



SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
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Bulletin

Number 303

July/August 1996

OBITUARY

Eric Wood

It is with great sadness that we record the death of Eric Wood on the 21st May 1996. Eric was an active and influential member of the Society; he joined in 1948, was secretary between 1958-66 and president from 1980-84. He was also instrumental in the establishment of the Surrey Industrial History Group and was Chairman of the Southwark and Lambeth Excavations Committee from 1967-81.

Eric was the supreme example of a gifted amateur archaeologist. To this, his second career, he brought the intellectual vigour and integrity of a senior civil servant. A quiet and modest man of strong convictions and deep faith, he never forced his purpose upon others; but his fellow archaeologists got on and did things because he made them realise that they wanted to. So when he and his wife Marian took on the secretaryship of a somewhat sleepy county society it very soon turned into a vigorous, enthusiastic focus of historical and archaeological studies. This revival of amateur archaeology in Surrey pre-dated the explosion of professional appointments which took place in the 1970s. When that happened, because of the foundations Eric had laid, there was never any of the rivalry and jealousy which beset the discipline in some other areas. The old and the new systems have worked harmoniously together here for a common purpose, to enhance knowledge.

In 1963 Eric published what Mortimer Wheeler described as an 'extraordinary book', *Collins Field Guide to Archaeology in Britain*. Extraordinary it was, because it covered the subject in a way nobody had thought to do before. In no time this book, designed to go into a jacket pocket, became something with which no field worker nor interested layman could afford to be without.

Eric has enjoyed happy marriage. After his first wife sadly died, he married again and so has always had love and support in the home. In his old age, when he retired from the Presidency of the Surrey Archaeological Society, he did not, as he was entitled to, settle down into placid domesticity. Indeed, with the backing of Pam, he set to work to produce his masterpiece. Published only six months ago, this vast new book *Historical Britain (a comprehensive account of the development of rural and urban life and landscape from prehistory to the present day)* is already hailed as 'a splendid encyclopedia of the built environment' and is going to find its way onto every specialist bookshelf. It is good that he lived to see it through.

Eric had no wish to be seen as an intellectual giant, he did better than that — he demonstrated to the rest of us what can be achieved by honing one's talents to a keen edge on enthusiasm and hard work.

The Society owes much to his quiet counsel and we shall miss him.

Rosamond Hanworth

Eric Wood

Members will be saddened to hear of the death on 21 May, at the age of 83, of Eric Wood, who was the first Chairman of SIHG and our President from 1986 to 1995. Following the success, in 1975, of the first series of Industrial Archaeology lectures at the University of Surrey, which was organised jointly between the University and the Surrey Archaeological Society, it was proposed that an industrial archaeology society should be formed. Eric, who at the time was a Vice-President of SAS, was strongly in favour of this being a part of SAS. Consequently an Industrial Archaeology Committee of SAS was set up and Eric became its first Chairman. However many industrial enthusiasts had little direct interest in other branches of archaeology and after a few years, under the guidance of David Shepherd, SIHG was established as a group of SAS, with its own membership and with Eric as Chairman.

By profession he was a civil servant and my first personal contact with him was in that capacity. This was because it was his signature that was on several contracts that I had with the Ministry of Technology for research on deformation mechanisms in structural materials when I was a young lecturer at the University of Surrey.

Eric was particularly interested in the early industries of Surrey, especially the medieval and post-medieval glass industry around Chiddingfold, and directed two important archaeological excavations at Blundens Wood and Knighton's Wood. He is better known however for his seminal book, "The Collins Field Guide to Archaeology", which went into five editions and provided an introduction to the subject for many professional and amateur archaeologists. Then, only a few months ago he published a massive volume on "Historical Britain", which has already been acclaimed as an outstanding contribution to our understanding of the artefacts of the past. Eric achieved all this as an amateur. Gradually industrial archaeology is becoming a recognised part of mainstream archaeology and I feel sure that Eric was pleased that he was able to play a role in encouraging this merger.

Eric was a Quaker and the gathering to commemorate his life took place at the Friends Meeting House at Alton. For many of us it was our first experience of a Quaker meeting and I suspect that we all felt that it was a very genuine and comforting occasion. He will be greatly missed and we offer our condolences to Pam and Eric's family.

Alan Crocker

COUNCIL NEWS

Treasure Trove Bill

The third Reading of the Bill took place during May. It is anticipated that the Bill will have passed through all its stages in the House of Lords by the end of June.

Portable Antiquities

The Department of National Heritage has issued a consultation paper and is seeking views as to whether a compulsory or voluntary reporting system be introduced for those items not covered by the Treasure Bill.

It was reported to Council at its May meeting that Mr C Odom had kindly agreed to act as Local Secretary for the Esher, Dittons and Molesey area.

New Members

We are pleased to welcome the following new members to the Society:

Bateman, N J, 62 Trindles Road, South Nutfield, RH1 4JN
Brightley, L B, 135A Elm Road, New Malden, KT3 3HP
Burr, A J, 61 Temple Sheen Road, London SW14 7QF
Clew, K, Gillumfield, 51 Tadworth Street, Tadworth, KT20 5RG
Feast, P, 95 Mount Road, Chessington, KT9 1JH
Green, Mr and Mrs R J, 5 Rectory Close, Godalming, GU7 1TT
Grimshaw, Mrs E, 6 Harvey Gardens, Guildford, GU1 3QJ
Jackson, A M, Tangley Field, Womersley, Guildford, GU5 0PY
Kirker, B A, Sonnenheim, Ash Green Lane East, Ash Green, GU12 6JA
Knowles, Miss D A, "Puttridge", Church Lane, Hooley, CR5 3RD
Prosser, A G, Little Barham, 18B Wray Park Road, Reigate, RH2 0DD
Sawyer, Ms C, 5A Nork Way, Banstead, SM7 1PB
Skan, Miss D J, 29 Herbert Crescent, Knaphill, Woking, GU21 2BZ
Smalley, Dr M J, 5A Nork Way, Banstead, SM7 1PB

Young Archaeologists' Club

Christine Hardman

The Spring Sessions of the Club have concentrated on Mediaeval Guildford. The Juniors visited the Undercroft and the Castle, as well as looking at maps and the history of the town. The Seniors were allowed to visit the synagogue site, and were thrilled to be able to do so. The March session concerned the Friary, and the evidence, both archaeological and documentary, for the way of life of the Blackfriars of Guildford.

Membership continues to be healthy, with new members appearing at every session. We are now looking forward to our Roman Cooking in March and a trip to Dover in June.

CONSERVATION MATTERS

Richmond: Grove Gardens Chapel Restoration

The Environment Trust for Richmond upon Thames is restoring this Grade II Victorian building with the help of Civic Trust volunteers. The Chapel has been derelict since 1976 and has featured on English Heritage's list of Buildings at Risk in Greater London. The project was given a boost at the end of last year by a grant of £150,000 from the National Lottery which will cover 70% of the anticipated costs of the restoration. (*Civic Trust Urban Focus*)

English Heritage and Listed Buildings in London

Dennis Turner

When the GLC was wound up, English Heritage inherited its fine Historic Buildings Section and has until recently continued to give advice to the London Boroughs on all listed building matters. Two years ago, English Heritage began to delegate to the boroughs much of its listed building work in the capital — particularly in respect of Grade II unstarred buildings. Some boroughs have no conservation staff and a three-year funding programme was established by English Heritage to enable new conservation officers or similar to be introduced. However, this will not ensure that adequate staffing will outlast this limited period in the face of the tendency for heritage

matters to be the first to suffer when savings have to be made. English Heritage has now stated its aim of concentrating resources on Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings. This proposal may distort still further the inequities of the current lists: buildings are more likely to be Grade I or Grade II* as a result of their size and architectural prominence than because of their historic interest or archaeological content. Concern has been expressed by members of the London Forum, the umbrella body for Greater London's amenity societies, that Grade II unstarred buildings, which comprise the vast majority of listed buildings in London as elsewhere, are sure to suffer as a result of English Heritage's proposal.

Camberwell Repairs to the Spire of St Giles Church Dennis Turner

The medieval parish church was destroyed by fire in 1841 and the present building, by Gilbert Scott, was completed in 1844. The spire, originally built of Caen stone, is an outstanding landmark but parts of it have been renewed in years gone by in a manner different from the original construction. The spire has recently been deteriorating rapidly and stone has been falling from it regularly. A structural engineer's report has recommended that the top 23m should be taken down and rebuilt, the only other viable option being truncation. A proposal to rebuild the spire at a cost of over a million pounds is being pursued. Substantial grant aid is likely to be available from English Heritage as the church is listed Grade II*.

VISITS COMMITTEE

Visit to Chiswick

Josephine Carter

The visit to Chiswick, which was planned for Saturday, 5 October, is being postponed until next year.

William Hogarth was born near Smithfield Market in November 1697, son of a schoolmaster, Richard Hogarth, so next year is his Tercentenary. We plan to visit the house in Chiswick, which he took in 1749 'to escape the noise and smells of London', and he lived there until his death in October 1764. There is still a delightful garden with the old mulberry tree, still fruiting despite attacks by lightning and a WW2 bomb; a haven near the Hogarth roundabout on the A4 — no longer peaceful.

Next year we will arrange an appropriate visit dedicated to this Tercentenary of a great artist. Watch for the date in the February Bulletin and be sure to come.

Visit to Reigate

Rosemary Hunter

Saturday October 12th

Dennis Turner is arranging a fascinating day visit to Reigate on Saturday October 12th 1996.

The meeting place will be the Old Town Hall at 10.30 am and tickets are available at £5 each from David Evans, 48 Guildford Park Road, Guildford GU2 5NF, 01483 564079. Please write cheques to Surrey Archaeological Society and enclose a SAE.

Places are limited on this visit so please book early to avoid disappointment.

SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP

Evening Course

For over twenty years now the Group has run an evening course in Industrial Archaeology in conjunction with the university at the University of Surrey.

The lectures are held on alternate Tuesdays and full details may be obtained from the Co-ordinator, Tony Stevens, Marigold Cottage, Great Halfpenny Farm, Halfpenny Lane, Guildford, GU6 8PY; 01483 565375, or from the Department of Educational Studies at the University.

The programme for the current year is given below:

- Oct. 8th **MALTINGS**
Miss Amber Patrick
Secretary AIA, Gloucestershire IA Secretary
- Oct. 22nd **MECHANICAL MUSIC AND ITS INSTRUMENTS**
Mr Arthur W J G Ord-Hume
President: The Musical Box Society of Great Britain
- Nov. 5th **LONDON BURIAL GROUNDS**
Mr Leslie Grout
"Mastermind" 1981
- Nov. 19th **VICTORIAN MARKETS & MARKET HALLS**
Professor David Perrett
Membership Secretary AIA, GLIAS & Newcomen Society
- Dec. 3rd **BRICK MAKING**
Mr Michael Hammett
Secretary, The British Brick Society
- Dec.7th **MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTIONS**

DOMESTIC BUILDINGS RESEARCH GROUP

The Group's Annual Lecture will be given by Dr Peter Smith, FSA, on Saturday 14th September and entitled "Architectural Personality of Britain". To be held at the Village Centre, Steeles Lane, Oxshott at 2.00 pm for 2.30 pm. Entrance £1, including tea.

NOTES

Manor Avenue, Caterham (TQ 33555663)

Site watched by Mary Saaler and John Matthews on 17/18/19th April 1996 during the digging of trenches for a house extension.

In 1827 architect Charles Waisthall redesigned Caterham Court Farm as a "model farm". He drew plans as it was pre-1827 and again after "improvement". Part of the stable block (the Eight Horse Stable and the Chaff Room) on the new plan occupied

much the same area as a barn on the earlier one, but on a slightly different axis. The flint-built Eight Horse Stable forms part of the present dwelling house.

The builders' trenches revealed mortared flint foundations 30cm below the present ground surface and 60 to 70cm deep. These correspond with the front walls of the "improved" plan's Chaff Room and Eight Horse Stable, but with part of the alignment missing. The flint footings did cut at an angle through a slightly deeper feature filled with dark earth which was presumed to be part of the foundation trench of the earlier barn.

The whole area was much disturbed by drains at depths varying from a few cms to 1½ metres, but in front of the old stable block the sub-soil of sand had been covered with a layer of chalk 20 to 30cms thick with a 10cm layer of pebbles on top. This presumably formed the surface of Waisthall's Stable Court.

There were no finds from any of the builders' trenches.

Archaeological Finds During Grave Digging

David Brooks

In September 1995 during the digging of a grave (TQ 221629) a group of Roman pottery was recovered. The group was associated with a layer of large flints and earth 58cms below ground level, which would appear to be a yard rather than Stane Street.

The pottery was made up of 84 sherds of which 60 were grey/black and buff/red coarseware most of which was Alice Holt.

The most interesting pottery found was 15 sherds from a strainer of Hoo type fabric with zoomorphic design. The strainer was a 16cm diameter bowl (EVE 43%) of red fabric with white slip with spout and behind the spout the strainer. Each side of the spout are small impressed eyes; the spout appears then to be the mouth of the animal. This pottery form was probably introduced from the Rhineland and copied from bronze strainers as it is most probably some sort of wine strainer.

Also in the pottery group were part of a flagon handle, two sherds of fine greyware, one part of a beaker rim and the other possibly Highgate ware. Two sherds from different BB2 cordon jars, a rim of CAM185 amphorae, a base of a colour coated beaker and a rim from a small bowl of Oxford red colour coated ware. One piece of daub was also found.

Reprinted with thanks from Nonsuch Antiquarian Society Newsletter April 1996

Gone But Not Forgotten

Chris Shephard

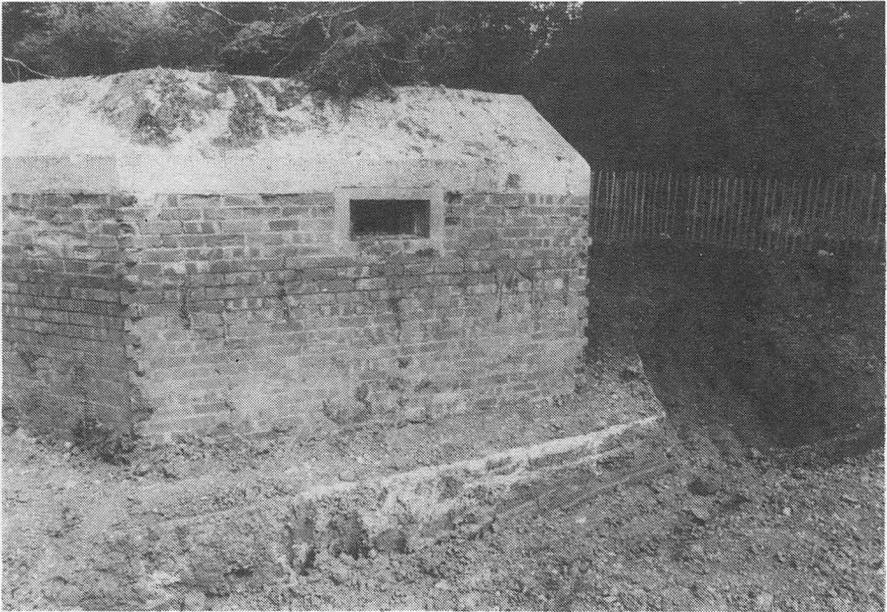
Out of the estimated 2000 World War Two defence sites in Surrey not one has yet been afforded statutory protection. This is rather sad because, until some are listed or scheduled, we run the risk of losing them all. Developers need no permission to demolish pillboxes and the like and it is only because of the vigilance of the planning authorities that the Surrey Defences Survey is consulted when a site is threatened by a new application. One pillbox which has recently suffered the ultimate fate was that on the site of the newly completed Student Village at the Surrey Institute of Art and Design (SIAD) in Farnham. This was well known to our survey and had been added to the database back in 1990. The box was also surveyed by archaeologists during trial trenching of the development site prior to work commencing. All involved in both surveys believed that the development did not extend as far as the pillbox and therefore no action was felt necessary. The developers and architects, for their part, seemed unaware of its existence despite it being marked by a small hexagon on large

scale Ordnance Survey maps. Thus it came as something of a shock to all concerned when the undergrowth was cleared and the pillbox appeared in all its massive concrete glory within the peg-marked outline of the proposed buildings. Alarm bells rang and I immediately contacted the SIAD management to see if anything could be done to save the box. Unfortunately it was already too late, detailed planning consent had been given and work had started further over on the site making a redesign impractical at this late stage. Institute director Norman Taylor, however, was very sympathetic to our requests and said that had the existence of the pillbox been



realised earlier they would have incorporated it into the design as a feature of the new accommodation. Demolition duly went ahead, although not without incident, and we recorded the structure revealed during destruction. This taught us much about the way pillboxes were built — and the contractors a salutary lesson in not underestimating the task in hand. (With hindsight they admitted it might have been easier and cheaper to redesign the new building!) The pillbox was a large Type 24 infantry post, complete with X shaped internal antiricochet wall, seven loopholes (five for light automatics and two for rifles) in the six brick-shuttered external concrete walls. Steps led down to an entrance and the structure was partially sunk into the ground such that the loopholes were barely a foot above the external soil. This was one of 24 boxes built by local contractors A H Ball & Co. who are still in existence today and among the best constructed I have seen anywhere in the county. The demolition company obviously realised that the task ahead was not going to be easy and brought in a “peeler”, a large hydraulically powered breaker mounted on the arm of a Hymac type excavator. Work commenced and within hours a local resident had stopped the excavator’s progress by appealing to the site manager. It seems that this was the first he had heard of the structure’s existence, let alone the threat to its future. After negotiations it was agreed that demolition restart, largely because a

considerable part of the structure was now damaged beyond repair. Among schemes put forward at this time to preserve the box was lifting it bodily to a new site. The pillbox proved to be something like an iceberg when the surrounding soil was removed. The concrete roof was around three feet above the soil level and the floor was a similar figure below this level. However what really came as a shock was the metre thick solid concrete foundation block on which the pillbox stood. This extended out some way beyond the vertical walls. With roof and walls some two feet thick, the lifting proposal obviously was impractical. With a promise from Norman Taylor to recognise the structure's existence and importance somehow in the new village, demolition work started once again. I live across the river valley on the other side of Farnham about a mile away as the crow flies. It was summer and the noise of the



concrete breaker at work could be clearly heard for the next FIVE days working well into the evenings. The concrete made hardcore for the building site but at no small expense as it was necessary to remove the vast quantity of steel reinforcing bars positioned some four inches apart in layers four inches above one another throughout the concrete. Construction of the village then went ahead and the accommodation was formally opened in mid-April. During the celebrations Norman Taylor fulfilled his promise of the previous year when a plaque was unveiled recalling the pillbox and its significance. This was placed on the wall of the apartment block erected on the original pillbox site. A careful inspection of the ground behind the block during the ceremony produced a lump of concrete from the demolished pillbox that the crusher had obviously missed. So it is that Surrey, which has no protected or preserved pillboxes, has an ornamental plaque to the memory of a demolished example. From this we must learn that it is important to never take it for granted that a pillbox, or for that matter any historic industrial site, is safe from the developers. All planning applications should be carefully checked lest we end up with 2000 commemorative plaques in place of 2000 historic defence sites.

Reprinted with thanks from SIHG Newsletter No. 91, May 1996.

Woking Palace

D J Turner

The site of Woking Palace, a one-time royal manor, is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and includes built remains of Tudor and medieval origin, a moat and fishponds — all of which have been described in the Society's *Collections* (Godwin Austen 1880; Haggard 1958; Hawkins 1986). The Woking Borough Council acquired the site in 1988 from the Burhill Estate Company Ltd who still own the surrounding land. As a result of restrictions imposed as a condition of the sale agreement, the site currently lacks public access but it suffers from vandalism. It is largely covered by derelict coppice and scrub and adjoins 70 acres of riverside meadow designated under policy REC8 of the Woking Borough Local Plan for a River Park.

The Borough Council undertook initial works to arrest building decay and commissioned a site strategy from specialist consultant's (Julian Harrap) which was submitted in 1994. The strategy set out a staged and costed conservation programme for the monument aimed to make the site suitable for public use. Following representation by the Society, by the Guildford and Woking Conservation Volunteers and by other groups, the Borough Council established a Consultative Panel representing various local and county-wide interests and the panel first met in November 1994. The writer represents the Society on the panel and Steve Dyer attends meetings as the Borough Council's consultant. However, the panel is only called upon to meet irregularly.

The Borough has since commissioned an archaeological survey including a resistivity survey and, in March 1995, agreed to submit the Harrap proposals to the National Heritage Memorial Fund for lottery funding. However, it was thought unlikely that the monument would attract such funding unless public access could be ensured and the problem of public access was placed under active consideration at the same time, coupled with the Riverside Park.

Some moat and fish-pond clearance, coppice restoration and various minor landscape improvement works have been undertaken by contractors and Conservation Volunteers. English Heritage have agreed to grant-aid conservation repairs to the standing masonry.

Godwin Austen, R A C 1880 Woking Manor, SyAC 7.

Haggard, D J 1958 The ruins of Old Woking Palace, SyAC 55.

Hawkins, N 1986 Woking Palace or Old Hall, Woking, SyAC 77.

Excavations at Ossory Road, SE1, 1995

**Sophie Jackson,
Harvey Sheldon, Mike Webber**

The site selected for the 1995 Birkbeck College training excavation (which was in the nature of an extended evaluation) lay on the corner of the Old Kent Road and Ossory Road, London SE1.

The Old Kent Road is thought to follow closely the course of Watling Street, the major highway linking London with the east Kent ports. The route here was likely to lie near to the northern margins of the flood plain gravel, making use of firmer terrain and avoiding the low-lying alluvial deposits closer to the Thames.

The site is located nearly 3km south-east of London Bridge, well beyond the known margins of the Roman and medieval urban settlement that was situated on the sand banks opposite the City of London.

Three trenches A, B and C were excavated during July 1995. Trenches A & C in the southern area were machined in the week before the start of the excavation. Trench B in the north was machined during the first week of the excavation. 20th century demolition material and the upper ploughsoil layers were removed.

The most significant feature found on the excavation was the prehistoric ditch encountered in trench B. This is the first instance of a substantial prehistoric cut feature in the area. It could conceivably have been a drainage channel or a boundary ditch, possibly surrounding an enclosure. Clearly a larger area would need to be investigated in order to determine more about its nature, date and extent.

Surprisingly, no evidence of Watling Street was found on the site. There were no indications of the substructure or roadside ditches which might have been expected. Nevertheless there was a considerable amount of uninterrupted gravel sloping down to the south, which as it became more sandy, was found to contain several pieces of Roman pottery, including quite large pieces of a beaker and a flagon. It is possible that these sandy gravel deposits consist of material eroded or worked down from the nearby Watling Street. Further work to the north of trench B, particularly beyond the cellars of the Regency Terrace might produce more positive information.

Reports from Units working within the historic County

A. Museum of London Archaeology Service January to April 1996

CROYDON

68-74 Park Lane (Steve Tucker) Site Code: PLN95

An excavation was carried out following an evaluation in February 1995, which produced evidence of 18th- and 19th-century activity and a pit containing burnt flint. The excavation confirmed the heavy truncation of the site during the later post-medieval period. Despite this, a medieval quarry pit survived at the northern end of the trench and more significantly a colluvial layer partially survived, which sealed prehistoric cut features. These prehistoric cuts were difficult to date accurately, due to the disturbed nature of the deposits on site and the paucity of finds data. A broad date-range of Neolithic to Late Bronze Age is therefore given.

KINGSTON

Kingston Guildhall (Simon Stevens) Site Code: KGM95

An evaluation was carried out prior to redevelopment. Six trial trenches were opened, all but one being truncated by services and/or two capped brick-lined wells. Four of the trenches produced medieval inundation deposits with no sign of occupation prior to the Tudor period. A number of environmental samples produced evidence of food refuse (animal bone, carbonised grain) and also domestic/industrial debris such as pottery, brick/tile, charcoal, clinker and glass fragments.

LAMBETH

Westminster Bridge Road (Joe Partridge)

Following two phases of excavation in the 1980s, the developer (Bellway Homes) asked MoLAS back to do some further work on the site. An excavation revealed little of archaeological significance due to extensive truncation on site from 19th/20th

century development. However, several pieces of burnt flake and one sherd of prehistoric pottery were uncovered.

SOUTHWARK

Battlebridge Sewer Diversion, Borough High Street (Aidan Woodger)

Site Code: BSE94

A watching brief has been undertaken to monitor the tunnelling for the sewer diversion along the west side of Borough High Street. Metalled surfaces of an E-W Roman road under Bedale St and a N-S Roman road (Southwark's Roman road 1) from Bedale St heading for the Roman London Bridge were recorded.

Bull Head Wharf (Jackie Bates) Site Code: RSR96

An evaluation was carried out in advance of a housing development. One trench was excavated. The lowest deposit comprised alluvial clay, which was overlain by a series of dumps and further alluvial deposits. The remains of a possible small revetment or barge bed were identified running approximately N-S through the centre of the trench. The remaining stratigraphy comprised Victorian basements, foundations and sewers, overlain and filled in by demolition debris.

Hanover Park, Peckham SE15 (Portia Askew) Site Code: HAN96

An evaluation was undertaken on the site of an extension to a Safeway store. Three trenches were investigated of which two contained a buried soil horizon. In one of the trenches, prehistoric waste flakes were found within the buried soil, one was a specific tool, a neolithic scraper. In the same trench, an 18th-century ha-ha was found cutting through the buried soil. This had been backfilled and recut to form a boundary ditch, sometime in the late 18th/early 19th-century. A capped 19th-century well was found in the third trench.

Jacobs Island SE1 (Deve Saxby) Site Code:

The first phase of an excavation has just commenced. A post-medieval revetted river channel has been located along with post-medieval fronting on to the channel. Finds from the channel fill include a male torso from a post-medieval statue, several leather shoes, coins and tokens, etc.

Lafone Street SE1 (Jackie Bates) Site Code LAF96

An evaluation was undertaken prior to a housing development. Three trenches were excavated. These consisted of natural sand, possibly cut by an E-W channel or ditch, on the south side of which the remains of a possible wooden revetment were located. A layer of alluvial clay overlay the sand and filled the channel, and was probably the result of later flooding of the area.

Lisford Street SE15 (Nick Holder) Site Code: LFS96

An evaluation was undertaken prior to redevelopment. Three later prehistoric flake flints were found in the subsoil. A possible Roman pit was excavated, but this had been ploughed out in the post-medieval period so it was 'invisible' apart from a concentration of finds (including one tegula fragment). The post-medieval horticultural soil contained a large amount of medieval tile and pottery and 6 post-medieval pits.

London Bridge Station Area 8 (Oona Wills) Site Code: LBI95

The excavation, now nearing completion, has revealed an early Roman, large stone building with a sunken floored room which has a partially lined drain leading out of it — possibly part of an ablutions' block. From the large quantities of painted plaster found, it appears that the upper storeys had well decorated clay and timber walls and were at least partially roofed in tile. There was also some evidence of an earlier construction and gravel quarrying.

Long Lane (Jackie Bates) Site Code: LGN96

An evaluation trench was originally excavated, which revealed a number of deep pits of varying shapes and sizes cutting natural sand. The trench was subsequently extended, revealing further pits, and full excavation of all exposed features was undertaken. Pottery found in the features indicated that all the pits were of early medieval date (prior to 1350) with the exception of a single large 17th-century pit. Of note amongst the pottery is a Raeren stoneware spouted pitcher of late 15th-century date, a red border ware slipped dish of 17th-century date and a Frechen stoneware bottle with a date of 1605 (written in reverse). It is possible that some of these pits may have been connected with the tanning industry, although there was no direct evidence for this.

St Thomas Street (Simon Stevens) Site Code: TOM95

An excavation took place in a temporary grouting shaft in a advance of Jubilee Line tunnelling. Several early post-medieval surfaces were excavated either side of a rebuilt chalk wall dividing the site. Under the wall was a layer/surface of broken peg tile which sealed a 'hearth' cut into a medieval dump layer. The hearth was constructed over a deep pit cutting through medieval inundation and Roman dump layers into alluvial sand. The tile layer also concealed pitting or dumping cut into or slumped into the top of a vertical wattle-lined pit. Removal of the dump layers revealed early Roman cut ditches and pits which yielded glass and tesserae still set in op. sig. as well as painted wall plaster.

Surrey Quays (Paul Hutchings) Site Code: SQU96

An evaluation revealed no archaeological deposits.

MISCELLANY

Baillie Scott: The Artistic House. Major exhibition of works by one of the most influential architects in the Arts and Crafts Movement, M H Baillie Scott (1865-1945), Guildford House, 55 High Street, Guildford from 6th July – 3rd August 1996. Tuesdays-Saturdays 10.00 am-4.45 pm. Admission free. See Bulletin 302 for further details.

Chertsey Abbey Rediscovered. At Chertsey Museum until 1997. The exhibition aims to bring to life the Story of Chertsey Abbey, using interactive exhibits as well as original artefacts. Contact the Curator on 01032-565764 for details.

PUBLICATIONS

“**East Grinstead in the Domesday Survey**”. The Spring issue (no. 58) of the East Grinstead Society Bulletin contains the results of detailed research by one of its members, Mr P D Wood, to establish the Domesday landscape of East Grinstead. By extensive fieldwork and documentary research he has attempted to locate the boundaries of the known Domesday farms. Although the work is not completed to the author’s satisfaction, the interim report, illustrated with maps, is comprehensive and points the way to what can be achieved by interpreting the records and existing landscape. A copy of the Bulletin is held in our Library at Castle Arch, or copies may be obtained from the editor, Mr M J Leppard MA, East Grinstead Society, c/o 20 St George’s Court, East Grinstead, Sussex. Please send £1 plus stamped addressed A4 envelope.

EXCAVATIONS

SAS Training Excavation. 20th July-11th August (*See Bulletin 300 for details*).

Bignor Roman Villa Training Excavation. 8th July-18th August (*See Bulletin 300 for details*).

Post Medieval Site in Bagshot Training Excavation. 27th July-21st September (*See Bulletin 301 for details*).

CONFERENCE

Council for Kentish Archaeology

The Later Defences of Kent

Saturday 9th November 1996

(2.00 — 5.30 pm)

Christ Church College

North Holmes Road, Canterbury

* * * * *

a focus on the Defence of Britain project with a review of
Kent’s defences from Tudor times to the 20th century

* with bookstalls and displays *

* illustrated lectures *

Introduction: The Defence of Britain Project	Major Simon Earle <i>(Imperial War Museum, Duxford)</i>
Kent’s Defensive Tradition	Andrew Saunders <i>Defence historian)</i>
19th Century Defences in Kent	David Burridge <i>(Kent Defence Res. Group)</i>

Air Defences of Kent in World

Colin Dobinson
(*Council for British Arch.*)

Cold War Defences in Kent

Victor Smith
(*Kent defence historian*)

* * * * *

TICKETS Price £2.00 (payable CKA (sae please) from 5 Harvest Bank Road, West Wickham, Kent BR4 9DL.

DARK-AGE LONDON

Saturday 5th October 1996

organised by the Standing Conference on London Archaeology

SCOLA was very involved in the saga of the Croydon Anglo-Saxon cemetery and decided that it was about time to arrange a day conference on Dark Age London at the Museum of London. Tickets £7.50 (£6 for individual members of SCOLA). For details, contact Peter Pickering at 3 Westbury Road, London N12 7NY.

COURSES

UNIVERSITY OF SURREY CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION

New Courses 1996-97:

Certificate in Field Archaeology

Six new modules in Archaeology are being offered from September 1996 by the University of Surrey's Centre for Continuing Education. They cover practical, historical and theoretical aspects of the subject. They are open to all and require no prior learning. They may be taken in any order and at either Reigate or Guildford. It is intended that the courses from Reigate will be repeated at Guildford next year, and vice versa. Each involves 10 (2-hour) meetings and carries 20 credits. The modules are:

Dark Age and Medieval Archaeology

Romano-British Archaeology
Bronze and Iron Age Archaeology in Britain
Archaeological Excavation Methods and Studies
Archaeology without Digging
Archaeology of the Stone Ages in Britain

On the completion of 120 credits and an additional field work course, the Certificate of Higher Education (Field Archaeology) will be awarded. The field work course must be approved by the Centre for Continuing Education in consultation with the course tutor, and advice on suitable courses is available from tutors.

Egyptology

The following courses will be run by the Centre in Guildford, starting in September. Each involves 20 meetings and carries 20 credits.

Ancient Egypt: a wondrous civilisation **Egypt of the Pharaohs: ancient Egypt — the Empire**

Local History

This year a new Local History programme is being offered. At its core there is a programme of three modules, entitled Introduction to Local History, Parts 1, 2 and 3, providing an introduction to the subject and the opportunity for individual or group research in the area. While the three are seen as providing an integrated programme, it is not necessary to take all three in the same year, nor to follow the order shown here. The courses will run in Guildford and in Holmbury St Mary. They are open to all and require no prior learning.

On completion of 60 credits from these modules or from other local history courses in the programme, a Foundation Certificate in Local History will be awarded. On completion of 120 credits, the Certificate of Higher Education (Local History) will be awarded. Alternatively, the credits may be used towards the British History Certificates.

It is intended that further modules will be added for 1997. In addition to these three modules there is a first level course on timber framed buildings and there are two Diploma Level courses which require some evidence of experience in the area, but not necessarily from within our programme.

Further details from Karen Fisher, Centre for Continuing Education, University of Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH. Tel: 01483 29752.

GCSE ARCHAEOLOGY

Tuesdays 7.30-9.30 pm at Broadwater Adult Education Centre, Godalming. A 26-week course commencing Tuesday 24th September 1996, leading to the GCSE examination. The Course covers archaeological skills and techniques as well as a chronological survey of the British Isles. For further information contact: Elizabeth Whitbourn — tel. 01483 420575.

CERTIFICATE IN PRACTICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Two core courses organised by the Centre for Continuing Education, University of Sussex, to be held at Brighton, Chichester and Haslings.

Course 1: Archaeological Survey (Autumn 1996) An introduction to the subject of Archaeology, threats to our Archaeological Heritage and non-excavation methods. Survey methods to be covered include: aerial photography, field walking, geophysical prospecting methods, surveying and historical sources.

Course 2: Archaeology Excavation and post Excavation (Spring 1997) An introduction to Archaeological Excavations — their planning methodologies and publication.

Contact CCE, University of Sussex Tel: 01273 606755 for further details.

DAY/WEEKEND SCHOOLS

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

29th July-2nd August. "Ancient (Prehistoric) Crafts and Technologies" providing an opportunity to explore ancient crafts from a practical point of view, including pottery, metal working, textiles, wood working, building technologies and boat building. Tutors: Tristram Bareham and Christabel Shelley at Michelham Priory. Fee £96.

MEETINGS

11th July

"Arts and Crafts Building in Surrey". A lunchtime lecture by Merylyn Spier at the Brewhouse, Guildford House, Guildford, commencing 12.45 pm. Entrance free.

13th July

Children's Workshop in the Brewhouse, Guildford House, Guildford. "Design your Dream House". Materials provided. Up to 16 years. Book in advance £4. (Tel: 01483 444740)

16th July

"Industrial records and industrial site recording". A discussion led by Paul Sowan, with illustrative material, with the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45 pm.

18th July

"The Conservation of 'Arts and Crafts' Buildings". A lunchtime lecture by John Davey at the Brewhouse, Guildford House, Guildford, commencing at 12.45 pm. Entrance free.

24th July

"The Loseley Challenge". A lecture by Major More Molyneux describing the challenges of running a large country estate, to the Friends of Godalming Museum. To be held at the Museum at 7.30 pm. Tickets £3.00 members; £3.50 for visitors.

26th July

"Guildford Castle Excavation". A lecture by Giles Patterson of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit to the Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street at 8.00 pm.

27th July

A 10 mile walk from Dover to Folkestone to see industrial, defence and transport sites or optional visit to Dover Castle and its underground works. (Bring EH membership cards) Organised by the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society. Meet outside Dover Priory Station at 10.30 am.

27th July

SAS Visit to Wanborough and Puttenham (*See Bulletin 301 for details*).

7th August

Nonsuch Antiquarian Society "Members' Evening" to be held at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 8.00 pm.

18th August

A Mystery Walk organised by the Friends of Godalming Museum at 10.00 am. Venue to be announced. Tickets not required, but a donation of £1 collected on the day.

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

Next Issue: Copy required by 19th July for the September issue.