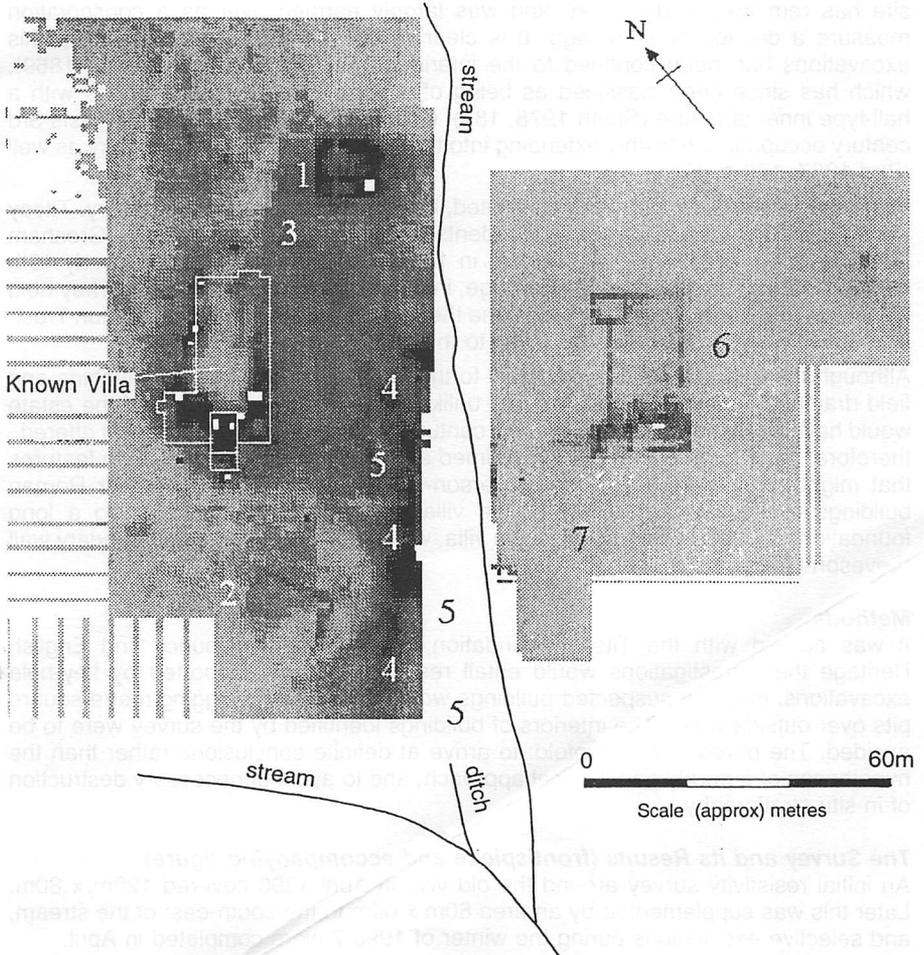




Bulletin

Number 315

November 1997



TITSEY VILLA HAS A TWIN

Resistivity Survey with main features numbered

NOTES

Fresh Findings at Roman Titsey

E M Davies

Summary

A programme of geophysical survey and keyhole excavations around the site of the Roman villa at Titsey in 1996 identified a second 'twin' villa and two other buildings; one certainly Roman; the other most probably so. The survey also identified a considerable area of contemporary courtyard, and some other significant features.

Introduction

Since G Leveson-Gower's 1864-5 excavations of the Roman villa on his estate, the site has remained undisturbed, and was largely earthed over as a conservation measure a decade or more ago. It is clear from a contemporary sketch that his excavations had been confined to the interior of the villa (Leveson-Gower 1869), which has since been classified as being of winged corridor type, perhaps with a hall-type inner structure (Smith 1978, 181). Coin and pottery evidence suggests 3rd century occupation, possibly extending into the late 2nd and early 4th century as well (Bird 1987, 170-1, 175).

The Titsey estate, in which the villa is sited, has a long and interesting history. Titsey Manor has Saxon and Norman antecedents, and was purchased by John Gresham (later Sir John, Lord Mayor of London) in 1534. So it remained until the early 19th century when it passed, through marriage, into the Leveson-Gower family. They held it until the 1990's when the estate became the property of the Titsey Foundation Trust. The house and gardens are now open to the public.

Although the villa site has been subject to the usual wear and tear of ploughing and field drainage schemes, it was thought unlikely that this low-lying part of the estate would have been much affected by 19th century landscaping schemes, and it offered, therefore, much promise for a survey aimed at identifying any other Roman features that might survive below ground. Leveson-Gower believed that no other Roman buildings existed in the vicinity of the villa, although even he refers to a long foundation, about 80 yards south of the villa, which he interpreted as a boundary wall (Leveson-Gower 1869, 234).

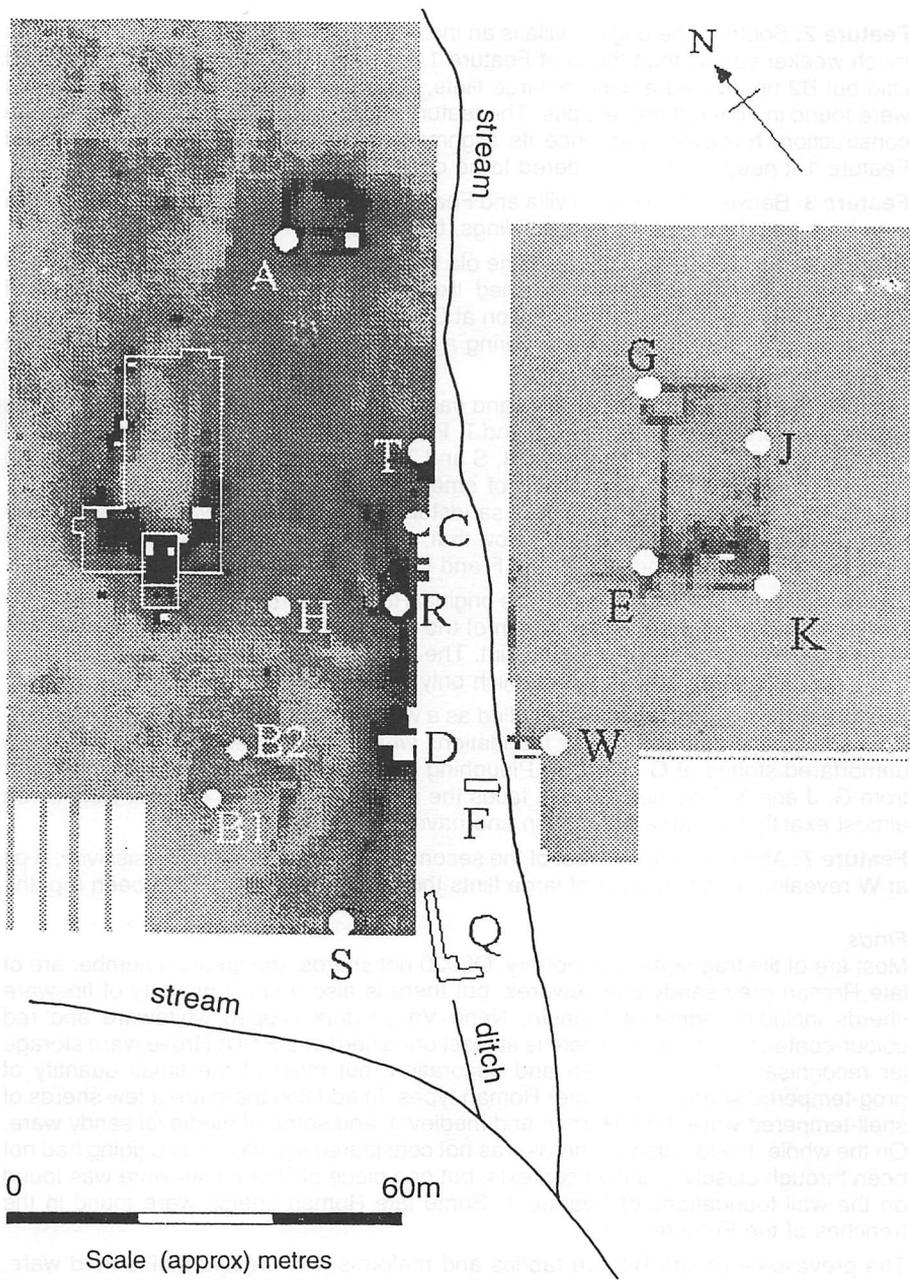
Methods

It was agreed with the Titsey Foundation, Surrey County Council and English Heritage that investigations would entail resistivity survey supported by key-hole excavations, in which suspected buildings would be tested by digging metre square pits over outside walls. The interiors of buildings identified by the survey were to be avoided. The purpose was twofold: to arrive at definite conclusions rather than the hypotheses of a purely geophysical approach; and to avoid unnecessary destruction of in-situ stratigraphy.

The Survey and its Results (frontispiece and accompanying figure)

An initial resistivity survey around the old villa in April 1996 covered 120m x 80m. Later this was supplemented by an area 80m x 60m to the south-east of the stream, and selective excavations during the winter of 1996-7 were completed in April.

Feature 1: This rectangle of high resistivity represents the foundations of a Roman building that was in similar alignment to that of the original villa. A metre square dug at point A, revealed the top of a flint-and-mortar wall foundation just 12 cms below the present day surface, and its make-up is identical to that of the old villa foundations. The dimensions of the building are about 12 x 12m.



Titsey: Location of Excavation pits and trenches.

Feature 2: South of the original villa is an incomplete rectangle of high resistivity with much weaker values than those of Feature 1. Of two metre square pits, B1 revealed little but B2 uncovered a band of large flints, 23 cms in depth. No mortar fragments were found in either of the test pits. The feature might represent a building of wooden construction, however, and since its alignment is not that of the original villa and Feature 1 it need not be considered to be contemporary.

Feature 3: Between the original villa and Feature 1 was a strip of high resistivity which may be a path between the two buildings, but it was not sampled by excavation.

Feature 4: South-east and south of the old villa and bordering the stream is a line of high resistivity c40 m long. It seemed likely that this was the boundary wall of Leveson-Gower's report, but excavation at C and D revealed it to have been no more than a trench packed with flints covering a 20th century field drain. It had been cut through feature 5, however.

Feature 5: This was a layer of flints and sandstones, and in an attempt to define its extent pits were dug at F, H, Q, R, S and T. Positive evidence of this layer of courtyard was found at F, Q and R, but not at H, S and T. c10 cms below this layer in F and Q was an earlier courtyard composed of small flints embedded in the Gault subsoil. Below the courtyard level of flint and sandstone in D, however, was a layer of large flint nodules, 20-30 cms thick, and below that, a level of gravel, and finally, the level of flints on the Gault as encountered in F and Q.

The overall evidence suggests that the original Roman courtyard, which seemed to be limited to the lower-lying wetter terrain of the site, had been renewed at a later date with larger blocks of sandstone and flint. The evidence at D also suggests that there might be aspects of the courtyard which only wider excavation will identify.

Feature 6: This is provisionally identified as a winged Roman villa. Pits were dug at E, G, J and K, and flint-and-mortar foundations were encountered at E, and a layer of unmortared stones at G, J and K. Ploughing may have removed the mortared layer from G, J and K. This second villa faces the other at a distance of 65m. Both lie on almost exactly the same orientation and have very similar dimensions.

Feature 7: About 20m southwest of the second villa is a line of higher resistivity. A pit at W revealed a flattish layer of large flints thought most likely to have been a path.

Finds

Most are of tile fragments and pottery. Of 920 pot sherds, the greatest number are of late Roman grey sandy coarsewares, but there is also a small quantity of fineware sherds including some of Samian, Nene Valley dark slipped whiteware and red colour-coated Oxford ware. There is at least one sherd of a Patch Grove ware storage jar recognisable from its finish and decoration, but most of the small quantity of grog-tempered sherds are of later Roman types. In addition there are a few sherds of shell-tempered ware, both Roman and medieval, and some of medieval sandy ware. On the whole, the location of sherds was not considered significant as digging had not been through closely stratified contexts, but one piece of Roman fineware was found on the wall foundations of Feature 1. Some late Roman sherds were found in the trenches of the Feature 7 villa.

The prevalence of late Roman fabrics and rimforms; the presence of Oxford ware, large scale distribution of which was only achieved by the middle of the 3rd century (Swan 1975, 18); and the absence of early pottery, since even Patch Grove ware storage jars continued to be used throughout W Kent until the late 2nd or early 3rd century (Pollard 1988, 89), all point to occupation in the later Roman period. This is consistent with the findings of the Leveson-Gower excavation.

Conclusions

Titsey can no longer be regarded as a single villa site, but as a rare combination of two winged villas facing each other across a stream, with another substantial building close by, and the possibility of yet another. In addition, an extensive area of courtyard seems to have been laid on the wetter land between the two villas. A magnetometer survey planned by English Heritage may throw light on other features such as the approach roads to the site.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the Titsey Foundation Trustees, Dr David Bird of Surrey County Council and Steve Trow of English Heritage, without whose active support the survey could never have been undertaken. Members of the Bourne Society are to be thanked for their excavation work; especially John Matthews who also undertook the recording, Jim Davidson who assisted with the pottery dating and helped in the dig, along with Jan Clinch, Elvira Humphrey, Mike Rubra, Mary Saaler and Derek Saye. Chris Hasler worked on the survey and the dig, and also produced all the software resistivity plots; and Phil Jones offered advice on the pottery.

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Historic Towns in Surrey

Rob Poulton
Surrey County Archaeological Unit

Further to Mary Alexander's note with the above title (*Bulletin* 312), I thought that members might be interested to know that a volume on archaeological work in Surrey's historic towns since the publication in 1977 of Martin O'Connell's *Historic Towns in Surrey* is complete. It is currently moving towards publication through the Society's editorial process.

The archaeological work described, largely but not exclusively undertaken by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit, was of the rescue type. In each instance O'Connell's survey provided the basis from which arrangements for work were made through the planning system. More money would always have been welcome, and this was especially true at the post-excavation stage. The volume could not have been completed without the continuous involvement of a single organisation, and the willingness of staff to work hours considerably in excess of contract. Competitive tendering and the fragmentation of the archaeological resource amongst different Units mean that it is unlikely that there will ever again be the commitment or ability to achieve such a volume.

That said, it is the achievements which should be emphasised. The volume presents tremendous advancements in our knowledge of the origin and early development of Chertsey, Dorking, Farnham and Godalming. Phil Jones has been able to use the stratified sequences provided by this work as the basis for a review of the development of medieval pottery in Surrey.

The volume covers four of the nine historic towns considered by O'Connell. Amongst the remainder, Reigate has seen a considerable body of work which has produced fundamental advances in our knowledge. Blethingley, Leatherhead and Haslemere

have seen little archaeological work, because of a lack of opportunity rather than failure of the system, although in compensation John Blair has made some stimulating suggestions about the early development of the first two (most conveniently in *Early Medieval Surrey* (1991)).

The situation in Guildford, the remaining town of the nine, was the main subject of Mary Alexander's note. I am not convinced that this is quite as gloomy as she suggests ('nothing has changed in twenty years'). Two of O'Connell's questions (no. 8, the extent and nature of the castle and its domestic buildings, and no. 9, the location of the friary '*de Ordine Martyrum*' and leper hospital) may be said to have received fairly thorough answers. No. 7, the date of the earliest settlement around St Nicholas has been clarified (though not comprehensively answered) by the pottery recovered from various small-scale excavations by the Guildford Group and others. No. 6, background industries and backland utilisation, has been addressed in a number of investigations: most are unpublished but I hope that a collected paper on those SCAU has been involved in will be completed this year. No. 5, details of the economic development of the town, has been served only to a limited degree, but, *inter alia*, the work of Guildford Museum in demonstrating, or suggesting, the presence of a larger number of stone-built undercrofts than previously known, and the important Tunsgate pit group (*Bulletin* 270), are surely of some relevance. Nos. 1-4 are interrelated questions on the origins and early development of the town. The paper by M O'Connell and R Poulton on Saxon Towns in Surrey, in J Haslam (ed), *Saxon Towns in Southern England* (1984) offered some clarification and further suggestions on these issues. The numerous small-scale pieces of archaeological work also provide some interesting pointers. The only way in which archaeology could substantially develop our understanding of these matters would be by excavation of uncensored High Street frontages, or of town ditch sections (the latter are all under modern roads, except in Holy Trinity churchyard). Unfortunately there does not seem much present likelihood of carrying out such work, either as rescue or research.

Sacred Britain

David Williams

Recently, the Worldwide Fund for Nature, together with religious organisations set up a Sacred Land project to develop awareness of 'sacred landscapes' throughout Britain. A glossy book "Sacred Britain", by Martin and Nigel Palmer and with a Foreword by David Bellamy has been published to coincide with the project. Part of the book deals with Surrey and takes the form of a notional pilgrims' route (by car) across the county. The following quotes are taken from the Surrey section:

Farnham: "Farnham's economic success as a medieval town was to a great extent built upon the revenue of the pilgrims passing through. The whole town was rebuilt in the twelfth century as a religious development and is truly a pilgrims' settlement".

Waverley Abbey: "...an established pilgrimage place".

Compton church: "...one of the strangest and oldest churches in England" with a wooden screen "of such hardness that it is impossible to drive a nail into it" and "...undoubtedly a place that pilgrims would have visited".

Guildford: "...has long been famous for its inns, originally built to handle the pilgrim trade. The Red Lion and the White Hart are both pilgrim inns". "In 1995 some workmen were taking down an old wall in the cellar of a shop in the High Street. They found themselves looking into a previously unknown and almost completely rubble-filled room. Once the rubble had been removed, it was found to be a synagogue dating from the Norman period, which makes it the oldest in England".

Newlands Corner: “The Druid’s Grove. Leaving Guildford, you will enter one of the most religiously dominated and shaped landscapes in England. Sites in this area, both natural and humanly constructed, go back over 2500 years. The landscape starts with two hilltop chapels just outside Guildford, St Catherine’s and the strange chapel of St Martha. They may both have been built on previous pagan sites, although there is scant evidence. Just before Albury is Newlands Corner, with the remains of a druidic yew grove. The trees have been dated to around 2500 or maybe even 3000 years old. This landscape has been sacred for a very long time, as indicated by the presence of the chapels and the yew grove. It seems likely, therefore, that here at least the Pilgrims’ Way is following an older pilgrims’ way — one trodden perhaps for millennia before the cult of St Thomas gave it renewed significance. Here is a place to stand and be part of that landscape which has arisen from the many twists and turns of our sacred history; a place to be part of, not to observe”.

Albury: the church “...has two octagonal pillars thought to have come from a Roman temple which stood on nearby Blackheath...”. “...the Sherborne Farm Pools, one of which is known as the Silent Pool, may have been a druidic sacred pool into which offerings were cast”.

Shere: on the basis of the anchoress “this area seems to have been a focus for such religious zeal”.

Chaldon: “‘The Ladder of Salvation’ in the church at Chaldon, Kent”.

With some relief the pilgrim breathlessly moves across the border into Kent. Replying to my letter pointing out several errors of fact one author replies from the International Consultancy on Religion, Education and Culture (ICOREC) that “I was not aware of any criticisms of the Pilgrims Way that you refer to”. Regarding Newlands Corner “...we give an impressionistic account which given the sites we feel is fair. That you view this same landscape differently is a difference of opinion. The yew grove is well attested by the way. I think you should distinguish between inaccurate information and difference of interpretation. That seems to be where we differ most”.

Old London Bridge in Surrey Today

Bruce Watson

Introduction

The construction of the new London Bridge was begun in 1824 and finished in 1831, and parts of the existing medieval bridge were demolished during 1826-27. Soon after the completion of the new bridge, the comprehensive demolition of the old bridge began in November 1831 and was finished during 1834. Its demolition excited a great deal of public interest in the history of the structure (Thomson 1827) and produced a vast tonnage of dismantled masonry. Large amounts of this stonework ended up in north Kent (Watson *et al* 1997), and some in Essex and Surrey, but, although it is widely believed that all this material was part of the fabric of the medieval bridge, almost all the surviving stonework (except for the Heathfield Road material) dates from the 1757-62 modification of the bridge. During this period one central pier was removed, the roadway widened and all the buildings removed from the bridge. The modified bridge was then completely refaced with Portland ashlar blocks.

Guy’s Hospital, Southwark

One of the fourteen alcoves added to the bridge during 1757-62 stands in the quadrangle at Guy’s Hospital. It was purchased in 1861 and was erected in the hospital grounds as shelter for the use of convalescing patients. The alcove was moved to its present position in 1926.

Heathfield Road, Wandsworth Common

Some masonry from the demolished bridge was used to build a residence on the edge of Wandsworth Common known as the 'Stone House'. When this house was demolished in c1909, some of the rubble masonry was re-used in the facade of 49 Heathfield Road which was built on its site, and more masonry was used to build the garden wall in front of 49 to 73 Heathfield Road (Home 1931, 301). As the material in the facade of no. 49 and the garden wall is mainly Kentish ragstone it is probable that this material was part of the medieval bridge, rather than the modified bridge (Home 1931, 339). The Heathfield Road material is the largest remaining group of stonework from the medieval bridge.

The McAlpines and Adelaide House

After the medieval bridge was demolished its northern and southern ends were developed as quayside warehouses. At the north end London Bridge Wharf was constructed, and under the warehouses built at Adelaide Place, the next to last arch and starting of the bridge were preserved by being incorporated into the warehouse foundations. This arch was rediscovered during the redevelopment of the site and the construction of Adelaide House in July 1921. The interior portion of the arch was medieval, but all the ashlar facing was part of the 1757-62 modification. Attempts were made to preserve the arch *in situ* or else dismantle it and rebuild it at the forthcoming British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. These attempts failed due to lack of money, however, and the arch was demolished in October 1922 (Home 1931, 305-306). Some masonry from this arch was saved by the building contractors — the McAlpines, and according to the late Sir Edwin McAlpine this was collected by Sir Thomas Malcolm McAlpine and taken to family houses at Knott Park, Oxshott, Fairmile Court, Cobham and a house at Nutley, where it was used to make garden features such as walls and rockeries.

Fairmile Court, Cobham

The present house dates from 1879, when it was built by Frederick Lovell Keays, and in 1917 it was sold to Sir Thomas Malcolm McAlpine for £10,500. It remained in the family until 1977 (Taylor 1989). The house is an attractive two storey brick building with a stone balustrade. During 1997 a number of buildings to the rear of the house were demolished, some new houses constructed in the front garden and the original house converted from a conference centre into several dwellings.



Fairmile Court, Cobham: garden wall with stones possibly from Old London Bridge.

North-west of the house are a number of large rectangular blocks of Portland ashlar, reused as a garden wall. Some may have formed corbels on the modified bridge, while other fragments might have formed part of its cornice. A number of other Baroque-style (a 17th – 18th style of elaborate architectural ornamentation) stone blocks are from unknown sources. It appears that the McAlpines collected historic masonry from a number of their projects besides Adelaide House. It is to be hoped that this garden wall can be retained during the current redevelopment of the property.

Several fragmentary Baroque-style stone balusters, both large and small, lie in the grounds. Since the large balusters stood 84cm high and the smaller ones about 50cm high, none are from London Bridge, as their height does not match that of the half-balusters attached to each side of the Guy's Hospital alcove, which are 92cm high. The Fairmile Court balusters may have formed part of a garden feature, such as a staircase.

In front of Fairmile Court there are also six large, rectangular, Portland ashlar blocks, which may have formed part of the modified bridge. Nearby are two other ashlar blocks: one with a half-baluster attached; but these had not been part of the modified bridge.

Knott Park, Oxshott

Some ashlar blocks from Adelaide House were taken here and used to build a retaining wall around a tennis court. Formerly, a cement plaque on the wall stated — '*these are stones of old London Bridge*'. The site of the tennis court is now occupied by a house, and a number of the stones have been incorporated into a rockery. The material from the modified London Bridge consists of five large, rectangular, Portland ashlar blocks, and two chamfered blocks that may have served as corbels. There is also a fragment of a limestone vault rib, which may have been part of the strengthening ribs under the arch of the bridge, but it is of indeterminate date.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Mr H Stroud, the owner of Knott Park, for drawing my attention to the London Bridge material in the garden and allowing me to examine it, and to Mr D Taylor for showing me the Fairmile Court material.

This research was undertaken as part of the Museum of London Archaeology Service London Bridge Publication Project, funded by English Heritage.

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GUILDFORD ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP

Manor Farm

These fields under cultivation and hedgerows, which were once the heart of the Royal Park of Guildford and the site of the moated Manor House (a Scheduled Ancient Monument), are earmarked for development by its owners, the University of Surrey. Volunteers are urgently needed to assist with fieldwalking and a hedgerow survey so that as much of the area as possible can be recorded, particularly in the immediate

vicinity of the manor house. The fields are due to be ploughed in September and we expect to have only a few weekends to undertake fieldwalking. Contact **Judie English** on 01483 276724 or **Helen Davies** on 01483 532201. The Hedgerow survey will continue for as long as species remain identifiable this Autumn. Contact **Helen Davies** to help — there are an awful lot of hedgerows to be surveyed! Note that finds from Manor Farm will go to Salters, and volunteers will be needed to process these on Tuesday evenings from 7.30 – 9.30 pm.

WORK BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNITS

The abstracts of fieldwork projects listed below have largely been edited from reports submitted to various archaeological committees operating in south-west London, or else have been sent straight to the Bulletin editor. It is regrettable that map grid references are not usually given in these documents. A key to the acronyms used is given first:

AOC	Archaeological Operations and Conservation Ltd
CgMs	Chadwick, goodwin, Mortimer & stockdale (Archaeological Consultants)
MOLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
NSFF	No significant finds or features
OAU	Oxford Archaeological Unit
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
SuAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology

Croydon

Croydon, Limpsfield Road. Watching Brief by MOLAS in early 1997. *NSFF*.

Croydon, Coombe Road. Evaluation by MOLAS in early 1997. One trench revealed late 17th or early 18th c plough marks; residual finds include a few struck flints, two sherds of Roman pottery, and a coin of Napoleon III.

Croydon, 7-11 Beech House Road. Watching Brief by AOC during second quarter of 1997. *NSFF*.

Croydon, 163 Coombe Road. Evaluation by MOLAS in second quarter of 1997. Prehistoric worked flints, Roman sherds, and 'post-medieval plough marks' were encountered.

Croydon, 513-5 London Road. Evaluation by MOLAS in second quarter of 1997. *NSFF*.

Croydon, Limpsfield Road. Watching Brief by MOLAS in second quarter of 1997. Some prehistoric worked flints and undated pit.

Kingston

Kingston, Kingston Bridge. Evaluation by MOLAS in early 1997, prior to its rebuilding. A series of medieval waterfront revetments were found, that included some re-used boat timbers. The baseplate of a possible jetty of 16th c date was also found.

Kingston, Kingston Bridge. Evaluation by MOLAS in second quarter of 1997. "Medieval flood deposit, revetment, boat fragment, foundations, post-medieval jetty, wall."

Kingston, 17 Upper Brighton Road. Evaluation by AOC in second quarter of 1997. *NSFF*.

New Malden, Tesco Store. Evaluation by MOLAS in early 1997. *NSFF*.

Lambeth

Lambeth, Hungerford Bridge. Auger survey by MOLAS in early 1997 following an inconclusive evaluation (because of flooding), forming part of The Thames Foreshore Survey that sought to identify "potential ancient deposits". The height of natural gravel gradually fell towards the present river frontage, except in one auger transect with a sharp fall that might have been caused by later dredging disturbances. The alluvium sequence is of silts and with no peat formation. Stewart Hoad, who excavated the site, has suggested in a report prepared for the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee that "this suggests that this material may not be prehistoric, and a medieval date seems most likely on comparative grounds alone. It must be noted, however, that no definite dating evidence was discovered".

Lambeth, 4-20 North Street. Evaluation by MOLAS in second quarter of 1997. "Post-medieval occupation site."

Merton

Colliers Wood, High Street. Watching Brief by MOLAS in early 1997 of three small test pits. One revealed a possible prehistoric feature, and prehistoric alluvium was also noted.

Merton, Burlington Road. Evaluation by MOLAS in second quarter of 1997. "Undated alluvial deposits".

Merton, 31 Commonside East. Watching Brief by SuAS in second quarter of 1997. Prehistoric flints, "undated pit".

Merton, 9 Highbury Road. Evaluation by SuAS in second quarter of 1997. *NSFF*.

Richmond upon Thames

Kew, Kew Gardens. Watching Brief by MOLAS in early 1997 in an area of the Palace built by George III and demolished by George IV in 1827. Two test pits revealed demolition debris.

Mortlake, High Street. Evaluation by MOLAS in early 1997 "to locate the remains of the 18th c Mortlake Delftware Pottery kilns", according to a note by Stewart Hoad in a report of work supplied to the South-West London Archaeological Committee. Some saggars and wasters were found, as well as the foundations of buildings possibly associated with pottery production. The foundations of a later malthouse were also discovered, as well as sugar cone mould fragments that may be evidence of 17th c sugar refining.

Sutton

Sutton, Mitcham House. Evaluation by MOLAS in early 1997. *NSFF*.

Sutton, Carshalton College, Elmwood Annexe. Evaluation by CgMs in second quarter of 1997. *NSFF*.

Sutton, Church Lane. Watching Brief by SuAS. "Medieval masonry".

Southwark

Southwark, Great Dover Street. Watching Brief by MOLAS in early 1997 following excavations last year (*Bulletin* 311). Several more Roman features recorded.

Peckham, Nunhead Road. Evaluation by MOLAS in early 1997. Post-medieval sequence of alluvial deposits sampled.

Southwark, Paradise Street. Watching Brief by MOLAS in early 1997 on new wall footings at the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Platform Wharf. 19th c brick soakaway and brick surface recorded.

Southwark, Staffordshire Street. Evaluation by MOLAS in early 1997. Horticultural soils; three 19th c brick-lined wells.

Peckham, Studholme Street. Evaluation by MOLAS in early 1997. *NSFF*.

Southwark, Vinegar Yard, Tanner Street. Excavation following an evaluation by MOLAS in early 1997. "A buried soil at 0.10m OD produced a few fragments of burnt flint. This deposit is thought to be contemporary with the ?Bronze Age land surfaces at nearby Wolsley Street and Phoenix Wharf, which had ard plough marks. It is sealed by a layer of peat, which also produced a few burnt flints. The peat is sealed by c1m of clay-silt alluvium containing possible residual Roman and medieval pottery. This is cut by a sequence of late medieval to 19th c pits, drains and ditches associated with the leather industry. Many of the pits are timber-lined (mostly barrel-lined) and were used probably for liming the hides prior to tanning." *Kieron Heard*

Southwark, 100-104 Bermondsey Street. Excavation by CgMs/PCA in early 1997 revealed a sequence of late medieval to 19th c wall foundations and property boundaries.

Southwark, Adlards Wharf, Bermondsey Wall West. Watching Brief and Evaluation by CgMs/PCA in early 1997 revealed an 18th c timber structure; possibly a T-shaped jetty. Excavations followed in the Spring.

Southwark, Butlers and Grinders, Gainsford Street. Evaluation by CgMs/PCA in March and April 1997. 18th c dumping and later industrial and housing usage. An earlier layer of peat is to be assessed by borehole retrieval of samples.

Southwark, 1 Tower Bridge Road. Watching Brief by OAU in March 1997, following an excavation in 1989. *NSFF*.

Wandsworth

Wandsworth, Battersea Flour Mills. Evaluation and subsequent excavation by WA in second quarter of 1997. "Medieval structure, pits and drains, medieval/post-medieval river wall, post-medieval manor house, and flour mill.

Wandsworth, 168-174 East Hill. Watching Brief by MOLAS in second quarter of 1997. *NSFF*.

Wandsworth, 52-58 Putney Bridge Road. Evaluation by OAU in second quarter of 1997. *NSFF*.

Guildford

Chilworth, Postford Mill (TQ 039480). Evaluation and watching brief by WA between 1995-97 on the site of this late 19th c water mill. No earlier remains of mills were found so there is no association with the local 17th c gunpowder industry. The only earlier features were an undated pit and a large pit or ditch terminal of Neolithic or later date.

Spelthorne

Laleham, Fairyland Caravan Park (TQ 045695). Excavation by PCA in early 1997 of part of a Late Iron Age and Roman farm. Late Iron Age pits, ditches and the eaves-drip gully of a roundhouse; "slight, but extremely important, evidence of pottery production in the immediate vicinity of the site during the Late Iron Age"; and an Iron Age enclosure ditch that was maintained until the late Roman period.

ARCHIVE ACCESSIONS IN 1996

Croydon Archives Service

Records of Croydon Industrial Chaplaincy minute books, 1950-1979 (AR/92)

Croydon Federation of Ratepayers' Associations minute books, 1938-1945 (AR/97)

Records transferred from Surrey Record Office: Croydon County Court 1847-1882 (SB5)

Cane Hill Asylum (later Hospital), c1890-1988 (SB6)

Lambeth Archives

Brixton sick Poor Fund records, 20th century (1996/7)
Trinity Hospice Clapham records 19th-20th century (1996/8)
Herschell's Homes Brixton records 19th-20th century (1996/17)

Sutton Heritage Service

Sutton UDC drainage plans 1983-1925. (Acc 261)
Minutes of the Beddington & Wallington Fire Services Association, 1938-1958 (Acc 273)
Papers of the Salmon family: Pound House estate, Carshalton, 1747-1923 (Acc 301)
Rental of Simon Rote of Beddington, c1333-1334. (Acc 313)

Eight other accessions of deeds transferred from the Surrey Record Office included papers relating to the Beynon, Pigott, Rabbits and Kemp families.

Southwark Local Studies Library

Letter from Thomas, Earl of Ailesbury to Henrietta Ogle, 1731
Sale particulars of Camberwell Terrace, 1828
Newington Library's visitors' book, 1893-1939
Further records of the Newcomen-Collett Foundation, 19th-20th century
Quaker marriage certificate of Thomas Cook and Elizabeth Batchelor, 1770
Further records of Peckham Methodist Church, 20th century
Register of Southwark Park Congregational Church, Rotherhithe, 1935-1972

Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames Heritage Service

Records of Kingston Camera Club, 1890's-1990's
Gebesta Dramatic Society programmes
Area Health Authority records, including those that precede 1948
St Andrew's Square Conservation Advisory Committee, 1875-1979

Twenty-nine Kingston records were also transferred from the Surrey Record Office

Greater London Record Office (now the London Metropolitan Archives)

Lease of land in Southwark with turpentine workhouse, 1769 (ACC/3653)
Epsom, Horton Hospital records, incl. baptistry register/case books, 1821-1890 (H22/HT)
Banstead Hospital: admission and discharge registers 1871-1981 (H22/BN)
Metropolitan Water Board/South London Pumping Stations plans 1911-1970 (ACC/3706)
Tooting Bec Hospital: minutes and registers, 1902-1977 (ACC/3723)
Springfield Hospital records, 1850-1980 (H46)

Surrey Record Office, Kingston

The following is a selection of accessions by the SRO and Guildford Muniment Room. Full lists can be seen on the Internet at <http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/libraries-leisure/shs/1996accs.html>.

- 4445 Printed sermons preached at Surrey churches
- 4446 Holmesdale Natural History Club proceedings, 1902-1905 & 1906-1909
- 4447 Watercolour paintings of bridge over the river Mole, Leatherhead, by Arthur Crafford, 1864, and the bed of the Mole, near Leatherhead, by Percy Roberts, 1865

- 4448 Chobham Parish Council minute books and letter books, 1896-1969
- 4449 Local history notes by Wilfrid Hooper and EK Chambers; scrapbooks on the Somers and Howard families of Reigate Priory. photos of Hassell watercolours
- 4451 Inventory of Lady Morgan's wearing apparell, 1622; bond of William Batt of Mitcham for payment of mortgage, 1725
- 4456 W H Slade & Co, millers of Coxe's Lock Mill, Addlestone, Chertsey: account book, 1881-1887
- 4457 Two pamphlets describing visits to the Earlswood Asylum, 1864, 1866; one pamphlet on 'Idiot Asylums' published for the benefit of the Earlswood Asylum, 1866
- 4458 Commonplace book by an unidentified author, 18th century
- 4462 Surrey Record Society: archive set of published volumes of the Society
- 4463 Esher ARP: lists of wardens and equipment and photograph; 53rd Surrey Battalion Home Guard: album, 1939-45; map of areas supplied by Metropolitan Water Companies, 1900
- 4466 Release of lands in Charlwood by Thomas Jordan to his creditors, 1707
- 4467 'The Trashurst Times' compiled by the Nix family of Trashurst, Dorking, 1884, 1891-92
- 4468 Ham House, Petersham: inventories and correspondence, (1894)-1938
- 4469 Reigate Foreign vestry: transcripts of minute books, 1771-1853
- 4470 Cuddington Farm, Horley: abstract of title (1652-1815) of William Bryant to part of farm, early 19th century
- 4473 West Horsley Parish Council: parish meetings minute book, 1894-1993
- 4474 Quarter Sessions certificate of registration of Presbyterian chapel, Bermondsey, 1733
- 4479 'Beauty to Ashes' typescript re The Lady Henry Somerset Homes, Duxhurst, Reigate, by John Norsworthy, 1981; photo and cutting re Somers Cocks family of Reigate Priory, nd
- 4481 Deeds and papers mostly relating to the lands of the Lambert family in Banstead and Bletchingley, but also including material relating to properties in Middlesex, c1720-1930
- 4515 Robert Schueller, historian of Cobham: research papers, c1973-c1989, including deeds and papers of Westcroft Park, Chobham, 1794-1972, and Coxhill House, Chobham, 1820-1879
- 6326 44 High Street, Dorking: deeds and papers, 1668-1832
- 6327 National Service Registration register relating to males in Banstead Urban District, c1941-c1944
- 6329 Court Registers: Guildford Borough, 1922-1974 & juvenile, 1947-1968; Guildford Petty Sessional Division, 1921-1953; Godalming Borough, 1934-1945; Godalming Petty Sessional Division, 1951-1974 & juvenile, 1948-1968
- 6331 Tatsfield, St Mary parish records, including registers, minutes of PCC and sub-committees, financial accounts and parish magazines, 19th and 20th century
- 6332 Mortlake tithe map, parish copy 1838
- 6333 Addington, St Mary's parish records, 1559-1991
- 6335 Walton on the Hill: plan of parish by J Fawcett, surveyor, 1827
- 6356 Thorndike Theatre, Leatherhead: Records, including copy minutes, c1969-c1995
- 6359 Bargain and sale relating to land in Ashford, 1721

Guildford Muniment Room

- 5331 Peper Harow mansion, Godalming: illustrated sale particulars for sale of four separate wings of the building, nd (1996)
- 5343 Fleet, All Saints: consent to receive endowment of 1500 pounds East Indian Railway stock by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, 1862
- 5344 Hillier, Parker. May and Rowden, surveyors: plans of premises in Guildford High Street, North Street, Ladymead *et al*; Godalming High Street, Chase Estate, Churt *et al*, c1939-1984
- 5347 Cranleigh gas installation: account of Messrs Smallpeice & Sons to Messrs Wyatt, Hoskins & Hooker, for costs to obtain an Act of Parliament to supply gas to Cranleigh, 1877
- 5348 Guildford 'Old Barracks'. The Friary, Guildford: deeds, 1880-1896
- 5351 44 The Borough, Farnham: deeds, 1771-1880
- 5352 Declaration of trust arising out of the will of Robert Harrison of Guildford, 1810
- 5353 Henry Streater Gill of Eashing House, Godalming: copy probate of will, Dec 1818, and attested copy of deed of gift to James Henry Frankland, May 1817
- 5354 Wisley parish church: additional records. 1826-1971
- 5358 Woking, St John's, additional parish records: grave location register, 1886-1958
- 5359 Bottings Mill, Albury: records c1920-1961
- 5361 Land in Ewhurst: deed of gift by Richard Collys to Henry and Richard Elyot, William Tykener and Robert Redeford, 1480
- 5368 Little Tanglely, Womersh: deeds and papers, 1780-1955
- 5371 Bottings Mill, Albury: records, 20th century
- 5372 Catteshall Manor and other estates of the Marshall family of Godalming in Abinger, Ockley, Wotton, Ridgwick *et al*: deeds, 1859-1952, including plans and abstract of title
- 5373 Hampton Lodge Estate: deeds and correspondence, 1788-1965
- 5376 Papers and correspondence relating to the addition of a plinth to the war memorial in the castle grounds with the names of Guildfordians who died in World War II, 1992-1995
- 5377 Old Vicarage, Send: deeds, 1863-1964
- 5378 Elstead United Reformed Church: additional records, subscription book, 1868-1870s, and additional list of gifts to the church
- 5383 8 Stoke Fields, Stoke-next-Guildford: deeds, 1772-1912
- 5384 Hillier's Almshouses, Guildford: trust deed, 1800; Charity Commission scheme documents 1970-1980, copy of postcard and newscutting

MISCELLANY

Hedgerow Surveys

Helen Davies would like to set up a register of people active in hedgerow surveying within the county, and, perhaps, another to list all previous work undertaken. The latter would prove very useful for the SyAS Library, as Sheila Ashcroft had a recent enquiry as to whether anyone had undertaken such a survey in a certain area, and was unable to help. As for other field workers (or field edge workers, as I cannot resist calling them), the register might prove to be the catalyst for better co-ordination of future work to guard against duplication of effort, and provide a 'pool' of willing shrub-spotters for larger surveys.

If you would like to discuss your own work or interest in hedgerow surveys with Helen, write to her at 6 St Omer Road, Guildford, Surrey GU1 2DB.

The Ralph Merrifield Award

The 35th Annual Conference of London Archaeologists will be held at the Museum of London on Saturday March 14th 1998. The morning session will be devoted to recent fieldwork and research, and the afternoon session will commemorate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Department of Urban Archaeology. A fuller programme will be organised in due course.

In the meantime nominations are invited for the second Ralph Merrifield Award, the latter to be presented at the Conference to the person, society or institution considered by LAMAS Archaeological Research Committee to have made the best contribution to London archaeology during 1997.

In recognition of Ralph's wide interests, few restrictions are imposed. Nominations should relate to the archaeology (in the widest sense) of the London area and could include excavation or research, publications both academic or popular, an organisation of public events or exhibitions, or of activities for children. Special consideration will be given to projects by people new to archaeology and projects designed to spread an interest in London's archaeology to a wider audience.

Nominations, in writing, should be addressed to: Jon Cotton, LAMAS Archaeological Research Committee, Museum of London, 150 London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN, and must be received by 31st December 1997.

PUBLICATIONS

'A Tannery in Gomshall from the first Elizabeth to the second' by Ann Noyes for the Shere, Gomshall and Peaslake Local History Society, Gomshall, Twiga Books, 1997, 28pp, ISBN 0 9528625 1 5. Price £1.50 (£2.00 including post and packing from the author at Twiga Lodge, Wonham Way, Gomshall, Guildford GU5 9NZ).

This excellent little book gives a history of tanning in Gomshall and Shere (Gomshall is in Shere parish) from Anthony Bignall in the sixteenth century through the Coe family and the Goddards to the nineteenth century when the industry began to expand into the well-known Gomshall Tannery which closed in 1988. The processes of leather working and terminology are also explained and the book is well illustrated from a variety of sources with drawings, photographs, old advertisements, and extracts from documents and maps. Their sources are helpfully listed in detail and there is a good bibliography.

Glenys Crocker

"Abinger and the Royal Greenwich Observatory" by Peter Tarplee, published by the Surrey Industrial History Group. This booklet is very timely, as the Royal Greenwich Observatory is much in the news at present with its threatened closure. It is a compact, well illustrated and extremely readable account about the history of the Observatory while it was at Abinger between 1924-57. Many people in the area are unaware that parts of the RGO were situated near Abinger for over thirty years.

Peter explains at the outset why the Magnetic Observatory had to move from Greenwich in 1924 and the Time Department just before the outbreak of World War II. There is a brief description of how the earth's magnetic field works, followed by an account of the operation of the Magnetic Observatory. Everything in the building had to be made of non-magnetic materials — even the nails, the fuse boxes and the keys! The next section deals with the measurement of time and transference of time signals and a fascinating account of the standardisation of time and clocks for the whole of Britain, at sea, and throughout the world. What we now take completely for granted took a very long time to evolve.

The final section is about the history of the Observatory at Abinger until 1957 when it moved to Herstmonceux. It moved to Cambridge in 1988 and now may be closed, with the loss of expertise built up ever since it opened at Greenwich in 1675.

The booklet costs £2.50 and can be bought at the Museum, local bookshops, or post free from Peter Tarplee, "Donard", East Street, Bookham KT23 4QX (tel. 01372 452301). Cheques payable to "SIHG".
Linda Heath

CONFERENCES

MEDIEVAL LONDON: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AND RESEARCH

CBA/Mid Anglia Group Conference

Museum of London

**14th February and repeated on the 28th February 1998.
9.00-6.00pm.**

Lectures will include:

Middle Saxon London — the Royal Opera House excavations. Dave Bowsher, Bob Cowie, and Gordon Malcolm.

The Origins of the Harbour at Queenhithe. Julian Eyre and Robin Brown.

Saxon and Medieval Pottery: aspects of commerce and exchange. Lyn Blackmore.

The Development of Medieval Guildhall and the buildings around it. Nick Bateman.

Medieval London Bridge and its role in the defence of the Realm. Bruce Watson.

The Function of Medieval Guildhall and its associated buildings. Caroline Barron.

Material culture from a millennium: detritus from a developing city. Geoff Egan.

Saxo-Norman Cheapside — excavations at No. 1 Poutry, in the City of London. Julian Hill and Phil Treveil.

St. Andrew Hubbard, Eastcheap: a new perspective on a late medieval London parish. Clive Burgess.

Reversing the Dissolution: reconstructing London's monasteries. Barney Sloane.

Peopling Medieval London: the skeletal evidence. Jan Conheaney and Bill White

The Rosary and Fastolf's Place: comparisons of the faunal dietary evidence from two high-status Medieval households in Southwark. Alan Pipe.

Metropolitan supply networks: London and the markets of its hinterland in the later Medieval Period. John Galloway.

'Citie...of Sticks': towards a material history of Medieval London. Craig Spence.

Tickets £24.

Application Forms from Derek Hills, CBA Mid Anglia, 34 Kingfisher Close, Wheathampstead, Herts, AL4 8JJ.

“VICTORIAN CELEBRATIONS”

Surrey Local History Council Symposium

Chertsey Hall, Chertsey

8th November, 10.30 to 5.30 pm

Tickets: £9 from Mrs A Milton-Worssall, c/o the Guildford Institute of the University of Surrey, Ward Street, Guildford, GU1 4LH (SAE please) or £10 at the door.

“THE THAMES”

West London Local History Conference

Saturday 21st March 1998

Montague Hall, Hounslow

Tickets: £7.50 including coffee & tea

Further information from Rita Ensing, 103 Engadine Street, London SW18 5DU.

Tel: 0181 874 4917

DAY SCHOOLS

University of Sussex

The following courses are organised by the Centre for Continuing Studies. For further information contact Sue Schofield on 01273 678926. SyAS members can expect a fee reduction on most courses listed below.

- 22nd November** “**Wetlands Archaeology**”. Tutor: Caroline Wells. To be held at Sussex University.
- 6th December** “**The Archaeology and History of Sicily**”. Tutors: John Manley and David Rudling. To be held at Fishbourne Roman Palace.
- 10th January** “**The Archaeology of London: The Medieval City to the Great Fire**”. Tutor: Gustav Milne. To be held at Sussex University.
- 24th January** “**The Archaeology of Defence: 1500-1914**”. Tutor: Martin Brown. To be held at Fishbourne Roman Palace.
- 24th January** “**The Bronze Age in Greece**”. Tutor: Louise Bashford. To be held at Sussex University.
- 7th February** “**Anglo-Saxon Sussex**”. Tutor: Sally White. To be held at Worthing Museum.
- 7th February** “**Popular Religion in Ancient Egypt**”. Tutor: Lucia Gahlin. To be held at Sussex University.
- 14th February** “**Timber-framed Buildings of East Sussex**”. Tutor: David Martin. To be held at the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum.
- 28th February** “**The Archaeology of Glass**”. Tutor: John Shepherd. To be held at Fishbourne Roman Palace.

LECTURE MEETINGS

3rd November

“The History of James Walker & Co Ltd” by Mr R B Lewis to the Mayford and Woking District History Society, at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, at 7.45 pm.

4th November

“Hampton Court Palace” by C Johnson to the Addlestone Historical Society, at Addlestone Community Centre, at 8.00 pm.

4th November

“Archaeological Reflections on a Holiday in Turkey” by Richard Watson to the Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society. at the Lower Hall, Friends Meeting House, Eden Street, Kingston, at 8.00 pm.

5th November

“The Decline and Fall of Roman Towns in Britain” by Neil Faulkner to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell, at 7.45 for 8.00 pm.

6th November

“Charles Rennie Mackintosh — Architect and Designer” by Nick Pollard, to the Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group and the Friends of Spelthorne Museum, at the Methodist Church Hall, Thames Street, Staines, at 8.00 pm. 75p non-members.

6th November

“Historic Fish Ponds” by Chris Currie to the Farnham & District Museum Society, in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

13th November

“Two Uncrowned Queens of England”. The Richard Burr Memorial Lecture by Kenneth Marsh to the Esher District Local History Society at 7.30 pm.

13th November

“The Blackwater Valley Road: preserving a place for wildlife and the environment” by Chris Hall to the Farnham & District Museum Society, in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.34 pm.

14th November

“Yarnton — a 5000 year old settlement site in Oxfordshire” by Chris Bell to the Richmond Archaeological Society, at the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond, at 8.00 pm. Non-members £2.

15th November

“Witching Marks”, the Annual Lecture of the Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey), by Timothy Eastern at the Village Centre, Steels Lane, Oxshott, at 2 for 2.30 pm.

20th November

“Members Medley” by various speakers to the Farnham & District Museum Society, in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

21st November

“Excavations in 1997 at the Roman villa near Abinger” by Steve Dyer to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society, at the Leatherhead Institute, 7.30 for 8.00 pm. Non-members £1.

22nd November

“Exploring and Understanding Surrey’s Historic Landscape” by Steve Dyer, to the Walton and Weybridge Local History Society at the Elmgrove Hall, Hersham Road, Walton-on-Thames, at 3.00 pm. Visitors £1.

27th November

“The History of the Red Cross” by Alison Kearns to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society at the Literary Institute, Egham High Street at 8.00 pm.

29th November

"The Spencers and Wimbledon" by Richard Milward to the Barnes and Mortlake History Society at the Sheen Lane Centre, East Sheen, at 8.00 pm.

1st December

"The D Day Telegraph" by R E Smith, to the Mayford & Woking District History Society, at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, at 7.45 pm.

4th December

"Roman Temples" by Rob Poulton to the Farnham & District Museum Society, in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

6th December

"The Spencers of Wimbledon" by Richard Milward, to the Merton Historical Society, at Snuff Mill Environmental Centre, Morden Hall Park, at 2.30 pm.

11th December

"Farnham Park: its history and conservation" by Ron Hills to the Farnham & District Museum Society, in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

12th December

"The Magic Lantern" by John Taylor, to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society, at the Literary Institute, Egham High Street, at 8.00 pm.

12th December

"The Incense Route — Prehistory of the Arabian Peninsula", by Sarah Seawright to the Richmond Archaeological Society, at the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond, at 8.00 pm. Non-members £2.

18th December

"Yesterday Once More" by Jean Parratt to the Farnham & District Museum Society, in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham, at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

Next Issue: Copy required by 31st October for the December 1997/January 1998 issue.

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

The mystery head shown here in *Bulletin* 312 was first illustrated in Leveson-Gower's account of Titsey villa (SyAC 4, 1869). It is a bronze mask nearly 7cm high, and was found "about 200 yards south of the villa, at a depth of about 3 feet" in 1863.

