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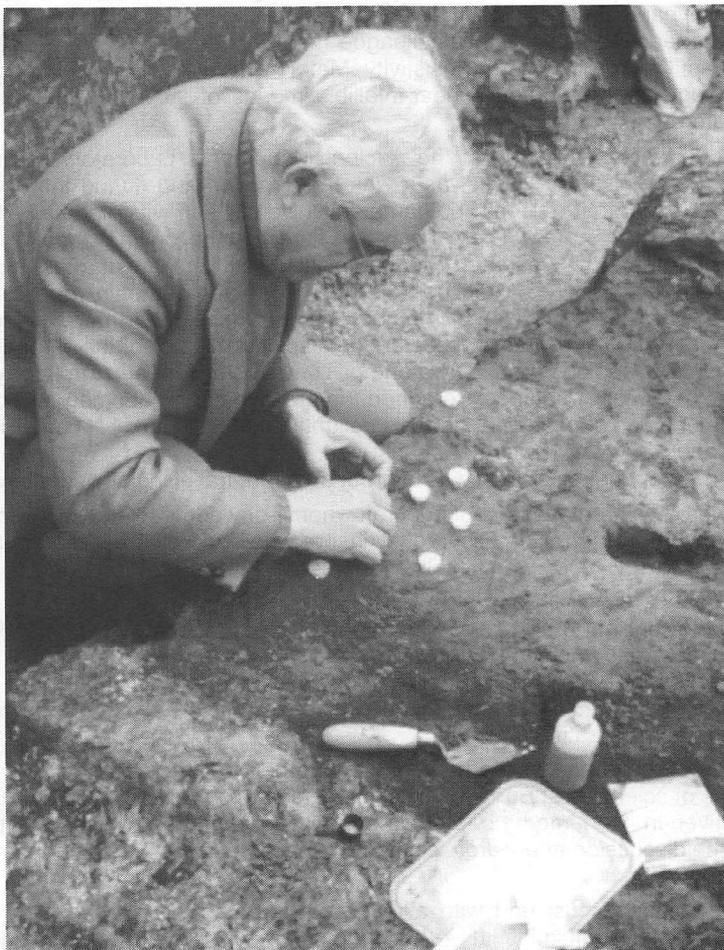
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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
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Bulletin

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Dr Anthony J Clark

Died 3rd June, 1997, aged 67

Tony Clark was one of Guildford's most distinguished sons in this second half of the century. His reputation comes, not from honours showered upon him, but from that which he has given. This note is an expression of the thoughts and appreciation of his many colleagues, to show their gratitude for having known him and for his contribution to what he once, amusingly, called the 'archaeological arena'.

Tony started off very young. One of us, now in her nineties, recalls his enthusiasm as a lad of fourteen. So keen was he that he got enrolled into our Society four years before the statutory minimum age. That enthusiasm never left him. It was particularly evident in his chosen subject, geoprospection, of which he was a pioneer. Together with a colleague he launched, in 1956, an apparatus known as the Martin Clark Resistivity Meter. This was a breakthrough for archaeologists who wanted a near-infallible means of surveying their chosen sites before tackling excavation.

For many years he worked in the Ancient Monuments Laboratory of English Heritage, or Ministry of Works, as it was then known, and during that time he gained a Research PhD from Southampton University and was made a Fellow of the University of Surrey. There he was asked to take on the supervision of successive new PhD Research Students. The Society of Antiquaries awarded him a Fellowship in 1961 and he was also Honorary Secretary of the Royal Archaeological Institute. They remember that he made sure that every year's programme included at least one lecture on a scientific topic; for the emphasis on science in archaeology was always one of Tony's chief concerns. In later years, when he became a freelance, he added the practice of archaeomagnetic dating to his other fields of expertise, and it is delightful that this work will be carried on by the laboratory which was set up last year in the Museum of London, named after him. As a freelance Tony was in great demand, travelling all over the world.

There were two great masters of our craft whom Tony admired and followed. The first, many years ago, was Richard Atkinson, who laid down the standards for field archaeology which we still follow; the second was Eric Wood, the devoted amateur and our former President.

In spite of a brilliant brain, Tony was a man of great modesty, and his modesty gave him great dignity. Colleagues stress his equability — his even temperedness. He never gossiped, nor was he involved in the bickering or cross fire which can sometimes invade an academic discipline. He never sought ambitious administrative office.

Only a few weeks ago, when he was too ill to deliver a promised lecture to an audience of scientists at Surrey University, he came to the lecture, listened while it was given in his name by one of his former pupils, and clearly enjoyed taking part in the discussion afterwards, signing copies of his book, *Seeing beneath the Soil*.

This appreciation must end with a reference to what was probably the most important factor of all in his life — his happy marriage. We all know how greatly Una was appreciated by all who knew her. Tony and Una were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they are no longer divided.

Rosamond Hanworth

Jim Quinlan

Jim Quinlan was an enthusiastic fieldworker and a great support to all those organising various projects in the County. He was always willing to help those less experienced than himself and also keen to increase his own considerable knowledge, both academic and practical.

His sudden death the day after a normal cheerful evening sorting finds at Salters was a great shock to all of us and his sense of humour and fund of stories will be sorely missed.

Judie English

A Tribute for Dennis Turner

Dennis remains the most regular contributor to the Bulletin, which he helped found in 1965. For once, it is he that is the subject of a note. On the 23rd April the Society of Antiquaries awarded him the Society Medal at their Anniversary Meeting. On behalf of all members of SyAS, may I offer congratulations. The following is an extract from the President's Address.

"It has been said that if you look closely at any archaeological organisation in London you will find Dennis Turner, either in person or else the seat still warm. He has been Secretary, Vice-president and President of the Surrey Archaeological Society. He was a founding member of SCOLA (the Standing Conference on London's Archaeology) and is currently Chairman as the Society's nominee. He has appeared as a witness at Public Enquiries, was much involved with the Treasure Trove business, is on many regional London Committees and has the very special, but rare, talent of being a good listener and, following from this, a brilliant facilitator. In short, in London archaeology he is ubiquitous. Fellows are elected not only because they excel in the knowledge of antiquities and history but also because they 'are desirous to promote the Honour, Business and Emoluments of this Society'. Dennis Turner has been judged by his peer group to be especially worthy of the honour of the Society's medal and I have much pleasure in asking him to come forward to receive it."

COUNCIL NEWS

Grants

At a recent meeting of Council, grants were approved towards the cost of the preparation of reports of the Guildford Palace Training Excavation 1990-1994 and work undertaken in Ewell between 1970 and 1978; and, also a ground penetrating radar survey at the Roman villa, Abinger.

Insurance

A review of the Society's policies has been undertaken and, as a result, members of the Society and non-members will be covered when participating in activities organised by the Society providing the Society's insurance adviser is notified in advance of the event and the numbers participating. Forms have been prepared to assist in this and are available from Castle Arch.

Completed forms should be sent, with a copy to Castle Arch, to: Mr Brian Moore, Moore Financial Services Ltd, "Hurdles", Priorsfield Road, Godalming GU7 2RQ (Tel: 01483 810334: Fax: 01483 810967). If in doubt, please contact Mr Moore. Remember cover *after* the event is too late.

Excavations, fieldwalking, site watching, building recording, visits and lectures are all included. The following should be noted:

Excavation Insurance: Directors are reminded that it is essential that they arrange cover for excavations. For the purpose of insurance the term includes any work where there is a “third party risk” and this includes fieldwalking, site watching and measuring buildings.

Personal Accident Insurance: All volunteers participating in any activity should be fully aware that the Society’s policy does not cover them for injury or sickness and, thereby, loss of earnings should that injury be self-inflicted or the result of their own neglect. All volunteers should, therefore, arrange for Personal Accident Insurance through their own insurers *before* they engage in excavations or other activity. Remember that if you negligently put a pickaxe through someone else’s foot, or they do it to you, that will be covered: if, however, you put it through your own foot you are not covered and it will be your own responsibility. All organisers and directors should bring this matter to the attention of all volunteers.

Loss and breakage of equipment: As the Society bears the first £50 of any claim there is no point in making a claim for anything less, although the circumstances should be reported to the Archaeological Research Committee. For losses over £50 full details of the equipment and circumstances should be reported to the Insurance Officer and to the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible. Where theft is suspected the matter must be reported to the local police at once.

Indemnities: Some indemnities required by landowners and contractors go beyond the acceptable liability of the Surrey Archaeological Society and its insurance cover for excavations and similar activity. All indemnity forms *must* be signed by one or other of the Officers of the Society who have been appointed by Council of the Society to act in these matters. A copy of every indemnity required must be forwarded to Mr Moore who will, where necessary, clear the terms and conditions with the insurers. A further copy should at the same time be sent to the Society’s Hon Legal Adviser, c/o Castle Arch.

Local Societies or Groups excavating under Surrey Archaeological Society’s insurance cover must comply with this procedure. Other excavators would be well advised to take legal advice before signing any form of indemnity. The following honorary officers of the Society have been authorised by Council to sign indemnities on behalf of the Society: The President, The Hon Secretary and the Hon Treasurer.

Trustee Insurance: The Hon Legal Adviser has advised that Trustee insurance should be taken out for all members of Council in respect of their responsibilities and obligations under the Charities Act 1992 and Council agreed that this should be implemented.

YOUNG ARCHAEOLOGISTS CLUB

The Club currently has 66 members, with new YACs joining almost every week. Friends seem to be recommending the Club which suggests that the members do enjoy the variety of sessions which we provide.

A recent trip to the Horniman Museum was very successful. The YACs were dubious at first at the sight of so many stuffed animals, but soon entered the spirit of things and found that the quirky mixture of aquaria, ethnographic collections, musical instruments as well as an Environmental Education area offering hands on workshops, nature walks and face painting had something for everyone! Our Easter

Traditions session was popular, if messy, with Easter bonnet making and egg decorating. It was interesting to hear that not many families carry on these traditions; most of those who did were, like me, Northern exiles.

Looking forward to the Summer, the dig and the Tudor fair will be the big attractions. The Club is very grateful to the SyAS for a donation towards the costs of the fair, which has enabled us to provide a group of costumed musicians and pedlars which will add considerably to the atmosphere.

Christine Hardman

CONSERVATION MATTERS

Cottages from Ashtead at Singleton

Dennis Turner

The March 1997 edition of the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum's *Magazine* carried a long and detailed article by Richard Harris describing research into materials used in the museum's latest building exhibit — Whittaker's Cottages, a pair of four-room, semi-detached cottages from Ashtead.

The March 1995 edition of the same magazine reported that the cottages would be erected at Singleton in that year but in the event the work was delayed. The cottages had been dismantled in May 1987 to make way for housing development and the reconstruction was funded by a generous donation from the Leopold Muller Estate.

On their original site, the cottages were on Ashtead Common adjacent to the railway line and so were strictly neither 'Weald' nor 'Downland' but they are of a type (slate roofed over weatherboarded soft-wood frame with small sash windows) that was once found extensively on the Downs and in the Weald as well as in the Thames Basin. Over the last half century or so these vulnerable buildings have become sadly rare: examples are rarely 'listed' and it is wholly appropriate to have the type represented at Singleton. Richard Harris' article adds greatly to our knowledge of this once common house type.

According to the Tithe Map, Richard Whittaker, a labourer, lived (and possibly died) in a nearby cottage in the 1840s and, in 1859, the London and South-Western Railway line was opened crossing Richard Whittaker's one-time paddock about 200m west of Ashtead Station. The re-erected cottages are thought to date from around this time, probably built for rent by Richard's widow, Elizabeth, or a descendant, and paid for from money received from LSWR. Richard Whittaker's own cottage survived the construction of the railway.

It is understood that one of the pair is to be furnished as it might have been in the 1860s while the interior of the other will display the construction and detailing.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Access to the Library

It would be most appreciated if members would remember to bring their Library Cards to Castle Arch if they are likely to require access to the Library at times when staff are not on duty. The Museum staff have been asked to check cards carefully before issuing the Library key, and I hope you will agree that it is in everyone's interests to restrict unauthorised use of the Library as much as we do.

There have been several instances recently where societies which are institutional members of the Surrey Archaeological Society have assumed that this automatically gives all their members full borrowing rights to use the Library. It has always been our policy in the past for institutional members to have one accredited member at a time with borrowing rights, and the name and address of that member should be notified to the Hon Librarian by the Secretary of the Society concerned. The institutional member should also be prepared to accept responsibility in the event of the non-return of the loan. This is certainly not intended to be restrictive or unhelpful and we hope institutional members will understand that borrowing rights from the Library are one of the privileges members pay for in their subscriptions, and although we would obviously wish to treat them on the same basis as everyone else, it cannot be held to be fair to individuals if one institutional subscription covers maybe several hundred people. Institutional members are free to use the Library for reference by appointment, and obviously if they are individual members of the SAS borrowing is not a problem.

Gillian Drew

VISITS COMMITTEE

Outing to the old Chilworth Gunpowder Works

Sunday 19th October

Professor Alan Crocker and his wife Glenys have kindly agreed to lead a walk round the old Gunpowder Works at Chilworth on Sunday October 19th. This should be an attractive, interesting and informative walk in the autumn countryside.

Meet at Chilworth Station at 10.00am. Cost £2. Please telephone Rosemary Hunter 01483 474777 if you wish to join the walk.

NOTES

Nonsuch Palace Gardens, Ewell, Surrey (TQ 225 630): Resistivity Survey & Trial Trenching

Rob Poulton and Jane Robertson

A resistivity survey was undertaken by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit in February 1996 over part of the site of the Tudor gardens to the west of the former Nonsuch Palace. The survey was part of a series of investigations co-ordinated by SCAU and undertaken on behalf of Epsom & Ewell Borough Council following an earlier magnetometer survey (Bartlett 1996).

Little is known of the original plan of the gardens, although they are recorded as being of great elaboration with tree-lined walks and paths, walls, water courses and a pyramid, amongst other features.

Three areas, each of about 60m by 20m, were examined. The ground was divided into 20m squares and survey readings taken at intervals of 1m. Processing of the results was achieved through the kind assistance of Tony Clark and Alistair Bartlett. The resulting plots revealed considerable variation in the below-ground resistance. A number of definite anomalies were identified but they remain very difficult to interpret, possibly due to activities of different periods since the gardens went out of use causing disturbance to the integrity of the original plan. An interpretation has been made of some of the more obvious anomalies. These include a possible wall foundation at the junction between the Wilderness and the Privy Gardens; a

substantial area of high resistance which may represent an area of disturbed paving and/or walling; and linear features which may reflect the position of paths or other features.

The next stage of work involved limited machine excavation in order to test specific features identified by the survey work. The work was carried out in August 1996 and involved only the removal of disturbed cover soils and not the removal or disturbance of *in situ* material. Six trial trenches were excavated: three within the area of the Privy Gardens and The Wilderness to the west and south-west of the former Nonsuch Palace, and three within the Grove of Diana to the north-east of the Banqueting House. The trenches within the Privy Garden area revealed the foundations of four walls probably representing the boundary walls between the Privy Gardens and the Wilderness to the west and areas to the north and south. One of the walls corresponded with a feature interpreted as a possible wall during the geophysical surveys. The other walls were revealed outside of the area covered by the geophysical surveys. The three trial trenches excavated within the Grove of Diana did not reveal any features of archaeological interest.

The limited excavations appear to have established the alignment of the boundary walls of the palace gardens on the west side of former Nonsuch Palace, providing a more definite starting point for any further interpretation of the palace gardens in this area.

Some other features were revealed within one of the trenches. These were not excavated in detail, and hence remain difficult to interpret. Several seem related to the former gardens, but only work on a larger scale could reveal their significance. One pit yielded only medieval pottery: this could conceivably relate to the 11th century settlement at Cuddington removed when Henry VIII established Nonsuch Palace.

Historic Towns in Surrey

Mary Alexander

It is now twenty years since the Society published the Research Volume of this title, by Martin O'Connell (no.5 in the series). It was suggested by the (then) Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments. Since the 1950s there had been discussion by bodies such as the CBA about the threat posed by development to historic towns and various documents outlined the position and made recommendations. It was hoped that the volume on Surrey would highlight the areas and topics which needed investigation. The survey of the nine towns was excellent and the recommendations for future work were very sound, so it is sobering to look back at the volume and see that for Guildford, at least, nothing has changed in twenty years.

O'Connell gave nine questions which needed answering about the history of Guildford, some of which were wide-ranging. Only one of these questions has been answered — a fairly straightforward one about the location of the Friary de Ordine Martyrum and the leper hospital. The Friary was under the Dominican Friary, as became clear when the excavations on the site were published in 1984. The leper hospital was St Thomas' hospital at the junction of London and Epsom Roads. I discovered this by chance while researching the history of Guildford castle recently, so cannot claim much credit for it, but I am now researching the hospital in more detail.

However, these are fairly minor points compared with O'Connell's other questions about the origins of the town, its defences and development. Why have they not been answered in twenty years? The answer is lack of money. No-one will take responsibility for archaeology. Government policy over the years to make developers pay for excavation, while logical and reasonable, has led to a position where as little excavation as possible is done. Developers dictate where archaeologists can work.

The philosophy behind PPG 16, that preservation is better than excavation, is laudable but takes no account of the realities of building development. If archaeologists only get money for specific projects it stifles long-term research and makes it impossible to react to the unexpected. No-one is paid to look after the archaeology and it needs full-time workers. Although the analogy is extreme, it is like having doctors who only treat patients who give advance warning of their illness. Once the archaeology is destroyed it is gone forever and our history deserves better treatment than that.

We were discussing this and agitating about it in the 1960s. Why has nothing changed?

Some Iron Age Coins from Wanborough Temple

In the last Bulletin the Introduction to a Catalogue of "Antiquities from Surrey in West Midlands Museums" appeared, as well as its first part, that of struck and worked flints. What follows is a list of the other important collection: coins from, or most probably from, the early Roman temple site at Wanborough, that have recently been donated to Birmingham Museum. The author of the catalogue asserts that they are "likely to be strays from the large hoard found at the Roman temple site". If so, they are stolen property and Birmingham Museum ought to have no right of ownership. Rather than "strays", how about booty, or swag.

Iron Age Coins

D. J. Symons

The coins described below were all formerly in the collection of the late Mr Ian Donal Finney of London. Mr Finney presented his collection to Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery in two parts in 1992-93. The coins were generally acquired from dealers in the London area and the year that Mr Finney acquired the coins is mentioned in the individual entries.

All of the coins are likely to be strays from the large hoard found at the Roman temple site at Wanborough (see Cheesman 1994). The list has been divided into (a) those coins which were definitely described as being from Wanborough at the time of their purchase by Mr Finney and (b) coins which were almost certainly from the site, but were either not given a provenance or were given what is probably a spurious one. Certainly all of the coins published here can be paralleled among the known Wanborough finds described by Cheesman 1994 and Van Arsdell 1989, 543-544.

Full details and photographs of the coins have been deposited with the Celtic Coin Index, Institute of Archaeology, 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford OX1 2PG.

(The Index aims to record all Celtic coins found in Britain and would be very pleased to hear of any material that is as yet unrecorded, as well as of any new finds). Each entry begins with the coin's Birmingham accession number and the Finney Collection (FL) number. Where the coin can be referred to a type published in one of the standard catalogues (Mack 1975 = M; Van Arsdell 1989 = VA) no description is given.

A. Wanborough (SU9348)

1. 1993C325 (FL 458). Bought in 1988. 'Atrebat'?, silver unit. Not in M; I would see this coin as being a variety of VA 292-1, but the similar coins Cheesman 1994, 67 nos. 2-16 are described as being a new type. Symons 1990b, no. 1.
2. 1993C248 (FL 218). Bought in 1985. 'Atrebat', gold quarter stater of Tincommius. M 81, VA366-1. Symons 1990b, no. 33.

3. 1993C249 (FL 219). Bought in 1985. 'Atrebrates', silver unit of Tincommius. Not in M; VA 371-1. Symons 1990a, no. 8.
4. 1993C337 (FL 492). Bought in 1988. 'Atrebrates', silver unit of Tincommius. M 106a; VA 382-1. Symons 1990b, no. 35.
5. 1993C271 (FL 321). Bought in 1986. 'Atrebrates', silver minim of Eppillus. Not in M; VA 422-1. Symons 1990b, no. 43.
6. 1993C303 (FL 406). Bought in 1987. 'Atrebrates', silver unit of Verica. M115; VA 470-1. Symons 1990a, no. 16.
7. 1993C290 (FL 381). Bought in 1986. 'Atrebrates', silver minim of Verica. Not in M; VA 556-1. Symons 1990b, no. 54.
8. 1993C247 (FL 217). Bought in 1985. 'Atrebrates', silver minim of Verica. Not in M; VA 557-1. Symons 1990b, no. 55.
9. 1993C301 (FL 397). Bought in 1987. 'Atrebrates', silver minim of Verica. Not in M; VA 562-1. Symons 1990a, no. 28.
10. 1993C267 (FL 311). Bought in 1986. 'Atrebrates', silver minim of Verica. Not in M or VA but see Cheesman 1994, 81, no. 564. Symons 1990a, no. 54.

B. Probably Wanborough

11. 1993C255 (FL 284). Bought in 1986. 'Atrebrates', silver unit of Tincommius. Not in M; VA 370-1. Symons 1990b, no. 34. This coin was said, when acquired by Mr. Finney, to have been found near Great Chesterford, Essex, but this is probably a spurious provenance; the correct find spot is almost certainly Wanborough.
12. 1993C250 (FL 224). Bought in 1985; formerly sold at Glendining (London) auction, 10/7/1985, lot 228. 'Atrebrates', silver unit of Tincommius. Not in M; VA 381-1. Symons 1990a, no. 11.
13. 1993C410 (FL 649). Bought in 1993. 'Atrebrates', silver minim of Verica. Not in M; VA 384-1. Unpublished.
14. 1993C312 (FL 431). Bought in 1987. 'Atrebrates', silver unit of Tincommius. M 105; VA 397-1. Symons 1990b, no. 38.
15. 1993C263 (FL 307). Bought in 1986. 'Atrebrates', silver unit of Eppillus. M108, VA 415-1, Symons 1990b, no. 40.
16. 1993C309 (FL 425). Bought in 1987. 'Atrebrates', silver unit of Eppillus. Not in M; VA 416-1. Symons 1990b, no. 41.
17. 1993C243 (FL 209). Bought in 1985. 'Atrebrates', silver unit of Eppillus. M 305; VA 417-1. Symons 1990b, no. 42.
18. 1993C272 (FL 331). Bought in 1986. 'Atrebrates', silver minim of Eppillus. Not in M; VA 421-1 variety. Symons 1990a, no. 13. This coin was said to have been found on Binfield Heath, between Reading and Henley, but this is probably a spurious provenance; the correct findspot is almost certainly Wanborough.
19. 1993C310 (FL 426). Bought in 1987. 'Atrebrates', silver unit of Verica. M 123; VA 505-1 variety. Symons 1990a, no. 24.
20. 1993C318 (FL 439). Bought in 1987. 'Atrebrates', silver minim of Verica. Not in M; VA 550-1. Symons 1990b, no. 51.
21. 1993C244 (FL 210). Bought in 1985. 'Atrebrates', silver minim of Verica. Not in M; VA 555-1. Symons 1990b, no. 53.
22. 1993C314 (FL 433). Bought in 1987. 'Atrebrates', silver minim of Verica. Not in M or VA but see Cheesman 1994, 80, nos. 558-60. Symons 1990a, no. 56.



David Graham inspecting the damage at Wanborough.

Temple site at Wanborough looted again

David Graham

The Society's office at Castle Arch received a 'phone call in early March reporting signs of further looting on the site of the Roman temple at Wanborough. This, of course, was the subject of the rescue dig carried out by the Society in 1985-6 and subsequently reported on in Vol 82 of the Collections. The area around the temple yielded large numbers of Iron Age coins, most of which were stolen by treasure hunters, before and even during, the excavation.

A visit to the site showed that a large hole some 3m long and 1.5m deep, had been dug up against a standing oak tree, cutting through what was left of the rubble of the temple walls. The following week, a team of volunteers from the Society met on site, incidentally discovering that yet another large hole had appeared within the previous few days, and spent a very sticky morning putting the soil back in place. The SyAs team was helped by volunteers from the local metal detecting club, whose chairman publicly condemned the actions of the looters.

When the holes had been backfilled, it became obvious that several tons of soil were missing and, given the tyre marks found on site, it seems probable that this had been taken away in a small lorry, presumably to be searched elsewhere. It therefore seems highly likely that a 'professional' gang of 'nighthawks' carried out the raids which, appropriately enough, were reported by a local resident, to have been carried out under the cover of darkness.

Since this latest damage is the worst to have occurred on the site for 10 years, it seemed worth publicising the incident — which is actually part of a much wider problem of damage to sites occurring across the country. As a result, the story was carried in the local press, on various television and radio programmes and even made it to the front page of *The Times*. The real point of this effort is that the Society's original draft for the Treasure Act included a clause making deliberate trespass with a metal detector into a criminal offence. This was dropped at the insistence of the Home Office, who felt that it would be better included in a criminal justice bill. Naturally,

nothing actually happened and, as a result, antiquities law in this country, while considerably improved by the Treasure Act, still does not provide a sufficient deterrent to the activities of looters — the so-called ‘nighthawks’ — whose actions are condemned as much by metal detecting clubs as by archaeologists.

My thanks to Heather Andersen, Iain Brown, Liz Whitbourn, and others for their assistance, and Chris Shephard for the use of the photo.

The Medieval Chamber at Guildford

*Through **Bulletins** 309-311 letters from Joe Hillaby, David Bird, John Schofield, Mary Alexander, Lawrence Stern, and David Bird again, have argued whether the recently discovered stone chamber in the High Street might or might not have been a synagogue. A new letter from Joe Hillaby reprinted from the current (No. 24, May 1997) issue of **British Archaeology** replies, in part, to the first of David Bird’s letters, but, although several interesting points are made, none demonstrate that the room is any more likely to have been a synagogue than a porch. I don’t see how any more letters at this stage could illuminate matters further. Of greater importance has been some fieldwork undertaken in April and May, which included a detailed survey of the chamber by Resurgam (Conservation Consultancy); and an archaeological evaluation to the rear of the structure by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Little was found to have survived of contemporary medieval features, but the results of the survey are still eagerly awaited. Finally, I’d like to endorse Joe Hillaby’s comments about John Boas of the Guildford Museum Archaeological Unit. What a find.*

From Joe Hillaby:

It was reassuring to find debate beginning on the nature of the ‘Guildford Chamber’. John Schofield suggests it may have been a rear porch. However, the two doorways do not align and that on the south east is of much poorer, later workmanship than that on the north west.

He asks whether private synagogues were entered from outside. The answer is yes. One was only a few steps from the home of the Museum of London Archaeology Service. An inquest of 1278 determined that Hagin, archpresbyter of the Jews 1257-80, had ‘ingress into, passage through, and regress’ from his capital messuage, which extended between Ironmonger Lane and Colechurch Lane (Old Jewry), ‘as far as the synagogue in [his son] Cok’s houses’. These latter lay to the north, abutting Catte (Gresham) Street, for access was by a ‘postern’ on Cok’s southern boundary. Evidence relating to this, and other London synagogues, was published four years ago in ‘London: the 13th-century Jewry revisited’, *Jewish Hist Studies* 32, pp89-158. Incidentally, Isaac of Southwark’s predecessor will be found there as well, on the London tallage roll of 1239.

David Bird correctly draws attention to the importance of Guildford Castle. Indeed it belonged to that small number of castles where the fabric was maintained continuously throughout the Norman and Angevin periods by the Crown. This is not surprising as it lay halfway on the route from London to Winchester, the new and old capitals. Further, it was the administrative centre not only of Surrey but also of Sussex. The area beyond was emarked by Henry II. In such sites, the ‘people of importance’ with ‘interests’ there who, unlike the royal officials, lived not inside but outside the castle, were the Jews — as financial agents of the Crown. It was from this castle that Henry II issued the draconian Guildford tallage on the English Jewry in 1186.

Finally, a word of tribute to the Guildford Museum Archaeology Unit and to John Boas in particular. Without his keen nose for a significant site there would be no debate today. Such voluntary groups with a shrewd local knowledge, persistent application and welcome enthusiasm still have a vital role to play. Let the debate on their discovery, and on Guildford's role in 12th and 13th century England which it has fostered, flourish.

REPORTS FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNITS

The following brief accounts of professional archaeological fieldwork in the historic county continues the listing of the backlog of such work undertaken in 1996 that was begun in the last Bulletin. The contracting units involved are listed first. The last of the backlog: work undertaken last year by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit, will appear in the next Bulletin, unless there are others that have slipped the net.

AOC	Archaeological Operations and Conservation Ltd
L-P	Lawson Price
MOLAS	Museum of London Archaeological Service
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
SuAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeology
WA	Wessex Archaeology
CNHSS	Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society
SEAS	South-Eastern Archaeological Services

Croydon, 61-61A Haling Park Road. Evaluation by CNHSS. Bronze Age flints, Roman and medieval pot sherds.

Croydon, Canterbury Road. Evaluation by MOLAS. No features or finds.

Croydon, Thomas More School. Evaluation by MOLAS. No features or finds.

Croydon, Tamworth Road. Evaluation by MOLAS. Prehistoric flint, Iron Age potsherds, post-medieval foundations.

Croydon, Mayday University Hospital. Evaluation by MOLAS. No features or finds.

Croydon, 32-44 Bramley Hill. Evaluation by MOLAS. No features or finds.

Croydon, Pollards Hill Recreation Ground. Evaluation by MOLAS. No features or finds.

Croydon, 128 North End. Watching brief by MOLAS. Post-medieval gully.

Croydon, 190-218 Gloucester Road. Evaluation by MOLAS. No features or finds.

Kingston, Wilcox Garage. Evaluation by L-P. Bronze Age and Roman stakeholes, medieval postholes and ploughsoil, post-medieval ploughsoil.

Kingston, Sopwith Way. Evaluation by PCA. Roman finds, undated buried watercourse.

Kingston, Canbury Park Road. Evaluation by PCA. Neolithic/Bronze Age flint, post-medieval pit.

Kingston, George Road, The Long House. Evaluation by PCA. Bronze Age/Iron Age finds.

Kingston, 14-18 Fife Road. Evaluation by WA. No features or finds.

Kingston, 1 Grange Road. Evaluation by SEAS. Medieval pot sherds (c13thc).

Kingston, Cox Lane. Evaluation by MOLAS. Mesolithic flint, Iron Age potsherds.

Kingston, Manor Farm Buildings. Evaluation by MOLAS. Iron Age, Roman and medieval features and occupation.

Merton, Mitcham St Peter. Evaluation by TVAS. Saxon ditch, medieval pit, post-medieval gully.

Merton, Deer Park Road. Evaluation by SuAS. No features or finds.

Merton, 120-124 Tooting High Street. Watching Brief by SuAS. No features or inds.

Merton, 38 High Street, Colliers Wood. Watching Brief by SuAS. No features or finds.

Merton, Byegrove Road. Watching Brief by MOLAS. Post-medieval alluvium.

Merton, 21 Arthur Road. Evaluation and Watching Brief by MOLAS. No features or finds.

Richmond, 2-6 Old Bridge Street. Evaluation and Excavation by PCA. Post-medieval building.

Richmond, Bute Avenue. Evaluation by SuAS. Post-medieval ditch.

Richmond, 75 Mortlake High Street. Evaluation by WA. c18thc potsherds.

Richmond, Old Bridge Street. Evaluation by PCA. c17thc buildings.

Richmond, 29-31 King Street. Watching Brief by LP. Post-medieval features.

Richmond, Old Deer Park. Evaluation by AOC. Post-medieval dump.

Richmond, 107 Mortlake High Street. Evaluation by MOLAS. Bronze Age and Iron Age features, medieval flood deposit, post-medieval buildings and industrial features.

Richmond, Amyand Park Road. Evaluation by MOLAS. Prehistoric flints.

Richmond, High Street. Evaluation and Watching Brief by MOLAS. Medieval wall.

Southwark, 430-432 Old Kent Road. Evaluation and Excavation by MOLAS in 1995/6. Roman soil and ditch.

Southwark, 47-71 Peckham High Street. Evaluation by MOLAS in 1995. Saxon pits.

Southwark, Canada Yard South. Evaluation by MOLAS in 1995. No features or finds.

Southwark, 2-16 Boss Street. Evaluation by MOLAS in 1995. Post-medieval features.

Southwark, South of Lisford Street. Evaluation by MOLAS. Prehistoric flints, Roman pit, medieval pot sherds, and post-medieval features.

Southwark, 207-208 Grange Road. Evaluation by MOLAS. Roman pot sherds; post-medieval walls, drains and other features.

Southwark, Bull Head Wharf. Evaluation by MOLAS. Post-medieval revetment, alluvium, dumping, and building foundations.

Southwark, 79-81B Vauxhall Walk. Evaluation by MOLAS. Prehistoric flints, undated pit, and post-medieval features.

Southwark, Barge House Street. Watching Brief by MOLAS. Roman pot sherds and post-medieval ditch.

Southwark, Aylesham Centre. Evaluation by MOLAS. Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval finds; and a post-medieval well, pit and part of a ha-ha. (*a ditch with no accompanying bank that would otherwise spoil an uninterrupted view from a grand house, but which would still keep deer out of the garden.*)

Southwark, Anchor Terrace. Watching Brief by MOLAS in 1995. Undated alluvium.

Southwark, 1-15 Anchor Terrace. Geophysical Survey by MOLAS in 1995. Anomalies recorded that may relate to the Globe Theatre.

Southwark, Borough High Street, Ticket Hall. Evaluation by MOLAS in 1995/6. Prehistoric peats, Roman shops and workshops, medieval ditch, post-medieval wells.

Southwark, Falmouth Road. Evaluation by MOLAS in 1995. Iron Age peat, Roman alluvium, post-medieval soils.

Southwark, London Bridge Street. Excavation by MOLAS in 1995/6. Bronze Age pit; Roman dumps, a pit and a ditch; Saxon dumps; medieval building foundations and a well; post-medieval features.

Southwark, London Bridge City. Excavation by MOLAS in 1995/6. Prehistoric finds; Roman occupation and inhumation burial; medieval pit and ditch; post-medieval cess-pit.

Southwark, London Bridge Area 6. Watching Brief by MOLAS in 1995. No features or finds.

Southwark, Station Approach. Excavation by MOLAS in 1995/6. Undated alluvium, Roman building, post-medieval cemetery.

Southwark, Ossory Road. Evaluation by MOLAS/BBC in 1995/6. Prehistoric buried watercourse and ditch, Mesolithic/Neolithic finds, Roman deposits, imedieval and later plough soils.

Southwark, Mawby School. Evaluation by MOLAS in 1995. Undated peat and a stake.

Southwark, Wardens Grove. Watching Brief by MOLAS in 1995. Roman alluvium, inhumation burial, pits and gullies; post-medieval dumping.

Sutton, London Road. Watching Brief by SuAS. No features or finds.

Sutton, Croydon Road. Evaluation by MOLAS. No features or finds.

Sutton, Furlong Close. Evaluation by MOLAS. Prehistoric, medieval, and post-medieval pottery; and struck flints.

Wandsworth, Froebel Institute. Evaluation by WA. No features or finds.

Wandsworth, Prospect Reach Foreshore. Evaluation by SuAS in 1995. Sequence of prehistoric, late Roman and Saxon peats.

MISCELLANY

Cobham Mill

John Ball

Parties wishing to visit Cobham Mill should phone 01932 867387 and leave a message. We'll call you back to arrange details. The Mill is small and the ideal number of visitors is about 20. Guides from the Trust are usually able to grind flour for demonstration, show the hoist that takes grain up to the top floor, and explain all the other mechanical workings. The Mill is very suitable for visits by school parties and there is also a selection of souvenirs for sale, mainly for children, costing between 25p and £1.

The above is from a Press Release of the Cobham Mill Preservation Trust.

CONFERENCES

The 7th Congress of Independent Archaeologists

20th-21st September 1997

Nottingham University

Leading amateur and professional archaeologists will present their results over a weekend of new discoveries. The cost of the weekend has been kept as low as possible to make it affordable to all, with day tickets (including lunch) of £16, and £55 for the full weekend (Saturday night accommodation, Congress dinner and all meals) if booked before 1st May; £60 thereafter. There will be three main sessions:

Professional work. Speakers to include:

“The Tower of London” by Graham Keevil

“Celtic graves at Colchester” by Philip Crummy

Amateur finalists of the Pitt Rivers Awards. Speakers to include:

“The Clydesdale Bastle Project” by the Biggar Museum Trust

“Mid Sussex archaeology” by Chris Butler

“Newark Castle”

“Littlehay Grange Roman Settlement” by Alan Palfreyman

“Buittle Bailey” by Alastair Penman

“The Cerne Giant” by Rodney Castleden

Now and the future

New directions: A glimpse at work in progress, and work planned for the future.

Application forms from the Secretary of the Council for Independent Archaeologists, Mike Rumbold, 3 West Street, Weedon Bec, Northampton NN7 4QU, tel 0132 734 0855.

COURSES

Cambridge Examining Board Archaeology ‘A’ Level

Paper 1 Theory and Practice of Archaeology (Monday Afternoons, 32 sessions)

Paper 2 Archaeology of the British Isles (Tuesday mornings, 32 sessions)

(Paper 3) Fieldwork Project: opportunities for fieldwork. (some Wednesday afternoons)

The course starts on September 1st and both Papers can be taken over one year, or else consecutively over two. For further information contact Paula McInnes at Croydon College: 0181 686 5700.

Cambridge Examining Board Archaeology ‘A’ Level (Year Two)

26 week course on Thursday evenings 7-8.30pm starting 25th September, at Farnham Adult Education Centre, West Street, Farnham.

£75, over 60s £60, unemployed £10.

Tutor: Elizabeth Whitbourn BA (Hons). For further details: 01483 420575; To enrol: 01252 723888.

Northern Examining Board Archaeology GCSE

26 week course on Tuesday mornings 10-12am, starting 23rd September, at Godalming Adult Education Centre, Bridge Street, Godalming.

£75, over 60s £60, unemployed £10.

Tutor: Elizabeth Whitbourn BA (Hons). For further details: 01483 420575; To enrol: 01483 421387.

Northern Examining Board Archaeology GCSE

28 week course on Thursday afternoons, 1.45-4.15pm, starting 18th September, at Farnham College, Morley Road, Farnham.

£95, with reductions for over 60s and unemployed.

Tutor: Elizabeth Whitbourn BA (Hons). For further details: 01483 420575; To enrol: 01252 716988.

LECTURE MEETINGS

31st July

"The History and Development of Brookwood Cemetery" by John Clarke to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society at the Literary Institute, Egham High Street at 8.00 pm.

1st September

"The History of the Salvation Army at Woking" by J P Shooter to the Mayford and District History Society, at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, at 7.45 pm.

2nd September

"Runnymede" by Richard Williams to the Addlestone Historical Society, at Addlestone Community Centre at 8.00 pm.

10th September

"Bridleways and Commons" by Janet Miller to the Esher District Local History Society at Claygate Day Centre, Claygate, at 7.30 pm.

16th September

"The Story of Chislehurst Caves" by Dr Eric Inman to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, at the United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon. 7.45 pm.

24th September

"Tramlink and its historical background" by John Gent to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, at the United Reformed Church Halls, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon. 7.45 pm.

25th September

"Steam on the River — The Story of Salter's Steamers" by Keith French to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society at the Literary Institute, Egham High Street at 8.00 pm.

6th October

"A Heathland Harvest" by Mr C Howkins to the Mayford and Woking District History Society, at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, at 7.45 pm.

7th October

"The Wey Navigation" by Bob Pounder to the Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society, at the Lower Hall, Friends Meeting House, Eden Street, Kingston, at 8.00 pm.

7th October

"Glass" by John Hardaker to the Addlestone Historical Society, at Addlestone Community Centre, at 8.00 pm.

Next issue: Copy required by 18th July for the September issue.

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