidence can never be completely probative. Even when using fairly tried-and-tested types like OE *strǣt*/ME *strēt(e)* and OE *cyningestūn*, alternative interpretations often emerge that point to very different dates and even different meanings. No outright confirmation of its existence, let alone its precise course, to be had from assessing names in the same way as would be possible from excavation of archaeological features of appropriate form and date. But does this mean the evidence should be disregarded as suspect or even irrelevant?

Perhaps how one conceives of an answer to that question is akin to a personal test of nerve. Some may be satisfied that the irregular string of place-names and bynames derived from *strǣt*/*strēt(e)* and/or *cyningestūn* is sufficient evidence for the existence of the road, with the names dispersed along the route of the London to Hassocks road as analogues for accepting it having a Roman origin. Others, by contrast, may prefer to see the names as both coinages and reflections of circumstances current in the OE and ME periods, devoid of any implication of Roman-era origins, an alternative scenario entirely compatible with the findings of my previous note. I have oscillated between the two positions in the past decade or so, and may do so again in the future, but at the time of writing I feel that the number of names involved as well as the choice of *strǣt*/*strēt(e)* as the naming element is consistent with the remembrance of an important former Roman road. Nevertheless, as with so many things, one must not shy away from accepting the possibility that things were even more complex than has been admitted in the paragraphs above, and that some of the names arose as a result of different factors and at different times.

One thing does seem clear; Broad Street and Wood Street do not fit easily into the equation. The recent excavation at Flexford of an east-west aligned road that yielded coins consistent with usage into the early 5th century CE is of considerable significance for our understanding of south-west Surrey in the transition between "Roman" and "Anglo-Saxon" periods. Broad Street and Wood Street may be recollections of the easterly path of this road (cf. Poulton 2005, 85), but could also be entirely unrelated and much later-coined

minor-names. Tending towards the latter interpretation is the fact that both appear on early Ordnance Survey maps in forms that fit the idea – unfortunately not taken to its logical conclusion in my previous note (Briggs 2019a, 14-16) – of ME *strēt(e)* often denoting in rural situations in Surrey "a defined area of (common) land, significantly longer than it is wide". It should come as no surprise to find that Broad Street is much broader than Wood Street while still adhering to the same basic dimensional pattern (see accompanying map excerpt; the intervening enclosures look like later medieval assarts that may serve to indicate their period of origin/naming). This would mean they were named in recognition of their own physical character, rather than because of their shared proximity to the route of a Roman road. Once again, careful consideration of Surrey "Street" place-names can open up different ways of understanding them, but in doing so inevitably raises new questions along the way.
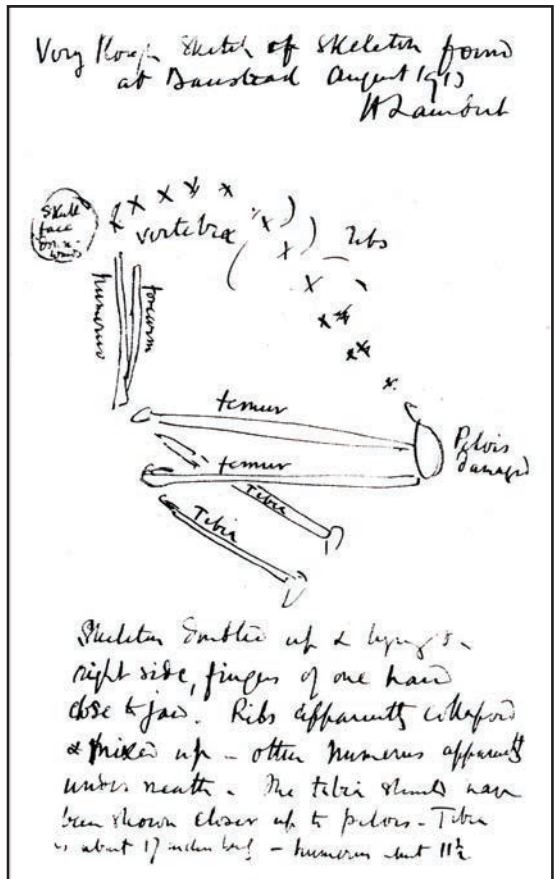
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Burials reported by Sir Henry Lambert at Larklands, Banstead

Peter Harp

Rob Briggs (Bulletin 472, p19) refers to two burials discovered during the construction of a tennis court at the home of the historian Sir Henry Lambert in Banstead in 1913 – a male and female, both of whom were published in the Collections (XXVI, 147-8, & XXVII, 141).

Although Sir Henry believed both to be Bronze Age by his second published note, it is, as Rob suggests, unclear whether this was the case. The male (see sketch made by Sir Henry, now in the archive of the Royal College of Surgeons) certainly appears to be late prehistoric from its crouched positioning, but the female burial, although in less complete condition but also crouched, is described (prior to the discovery of the male burial – dated as Bronze Age by Sir Arthur Keith because of its skull shape) by Sir Henry as "late-Neolithic, but may be as late as Saxon". What is of interest about the female burial is it is described as lying on a prepared bed of large flints, with a boar tusk and horse skull nearby. This might suggest an Iron Age date, but it is worth comparing this floor of flints under the burial with that found under the Anglo-Saxon barrow at Gally Hills, Banstead (Barfoot & Price Williams 1976), (which I suspect were from the numerous pits in the vicinity, maybe a by-product of Romano-British digging for chalk), and a further Anglo-Saxon burial found in Ewell laid out on a bed of Romano-British tiles.

Rob is right to question whether these burials are Bronze Age. Although we have a very large number of Anglo-Saxon burials around Banstead –

The sketch made by Sir Henry was first reproduced in an augmented reprint (2006) published by the Banstead History Research Group, of Sir Henry's "Banstead: Three Lectures on its History" (1923)

particularly Nork, the old manor of Burgh to the west of Banstead, with several maps from c.1520 onwards showing groups of barrows particularly at the meeting points of three manors or lordships, none have yet to be proven as prehistoric, while several are proved Anglo-Saxon, either from excavation, casual discovery of burials or cremation urns. At present we just assume the larger barrows are Bronze Age and the smaller ones Anglo-Saxon. These barrow burials are more likely of revered members of the community rather than miscreants. Even the Tumble Beacon, the giant barrow in the manor of Burgh (or "Barrowe"), is only assumed to be Bronze Age; it could be Anglo-Saxon, although the nearby Bronze Age settlement in Tattenham Way that produced a mudstone pendant similar to one from a giant Bronze Age burial mound at Aldbourne, Hampshire, a mound almost identical to the Tumble Beacon, does seem to support a prehistoric date. Similarly, the crouched burial discovered in 2016 by Fir Tree Road, Banstead (Collections 101, 219), which is very likely from one of a line of about eight barrows shown on a 17th century map of Burgh, might be plausibly Anglo-Saxon (& suggesting the whole line of barrows is of similar date) if we are calling into question the Bronze Age dating of the two Larklands crouched burials. A good case for radiocarbon dating, perhaps, of this latest find?

# The bishop and the tadpoles – water supply from Farnham Park

David and Audrey Graham

Many years ago I talked to Charlie Dean who, as a lad, worked at Farnham Castle in the 1920s, when the bishops of Winchester were still intermittently in residence. One of Charlie's jobs was to clean silt traps along the line of the water supply to the castle from springs at the top of the park (and incidentally to remove any tadpoles in March as otherwise there was a risk of the bishop not being the only presence in the bathwater). Mr Dean's memories stirred my interest in the castle as well as into the supply of water – essential even for bishops.

We know from the medieval account roles (the famous Winchester Pipe Rolls) that both the bailey and keep had wells – the former apparently adjacent to the latrine pit! No doubt the houses in the town had their own wells and indeed a 15th century example has been found in the museum garden in West Street. In some parts of the town this situation continued into the late 19th and even early 20th centuries. This, taken with the lack of a main sewage system, could lead to contaminated drinking water, which in turn gave rise to health problems with cases of typhoid, cholera and other water-borne diseases being not unknown.

The first recorded effort to supply the town with clean drinking water came in 1677 when Bishop Morley laid wooden pipes from springs at the top of the New Park (the 'new' meaning foundation in 1375) to cisterns in Castle Street served by the town hand water pump. Then in the 1830s the Farnham Water Company was set up and acquired 20 acres of land near Lawday House on the Hale ridge as a source of water and commenced a somewhat chequered history of supplying this water to its customers in the town. For example, in 1908 the Medical Officer of Health and others reported that human and animal excrement in considerable quantity was found close to the company's water source. Only later in the 20th century did a clean water supply finally reach the majority of houses in and around Farnham.

Anyway, to reach the point of this note – Farnham New Park lies north-east of the town centre and was, for centuries, a deer park closely linked to the castle. The open country here is crossed by a number of watercourses and, in particular, by the Nadder – the main stream which runs diagonally north-west/south-east through the 320-acre park.
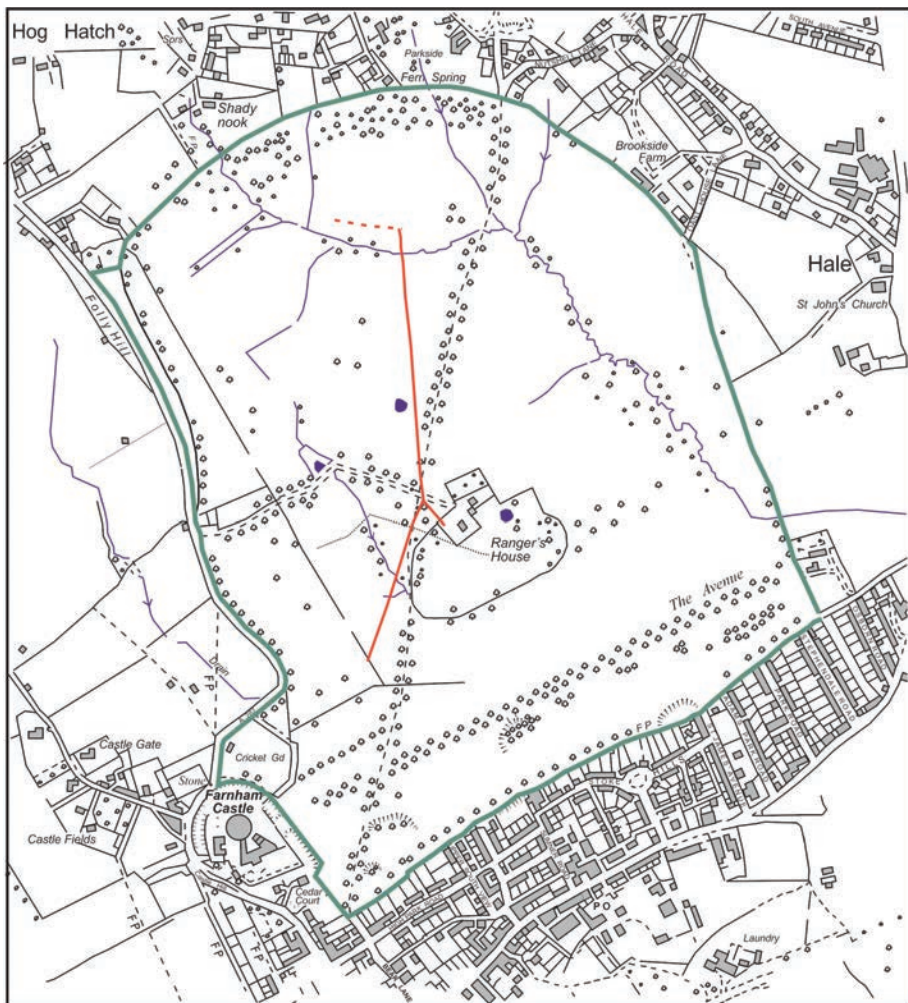
Map of Farnham New Park (boundary in green). Red line shows line of the iron water pipe

Last year a team of volunteers from the Friends of Farnham Park, led by the Park Ranger, were clearing thick scrub from the banks when they came across, on the northern outer side of a bend, a short length of patched brick walling. A 3¾ inch (9.5cm) diameter iron pipe (see photo) protruded from the south bank towards the brickwork where it must have continued but was now broken off partway across the stream. There was no sign of any brickwork on the opposing southern bank. The Ranger and others reported the find to us and we visited the spot a few weeks later.

The brick wall was not all of one build but was made up of several sections – all fairly rough and built in a variety of brick sizes, including some with small rudimentary frogs and thus presumably not earlier than the mid-19th century though, being reused, these only provide a *terminus post quem* for the that section of the wall. The wall itself was presumably intended to prevent erosion of the bank from undercutting the pipe, though it might also, at the same time, be the exposed side of a square silt trap.

Having borrowed the Society's Geoscan magnetometer (an effective metal detector) we started to trace the line of the iron pipes. To the north this ran up the hillslope for about 60m (see map) before being intersected at right angles by a more recent east/west pipeline. There was no trace of the iron pipe beyond this point so it must either have been completely removed, had it originally continued northward, or it might have turned west and been replaced by the existing fairly modern pipe. In that case it would have run to either a small reservoir at a point where the stream entered the park or perhaps at a later period (post 1836) to the Farnham Water Company's springs near Lawday House.

Pipe and brickwork in streambank

To the south-east we tracked the pipe running straight to the Ranger's House (a late 17th century lodge at the centre of the park). From there it was more difficult to trace because of thick scrub and woodland cover, but nevertheless it seemed to run south-east towards the postern gate of the castle, although readings ceased a couple of hundred metres short of the gate itself. The main caveat is that it is also possible that some, or indeed all, of the few reading between the Ranger's House and the castle could result from larger metal objects which, by chance, just happen to form a line. The pipeline's date is uncertain but is most likely to have been laid in the late 19th century.

Medieval Pottery Study Group update

The SyAS Mediaeval Pottery Study Group is currently analysing pottery from the Hopeless Moor excavation which took place in 1998-99. Examples from recent boxes are shown here.

The Group meets fortnightly, on Sundays, at Abinger Research Centre. If any members have information, records, photos or memories of the dig, which they would be prepared to share with the Group, they are invited to contact David Hartley by email at hartley1949@msn.com or leave a message on 07947 471165.

Research Committee grants

The Research Committee would like to remind all members that grants are available for Surrey projects: excavations such as Abinger and Charlwood in 2018 and post-excavation for Ashtead and Flexford have been funded; surveys, documentary research, training and scientific analyses are all suitable for consideration and have been supported by Society grants in recent years as have outreach projects such as Finding Farnham and Hidden Heritage.

Scientific analyses are also specifically covered by funds from the Bierton bequest which has recently funded C14 dating for the Abinger excavation and dendrochronology for the Royal Oak, Guildford.

Applications are considered throughout the year and the committee decision is final. Details and an application form are available on the website or from the office.

The Surrey Industrial History Group also manages a grants fund for suitable projects. Please contact them through the website or from the office for details.

New members   *Hannah Jeffery*

I would like to welcome the following new members who have joined the Society. I have included principal interests, where they have been given on the application form. If you have any questions, queries or comments, please do not hesitate to get in contact with me on 01483 532454 or info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

| Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Clive Appleby	Lower Kingswood	Archaeological Digs
Daryll Bewick	Caterham	Roman and Saxon
Amanda Blair	Abinger Hammer	
Mark Butcher	Guildford	Roman Period; Local History
Elizabeth Eyre	Haslemere	
Sally Jenkinson	Ash	Local History and Archaeology; GIS
Roger Lunt	Sutton	Saxon to Late Medieval; Local History; World War 1 and 2
Paula McInnes	Tadworth	Roman and Medieval Archaeology; Early Modern History
Simon Miles	Bisley	QGIS/GIS; Prehistory; Experimental copper smelting and casting
Mr R. Stonard	Woking	Prehistoric to Roman; Field Walking
Andrew Stride	Ottershaw	Prehistoric and Roman

Where was Woodham?

Rob Briggs

Ask the HER Anything

Do you have a burning question about the archaeology or history of Surrey that you would like answered? Then ask the Surrey HER! We get requests for all sorts of information and assistance from all kinds of people. Fulfilling these works both ways; requesters find out what they wanted to know, and the HER team uses it as a chance to improve our existing records – and sometimes to create new ones. So, contact us at her@surreycc.gov.uk (or alternatively the *Bulletin* editor) with your question, be it large or small, and you could see the answer in print in the *Bulletin* (don't worry, we can email you with an answer in advance of publication so you don't have to wait for so long).

Geoff Bourne asks: *I travel along Woodham Lane between New Haw, near Byfleet, and the outskirts of Woking regularly and wonder where the settlement of Woodham was originally, if one existed as there is no centre now? Old maps show the name in various places and it is referred to in Chertsey charters.*

Sometimes when we search the HER for evidence that might point to the "original" location of a named settlement, it turns up an obvious result or cluster of results. Not so with Woodham. Monument 14341 covering the site of Woodham Farm, so-named on the first

edition Ordnance Survey maps published in the early 1870s, initially seems promising, as the existing HER entry links the farm to the township/tithing of Woodham recorded in the year 1402 (see VCH, 410). However, there is no justification offered for this beyond their shared name. The farm is shown but not named on both Rocque's county map published in 1768 and the Chertsey tithe map of 1844. It had come to be known as Woodham Grange Farm by 1896, as a consequence of the construction of Woodham Grange (now demolished) to its west after 1871. (Confusingly, later 19th-century OS maps show <u>two</u> farms nearby inherited and shared the name Woodham Farm!) The farm was demolished sometime after 1960, perhaps succeeded by modern-day Manor Farm on a new site a little to the north. All told, Woodham (Grange) Farm feels like a weak candidate for being the earliest settlement of Woodham, and we will update the HER entry to make this clear!
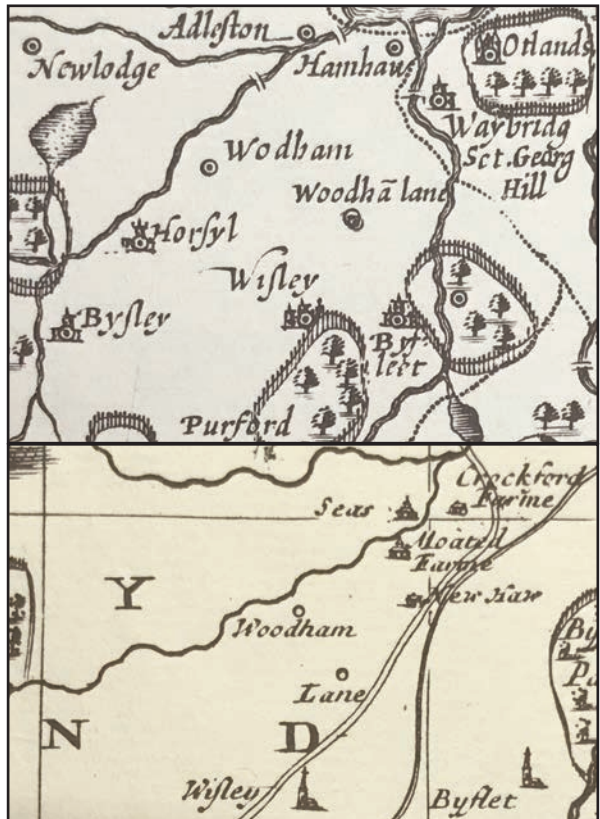
Speed map (1610) & Seller (1697)

County maps

Turn to earlier county maps (as collected and reprinted in the magnificent *250 Years of Map-Making in the County of Surrey*, published in 1974) and a different story emerges. The first relevant map is that by John Speed published in 1610. It incorporates not one but two names of interest: *Woodha[m] Lane* in a somewhat uncertain location on modern-day Woodham Lane, and *Wodham* to its northwest, on what is now Woodham Park Road. John Seller (1693), shows settlements in the same positions, but identifies them as *Lane* and *Woodham* respectively. Around three decades later, in 1724, Herman Moll provided what looks like a single label *Woodham Lane* on his county map, which could pertain to one or both settlement locations hereabouts denoted by little circles. Closer inspection suggests they are in fact intended to be separate names, identical to the ones found on Seller's map.

John Senex's county map of 1729 marks only *Woodham*, attached solely to a small settlement along the west side of Woodham Park Road. Unlike Rocque, he included

Senex (1729) & Rocque (1768)

no symbolic representation of any buildings at Woodham Farm. Perhaps occupation did not begin there until the middle of the 18th century? Rocque was also the first to mark *Woodham Heath*, identifying a swathe of common land to the south-west towards modern-day Sheerwater. Rocque did at least follow Senex in identifying the cluster along Woodham Park Road as *Woodham*, but depicts the constituent buildings all lying to the east of the road, not the west (he also maps but does not name another property nearby immediately north of The Bourne). As they so often did, Lindley and Crosley (1793) replicated what Rocque mapped, reproducing the aforementioned two place-names verbatim.

Lastly, just to throw a spanner in the works, Christopher and John Greenwood's map of 1823 identifies *Woodham Farm* where others have simply *Woodham*. What is more, he locates it to the north of The Bourne. Contrary to all previous cartographers, he ascribes the name *Woodham* to the settlement along Woodham Lane instead (he shows what was to become Woodham (Grange) Farm to the north but it is not separately labelled/ named).

All of this suggests that in the 17th and 18th centuries Woodham, as distinct from (Woodham) Lane, was a place-name most closely associated with the Woodham Park Road settlement. There is also a temptation to posit on the strength of Speed and Seller's maps that Woodham was an earlier settlement than (Woodham) Lane. It is hard to be cer-

tain of either point, more so the latter, and even harder to establish if this perpetuated a medieval arrangement. Another HER entry for Halls Farm located to the east of Woodham Park Road (Monument 14338) associates the farm with the site of *Rycherd Hall*, recorded in the 16th century, but again the foundation for this claim is not specified. Furthermore, the local examples of Old Woking/Woking and Pyrford Village/Pyrford should remind us that place-names can be altered to reflect changes to a settlement hierarchy, and that a shorter, "purer" name-form does not by itself prove anything.

Charters and bounds

To penetrate further back in time, the most obvious place to begin is with the earliest-dated documentary references to Woodham. These occur in a number of purportedly Anglo-Saxon-period charters, the texts of which survive within the earliest surviving cartulary of Chertsey Abbey. Woodham appears in the text of the famous endowment charter in the name of Frithuwald, late 7th-century *subregulus* of Surrey (S 1165, as *Wodeham*), and in later charter texts in the names of Kings Alfred and Æthelstan (S 353 and 420, as *Wudeham* and *Wodeham*). Although these charter texts are not faithful copies of the originals, and are likely to be fabrications to varying extents, the fact Woodham recurs in a number of them suggests it was a locally-significant place at least by the end of the Anglo-Saxon period.

In the Alfredian charter, Woodham also appears in its vernacular boundary clause that delimits the combined estate of Chertsey and Thorpe. Here, in a clockwise perambulation of the boundary, the name occurs before those of *Haleuuik* and *Wyntredeshulle*, which are presumably equivalent to the later Hollick Farm and Wintersells (SHER Monuments 14293 and 14294 respectively; the site of the former was excavated in 1990-91 and evidence was found for its continuous occupation between the 12th and 20th centuries – see Hayman 1991). The former was in Chertsey parish, the latter in Byfleet; both were obliterated by the construction of the Brooklands circuit. Taken at face value, it would seem Woodham at the end of the ninth century was located hard by the Wey somewhere between Weybridge and Brooklands – far away from its later-attested and present locations.

Could this have been as a result of the existence of a local namesake, as some have suggested (PNS, 106)? Perhaps, but there is another possibility. In her recent book *Charters of Chertsey Abbey*, Dr Susan Kelly (2015, 134) appears to suggest that, rather than implying Woodham lay to the north of Hollick and Wintersells, its position in the boundary clause represents a clumsy attempt at revising and extending an earlier boundary description to incorporate the limits of Chertsey land around Hollick and Woodham.

This postulation was made at least partly in light of textual evidence that implies Woodham was part of Pyrford, not Chertsey, in the mid-10th century. This evidence takes the form of a reliable transcription of a royal charter of 956 (S 621; PNS, 132; Kelly 2001, 267-71) again incorporating an Old English boundary clause. It documents the northern boundary of Pyrford as following The Bourne (*Burnan*), but not all the way east to its confluence with the Wey. Rather, it ran between a series of intervening points, few of which can be precisely relocated. Even so, the abiding impression is that the Pyrford estate as delimited in 956 took in much but not all of the land later maps and documents associate with the place-name Woodham (the reconstruction in Blair 1991, 32 Fig. 11 is helpful in visualising the line of the boundary).

Medieval Pyrford was always something of an "odd one out", the only non-Chertsey Abbey estate in Godley Hundred. The differences between the Chertsey/Thorpe and Pyrford boundary descriptions point to a change in control of the land having occurred at some point in time. Kelly (2015, 105) notes the one in S 353 was an update of the earlier circuit

of Chertsey and Thorpe contained in S 1165, probably composed in the later 11th century, which omits Woodham both as a name and an approximate area. This places the composition of the later bounds between the late 11th century and mid-13th century (when the cartulary was compiled), a period during which parish boundaries crystallised in Surrey as elsewhere (Blair 1991, 152-54).

The charter testimony may seem contradictory, but in fact perfectly reflects Woodham's dual identity as a part of Chertsey parish but a vill of the manor of Pyrford (Kelly 2015, 73). This surely reflects an earlier situation, and so invites the supposition that Woodham was once a single landholding: first a Chertsey property but by 956 divided between Pyrford and Chertsey. Indeed, it might also be contended that Pyrford was once Chertsey land, but was sold or otherwise separated from the minster's endowment to lasting effect (Kelly 2015, 27 raises the possibility the original version of S 621 was acquired in order to return the estate to Chertsey's hands). The monastery evidently did not encounter equivalent difficulties when it came to Woodham, conceivably because it had more convincing title deeds to call upon; these may explain why the estate/place-name occurs in three Chertsey charters.

Arguably, the two possibilities can be combined to postulate that "Woodham" in the S 353 boundary description was neither an unrelated namesake nor a scribal fudge, but a reference to the easternmost extent of an area of land known by this name. Its approximate boundaries can be tentatively reconstructed: the Wey on the east; The Bourne on the north (parts of it being on early record as forming the boundaries of Pyrford and Chertsey/Thorpe); Rive Ditch (surely the *fule brok* of S 353) on the south; and the historic Chertsey-Horsell parish boundary running north to Dunford Bridge (*Derneforde* in S 353) on the west. All recorded instances of the place-name Woodham occur within these limits.

If this creates an area in which we can narrow the search for the first settlement of Woodham, might consideration of the place-name itself reveal further clues? Woodham is almost certainly descended from either Old English *Wuduhām* or *Wuduhamm* (PNS, 112). The first element, *wudu*, meant 'wood'. The two possibilities for the second element both have multiple possible translation: *hām* could have signified 'homestead' or 'estate' (the former of obvious interest when seeking a settlement site), whereas *hamm* connoted 'land hemmed-in by water or marsh', 'river meadow', or 'cultivated plot on the edge of woodland/moor' (Gelling and Cole 2003, 49-52). The various possible translations of the place-name arguably tell us more about the local landscape in the Old English (Anglo-Saxon) period than the location of any settlement that bore it.

To come full circle, searching the HER for archaeological entries suggestive of Anglo-Saxon-period settlement in the postulated former area of the Woodham estate turns up one promising result (the excavated site of Hollick being too late in date and with its own apparently Old English name: Hayman 1991; PNS, 110). This is Monument 6987, the Anglo-Saxon-period features and associated material found in Area 1 of quarry parcels 7 and 8 at Wey Manor Farm, excavated by Surrey County Archaeological Unit in 2004 and published in 2015. The bulk of the features were pits described as belonging to a settlement, although a large ovoid hollow nearby was proposed to display characteristics suggestive of 'ritual' significance (Jones and Marples with Poulton 2015, 125).

Dating these features using the assemblage of artefacts found is not straightforward. However, the presence of sherds of SAXQ sand-tempered pottery is instructive, as in Surrey it is understood to be of Early to Mid-Anglo-Saxon date (hence *circa* 450-850 CE: Jones 2015, 77-78; Medieval Pottery Studies Group 2017, 8). This places the active life of the site earlier in time than the various charter bounds and other references, but overlapping with the first phases of the life of Chertsey Abbey. Nevertheless, making the connection

between this settlement (if that is what it was) and Woodham is fraught with difficulty. The S 353 bounds may provide a record of the name Woodham attached to the west bank of the Wey, but, even if it did denote a settlement rather than a land unit, it can be located no more accurately than between Weybridge (in the sense of the historic crossing of the Wey rather than the much later town) and Hollick. Moreover, another place-name, *boggesley*, existed on the same boundary somewhere downstream closer to Weybridge. So this should be understood to be the best that can be suggested from the limited, often rather opaque evidence available to bring to bear on the question. The identification is far from secure, and is most certainly <u>not</u> the definitive opinion of the Surrey HER!

Conclusion

In common with most other parts of Surrey, historically, the Woodham area was character-ised by a dispersed settlement pattern. Maps show that multiple different settlement foci bore the name Woodham, or a version of it. The wide distribution of locatable "Woodham" names surely relates to the extent of the late medieval township/tithing, and quite possibly the early medieval estate before it. It is nothing more than a hypothesis that a settlement represented by the excavated features at Wey Manor Farm was the first to be known by the name, but, in searching for the "original" Woodham, is perhaps the best answer that can be given in view of our present state of knowledge.

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Neolithic, Later Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age and medieval discoveries in Ashford and Laleham

By Graham Hayman, Nigel Randall and Tom Collie

A wealth of archaeological information has been produced by the investigation of three sites that lay within a radius of 2.5km near to the river Ash, a tributary of the Thames. All produced some evidence of early prehistoric activity but that from Home Farm, Laleham, is the most substantial, with indications of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age occupation and cremation scattered across a wide area, suggesting communities whose agricultural methods, evidenced by animal bone and cereals, were still not those of settled farmers.

All three sites demonstrated the presence of later Bronze Age co-axial field systems with associated waterholes. At St Michael's Road, Ashford, there were only hints of associated occupation but at the Spelthorne Firestation, Ashford, there were indications of a post-built roundhouse and other features. Home Farm, Laleham, revealed a number of occupation locations, one with a clearly defined, post-built round house and others with many postholes that must belong to similar structures. Cremations, mostly un-urned, were identified in locations separate from, but near to, occupation areas and close to field boundaries. Charred grain showed that cereal crops were an important part of the economy. Finds of particular note are many pieces of perforated clay tablets.

The Spelthorne Firestation site revealed an important Middle-Late Iron Age site, with a trackway to the west of a farmstead that consisted of a principal hut, an ancillary hut, and a working area. Struck flint provides one of the best indications of its use extending well into the Middle Iron Age.
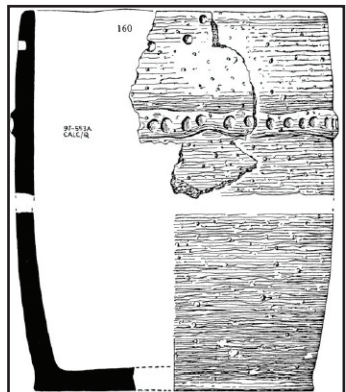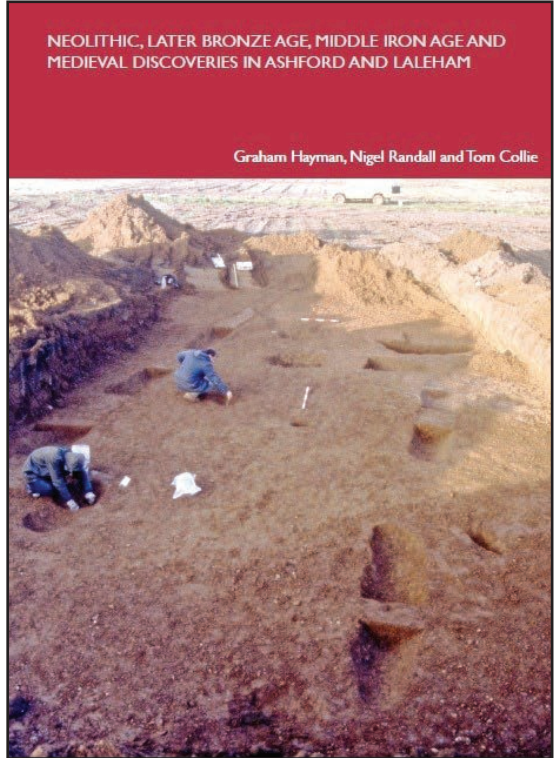
Middle Bronze Age urn from Home Farm, Laleham
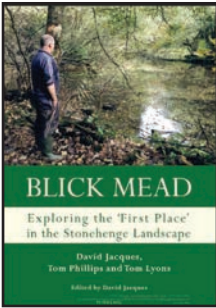
Prehistoric Group lecture

A talk has been arranged in the Leatherhead Institute on 21 May at 7.30pm. Professor David Jacques will be talking about the important Mesolithic site at Blickmead and its place in the Stonehenge landscape.

All are welcome: £3

The Epsom Riot of 1919

On the night of 17 June 1919 a knock came on the door of 92 Lower Court Road. The messenger spoke and left. Thomas Green, Station Sergeant at Epsom police station, hurriedly put on his coat and when his daughter Lily asked where he was going, he explained that he had just been told that Canadian soldiers were going to attack the police station. She told him to be careful and to be sure to wear his helmet, but he replied that he would go in his own clothes as that would be safer going through the streets. He put on his cap and left the house, never to return alive.

On the 17th June this year we will be holding events, talks, walks and a memorial service to remember Thomas Green and this important but forgotten piece of social history from the aftermath of the First World War.

Can you help us? We wish to contact families whose ancestors were involved on that fateful day, and would welcome them as guests at the memorial events.
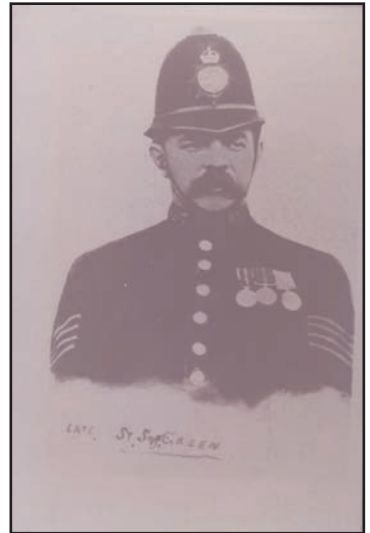
For a fuller account of that night and more pictures of the Epsom Police officers at the times, see https://www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk/content/the-epsom-riot-of-1919.

Please contact David Brooks Bourne Hall Museum 020 8394 1734
dbrooks@epsom-ewell.gov.uk for more information or to share a story.
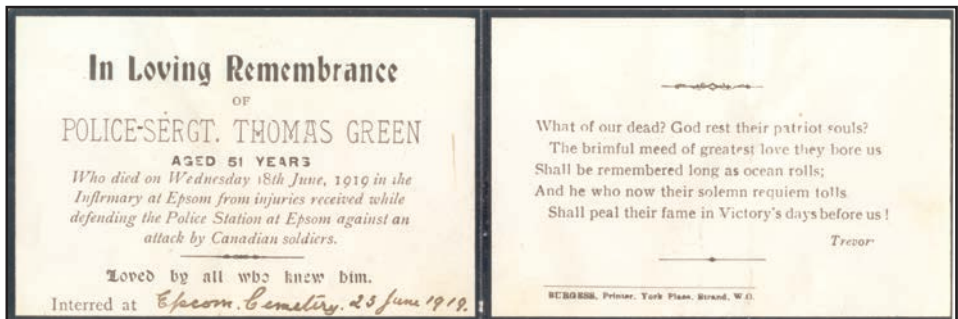
Sussex Archaeology Symposium

Saturday 4th May (10:00–17:00) at King's Church, Brooks Road, Lewes, BN7 2BY

This annual event is held by the Sussex School of Archaeology and showcases recent archaeological research in Sussex and beyond. Confirmed speakers: George Anelay, Jon Baczkowski; David Calow, Kevin and Lynn Cornwell, Jack Cranfield, Jaime Kaminski, Paolo Ponce, Mark Roberts, David Rudling and Jo Seaman.

There will be several archaeology bookstalls at the breaks.
Fee: £35 per delegate to include a buffet lunch. For further information please email info@sussexarchaeology.co.uk or visit www.sussexarchaeology.org.

For the Hadrian's Wall Archaeological Study Tour Trip 14th-21st June, also see https://www.sussexarchaeology.org/copy-of-events-2018.

Lecture meetings

1st April
'Women and the Victorian Army' by Dan Allen to Woking History Society in Hall 2, The Maybury Centre, Board School Rd, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

2nd April
'A Miscellany of Woking's History' by David Rose to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre at 20:00

3rd April
'Life in the Victorian Household' by Katie Carpenter to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

4th April
'Hampshire Heiresses' by Michael Hicks to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

8th April
'Researching the history of the church of St Mary Magdalene' by Andrea Potts and 'Vincenzo Lunardi's ascent from Richmond in a hot air balloon in 1785' by Robert Wood to the Richmond Local History Society at Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

9th April
'Symposium including Dog and Pot coal covers' to Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Cut Housing Association at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £1

10th April
'The Grand Theatre and its place in Croydon' by Carole Roberts to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

11th April
'Merchants, Military Men, and Migrants' by Judie English to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society at Surbiton Library Halls at 20:00.

12th April
'Worms, Ashes and Bones: from Darwin to today at Abinger' by Emma Corke to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the main hall of the Leatherhead Institute (top end of High Street) at 19:30 for 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

13th April
'History of Sutton Villages' by John Phillips to Merton Historical Society at St James' Church Hall, Merton at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2

16th April
'A Pitch Hill Childhood, living near the Windmill' by Albert Carter to Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'An Illustrated Talk About Cobham Park' by David Taylor to Send and Ripley History Society at Ripley Village Hall, High Street, Ripley at 19:30.

17th April
'Learn to love your 19thC Ag Labs' by Jane Lewis to West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 14:00.

25th April
'All Change at Staines' by J Gardam to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

26th April
'Clandon Park: revealed by the fire' by Sophie Chessum to Puttenham and Wanborough History Society at Marwick Hall, School Lane, Puttenham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

29th April
'Mrs Pankhurst's Purple Feather' by Tessa Boase to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

1st May
'Richmond Upon Thames through time' by Paul Lang to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

7th May
'Byfleet in the 19th century' by Jim Allen to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre at 20:00.

9th May
'The Archaeology of the Thames Foreshore' by Will Rathouse to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society at Surbiton Library Halls at 20:00.

'The Huguenots' by Jane le Cluse to West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Brewery Road, Woking at 19:50.

14th May
'Excavations on Thames Tideway Project' by Stella Bickleman to Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Cut Housing Association at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £1

'Romsey Remount Depot and War Horse Memorial' by Phoebe Merrick to West Surrey Family History Society in United Reform Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00.

15th May
'Making the Most of Online Census Records' by Peter Christian to West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 14:00.

17th May
'Use of LiDAR in Archaeological Investigations' by Krystyna Truscoe to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the main hall of the Leatherhead Institute (top end of High Street) at 19:30 for 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

20th May
'Ham in the early 20th century' by Sir David Williams to the Richmond Local History Society at Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

21st May
'Poisonous Plots' by Sheila Willis to Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

28th May
'Shopkeeper Ancestors' by Sue Gibbons to West Surrey Family History Society in Ashley Church of England Primary School, Ashley Road, Walton at 19:45.

30th May
'Life, Work & Death in Medieval Windsor' by D Lewis to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be four more issues of the *Bulletin* in 2019. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
474	27th April	30th May
475	29th June	1st August
476	14th September	17th October
477	9th November	12th December

Articles and notes on all aspects of fieldwork and research on the history and archaeology of Surrey are very welcome. Contributors are encouraged to discuss their ideas with the editor beforehand, including on the proper format of submitted material (please do supply digital copy when possible) and possible deadline extensions.

Next issue: Copy required by 27th April for the June issue

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