

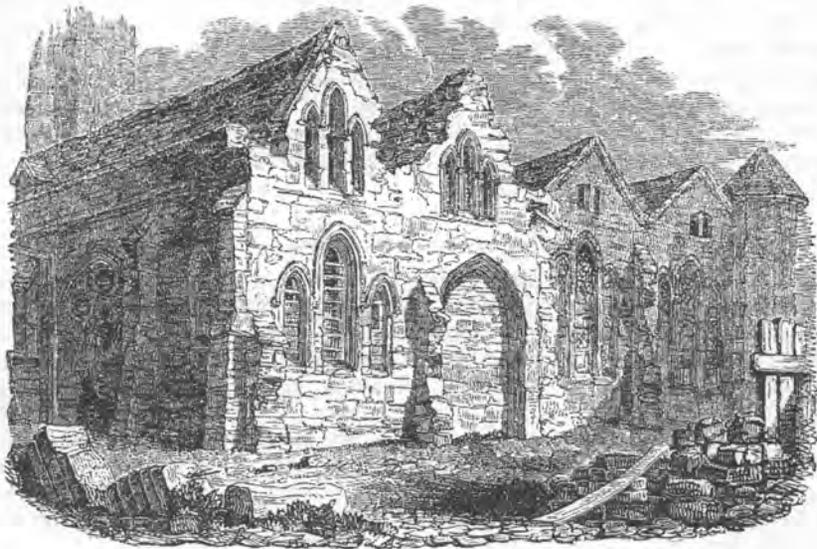


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Bulletin 344

December 2000

THE "LADYE CHAPEL," ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.



THE preservation of those beautiful edifices which were raised by our pious ancestors for the celebration of CHRISTIAN WORSHIP, must be a paramount object of regard with every admirer of our national antiquities; and we conceive that our pages cannot be devoted more usefully than by directing the public mind to those venerable buildings which either time or the ruthless hand of man has reduced to a state of ruin. During the present century, indeed, a great change has been progressively effected with respect to the estimation in which subjects of this kind are held, compared with by-gone times. The people generally have been taught a respect for science; and the merits of our forefathers, as exhibited in their productions, are better known and better appreciated.

Still, however, it becomes a duty, wherever the power of imparting information exists, to urge on the already awakened feeling, and by pointing out those dilapidated buildings which, from the talents displayed in their design and construction, demand to be upheld, contribute to the triumph of art, and increase our aptitude for intellectual pleasures.

The Restoration of several decayed edifices within and near London, has recently become a topic of considerable attention, and subscriptions have been commenced for that purpose. St. Alban's Abbey Church, Waltham Cross, Crosby Hall in Bishopsgate-street, and the "LADYE CHAPEL," which forms the east-end of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, and of which a view is annexed, in its present state, are the immediate buildings thus proposed to be restored.

From 'The Graphic Illustrator' Volume 1, 1890

The Southwark Cathedral Recording Project, 1996-2000 *Nathalie Cohen*

Southwark Cathedral lies south of the River Thames opposite London (TQ 3265 8040). It has been suggested that a college of priests was established here by St Swithun, Bishop of Winchester between AD 852 and 862: a tradition which reflects the association of the site with the diocese of Winchester. The London residence of its bishops lay just west of the cathedral. Excavations in the crypt of the cathedral and on surrounding sites have demonstrated Roman settlement in the area, but no evidence of Saxon occupation has yet been discovered. The Domesday Book of 1086 records a *monasterium* on the site said to have been in existence during the reign of Edward the Confessor. In 1106 a priory of the Canons Regular of St Augustine was established and a church, St Mary Overie, was built in the Norman style.

Two fires in 1212 and during the 1390s necessitated a rebuilding of major parts of the church, and in 1469 the collapse of the nave roof resulted in its rebuilding in wood. After the dissolution of the monasteries, an Act of Parliament in 1539 changed the status of St Mary's to that of a parish church, now renamed St Saviour's, and it was eventually purchased by the parishioners from King James I in 1614.

From the early 19th century onwards various parts of the church fell into disrepair, and were subsequently demolished. The creation of the new diocese of Southwark, and the change in status from church to cathedral towards the end of the century, however, inspired a phase of rebuilding that included the complete reconstruction of the nave.

Archaeological Recording at Southwark Cathedral:

At the invitation of the Cathedral's Fabric Committee, a team from the Institute of Archaeology, University College, London began a recording project in June 1996. Gustav Milne of the Institute of Archaeology initiated the project and the work was supervised by Nathalie Cohen and Mike Webber from the Museum of London. The first aim was to compile an inventory of the ledger slabs in the transepts and retro choir of the cathedral to assess the degree of wear and damage. The initial stage of the survey comprised a catalogue of the ledger stones providing a brief record of the information visible on the slabs, supported by a scale plan to locate them. A further season of work in 1997 recorded the ledger slabs in the north and south choir aisles and the chancel. In all, 159 slabs were recorded ranging in date from the 14th to the 20th centuries.

The recording work at Southwark has been the inspiration for a series of undergraduate dissertations, the first of which was undertaken by Simon Roffey of the Institute of Archaeology. During October and November 1997, the external and internal elevations of the Harvard Chapel (formerly the chapel of St John) were recorded. This area contains some of the earliest datable fabric in the cathedral, including part of an arcade leading from the north transept and the remains of an earlier apsidal chapel (see *London Archaeologist* 8, no 10).

During 1998 and 1999, recording work directed by Nathalie Cohen and Simon Roffey concentrated on the surviving medieval masonry at the east end of the cathedral at ground and triforium level. Scaled elevation drawings have been produced to accompany a written record, and analysis of different stone types has been undertaken. Several phases of construction, from the 12th to the 19th century, have been recorded. A preliminary study has also been made of tool marks, masons' marks and graffiti. This work has been generously supported by the Society for Medieval Archaeology and the Royal Archaeological Institute. These recent phases of work also saw the initiation of three further undergraduate projects. These included a study of the development of the east end during the 12th and 13th centuries, the

recording and analysis of the 15th century roof bosses preserved in the cathedral, and of architectural fragments dating from the early 12th century to the 16th century. The final season of work at the cathedral this year was supported by the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee and the London Archaeological Research Facility. The wall monuments and chest tombs at the east end were recorded to complement the study made of the ledger slabs. In all, 84 monuments were recorded, ranging in date from the 13th to the 20th centuries. A study of the cathedral's medieval and post-medieval doors was also undertaken as part of a wider study of ancient doors, initiated by University College, London.

SCOLA IN 2000

Abridged from notes prepared by Dennis Turner

Members of the executive committee of the Standing Conference on London Archaeology (SCOLA) are often asked about its present role and where it is going. One question, really, and a serious one. First, a little history.

Before the affair of the Rose Theatre, representatives of the Surrey Archaeological Society and the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society used to meet two or three times a year with staff of the Museum of London and English Heritage in what was called the 'London Working Party' or the 'Joint Working Party'. This working party had an ancestry going back to before even the birth of the 'Rescue' movement in the 1970s. Its meetings were useful and sometimes constructive, but pretty informal.

The threats to the archaeology of the City of London had been graphically highlighted by Martin Biddle and Caroline Heighway in *The Future of London's Past* and the challenge was met by the Museum of London. However, the members of the working party became prime movers in setting up mini-units to meet similar challenges elsewhere in Greater London (Southwark and Lambeth had set the precedent, moving forward separately for some years, but we need not complicate the story too much). Later, the Working Party welcomed the formation of the Department of Greater London Archaeology within the Museum of London.

For many years, the Working Party was chaired by the late great (and highly diplomatic) Ralph Merrifield. Ralph was always very conscious of the need for a research agenda so that archaeology should not proceed in an *ad hoc* way. As a result, one of the things that the Working Party did was to encourage an assessment of London's archaeological knowledge. The assessment has finally been produced and published by MoLAS – the launch was on 3rd October last. A formal Research Agenda is in its final stages of preparation.

The Working Party tried to work in a low-key way: as a strictly informal body it had little alternative, but the Rose Theatre row and its fall-out showed how inadequate this could be. In April 1992 the responsibility for providing archaeological planning advice to London boroughs was transferred from the Museum of London to English Heritage, and there were real fears that the new arrangements might fall short of those previously provided. The Working Party moved forward to establish a formal, pan-London forum with a solid constitution where issues of importance to the conduct of archaeology could be discussed, problems raised, and solutions found. The result was SCOLA.

SCOLA was sponsored by the Society of Antiquaries of London, the Council for British Archaeology and the two county archaeological societies that had been principally involved in the Working Party. On the launch of SCOLA, the Working Party dissolved itself. Since its creation SCOLA has continued its role as an independent London-wide body able to monitor arrangements for archaeology and to help to ensure that the public voice is both informed and actively taken into account.

SCOLA was not intended to work alone. Some Local Liaison Committees (covering groups of London boroughs) already existed, having been brought into being in

several different ways. SCOLA's Executive Committee has co-operated with these and has tried to fill in the gaps in the network which, ideally, should cover all the London boroughs. On the committees a range of 'interested parties' should meet – representatives of the planning authorities, professional and councillors, museums, local history libraries and societies plus English Heritage and archaeological contractors. The idea is that local archaeological arrangements and problems can be discussed: problems with a London-wide implication can be brought to SCOLA's attention. SCOLA also chairs the Greater London Local Societies meetings to which active societies from the whole of London are invited.

Happily, English Heritage and the Museum of London have co-operated with SCOLA even where opinions have differed. SCOLA commissioned a review of the working of PPG16 in Greater London and the document contained sixteen recommendations for future action. This review has been influential (in part, at any rate) with both English Heritage and the Museum of London. The London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre, moreover, is something which SCOLA urged and to which it provided some funds.

One area where there has been disagreement between SCOLA and English Heritage has been that of mitigation strategies. This came to a head in respect of the threat from development to the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Croydon. English Heritage maintained that sealing the graves beneath a protective layer and the tarmac of a car park would be sufficient but SCOLA saw this as a high risk strategy. SCOLA argued that the uncertainties surrounding some mitigation strategies were greater than English Heritage was prepared to acknowledge. Several subsequent papers, including the recent study by Kenward and Hall, seem to reinforce SCOLA's fears.

With the changes in London government, SCOLA has been involved in a lengthy, behind the scenes, lobbying campaign. At first this was with civil servants, but later, as the mayoral candidates became known, SCOLA wrote directly to the five main candidates, seeking their views on 'heritage' matters. Only the Liberal Democrat and Green Party candidates made considered replies.

The Greater London Authority Act provides for there to be a Cultural Strategy Group for London with the duty to formulate and submit to the Mayor a draft strategy containing proposed policies with respect to culture, media and sport in Greater London. SCOLA made contact with the 'shadow' Group but were initially greatly disappointed when the appointments to the real Group included no-one with an identifiable interest in archaeology. However, there was still a vacancy, and this was in the gift of the Green Party. SCOLA is delighted that this slot has been filled by Mike Webber of the Thames Foreshore project.

A strong body that can speak for London's archaeological needs will continue to be necessary for several reasons. First, there is a continuing need to ensure that archaeology in its broadest sense is given due weight by those who govern London in the decisions they take on planning, culture and much else. The present arrangements seem to envisage that the principal responsibility for advice will fall on English Heritage. But will English Heritage have sufficient and *sufficiently stable staff to do the job*? Will English Heritage be able to keep in touch with the grass roots among local societies, for example? The need for a body identified with London to watch and lobby seems irrefutable.

Secondly, from time to time it will undoubtedly be necessary to question or support the actions and policies of English Heritage, archaeological contractors or the museums. To do this in an informed way requires a standing body that keeps in touch.

There is also a need to encourage professional archaeologists to remember their public.

Down the years the Working Party had frequently been approached by the CBA with a request that it should transform itself into a regional Group of the CBA but, in the absence of volunteers to fill the necessary officer posts, the suggestion never appealed, though for some time the Working Party had a seat on the executive of the CBA. Once upon a time there *had* been a London group (Group 10) but this had collapsed when Francis Celoria – who had done all the work to keep it going – left London. In the late 1980s, CBA made a direct attempt to re-establish a London Group but this did not succeed and London was divided between CBA Mid-Anglia and CBA South-East, the boundary lying along the Thames. CBA has recently approached SCOLA, renewing their proposal for a London group. Discussions are continuing, and wide consultation is planned.

The issues outlined above are crucial to the future of the archaeology of London, and it is hoped that all CBA members and members of SCOLA approached will respond. CBA are also anxious to receive comments from anyone else who would like to participate in the consultation – comments should be sent direct to CBA, or to the Honorary Secretary, SyAS at Castle Arch.

COUNCIL NEWS

The Annual General Meeting

The AGM of the Surrey Archaeological Society was held at the Letherhead Institute, Leatherhead, on Sunday, 26th November 2000.

Professor Alan Crocker, President of the Society, reported briefly on the work of the year under review and warmly thanked the Honorary Officers and members of the Society who had given freely of their time to promote and support the work of the Society. He also expressed the thanks of the Society to the staff at Castle Arch. Continuing his initiative to name members whose unobtrusive but willing help had been of real benefit and help in supporting activities of the Society, he mentioned Ron Hack and Genee Quinlan who had both for many years been present on excavations – at times in teeming rain or relentless sun – sustaining and reviving the diggers with cups of tea. He also thanked the retiring members of Council, Peter Gray, Peter Hinton and Chris Shephard.

Professor Crocker was re-elected President. The remaining Honorary Officers, having indicated their willingness to stand for another year, were re-elected, together with the Vice-presidents and the Honorary Vice-Presidents. Peter Gray and Audrey Monk were elected Vice-Presidents in recognition of their work on behalf of the Society.

On the proposal of Council, Sarah Goad JP, Lord Lieutenant of the County, was elected an Honorary Vice-President. In proposing Mrs Goad, the President said that it gave him particular pleasure in view of the long association of her family with the Society. Her father was Uvedale Lambert, a well known local historian and a valued member of Council; and her grandfather, also Uvedale Lambert, wrote the two-volume *History of Blechingley*, and also the *History of Godstone*.

Six new members of Council were elected: Ron Davis, Alan Hall, Rosemary Hunter, John Price, Mike Rubra and Richard Williams.

The Special Resolutions set out in the Agenda, printed in *Bulletin 342*, were put to the meeting and approved. Briefly these resolved to:

- a amend the wording of Clauses 3(b) (xviii) and Clause 4 of the memorandum and Articles of Association relating to the provision of Trustee insurance to comply with Charity Commission requirements.

- b amend Article 6 of the Articles to provide a new class of student membership for those full-time students at a recognised educational establishment and who are more than twenty and less than twenty-six years of age.
- c delete Article 17 and replace it by providing for an examination of the Society's accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts and Charities Act 1993.

In addition the new subscription rates, also printed in *Bulletin 342*, were approved by the meeting and subscriptions due on 1st April 2001 will therefore be as follows:

Ordinary Member	£25
Associate Member	£2
Student Member (with <i>Collections</i>)	£12.50
Junior Member (with <i>Collections</i>)	£6
Institutional Member (UK)	£30
Institutional Member (Overseas)	£40

Instructions will be sent to members in good time to enable them to amend Bankers Order instructions. At the same time members will be invited to complete Gift Aid forms.

The Annual General Meeting was the conclusion of an interesting, well-attended and successful conference devoted to presentation of the work of groups participating in the *Millennium Project*, reported elsewhere in this issue.

The lecture to the AGM was given by Dennis Turner on the 'Origins of Surrey Villages'. This brought together ideas suggested in the earlier talks and outlined three (out of nine possible) morphological categories which might apply to Surrey villages. He also called for the need to develop archaeological strategies to help illuminate the sometimes confused, often diffuse and unremembered origins of our villages.

It is hoped that the Project will continue under the new guise of the Village Study Project. Details of further workshops and visits are planned – and any group or individual who would like to study their village should contact the Honorary Secretary.

Francis Haveron

At the last meeting of Council the President announced the sad and untimely death of Mr Francis Haveron, a long-standing member of the Society who had played a leading role in setting up the Surrey Industrial History Group, and in organising a highly successful series of adult education classes at Surrey University over many years.

Surrey Local History Council and the Society

The President also reported on preliminary discussions between the Surrey Local History Council and the Society on the possibility of establishing a closer form of association.

Grants

Two grants were approved, firstly towards the costs of conserving finds from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Tadworth, and secondly towards the cost of palaeobotanical analysis of finds from excavations on Frensham Common, subject to assurances that additional funding would be provided by others.

CBA and SCOLA: Joint Discussions

Discussions currently taking place between CBA (Council for British Archaeology) and SCOLA (Standing Conference on London Archaeology) were reported. The discussions have been prompted by the emergence of the new Greater London

Assembly at CBA's suggestion, and it may now be sensible to establish a new London-wide umbrella body representing archaeology.

It is proposed that all societies and interested organisations within the Greater London area will be consulted within the next few weeks and it is essential that local societies make their views known,

As some members know, the Society played a leading part in the establishment of SCOLA, but others may be less well informed and a summary of the history of SCOLA and some of the implications and issues involved appears elsewhere in this *Bulletin*, page 3.

This is your opportunity to contribute to the discussion – so a critical and considered response to the Consultative Paper will be appreciated.

Other Matters

Finally the CBA has recently revised its constitution and restructured the Council's Trustee body and reduced the number of trustees to fifteen. Twenty-six candidates stood for election and Dennis Turner, a past President and Honorary Secretary of this Society, was among those elected. Congratulations to Dennis and to Taryn Nixon, also a member of SyAS Council, who has recently been elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeology Day Schools Puttenham Village Hall

All are welcome, whether from existing Community Archaeology Projects or old ones (Mickleham), or just interested members of the Surrey Archaeological Society. No one will be turned away and the day schools are completely free, but please book in advance so that we can know the numbers. It will be on a first come first served with a limit of 30 for each school. If more numbers book than can be accommodated consideration will be given to repeating the exercise. The first two day schools, to be run by Chris Currie, are as follows:

Archaeological Recording

Saturday 20th January

- 10.30 am Introduction: Archaeological recording, why record?
- 11.00 A brief history of archaeological recording. From Pitt-Rivers to the Harris Matrix
- 12.00 A typical modern excavation. The recording process: what is required and why things go wrong.
- 1.00 pm Lunch
- 2.00 The recording process. Site manuals and their differences. The Central Excavation Service (English Heritage) system. A case for its universal adoption.
- 3.00 Discussion
- 4.00 Day ends.

Archaeological illustration for publication

Saturday 3rd February

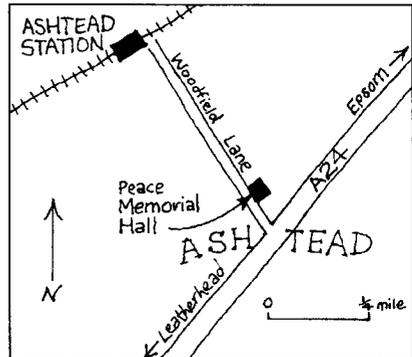
- 10.30 am Introduction
- 11.00 Tools and tricks: what can go wrong and how to avoid mistakes.
- 12.00 Different kinds of illustration
 - i) Drawing maps for publication

- ii) Drawing site plans and sections for publication
 - iii) Drawing finds for publication
- 1.00 pm Lunch
- 2.00 Practical sessions
- 3.00 Discussion
- 4.00 Day ends

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Symposium 2001: A Correction and a Map

In *Bulletin* 342 I dim-wittedly put the date of this important event as Saturday 17th September and forgot to include the map that the Chairman of the Committee had provided – sorry. It is to take place on **Saturday 17th February 2001** at the Peace Memorial Hall, Woodfield Lane, Ashtead, 10 minutes walk from Ashtead station. The list of speakers should become available in the next *Bulletin*.



LECTURES, SYMPOSIA AND VISITS COMMITTEE

Archaeological Visits

The Committee have arranged a series of visits to places of historical and archaeological interest for the enjoyment of Society members and their guests. If you are interested in joining any of these please contact Elizabeth Whitbourn (details at end). It would be extremely helpful if you could book, even provisionally, in advance, as these trips will only run if there are sufficient numbers to warrant hiring a coach. All welcome, including spouses, children, guests, partners and others.

Saturday 13th January 2001

Andover Museum and Danebury Iron Age Hillfort

See p16 for full details.

Wednesday 14th March 2001

Fort Cumberland and English Heritage Centre for Archaeology, Portsmouth

This is a specially arranged tour of English Heritage's new research laboratory, which is not open to the general public. Coach leaves The College of Richard Collyer, Hurst Road, Horsham at 9 am.

Cost £10, inclusive of admission.

Saturday 7th April 2001

Oxford: Ashmolean Museum and City tour

Coach leaves Farncombe Railway Station (near Godalming) at 9 am.

Cost £10, and an additional £4 if you wish to join the guided walking tour of the wonderful City.

Sunday 29th April 2001

Isle of Wight – Quarr Abbey and Brading Roman Villa

Coach leaves Farncombe Railway Station (near Godalming) at 8 am Cost Adult: £18 and Children: £12 – must have an adult with them. Inclusive of Ferry and all admission charges.

Friday 18th – Sunday 20th May 2001

Weekend Field Trip: Hadrian's Wall

In conjunction with 'Midas Tours'. Tel: 01932 407000 for their brochure.

Thursday 9th – Sunday 12th August 2001

Weekend Field Trip: Romans, Saxons and Normans in East Sussex

Staying at Herstmonceux Castle. Details to follow, but please contact me, if you would like any more information.

For more information contact Elizabeth Whitbourn. Tel: 01483-420575 or mobile no. 07790-451110, or else e-mail jaw@telinco.co.uk

MISCELLANY

Origins of Surrey Villages: Surrey Archaeological Society Millennium Project Conference

Leatherhead 25-26 November 2000

Day One: Some Highlights and General Impressions

Derek Renn

There was a capacity audience at the Letherhead Institute to learn of the progress made in studying more than a dozen parishes. It is impossible to summarize each talk properly, but here are a few highlights:

Eric Montague said that **Mitcham** had six greens, with a medieval planned village across an earlier field system. A circular feature was the focus of several tracks (the persistence of footpaths was mentioned by other speakers). Peter Hopkins contrasted **Merton** with **Morden**, pointing to boundary anomalies because of the need for open waste, water power and access to other parishes. **Wimbledon** was a single manor occupying a large rectangular parish, said Cyril Maidment, although the manor house seemed to move its site periodically. By contrast **Nutfield** had no village, but Peter Finch had worked from certain assumptions regarding freehold and copyhold lands and occupiers to identify three former commons taken into farms and then drew parallels with nearby Kent parishes south of the Surrey Hills. Vivien Ettlinger and Mary Day demonstrated how **Capel** was separated from **Dorking**, how it had come by its present name, taking us up to 2000 AD. **Shere** parish had earlier extended further east, west and south (like others adjoining the Weald), said Ann Noyes. Although there was a Roman road and villa at **Ewhurst**, Janet Balchin had found no evidence for early medieval settlement and the place-names suggested late assarts around the small isolated farms.

The four manors of **Brockham** and **Betchworth** each contained a different house type of the 1550/1650 rebuilding period, which Martin Higgins suggested was due either to peer pressure or the influence of powerful lords of the manor. Audrey Monk showed the complex of lanes and tracks running north-south at **Hambledon**, a polyfocal settlement looking south towards the River Arun. A team effort (described by Jill Williams) had demonstrated how **Thorpe** had grown very slowly before 1920, restricted by the Thames floodplain.

The overall impression was of variety -

- Displays ranging from solid models and map series to photographs and original documents
- Presentation – the use of map regression, removing previous accretions back from tithe apportionments or large scale early Ordnance Survey plans, from flipcharts by way of OHP and 35mm slides to laptop computers
- Progress – some already in print, others still being developed
- Publications – I counted at least fifty on sale

- Sources – Everyone used documents and published archaeological finds, but few mentioned museum research or fieldwalking
- Teamwork – majority were working alone or with one or two others

Day Two

Rosemary Hunter

Southwark

The Fifth Session, about Southwark, was chaired by Judie English, and presented by Graham Dawson. He posed the question whether Southwark could ever be considered a village as it was really an urban community sharing many features with London, being the largest settlement outside the capital in the seventeenth century and containing the town houses of bishops, aristocracy, priories and even two prisons. The presence of the Court of Admiralty meant debts from all over England were dealt with at Southwark.

Closeness to the river meant that many merchants settled here, including Flemings and Italians. One merchant, John Mudd, declared dead in the fifteenth century, was still very much alive and caused considerable litigation.

Southwark was never a chartered borough with a town council as it was divided between too many interests and nobody was able to grant a charter. Two Members were sent to Parliament, although there seems to be some doubt as to how they were elected.

Graham used maps to show the divisions of the area spreading along the river with names like Parish Gardens, Clink Guildable and Great Liberty and five separate parish churches plus Southwark Palace. There were frequent problems over the borders with Bermondsey and which properties belonged to Southwark or Bermondsey, some managing to appear in both. Stowe in his Survey of London even showed Bermondsey as part of Southwark.

This was an interesting look at an area with very different problems from the other villages being studied at this conference.

Ewell

Charles Abdy presented this study and emphasised the importance of Ewell Springs, which were celebrated widely and supplied Elizabeth I with water daily. Very clear maps showed the development of Ewell from Roman times. There was no mention of Saxon settlement, although 12 Saxon burials were found off the High Street.

A medieval church was built in grounds owned by Chertsey Abbey and was demolished in 1848 except for the tower. The parish was gifted to Merton Priory until the Dissolution. The local Fitznell family founded Merton College, Oxford, and owned the Fitznell Cartulary, with deeds from 1200 to 1400. The map of 1400 clearly showed the roads leading from Ewell to London, Cheam, Chessington, Kingston, Burgh and Epsom.

Interesting slides of local houses included the mansion removed to make way for Bourne Hall. Big development took place with the arrival of the railway increasing the size of the village immensely.

Horley

Peter Gwynne presented Horley in a very entertaining way, stating that the history of Horley only really starts in 1850, in contrast to the other villages.

He based most of his early knowledge on a 1799 map showing the scattered development of the village. The Common was enclosed in 1812 and the biggest influence was the arrival of the railway in 1850, with the area developing into a community town by 1870. He demonstrated this with a series of maps also showing

the vast road development. Most housing is relatively modern. Peter emphasised the importance of keeping documents, deeds, etc to help the historians of the future.

The Origins of Surrey Villages

The Chairman, Alan Crocker, having thanked everyone involved with organising and helping with the conference, introduced Dennis Turner, the driving force behind the project on Surrey Villages. He praised the work Dennis had put into this venture and his support for all the groups presenting their work today and those still in preparation.

Dennis spoke on the Origins of Surrey Villages and his pleasure that some of the studies are being published and others may follow.

The object of the Society's Villages Project has been to examine the development of individual villages by looking at their buildings, their documentation, their archaeology and their morphology. Dennis used examples from the villages that had been discussed at the conference to illustrate his theme. He showed how often our perception of the typical village, eg Shere and Brockham, and their development, are wrong, and many villages do not go back to time immemorial. Some hamlets developed slowly into villages, others grew only when the railways arrived and some became London suburbs.

Dennis looked at the lack of direct evidence for dates of Surrey settlements and described four types of village plan: the Nucleated village, tight around a focus, eg Blechingley; Street village,- Ripley; Polyfocal – more than one centre; Agglomerated – scattered houses. He also looked at deserted villages and village greens.

He concluded that, sadly, where most Surrey villages are concerned the original pattern had been worn away before the time of the tithe award maps and much research is needed to discover the original development and changes. Casual watching briefs are not enough and sometimes it is necessary to implement a research programme, surveys and even hand digging to reach the truth. But he also warned that it is possible to concentrate too much on village origins and to forget the social and economic development.

His talk, illustrated with slides and maps and demonstrating a vast knowledge of his subject was very warmly received.

St Mary's Church, Chiddingfold

Elizabeth Whitbourn

St. Mary's Church (SU 960 354) is located in the centre of Chiddingfold, opposite the village green. The 13th century church was much renovated in 1869 by Henry Woodyer, at which time access to the church may have been from Mill Lane in the south west corner of the churchyard, and from the Petworth Road by a stile north of the present lych gate. The lych gate and stepped pathway to the church from Petworth Road were constructed in 1888.

In order to improve access, work commenced in July 2000 to replace the Victorian path with a ramped churchyard path. The work also afforded the opportunity for restoration work to be carried out on the lych gate and coffin rest. In the process of digging to the required depth for the new path three brick tombs were discovered:

Tomb One: A single vaulted brick barrel tomb, running east to west under the steps of the path to the war memorial. The mechanical excavator inadvertently caused a section of the brick vaulting to collapse in the course of its discovery, but no other disturbance was made in the course of the works

Tomb Two: The edge of a brick grave was located on the northern side of the trench, approximately half a metre west of the path leading to the war memorial. No disturbance to this grave was necessary.

Tomb Three: A double vaulted brick barrel tomb, running east to west along the line of the existing path. The full length of the tomb, 2.74 m. was visible, although only a portion of the width of the tomb and the barrel vaulting lay within the trench. The remaining part lay immediately underneath a prominent standing memorial: the 'Read Tomb': a Grade II listed Chest Tomb with panelled sides and balustered corners that is one of three listed tombs in the churchyard.

The vaulting of the brick tomb had originally comprised of two rings of bricks, all stretchers, laid in two arches, one on top of the other. The weight of the span is being carried by two parallel walls running east to west of double brick thickness and laid in English Bond, brick size: $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, a total wall thickness of nine inches. Part of the top-most arch had been removed and it seems likely that this was done to create the required level during the Victorian restoration work in 1888, when the churchyard path was, as previously mentioned, laid along this route.

The tomb was closed at both ends by non-load bearing single brick walls laid in English bond. Several bricks were removed from these end-walls of the tomb to evaluate the structure and condition of the tomb. The intact chamber held two well preserved lead coffins, both with finely engraved coffin plate inscriptions (detached).

Coffin One, on the northern side of the grave closest to the church, had been leather covered with double rows of brass studding, and although the leather had deteriorated, long strips were still pliable. The coffin was larger than the other and its plate was inscribed:

*Samuel Read Esquire
Died 24th November 1778
Aged 66 years*

Church Records indicate that he was buried on the 6th December 1778.

Coffin Two on the southern side of the grave was inscribed:

*Mrs Mary Read
Died 10th February 1799
Aged 78 years*



St Mary's Church, Chiddingfold: Tomb Three and the Read Tomb.

Church Records indicate that she was buried on the 26th February 1799.

The two burials within the tomb were not disturbed by the work, and a copy of the full report is available at Castle Arch.

Thanks to David Bird, Nigel Barker, Waverley Borough Council, David and Audrey Graham, and to Cordelia Lamont for the use of her GCSE Archaeology project. I am particularly grateful to H R H White for his generous and invaluable supply of historical information about Chiddingfold Church, together with details of the coffins and inscriptions.

Changes at County Hall

Martin Higgins has been appointed as Historic Buildings Officer with Surrey County Council, to start in mid-January. There have been a number of other changes at County Hall, as part of a wider review of the Environmental and Economic Policy Service. Greater emphasis is now being placed on the two main conservation strategies, that is the Countryside Strategy and the Heritage Strategy. The Strategic Conservation Advisory Group, while remaining as a single group, has been reorganised into two main teams to support these Strategies. The Heritage Strategy team is now made up as follows:

David Bird (Head of Heritage Conservation): 020-8541 9419

Martin Higgins (Historic Buildings Officer): 020-8541 9416

Tony Howe (Archaeological Officer): 020-8541 9402

Gary Jackson (Archaeological Officer): 020-8541 9325

Alison James (SMR Officer): 020-8541 9083

Brenda Lewis (Historic Landscapes Officer): 020-8541 9419

Nathan Morley (Heritage Strategy Coordinator): 020-8541 7031

Sue Trapnell (Administrative Officer): 020-8541 9419.

The team can be reached by fax on 020-8541 9021 or individually by e.mail by name as given above but with a dot replacing the space between names (except in the case of David Bird where the name is run on (davidbird)) and then @surreycc.gov.uk, for example: gary.jackson@surreycc.gov.uk

Until recently historic buildings advice from the County Council was provided by Nigel Barker and Alan Black. Nigel has now moved to join Waverley Borough Council and Alan has retired. Over the course of the years the District Councils have come to take on a stronger role in the day to day historic buildings work and the County Council's role has increasingly become more strategic. It was therefore decided to establish a new post of Historic Buildings Officer as part of the Heritage Strategy team.

Martin Higgins will be well known to many members of the Society. He is currently Conservation Officer for the Royal Borough of Kingston and is a committee member of several groups involved in the study of historic buildings, especially in Surrey. He has an excellent knowledge of Surrey's buildings, which he has been researching for many years. Martin has a University of Manchester Architecture BA and an MPhil, as well as planning qualifications. He is due to start in January and we look forward to welcoming him to the team.

LIBRARY

Closures over the Christmas period

The Library and Office at Castle Arch will be closed from Monday 25th December to Wednesday 27th December inclusive, and on Monday 1st January 2001.

PUBLICATIONS

“Ewell Past”

by Charles Abdy. ISBN 1 86077 135 1; 132 plus xi pages; 159 illustrations; £14.99

In his new book about the history of Ewell, Charles Abdy proves that he is a master of synthesis. From a wide range of material, he selects important points with authority; and, after nearly twenty years in Ewell and almost continuous investigation and writing, his knowledge of the area is recognised as being extensive.

Not everyone will have read his “A History of Ewell” published in 1992, so it really does not matter if some of the information and some of the illustrations are repeated in “Ewell Past”. What is important is that the new book contains additional, recently produced material covering a broader canvas than the earlier book, such as the development of Stoneleigh, and vignettes of notable personalities who have lived in Ewell/ Although much of the information is summarised in a matter-of-fact way, it is, in fact, enlivened from time to time when Charles’s sense of humour escapes from the discipline which he imposes on his writing.

This book is sure of a place among recognised reference books until, inevitably, it is outdated by the discovery of further material about Ewell. Meanwhile, the general presentation, including the many and varied illustrations, should make it readable both by people with an interest in local history and by general readers.

Eve Myatt-Price

“Ewell Past” is available from the publishers, Phillimore & Co Ltd, Shopwyke Manor Barn, Chichester, West Sussex, PO20 6BG; and from the Museum Shop at Bourne Hall, Spring Street, Ewell KT17 1UE.

“Gerard Winstanley in Elmbridge”

by David Taylor. Appleton Publications 2000. ISBN 0 9536976 14. 20 pages; £4.95

The following is the Introductory chapter of David Taylor’s new booklet, which best serves to provide the background about his own interest in those extraordinary events of 350 years ago, and about the recent commemorative conference and stone memorial. David has also contributed a paper to the newly published volume “Winstanley and the Diggers, 1649-1999” (see p15).

I first became aware of Gerard Winstanley and the Diggers through the 1962 BBC TV production of David Caute’s novel “*Comrade Jacob*” which is loosely based on this episode in our history. Later that year I received a copy of Caute’s novel as a school prize and this led to a particular fascination in the events that took place here in the middle of the 17th century. This was perhaps the only time when local events touched briefly upon the national scene, and what happened here in Cobham and Walton caused a shaking at the seat of national government.

Several years later I corresponded with Dr Christopher Hill, who must surely be the greatest expert on this turbulent period of English history. Christopher Hill has done so much to bring to the public knowledge the extraordinary events that took place at this time. In April 1982, the local Labour Party invited me to arrange a showing of the film “Winstanley” in Cobham and Christopher Hill graciously accepted an invitation from me to speak at this event. I count this to have been a great privilege. Christopher stayed with my family for the weekend and I was able to take him to visit Digger sites around this area that he had not previously seen.

As a result of that weekend, Avril Lansdell, then Curator of Weybridge Museum, asked me to put something into writing about Winstanley and the Diggers and it seems that hardly a few months go by without the appearance of another article or book on the subject.

Last year (1999) was the 350th anniversary of the events on St George's Hill and my friend, Dr Andrew Bradstock organised a conference in Walton parish church to mark the event. The keynote speaker was Michael Foot, one time leader of the Labour Party, and himself a great Winstanley admirer. To underline the continuity of interest in this subject, Mr Foot brought to the Conference an edition of Winstanley's writings that had been given to him by George Orwell, another who had found inspiration in the 17th century revolutionary. The proceedings from that Conference will be published later this year.

From the Conference came the awareness of the need to recognise Gerard Winstanley and the Diggers in the area in which the events took place. A wonderful commemoration stone made by the sculptor Andrew Whittle was made available to be placed on a suitable local site.

And so this year, which marks the 350th anniversary of the dispersal of the Diggers, a permanent memorial to Winstanley will be placed on the edge of Weybridge Heath not far from St George's Hill, and a Winstanley Trail will be created around the Borough with sign boards marking some of the important sites and buildings with Digger connections.

This publication is no more than an attempt to set Winstanley and the Diggers in the local historical scene. I will leave the debate about the politics and theology of this extraordinary man to others who are far better qualified than I.

"Winstanley and the Diggers, 1649-1000"

by Andrew Bradstock (ed). Frank Cass Publishers 2000. ISBN 0 7146 5105 2 (cloth) £31.50, 0 7146 8157 1 (paper) £13, 184p.

Although the Diggers made only a brief appearance on the stage of history, their vision of a society based on common ownership of the land and its fruits continues to inspire many in the present day. This volume, occasioned by the 350th anniversary of their occupation of St George's Hill in Surrey in April 1649, reflects the latest scholarship on them and their leader and main theorist Gerrard Winstanley. Among the themes explored in these essays are the power and continuing influence of Winstanley's writings, his ideas on 'civil liberty', the economic and political background against which the Diggers operated, their treatment at the hands of their opponents, their attitude to women and the family, and the role of the Bible in their thinking.

A number of the essays also explore the extent to which historical research can enable us to gain a clear picture of the movement and the figure of Winstanley himself. Written by experts from a variety of disciplines, this is a landmark volume in seventeenth-century studies.

"Heart of the City: Roman, Medieval and Modern London revealed by Archaeology at 1 Poultry"

by Peter Rowsome (published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service). ISBN 1 901992 14 4. Price £5.99.

Not just another site report, but an attractively produced tale of cutting-edge archaeology, breathtaking presentation and finds-to-die-for (peculiarly memorable being the UK's first almond and a neat Roman hanging lamp). You will not find detailed site plans and sections, pages of finds, drawings or photographs of red and white ranging rods. Instead, reconstruction drawings, stunning finds photography and site photographs which, in a nice touch, nearly always include a helmeted archaeologist hard at work.

The author, Pete Rowsome, does not assume previous knowledge of archaeology, using a glossary, the occasional text box and an early chapter on the processes of

deposition and excavation to explain to, but not patronise, the reader. He goes on to explore the story of the capital city through the exploration of a unique archaeological site. The frontispiece poem (*A Description of London* in 1738 by John Buncks) seems increasingly well chosen as the tale of relentless, bitter, crowded, colourful London life (and death) unfolds. The work of contemporary writers and artists is also used to good effect in the later part of the book.

The least successful chapters are those dealing with the development which made it all possible. The reader is uncomfortably aware that at this point the author loses his detached viewpoint and becomes part of the story he is telling, but this is never explicitly acknowledged. The debate over the value we place on the old and the artistic merit of the new is dutifully covered but sits awkwardly with the necessarily pragmatic approach of the rest of the book.

This is a book that only the Museum of London could have produced – informed by their long history of excavation in the area and enriched by comparative material from their collections and by reconstruction work carried out for the **High Street, Londinium** exhibition – it comes heartily recommended.

Alison Pattison

VISITS

Museum of the Iron Age and Danebury Hillfort

Saturday 13th January

This unique museum at Andover tells the story of Danebury, an Iron Age hillfort 6 miles southwest of the town. The displays will give you a vivid impression of what life was like, not only for the prehistoric inhabitants of this 2000-year-old settlement, but also for all in Iron Age Britain.

Hillfort: A deliberately constructed fortification of earth, timber or stone, usually sited in an easily defended position and frequently on a hilltop.

In common with many other earthworks of this type, Danebury was constructed around 550 BC, although there is evidence for an earlier Bronze Age enclosure. Over the 450 years of its occupation it developed from a relatively simple hillfort with two entrances

Danebury was the subject of a long-term research excavation by Professor Barry Cunliffe from 1968 to 1988, which helped build up a picture of the economy and domestic life during its occupation. This came to a violent end around 100 BC when the East gate was burnt and 21 mutilated corpses were dumped in a pit.

The Coach leaves Farncombe Railway Station, near Godalming, at 9 am. We will visit Andover Museum in the morning. There will be a stop at lunchtime at 'Poplar Farm', a Brewers Fayre pub/restaurant near Danebury, before taking a walk around the hillfort. We will leave Danebury at around 4 pm.

The cost of the trip, which is inclusive of all admission charges is £9 per person. For more details and to book a space please contact: Liz: 01483 420575 mobile 07790 – 451110 e-mail: JAW@telinco.co.uk

Lithic Tool Research Group/Banstead Community Archaeology Team

There will be a visit to the Quaternary Section of the British Museum on Thursday, January 18th, from 11.30 am to 1 pm, to handle the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic material from Lower Kingswood, Banstead and Walton-on-the-Hill. After lunch we may move on to the main British Museum building. Meet at Franks House, 36-48 Orsman Road, Shoreditch at 11.20 am. Further details from Peter Harp, Tel: 01737 356039.

COURSES

WEALD & DOWNLAND OPEN AIR MUSEUM

Historic Building Conservation

Day Schools

- 17th January Timber: Identification of Species. *David Woodbridge*. £80
18th January Timber: Strength Grading. *David Woodbridge*. £80
5th February English Brickwork, Tudor to Edwardian. *Gerard Lynch*. £80
10th February Practical and Ritual Marks on Buildings. *Timothy Easton and Richard Harris*. £80
21st February Specialist Science and Crafts for Building Conservation. *Jim Strike*. £80

Linked Day Schools

Recording Vernacular Buildings for Conservation. *Richard Harris*.

- 25th January Observing and sketching. £70
15th March Imposing a Grid. £70
20th April Studio Techniques. £70

Historic Jointing and Pointing of Brickwork. *Gerard Lynch*.

12th-14th March £200

Dealing with Change in Historic Buildings. *Jim Strike*.

- 7th March Design and Town Planning. £80
28th March Building Works. £80

For further information Tel: 01243 811363.

UNIVERSITY OF SURREY Centre for Continuing Education

Local and Family History Courses

Looking at Life Experience in the 19th and 20th Century

Tutor: Carole Barber

Mondays 1 – 3pm from 15th January, plus four Saturdays

Venue: Dorking Centre, Dene Street, Dorking

The Way We Lived Then

Tutor: Carole Barber

Monday and Saturday 9.30 – 4.30pm, from 23rd April 2001

Venue: Dorking Centre, Dene Street, Dorking

Surrey's Towns and Villages in the 19th Century

Tutor: Anne Milton-Worssell

Tuesday and Saturday 9.30 – 4pm, from 24th April 2001. Includes 2 visits.

Venue: Guildford University Continuing Education Centre

For information about the courses Tel: 01483 300800 ext 3151, FAX: 01483 259522, email: b.northam@surrey.ac.uk, or write to Beryl Northam, Centre for Continuing Education, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH.

GOOD GUIDED WALKS: A ONE-DAY TRAINING COURSE by Iain Wakeford

Surrey History Centre, Goldsworth Road, Woking

Saturday 27th January 2001

If you look in any local newspaper you will see that there are more and more guided walks or rambles taking place. Certainly walking as a recreational activity is becoming more popular. But there can be a big difference between a good guided walk and a rotten ruined ramble!

Many people have a favourite walk that they would like to share with others, many History Groups or Residents Associations want to make the history of their area better known, and custodians of historic or wildlife sites are looking for more 'controlled' ways to show the delights of their sites to the public. A good guided walk can do all this and more.

A walk around your area can attract those who would not normally get involved in your group or organisation. It is fun, informal, and yet informative – so that even young children learn something of their heritage. With greater understanding comes greater respect, and more chance that everyone will wish to protect their local heritage and countryside.

The course will show you how to improve your usual walks, as well as give suggestions of how to 'spice up' a walk or tour to make it a truly memorable event.

9.30am	Registration
10	Introductions
10.15	'See what I mean'
10.45	Discussion
11	Tea/coffee
11.15	Good Guided Walk Techniques
1-2pm	Lunch
2	Planning, Publicity and Preparation
2.45	'A Little Bit Extra' – some ideas for more advanced walks or tours
4-4.15	Plenary

Fee: £75 to include tea/coffee and buffet lunch. Concessionary: £35 (OAPs and students). Cheques payable to Iain Wakeford – Heritage Walks.

For further information write to 166 High Street, Old Woking, GU22 9JH or Tel: 01483 722591.

Iain Wakeford is currently guiding Heritage Walks in Woking and north-west Surrey fortnightly on Sundays at 2 pm until the end of April, and after that from May to the end of August every Friday evening at 7 pm. All walks are free although donations are welcomed.

WEA Fetcham and Bookham

Industrial Archaeology

Room G6, Leatherhead Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead

Thursdays 10 am – 12 noon. Eleven meetings including a site visit, from 18th January to 29th March.

Tutor : Gordon Knowles

Fee: £41, concessions £34.

For further details Tel WEA Secretary Joy Tapping: 01372 374563.

CONFERENCE

West London Local History Conference 2001

Images of West London: paintings, prints, photographs, etc.

Saturday 17th March 2001

Montagu Hall, Hounslow

Fee: £7.50

Further details to be announced later.

LECTURE MEETINGS

4th January

"Industries of Chertsey" by David Barker to the Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group at the Methodist Church, Thames Street, Staines at 8 pm.

6th January

"The Knights of St John" by Beryl Palmer to the Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society in Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, Carshalton at 3 pm.

15th January

"Brick – from medieval privilege to modern popularity" by Michael Hammett to the British Brick Society to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the United Reformed Church Small Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon, at 7.45 pm. For further information Tel: 020 8693 4887.

16th January

"The Great Stage Coaching Age 1740-1840: Kingston and the London to Portsmouth Road" by John Pink to the Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street at 8.00 pm.

19th January

"The Landscape Archaeology of Mickleham Down" by Judie English to the Leatherhead and District Local History Society in the Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute, 67 High Street at 7.30 for 8 pm. Non-members £2 including coffee.

20th January

"The English Civil War Soldier" by Alan Turton to the Esher District Local History Society at Molesey Day Centre, School Road, East Molesey, at 7.30 pm. For further information Tel: 01372 464759.

25th January

"History of the Basingstoke Canal" by Anthony Harmsworth to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society at the Main Hamm, Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8 pm.

1st February

"The 'Domesday' Survey of 1911" by Peter Watson to the Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group at the Methodist Church, Thames Street, Staines at 8 pm.

2nd February

"Felbridge" by J Clarke to the East Grinstead Museum Society at East Court, East Grinstead at 8 pm. Visitors £1.

3rd February

"The Decline and Fall of Roman Britain" by Neil Faulkner to the Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society in Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, Carshalton at 8 pm. For further details Tel: 020 8647 8540.

5th February

"Steam Road Transport in Surrey" by Lyn Mileham to the Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 8 pm. Visitors £2.

BULLETIN COPY DATES FOR 2001

Members receive nine Bulletins a year and if you intend to contribute in 2001 you must take note of the following dates, especially those organising lecture meetings, courses or other group activities. Remember – from the Friday copy date, when all contributions for the next Bulletin must have reached me, there is a further week of corrections, and a sorting of the running order. The text then goes to the printers, and after proof corrections, the print run of 1000 copies are collected by Elizabeth

Whitbourn a fortnight later. I usually get my copy the following Wednesday, so from copy-date to delivery is about 3½ weeks. Now you know, there'll be no excuse for late submissions.

Bulletin	Copy Date	Approximate Delivery Date
345	12th January	7th February
346	16th February	14th March
347	23rd March	18th April
348	27th April	23rd May
349	8th June	4th July
350	13th July	6th August
351	31st August	26th September
352	12th October	7th November
353	16th November	12th December

Finally, on behalf of Maureen Roberts, Elizabeth Whitbourn and myself, may we **Bulletin** bodies wish all other members a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Millennium (for those who did not celebrate last year!)

And finally . . . congratulations and thanks!

Congratulations to *Bulletin* editor Phil Jones on his marriage in October. Phil, like all honorary officers of the Society, gives generously of his time, but there is a particular relentlessness to the pressures of producing nine issues of the *Bulletin* each year. Indeed, in the midst of his wedding preparations, Phil was busy juggling copy to meet the November deadline. Now, seizing a unique opportunity to bypass his eagle-eyed editorial surveillance, we are able to thank Phil for all his hard work; building on the achievements of past editors, he produces a newsletter regularly containing 20 informative, stimulating and entertaining pages, which is as much admired by other county societies as it is appreciated by SyAS members. So many thanks, Phil, and to you and Jan we wish a long and happy married life.

Next Issue: Copy required by 12th January for the February issue.

Editor: Phil Jones, 5, Hampton Road, Newbury, Berks RG14 6DB. Tel/Fax: 01635 581182.



The Crypt at Southwark Cathedral. *Gentlemen's Magazine*, 1835