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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
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Bulletin

Number 294

July/August 1995

COUNCIL NEWS

Note from the President Richard Muir

The Editor of the Bulletin, Audrey Monk, has suggested that I write an occasional piece for it. This is the first.

I should like to mention two topics — firstly the Society's Millennium Project and secondly the facilities we offer to members.

(1) That the Society should have a Millennium Project was originally proposed by the Archaeological Research Committee and the idea was developed by my predecessor Dennis Turner. The project chosen aims "to encourage study of the historical geography of Surrey villages as a way of bringing together the diverse strands which make up the Society's range of interests". It is intended that information should be indexed to a map, or series of maps, for each village taking part. This was an approach that was suggested for Surrey nearly half a century ago (J H Harvey, Surrey Arch. Coll. 51, 102-9).

It is hoped that work will have progressed sufficiently for interim publication and a conference to take place during the year 2000 with a possible final publication in 2004, the Society's 150th anniversary year.

Groups affiliated to the Society have been invited to take part and the initial response has been encouraging. Some sixteen organisations and individuals have expressed an interest and suggested villages for study. It is intended to arrange a seminar on the project in the late autumn of this year.

If any member, or group that has so far not indicated an interest, would like more information please let me know.

(2) The Society's Memorandum of Association states that the objective of the Society is "To promote the study of archaeology and antiquities in the County of Surrey....." This objective will be furthered by, among other things, "arranging meetings, lectures, exhibitions and visits to archaeological sites, monuments, antiquities and places of historical interest" and by "maintaining a library.....".

Members will be aware that our Lectures and Symposia Committee and our Visits Committee both arrange comprehensive programmes of events. These are all publicised in the Bulletin.

It would be very helpful if individual members could make suggestions for further such activities. In particular what subjects would they like to see included in the lecture programme (should these be confined to topics on Surrey or should they include the rest of Britain, or indeed, foreign subjects, Egyptology, for example)? What venues for these lectures would be popular? Are there any places or sites members would like to visit other than those already included in the programme?

Finally, I should like to mention the Library. This is one of the finest facilities of its kind in the country. It has a very comprehensive collection of published books and original material on the archaeology and local history of Surrey and elsewhere. For members, and others, who are not familiar with it Library "Open Days" are arranged from time to time to introduce it and its collections. The next one is on Saturday September 16th (details will be in a future edition of the Bulletin). The Library is, of course, in Castle Arch, Guildford, the building we share with Guildford Museum.

I would be very grateful if any member who has views or suggestions on the Society's facilities, publications or programmes could write to me at Castle Arch.

Treasure Trove Bill

Slow progress continues masterminded on behalf of the Society by David and Audrey Graham. Discussions are continuing between the various interested parties and the Government are now preparing a Green Paper on the wider issue of portable antiquities to be issued later this year.

Guidelines have been drawn up by David Graham and David Bird to improve the recording of metal detector and other finds brought into museums in the County. For further information contact either Dr Bird or Mr Graham.

FAX Machine

The Society has recently purchased a FAX machine, which is installed in the office at Castle Arch.

Contributions for insertion in the *Bulletin* and general information and enquiries to the Society may be faxed to **01483 32454** (the same number as the telephone at Castle Arch).

CONSERVATION MATTERS

'Buildings at Risk' in Merton

D J Turner

Each year since 1991, English Heritage have produced, as part of a broader national survey, a Register of Buildings at Risk in Greater London. This Register lists vacant or partially occupied listed buildings at risk from neglect or (since the fourth edition) vulnerable as a result of their condition and occupancy. The exercise is intended to raise public awareness of the problem, and the fifth edition of the register was published by English Heritage in April 1995.

Another new English Heritage publication, *In the Public Interest*, draws attention to London's civic architecture at risk. The report is intended to provide 'useful advice' to local authorities and other public bodies who need to prepare strategies for the maintenance and disposal of redundant historic buildings, both listed and unlisted, and draws attention to their potential for imaginative conversion and re-use.

As an example, there are currently 13 entries in the Register located within the London Borough of Merton: of these, only one (Morden Park House) is also highlighted in *In the Public Interest*. The Council is trying to dispose of the long-neglected Morden Park House with a condition that should lead to its renovation. Of the 13 Merton entries in the Register, six were added to the fourth edition of the half-yearly up-date issued in October 1994, following representations to English Heritage by the Borough Council. There have been no further additions within Merton in the latest edition of the Register.

Two of the buildings on the Register have recently been disposed of by Merton Borough Council. Conversion of the Mill House, Mitcham Common, to a public house and restaurant is complete but the treatment of the windmill base included in the property has been controversial, to say the least. An archaeological condition on the conversion appears to have been ignored and the Merton Conservation Area Advisory Committee is still pursuing the treatment of the mill base itself. Park Place, Commons West, is currently the subject of a planning application and application for LBC for conversion to restaurant use.

The other buildings on the Merton part of the Register range from a length of medieval walling to substantial 19th-century buildings and a hospital. They include Ravensbury Mill, where conversion to residential use is nearing completion, and three buildings which are within the recently designated Action Area for the Mitcham Cricket Green Conservation Area Partnership Scheme. The repair of the medieval Merton Priory wall at Colliers Wood should be funded from a development currently under discussion.

Rotherhithe Tunnel Rerieved

D J Turner

It has been reported (Perspectives, May 1995) that the brick walls of Isambard Brunel's Thames Tunnel of 1843 — reputed to be the world's first underwater tunnel — have been saved from destruction. The report states that the London Underground were proposing to line the brick walls with concrete and were only prevented from so doing by the listing of the tunnel as Grade II star hours before work was about to begin. It is possible that routine patching of the brickwork would be a cheaper and more effective alternative as well as respect the original fabric.

VISITS COMMITTEE

19th August 1995 Visit to Painshill Park, Cobham (see Bulletin 293 for details).

23rd September 1995 SAS Visit to Capel

Organised by Joyce Banks

- 10.30 Meet at Wesley Hall behind Methodist Church, east side of Capel Street. for coffee, introduction by Mary Day and displays. To reach Capel, follow A24 southwards from Dorking. At Beare Green (about four and a half miles) pass Duke's Head and turning for Newdigate (both on left), then take first exit from one-way system beyond. Hall is about one and three-quarter miles from here. Parking possible in Street.
- 11.15 Walkabout in Capel village, using guide prepared by Jean Shelley. Mary Day, Jean Shelley and Joyce Banks will be stationed at the church, the Old Post Office and the Friends Meeting House respectively, to give further information.
- 12.30 Lunch. The Crown pub is in the centre of the village. Wesley Hall will remain open until 5.30; lunch can be eaten there or it can be used for shelter if wet.
- 1.45 Party to divide: (1) to see Osbrooks, 16th century house, though site mentioned (as Upbrook) in 1282. Originally E-shaped, has additions by Lutyens, 1911. By kind permission of Mr and Mrs Webb. (2) to see Old Mead (formerly Clarks), a courtyard house, early to mid 16th century, jettied, fine chimneys, traces of wall paintings. By kind permission of Mr and Mrs

McDonnell. Then (1) and (2) to change places. About a half hour spent at each house.

To reach Osbrooks: continue south from village to next roundabout, take A24 (2nd exit); Osbrooks is first turning on right after C and T Motors. *To reach Old Mead:* continue south to roundabout, here take left turn (first exit) signposted Rusper (Clarks' Green at corner). Entrance to Old Mead is first turning on right.

- 3.15 Leave for Phyllsbrooks, an isolated medieval house with crown post roof. Continue along above-mentioned road to Rusper for about 2 miles. Take turning on left to Lyne House; Phyllsbrooks is to left of drive. See this house by kind permission of Mr and Mrs Rowner Stokes, who will entertain us to tea.

Party limited to 20 persons, members £6, visitors £7, students £4, to include coffee, tea, donation and expenses. Tickets from David Evans, 48 Guildford Park Road, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5NF.

SURREY COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT: ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPES TEAM

It is now four years since Dinah Saich joined the team with responsibility for work on planning consultations and the SMR. Over those years the consultation system has developed considerably as a result of the increasing implementation of policies based on the advice given in PPG16. In practice this has led to increasing pressure on Dinah's time, to the point where she can only just cope with the consultations and has no time spare to deal with the maintenance of the SMR. There is also a clear need for further development of the consultation system.

The Department has therefore agreed to the establishment of a new post, with generous 'pump-priming' support from English Heritage. Following interviews, Gary Jackson has been appointed to the post, starting on 19 June. He is a graduate of Leicester University and also holds a Postgraduate Diploma in Industrial Archaeology from the Ironbridge Institute.

The intention is to split the county between Dinah and Gary, with each taking the main responsibility for consultation and SMR aspects in their respective areas. Dinah will take the lead role for the SMR and will otherwise take responsibility for the eastern half of the county, that is, for the Districts of Tandridge, Reigate & Banstead, Mole Valley, Epsom & Ewell, Elmbridge and Spelthorne. Gary will take on the western half: Waverley, Guildford, Woking, Runnymede and Surrey Heath.

SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP

The following SIHG Guides have just been published —

“**A Guide to the Industrial History of Surrey Heath Borough**” by John Mills

“**A Guide to the Industrial History of Woking and its Borough**” by Iain Wakeford

Each book costs £5.50 and copies will soon be on sale in local libraries and bookshops. Members wishing to buy copies are invited to purchase them direct from the Group, post free, from Peter Tarplee, 'Donard', East Street, Bookham, Leatherhead, Surrey KT23 4QX. Cheques to be made payable to SIHG.

SIHG AGM 19th August at Charlwood Parish Hall

NOTES

Hyde Farm, Churt — a watching brief

Audrey & David Graham

Hyde Farm (SU 8829 3858) lies within the tything of Churt, in the Hundred of Farnham — an area of land which formed part of the Winchester Bishopric Estates from the middle Saxon period until early this century. Hyde itself is one of a number of small farms which lie along the strip of better agricultural land — geologically the bargate beds — which is bounded by poorer heathland both to the north and south. The strip is traditionally known as 'High Churt' and, in essence, still retains the land pattern laid down in medieval and Tudor times.

The existing timber framed building appears to consist of two main phases of construction. The first element is a smoke bay house which forms the stem of a 'T', while the head of the 'T' is the subsequent addition of a very fine late 16th century central chimney house with a two storey high bay window. An additional element of interest lies in the fact that Hyde Farm is extremely well documented and may even be mentioned in a Saxon Charter of AD 688 when two hides of land in 'Cert' are given to the church. The first certain reference is in AD 1160 when Hyde is named in a charter of Bishop Henry de Blois. From AD 1211 onwards there are frequent mentions of Hyde in the Bishopric pipe rolls and this documentary richness continues through Tudor inventories right up to the present day.

For these reasons, an archaeological watching brief was included in the conditions attached to planning consent given for renovation works due to be carried out in the older, smoke bay, section of the house. Amongst other things this work included lifting the concrete floor in what was traditionally known as the 'Well room' and lowering the general level by approximately 60cm.

Not surprisingly, the first feature to come to light on removal of the concrete was a finely constructed bargate stone lined well, the shaft being open to the water table at a depth of 34m below ground level. This well is probably the one referred to in an inventory of AD 1700 and is therefore of at least that date. The top 40cm of soil in the room contained an unstratified mix of tile, ash and pottery which dated from the late 14th century up to seventeenth century Bellarmine and Delft wares. This layer probably represents the deliberate raising of the floor level in the 17th century as the room presumably had stone flooring surrounding the head of the wellshaft.

Beneath this layer and resting on the natural was a thin band of ashy soil containing sherds of 13th century coarse and whitewares. While no structural features were noted, a number of fragments of ashlar masonry were also present in the layer, indicating the presence nearby of a medieval precursor to the existing Tudor building.

The contractors also stripped the plaster off the back of an inserted 16th century chimney and the opportunity was taken to record the various phases of construction exposed in the brickwork. These phases ranged from a filled-in daub lined 'inglenook' to the breeze block closing of a side passage.

A report has been deposited in the Society's library and copies supplied to the County SMR.

Reigate Castle, Castle Cottage

David Williams

A watching brief was carried out in October on behalf of Surrey County Archaeological Unit and Reigate and Banstead Borough Council during the construction of a short driveway to Castle Cottage. The cottage is a small 17th century building standing on the south side of the castle bailey overlooking the town. A depth of 0.25 to 0.3m of

topsoil was removed to reveal a spread of Reigate stone fragments, the surface of which corresponded with the base of the excavation. The soil above this stone spread contained nothing earlier than the mid 17th century and is interpreted as relating to occupation of the adjacent cottage. In an attempt to provide some dating for the stone spread a trench measuring 0.5 by 0.8m was cut through it. This encountered two further layers, the uppermost containing pottery of 13th to 15th century date as well as a fragment of the rim of a glass flask and well-preserved animal and fish bone, charcoal, shells and burnt clay. The stone spread may thus date to a period between the 15th and the mid 17th century and may, despite the lack of tile and mortar, represent demolition of the castle. The observation here clearly shows the well-preserved nature of surviving medieval stratification in this area of the castle.

6 Slipshoe Street, Reigate

David Williams

Observation was kept during the digging of foundation trenches for a brick building in the rear plot of this house which dates to c1600. No stratification was present. Two small pits cut into the natural silver sand were seen; one contained pottery dating to c1400. No earlier material was encountered and this information is useful in showing at what date this area of the town was occupied.

Wanborough Barn

D J Turner

Not all members interested in the development of vernacular architecture may have come across a recent reappraisal in an Essex publication of the well-known barn at Wanborough (Stenning 1993, 56-7). This mid- to late-14th century barn is generally thought to have belonged to a grange of Waverley Abbey and it has been found by Mr Dave Stenning of the Essex County Council Historic Buildings Section to contain three re-used posts, a tiebeam and remnants of aisle-ties from a 13th-century barn. Also re-used in the barn are two octagonal posts, presumably 13th-century arcade posts from a domestic aisled hall.

The early barn represented by these fragments was a larger building than the present 14th-century one, and Stenning considers it to have been comparable in size to the Cressing Barley Barn (five equal bays with the aisles returned at the ends, measuring internally 36.3 by 13.6m). The posts and tiebeams have been truncated to fit into the more normal-sized existing barn.

Stenning found all the surviving posts from the 13th-century barn to be similar to each other and suggested a reconstruction with a passing brace stopped at the post and a short angle-brace above (*ibid*, fig.21). No mortices for aisle ties were visible and this suggested that the posts, which had been reduced in girth, had also been cut off at the base. The notched-lap joints were all of the refined profile type and a mid-13th-century date was suggested.

Stenning claimed that 'a roof of this size', without passing braces, is difficult to envisage. One aisle-tie fragment, probably from the 13th-century structure, involved reversed assembly type, suggesting that the barn was terminated by simple return-aisles.

Stenning thought that the barn would have been a logical development from the Grange Farm Barn, Little Coggeshall (*ibid*, 54-6), but was relatively conservative when compared with the Cressing barns. More detailed inspection of the re-used parts might throw more light on the 13th-century phase.

The 14th-century rebuilding of the barn could also have been Cistercian work. It involved passing braces of the 'Netteswellbury' type (Monks Barn, Netteswellbury, Harlow: Rackham 1993, 90, Plate 16) between the tiebeams and the aisle posts. All

the bracing is curved, the arcade posts are without jowls, and the roof has crown posts with substantial braces. Stenning found that the external walls, judging by the surviving north aisle, had grooves for vertical boarding but markedly inset from the face of the wall. The central bay seems to have been the contemporary entrance with doors beneath the aisle plate and a pair of massive door posts abutting the adjoining aisle posts.

Rackham, O 1993 Medieval timber economy as illustrated by the Cressing Temple barns, in D D Andrews (ed) *Cressing Temple — a Templar and Hospitaller Manor in Essex*, 85-92 (Essex County Council).

Stenning, D 1993 The Cressing barns and the early development of barns in SE England, in Andrews, *op cit*, 51-75.

MUSEUM OF LONDON ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE (October 1994 — April 1995)

CROYDON

4-20 Edridge Road (Steve Tucker)

An evaluation was undertaken on this site near a Saxon cemetery. Several sherds of medieval and Romano-British pottery were found, as well as a few residual prehistoric flints which were uncovered in the hillwash. However, there were no Saxon remains.

68-74 Park Lane (Robin Nielsen) Site Code: PLN95

An evaluation was undertaken to see if the Croydon Anglo-Saxon cemetery extended onto the site. No Saxon remains were found but prehistoric cut features/pits were located.

2-12 Whitgift Street (Steve Tucker & Geoff Potter) Site Code: WHG94

This site is situated in an Archaeological Priority Zone. The possible remains of a Roman chalk and flint block wall, bedded in a sandy mortar, were uncovered, along with residual sherds of Roman greyware and tegula. A gravel quarry was also located. This contained sherds of 13th- 15th- and 17th-century pottery. Overlying were the remains of a 19th-century outbuilding, pathway and brick wall for a known 19th-century house and garden, which covered the site.

A further area was opened up to the south of the original trench. A similar sequence was found over the whole site — a fairly homogenous soil up to 1.8m thick, sealing Roman cut features and surfaces. Twelve pits, the largest c. 1m deep, were located across the site as well as a length of linear ditch (c. 1.40m wide x 12m). These features produced a range of finds, principally pottery, animal bone, building material and 40 coins. These appear to date from 3rd-4th-century.

14 Whitgift Street (Geoff Potter) Site Code: WHT95

An excavation is currently taking place at this site which lies within an archaeological priority zone. The Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society undertook work here in 1987-8 and revealed Roman, medieval and post-medieval features. Finds included flintwork and 37 Roman coins. To date, two trenches have been opened up. Mid 19th-century foundations were cut into a deep deposit (c. 2m) of well mixed and apparently cultivated soil. The lowest 0.5m of this produced a range of Roman sherds, some coins and prehistoric flintwork. Below the soil horizon a number of features have been recognised cutting the gravel subsoil — one large medieval pit, a number of

smaller Roman pits and a section of a Roman ditch. From these features and the overlying soil at least 21 coins have been recovered, apparently all of 3rd-4th century date.

KINGSTON

Church Road (Carrie Cowan)

A two-day evaluation took place on this site situated within an Archaeological Priority Zone. Three medieval pottery sherds were found within the ploughsoil.

Tiffin School (Bob Cowie)

Evaluation revealed a number of features of Saxo-Norman to post-medieval date.

Warren Road/Birch Grove (Geoff Potter)

A watching brief took place during redevelopment groundworks in area of prehistoric potential. Machine clearance revealed a buried soil profile below recent topsoil deposits. This produced a number of pieces of struck and burnt flint and one possible cut feature containing further fragments of burnt flint.

Eden Street (Pat Miller)

An evaluation was undertaken to identify remains of a medieval kiln and associated industry located on the site in the 1960s by KUTAS. Six trenches were examined. Machine clearance revealed a number of large post-medieval gravel extraction pits. Large quantities of medieval Surrey Whitewares pottery were found in secondary contexts. The kiln excavated in 1968 was found in Trench 6. This also contained the backfilled KUTAS trench and a large pit, probably a stoking or rake-out pit associated with the kiln. One residual worked flint (blade) was retrieved from Trench 3. A significant amount of Kingston ware pottery wasters was also recovered from the site. Work continuing to June.

MERTON

Deen City Farm, Church Road, Mitcham (Robin Nielsen)

An evaluation was undertaken to establish if further Roman burials or settlement associated with the Roman inhumations found to the west of the site in 1993 were present. No Roman features were uncovered.

Royal Wimbledon Golf Course, Camp Road SW19 (Geoff Potter)

An evaluation took place in advance of partial redevelopment of extension to the Club House. The site is located on top of Wimbledon Hill, in an area of well-documented prehistoric activity and 300m to the east of Caesar's Camp. Three trenches were investigated, one of which produced evidence of two possible prehistoric features in the form of shallow linear cuts. Several struck and burnt flints were found.

An evaluation was undertaken on part of the estate called "Merton Place", which was occupied by Sir William and Emma Hamilton and Lord Nelson until his death at Trafalgar. No archaeological features or finds were found.

RICHMOND

Parkshot House (Geoff Potter) Site Code: PHK94

An evaluation was carried out on this site which lies to the north of the historic centre of Richmond. Principal findings relate to the medieval period. One large pit and gully,

dated to the 12th-century, were found, as well as ?waterlain deposits which infilled a low-lying area. A number of shallow post-medieval cut features (17th-18th century), were also located. These are probably associated with large private gardens recorded in this area. Other finds included a 3rd-4th century sherd of Roman pottery, and several pieces of prehistoric struck flint and burnt flint. These were largely residual and found in later deposits/features.

Stag Brewery (Penny Bruce)

An evaluation was undertaken on the site of the Archbishop's Palace. The site is heavily basemented but alluvial deposits were uncovered on the eastern part of the site.

SUTTON

Coombe Hill Golf Course (Mark Birley)

A one day watching brief recovered a single roughout flint axe at the interface of the clean gravel with the disturbed gravel/topsoil. Despite searching, no associated artefacts were discovered. Therefore, its general context remains undetermined and, as a result, it cannot be dated with confidence.

Elmwood Sports Field, Hackbridge, Wallington (Steve Tucker)

Following the positive results of an earlier evaluation, further work was funded to excavate two main areas of the site. This revealed the footprint of an early medieval building with associated 13/14th- century pottery, predominantly Earlswood and Limsfield cooking pots and jugs, and metalwork, including a copper-alloy buckle and buckle plate with zoomorphic motif. A few sherds of late bronze age pottery and scattered flintwork were also recovered. A number of samples were collected which it is hoped will assist in the interpretation of the archaeological sequence. One example is the column of samples through the ditch underlying part of the main structural phase. Molluscs from these samples should indicate the nature of the depositional development in which the structure was built.

Former Queen Mary's Hospital (Dave Saxby)

In accordance with a brief from English Heritage, MoLAS carried out stage 1 of a three phase programme of evaluation on this large site. Over 50 trenches were evaluated to establish concentrations of cultural material, stratigraphic variability and deposit survival.

The area evaluated is adjacent to the Scheduled Ancient Monument which marks the site of a late bronze age enclosure. The results of this work require detailed analysis, but it appears that archaeological deposits survive in zones — with denser evidence adjacent to the scheduled area and negative zones away from the monument. Finds include late bronze age pottery, burnt and struck flint and a fragment of loomweight.

POST-EXCAVATION

Merton Priory Publication

MoLAS has received confirmation from J Sainsbury that they will fund the post-excavation assessment and work has now started. We are still awaiting confirmation to proceed with the English Heritage elements of the programme which are essential to the success of the publication.

William Morris at Merton

Booklet has now been printed and is available for purchase from LB Merton and MoLAS. Initial responses have been positive and very encouraging.

PUBLICATIONS

“**The Victorian Church**”, edited by Chris Brooks and Andrew Saint. A thorough reassessment of the phenomenon of church architecture in the nineteenth century. Contributors include Gavin Stamp and Martin Cherry and the book covers churches in the British Isles and includes nonconformist and Roman Catholic as well as Anglican churches. Hardback £40. ISBN 0 7190 4019 1. Paperback £16.00. ISBN 0 7190 4020 5. Available from Manchester University Press, Oxford.

“**How to Stop and Influence Planning Permission**”, written by Roy Speer and Michael Dade. An easy to read practical manual giving advice on making your opinion count and action effective. Published by JM Dent. 160 pages. £38.99 paperback plus £1.50 p & p from Stonepound Books, 10 Stonepound Road, Hassocks, West Sussex BN6 8PP. Tel 01273 843737.

Journal of Architectural Conservation — historic buildings, monuments, places and landscapes. Patron: Sir Bernard Feilden. Editor: Dr David Wall. A new journal for academics and practitioners in the field of architectural conservation. The scope of the journal will range from aesthetics and philosophies, repair techniques, re-use of buildings, recording to legal issues and management. 3 issues per year. 1 year introductory rate £40.00 (£45) or 2 year Founder subscription rate £75.00. (ISSN 1355-6207). Published by Denmead Publishing Ltd, 28 Southdean Gardens, Wimbledon SW19 6NU Tel: 0181 789 0138.

Surrey Articles in The London Archaeologist

The Spring 1999s issue (Vol 7, No 11) of The London Archaeologist is almost a Surrey number — three out of four feature articles deal with sites in the historic county. First there is an important article on the prehistoric environment of Rotherhithe — ‘Palaeoenvironmental investigation at Bryan Road’ by Jane Sidell and others: this presents the results of analysis of biological remains collected from the site and discusses them in the context of the archaeology of the Thames floodplain. The conclusions highlight the complexity of the interpretation of material from river floodplain locations and the dangers of extrapolating into the London area from the ‘Tilbury’ model established by R J Devoy for the deposition of peats in the estuary.

Secondly there is an account by Gustav Milne and Sue Herman of roof recording in St Thomas’ Church near London Bridge, now used as a museum managed by Cultural Heritage Resource. And lastly there is a report by Geoff Potter of MoLAS of the excavation at a small redevelopment site to the rear of 3-11 High Street, Croydon.

The London Archaeologist is a quarterly publication and for £7 a subscriber gets four issues plus an ‘Excavation Round-up’ supplement. Subscription to Mrs S Broomfield, 8 Woodview Cres, Hildenborough, Kent, TN11 9HD.

D J Turner

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD COURSES

15th July-6th August 1995. SAS Archaeological Research Committee Training Excavation. Application forms circulated with April Bulletin. Further details from Castle Arch — Telephone 01483 32454.

9th-29th July and 6th-26th August. 42 London Road, Bagshot. See Bulletin 292. Further details from GH Cole, The Archaeology Centre, 4-10 London Road, Bagshot, GU19 5HN.

10th July-20th August 1995. Courses in Excavation Techniques, surveying, geophysical prospecting and drawing, organised by the Field Archaeological Unit, University of London, based at Bignor Roman Villa. These courses provide University academic credit. Such credit will require assessment and an additional fee. Further details from Natalie Barber, Field Archaeology Turner Dumbrell Workshops, North End Ditchling, Hassocks, Sussex. Telephone 01273 845497.

COURSES

The following have been arranged by the Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust in association with Surrey Youth & Adult Education Service. All courses will be held at the Archaeology Centre in Bagshot, Surrey and tutored by Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA. Further details may be obtained from Surrey Heath Adult Education Area. Telephone 01276 20145. Concessions on fees are available.

Commencing 22 September: Talking about Archaeology. I. "Stone Age to Iron Age".

A review of the results of local archaeological excavations and artefacts and how these relate to the Heritage of Britain.

FRIDAYS 10.00 – 12.00. 10 weeks. Fee £44.00.

Commencing 28 September: 'A' Level Archaeology

Cambridge Board 9040. Year One of the two year course of study leading to the 'A' Level examination in June 1997. The syllabus is in three papers.

1. Principles, Methods and Chief Discoveries in Archaeology.
2. The Archaeology of the British Isles from the Earliest times to Post-Medieval Periods.
3. A Fieldwork study project.

THURSDAYS 19.00 – 21.30. 26 weeks. ANNUAL FEE £95.00.

Commencing 12 January 1996: Talking about Archaeology. II. "Romans, Saxons & Medieval Life"

An examination of information and artefacts from archaeological excavations in Surrey Heath and how they relate to the archaeology of Southern Britain.

FRIDAYS 10.00 – 12.00. 10 weeks. Fee £44.00.

Commencing 26 April 1996: Talking about Archaeology. III. "From Coaches to Railways"

A study of information and artefacts (some of national and international importance) from archaeological excavations in Bagshot, Surrey and how these relate to the development of Southern Britain.

FRIDAYS 10.00 – 12.00. 10 weeks. Fee £44.00.

Places on all courses are limited and early enrolment is advised.

DAYSCHOOLS

The following are organised by the Centre for Continuing Education, University of Sussex in association with the Sussex Archaeological Society. Further details may be obtained from CCE, University of Sussex, Brighton. Telephone 01273 678527.

16th July. The Nature of Prehistoric Agriculture. Subsistence farming or successful agriculture? (See Bulletin 293 for details)

16th August. The Palaeolithic Site at Boxgrove. A day at the Boxgrove excavations with specialists in different disciplines with a chance to take part in practical fieldwork. Fee £15.

MEETINGS

28th July

"Greater London in the Roman Period". A lecture by Dr David Bird to the Wandsworth Historical Society in the Friends Meeting House, High Street, Wandsworth at 8.00 pm.

9th August

A guided visit to the Maritime Museum Archive organised by the British Association for Local History. Applications to: The Administrator, 24 Lower Street, Harnham, Salisbury SP2 8EY.

13th August

A guided walk along Kingston's riverside (Queen's Promenade) led by Avril Landsdell for the Esher District LHS at 2.30 pm.

FUTURE EVENTS

7th October

SIHG Symposium to celebrate the centenary of Dennis Brothers.

21st October

Surrey Local History Council Symposium. "The Houses We Live In" at Chertsey Hall, Chertsey.

11th November

Council for Kentish Archaeology. Half Day Conference. Details to follow.

3rd December

SAS Annual General Meeting at Brooklands Museum.

Editor: Audrey Monk, Bryony Bank, Beech Hill, Hambledon, Surrey GU8 4HL.

Next Issue: Copy required by 21st July for September Bulletin.