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Late Iron Age gold coin from East Clandon.

COINS AND OTHER IRON AGE FINDS FROM SURREY *David Williams*

In the two years since the Portable Antiquities Scheme has been running in Surrey only a small amount of Iron Age material has been recorded from the county. These amount to six gold coins, six potin coins, three brooches, one torc component and a harness hook fragment. The paucity of material reflects the general rarity countrywide of Iron Age metal work though the lack of later coins of the 1st century AD is somewhat surprising.

The gold coins, all of which date to the 1st century BC, comprise the following:

1. British uninscribed LZ quarter stater, (obv. blank, rev. disjointed horse), from the Warlingham area (SUR-3648E3). (Fig. 2.)
2. British 'A' uninscribed 'Westerham' type stater, (obv. head in profile, rev. disjointed horse), from the East Clandon area (SUR-C1E3F7). (Fig. 3.)



Fig. 2. Gold coin from Warlingham.



Fig. 3. Gold coin from East Clandon.

3. Gallo-Belgic Class A stater, (obv. head of Apollo in profile, rev. disjointed horse), from the Ripley area (SUR-150DB2).
4. Gallo-Belgic Class A, Type IIb quarter stater (obv. head of Apollo in profile, rev. disjointed horse), from the Chelsham area (SUR-D37577).
5. Gallo-Belgic Class D quarter stater (obv. blank, rev. tree-like symbol), from the East Clandon area (SUR-C1CA73). (See frontispiece.)
6. Gallo-Belgic Class E stater (obv. blank, rev. disjointed horse) from the Ockley area (SUR-B86E71).

The potin coins comprise:

7. Class 1 potin from Reigate, probably (SUR-A30065).
8. Class 1 potin from Effingham (SUR-600101).
9. Two Class 1 and one Class 2 potins from West Horsley (SUR-E82AE5).
10. One potin of 'Thurrock' type, from Betchworth (SUR-385F92).

The West Horsley coins, which have been donated to Guildford Museum, clearly form part of a larger, and unreported, hoard.

The other objects comprise:

11. An Early Iron Age (c600-450 BC) brooch of leech type, from Leatherhead (SUR-41D522).
12. A brooch of Late Tene 1 type (c400-250 BC), an extreme variant of a Hawkes & Hull 1C brooch with an engraved leaf-shaped bow, from Puttenham (SUR-AB9114).

13. A brooch of La Tene 1Bc type, from the Dorking area.
14. A ribbed component of a torc of composite type, from Ockley (SUR-A1A525).
15. A Late Iron Age button & loop-type fastener from Ripley (SUR- 122 628).
16. A harness hook fragment with red enamel inlay, from East Clandon (SUR-FE5EO4).

Brooch 12 was spotted, its significance unrecognised, in the collection of a detectorist (Mr B Glover), and was subsequently donated by him to Guildford Museum. The torc component appears to be a unique object in Britain, and is of continental European origin. All other objects remain with their finders. The codes beginning 'SUR-' refers to the individual PAS data base entries, and by using the Search facility on the online data base further details about the objects can be found together with accompanying illustrations.

THE GLASS-SAND INDUSTRY AT REIGATE

Paul W Sowan

Surrey has a prominent place in the history of English glass-making, with two geographically and chronologically separate phases. The earliest post-Conquest record of English glass-making (1226) relates to Chiddingfold in the south-west of the county. This Wealden glass industry continued through the medieval period and towards the close of Tudor times, when the further use of trees to manufacture charcoal for the furnaces was prohibited in 1615. An entirely new phase of coal-fired glass furnace operation subsequently developed in Lambeth and Southwark on the south bank of the Thames.

Early sources of information on the origin of glasshouse sand (or silver sand) required by these later furnaces indicate that supplies of excellent sand were generally preferred, and cheaply available by water transport, from Belgium, France (especially Fontainebleu) and King's Lynn. At times of international tension, additional native supplies were in demand. In 1858 Robert Hunt's *Mineral Statistics* indicated Aylesbury (Buckinghamshire), Wareham (Dorset), the New Forest, the Isle of Wight, Bearstead and Hollingbourne in Kent, various places in and around Lincolnshire, King' Lynn, Hastings and Reigate as established sources for glass-sands. Many other earlier and later sources similarly note Reigate for this material, although few or no local records for the town are known relating to any particular sand mines or pits, glass-house destinations.

The Folkestone Sands remain an important source of high purity silica sands for 21st century glass-making and chemical manufacture, with production now from large open pits. In Surrey these are at Buckland near Reigate, Holmethorpe near Redhill and Godstone.

The best glass sand has a very high silica content, ideally 98.5 to 99.5%, even-sized slightly angular quartz sand grains, with a maximum iron oxide content of 0.03%. The Silver Sands division of the Folkestone Sands at Reigate is more or less of this quality, with minimal or non-existent traces of clay minerals or iron oxide cement. To a considerable extent, there is no natural cement to hold the sand grains together. What strength the material possesses is the result of a degree of interlocking of its slightly irregularly shaped grains. This strength is sufficient to support near-vertical cliff faces in open sand pits, and mine tunnels up to 5m high and 4m wide below the town centre at Reigate.

Reigate lies on the southern slope of a natural ridge of Folkestone Sands that, from the 12th century onwards was sculpted towards its west end with the impressive defensive earthworks of the castle, most especially its deep dry moat. At some time before William Camden described it in *Britannia* in 1586, an artificial cave had been excavated within the castle mound. This was known from at least as early as Guy

Miege's *The New State of England* in 1691 as the supposed (albeit highly unlikely) meeting place of the barons before their meeting with King John at Runnymede in 1215 (hence 'The Baron's Cave'), seems far too carefully cut with a Gothic arch profile and a very odd layout to have been simply a sand mine, and it is difficult to think of local uses in a then very small town for such a large volume of sand in or before the 16th century.

However, the digging of the dry moat and of the Baron's Cave demonstrated the presence of a considerable thickness of very pure white sand, and the stability of tunnels excavated within it. Exploitation of this resource is known to have occurred in a small way in a number of small 'caves' driven into the castle mound from the back gardens of properties along the northern side of Reigate High Street. The earliest apparent reference to such a cave is in a document dated 15th March 1589. The small amounts of sand worked in this way were probably used as building sand, for sanding floors, as a domestic abrasive and for other minor purposes. The resultant 'caves', also, usefully extended the premises' cellars.

As many as eight, rather larger, sand mines are known throughout the town. The earliest industrial-scale sand mining was probably that under the western end of the castle mound, where a three-dimensional complex of irregular tunnels and cavities and shafts was developed on three levels. Nineteenth century pottery fragments have been reported from the site. This mine is now largely infilled as a result of ground stabilisation works in 1987, although a small part remains accessible from below commercial premises in London Road. There were further large scale excavations (also now largely back-filled) behind The Market public house, at the corner of Reigate High Street and Tunnel Road, including the Market Caves and the impressive Constitutional Club Cave, which had a remarkably wide roof-span.

More regular pillar-and-stall sand mining was developed, at an unknown date, below what is now the site of the Nutley Hall public house in Nutley Lane, and beneath the grounds of the former Reigate Lodge, Castlefield Road. The former is entered via steps from within the public house – a newly erected colourful pub sign depicts a basket of sand being raised from the mine shaft, although the proprietors do not advertise organised visits below their property. The latter system, actually two mines at slightly different levels that have accidentally joined, is accessed via vertical shafts below locked iron doors.

Before the evolution of the turnpike roads and the introduction of the railways, Reigate was a notoriously inaccessible place. Access to or from London was rendered difficult by the outcrop of the Gault Clay and the North Downs chalk escarpment immediately north of the town. There was, however, a long-established heavy freight haulage industry throughout the Middle Ages linking the subterranean Reigate Stone quarries with stone wharves on the Thames at Kingston, Wandsworth and Vauxhall. These quarries were north of the Gault Clay, and in some instances closer to London at, for example, Chaldon and Merstham.

The first turnpike road to serve Reigate, and the earliest in Surrey, led southwards to Crawley in 1697. No such improved road was made northward towards Sutton and London until 1755, when the road up Reigate Hill was re-engineered. It seems likely that there was no industrial-scale export of Reigate sand to London until this route became available.

The town's sand mining industry was almost certainly revolutionised by the driving of England's oldest successful and surviving public road tunnel through the castle mound in 1823-24. This was made by the principal landowner of the day and created a short cut from the Sutton turnpike direct to what became Reigate's town centre cross roads. As Lord Somers established his own additional tollhouse on this very short (about 250m) new stretch of road, he may perhaps have had the tourist trade

in mind. Wealthy persons en route to and from Brighton were perhaps more than happy to pay the tolls for the then novel experience of riding their coaches through the very generously proportioned tunnel, which is about 50m long. Contemporary accounts of the freshly-dug approach cuttings speak enthusiastically of the colourful sand cliffs, comparing them with Alum Bay on the Isle of Wight and even Petra.

More importantly, however, as an industrial development, the excavation of the deep approach cuttings and the driving of the tunnel yielded a very large volume of silver sand of eminently saleable quality, as a by-product. This sudden availability of almost certainly much cheaper sand might well have put existing mines out of business, although no records are known to confirm this. Lord Somers evidently recognised and exploited the newly exposed resources, as entirely new mines were developed to the east and west of the new road, from within the tunnel. The West Mine covers an area of c3200m², and the East Mine 1600m².

Even that part of the excavated sand not suitable for glass-making (iron-cemented and iron oxide-cemented carstone) might usefully have been employed in building up the local turnpike roads over low or wet ground, such as the lower part of Bell Street. The southern continuation of Bell Street is known to have been re-graded by the making and progressive deepening of a cutting between 1800 and 1830. Roadworks, if not traffic cones, were not unknown in those days!

Enthusiasm for underground mining for silver sand seems to have cooled as a result of two dramatic subsidence events. In 1858 a large part (c1200m²) of the West Mine collapsed, fortunately without loss of life. The very attractively planted sunken ground in the castle grounds above is not now generally known to be a mining collapse feature! Two years later, the front of a row of cottages in London Road collapsed into the older mines beneath them, an event memorialised in a contemporary illustration published in the Illustrated London News. From about this time, as evidenced by local maps and street directories, a number of open sand pits were developed around what was then the edge of the town, notably Nutley Lane and a rail-linked pit beside the railway at Doods Road and Doods Way; the latter pit in due course accommodating the borough's new power station at the opening of the 20th century.

Most of the sand mining at Reigate appears to have ceased before the coming into force of the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act of 1872. However, the Mining Inspectors' reports under the Act do indicate the operation of a small sand mine at Park Lane, south-west of the town centre, in the years 1896-1900, when a maximum of two men were employed underground, producing an average of over 3200 tons of sand per annum, valued at a total of £1234 over the five years.

As a result of these events, the focus of silver sand working appears to have shifted to open pits around the then outskirts of the town. The abandoned East and West Mines were then largely used for the storage of beers, wines and spirits. Part of the Market Caves became a bicycle shop. The Constitutional Club Cave was fitted with gas lighting and used for concerts, and as a place for the town band to practice. Ammunition was stored in parts of the Tunnel Road mines in WW1, and a rifle club has occupied parts of West Mine at least since the 1930s. WW2 saw the Tunnel Road mines used as deep air raid shelters, and as a control centre. More recently, the East Mine galleries have been used to a small extent as a council storage depot, and have had public toilets built into them.

A trial trench opened up in the West Mine with Scheduled Monuments Consent in 2003 revealed almost a metre of dirty sand and broken glass bottles with some pottery and miscellaneous objects overlying a flat and featureless mine floor. There were no clay tobacco pipes, or any artefacts recognisable as older than 1900. The full mine gallery dimensions at this point were revealed to be up to 4m wide and 5m high. The deposited material seems to be early 20th century refuse, perhaps tidied

away into this remote corner of the mine to allow one of the secondary uses in parts closer to Tunnel Road.

Currently, the Wealden Cave and Mine Society has, in liaison with Reigate and Banstead Borough Council, developed Baron's Cave and the Tunnel Road mines as a low-key tourist attraction. Guided tours underground in the three sites are organised and advertised locally on one Saturday each month in the summer months other than August and have proved very popular.

The Baron's Cave, surviving parts of the London Road mines and the West Mine all lie within and below the Reigate Castle Scheduled Ancient Monument, and are thus part of that monument and subject to the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979. The brick-lined road tunnel is a Listed Building, Grade II. The East Mine at present enjoys no statutory protection.

Further information may be obtained from the Wealden Cave and Mine Society, whose members are happy to arrange guided tours for interested groups, additional to the advertised public tours. The Club also arranges occasional visits to some of the other 'caves' and mines in the town.

www.wcms.org.uk

WOOD, GLASS AND IRON

Robert Bryson

Leafy Surrey is not the most obvious place to study our industrial heritage. I tend to think of the period of the industrial revolution and see images of pits, mills, shipyards and foundries. Before this period, however, wood was the major source of fuel, and reading about coals in early documents you have to be careful because this often meant charcoal unless the phrase pit or sea coal was used.

It is easier to understand why Surrey was such an industrial area in the 16th century if you go for a walk and see all the old coppiced woodland. We know that charcoal was used as a fuel for the Wealden iron industry and in the manufacture of gunpowder. We also know that the south of England, especially the old royal forests, provided the oak for shipbuilding. Wood was used in building timber-framed houses, as a domestic fuel and for the manufacture of furniture, brooms, hurdles and hop poles. Even bricks were fired in wood burning kilns and of course the leather and cloth finishing trades also used wood for tanning and fuel.

One industry, which does not get mentioned so often, is the glass industry. Today as you drive through Chiddingfold village you notice the pub and the green without realising that it was the birthplace of the English glass industry. The first mention of glass making was the grant of land in the area by Simon de Stocha in 1226, to Laurence the glass-maker (*Vitrearius*). Deeds of 1280 and 1300 also mention glass making. Apparently, beech wood was the preferred fuel, and the side of a wooded hill the favourite furnace site. The first reference to window glass, as opposed to drinking vessels, dates back to 1352, when glass for St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster was purchased from Chiddingfold. The order included 303 pounds of white glass at £5 per pound!

A glass worker called John Shertere died in 1378 and his widow engaged a man from Staffordshire, John Glaswryth, to carry on the business, paying him 6d for every hundred glass vessels he made and 20d for every *shen* or *shev* of *brode* glass (unit weight of window glass). This shows that at the time both drinking vessels and flat glass for glazing were being produced at Chiddingfold. The Shertere glass business passed into the hands of the Ropleys, and then the Peytos, in whose hands it remained until its demise. The burial registers of Chiddingfold church contain entries for John Peytoe (1610) and Will Peyto (1614), both listed as glass-makers.

To: Mr. Stuart Sweetman,
Treasurer, Roman Studies Group.
1 Chalmers Road,
BANSTEAD,
Surrey,
SM7 3HF



To The Roman Studies Group:

I/we wish to renew/apply for membership of the Group for a further period of 12 months to 31 March 2006.

Please find enclosed my/our membership fee at a rate of £5 per person.

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I am interested in joining the following study groups: Roads Settlements Villas

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Date2005

Until the 16th century the glass industry elsewhere in England was virtually non-existent; glass being mostly imported from France. As an example of how precious glass was at that time, it is recorded that when the Duke of Northumberland left Alnwick Castle, the steward was accustomed to take out the glazed windows and stow them away safely until the Duke's return.

In 1567 a Huguenot, Jean Carre, obtained a permit from Queen Elizabeth I to establish a forest glass industry in the Sussex/Surrey region. The workforce was recruited from experienced glass-making families centred in the Lorraine region, among which were the Hennezells (Henseys) and Anthony Becku *alias* Dolyn. By this time no window glass was being produced at Chiddingfold, only small articles and rough goods such as urinals.

In a letter to Lord Burleigh in 1589, a George Longe, possibly a former Chiddingfold glass worker, petitioned against the monopoly granted to Carre and Dolyn for the manufacture of window glass. In a letter he mentioned that there were only a total of fourteen to fifteen glasshouses in England.

Contrast this with the iron industry in the Weald, which grew rapidly from the middle of the 16th century and reached its peak in 1600, when over one hundred sites were in production. Most of the early production was bar iron, but castings were made, often for decorative purposes such as fire backs. From 1543 cast iron cannon were made, but the navy did not adopt iron cannon until the 17th century. By 1700 the output from the Weald was largely devoted to guns; iron bar being mostly imported from Sweden. The Weald dominated the trade in cannon until the 1770's when, following the introduction of coke as a fuel, the trade moved away to places like the famous Carron foundry in Falkirk. Coke was never used as a fuel in the Weald, and the last furnace at Ashburnham closed in 1813.

It has been calculated that to keep a blast furnace operational required about 2500 acres of coppiced woodland. One furnace and its associated forge could be supplied with charcoal from a radius of not more than three miles. Incidentally, until 1767 iron masters were obliged by law to use slag to repair roads. One hundred furnaces operating in Surrey, Sussex and Kent would require 250,000 acres of coppice. Compare this to a total land area of modern Surrey of c410,000 acres or the 35,800 acres of open space in Surrey (All the land open to the public; National Trust, common land or Green Belt).

Between 1530 and 1590 the price of wood suitable for making charcoal rose from about 4d a cord (usually 128 cu ft) to 24d, while the price of charcoal quadrupled between 1540 and 1600. An act of 1581 forbade the destruction of timber within 14 miles of the Thames for fuelling iron works and additional legislation sought to protect the timber supply for shipbuilding by prohibiting felling within 12 miles of the coast. In 1574 Christopher Barker, a timber surveyor, wrote:

It may please your honour to consider the several notes ensuing which do concern the great spoil and consumption of Oak timber and other woods within the counties of Sussex, Surrey and Kent by means of iron mills and furnaces ... Unless speedy remedy be provided in this respect there shall not be timber sufficient to be had within these few years and for Her Majesty to build any ships or otherwise.

A patent was granted for the construction of a coal-fired glass furnace in 1611. This quickly led to the use of wood as a fuel for glass furnaces being made illegal. In 1615 Admiral Sir Robert Mansell, concerned by the diversion of wood to charcoal production rather than shipbuilding, persuaded King James I to issue a Royal Proclamation banning the use of wood-fired glass furnaces, thereby forcing the use of coal. It is of interest to note that Mansell later built a glassworks and obtained a Royal Patent for the use of coal, and hence a monopoly on making the new glass.

The annual rent for this exclusive licence to make glass was £1000 per annum. In 1624 five new coal-fired glass furnaces were erected by Mansell in Broad Street in London, the Isle of Purbeck, Milford, Nottinghamshire and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The introduction of coal and coke thus saw the relocation of both the glass and the iron industry away from our area. The glass industry at Chiddingfold was already in decline when the law brought about its closure in 1615, while the much larger iron industry survived until the 1770's with the last furnace closing in 1813.

This article first appeared in the January 2005 (no 143) Newsletter of the Surrey Industrial History Group. Many thanks to both the author and the editor.

COUNCIL NEWS

Membership renewal

All existing members are now invited to renew their membership for the year 1 April 2005–31 March 2006. New members are of course welcome and a membership request form is included with this Bulletin. Existing members with email facilities will receive a copy of the form through that medium.

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP



A talk by John Hampton in March, about the Ashted Roman tileworks, brought to a close the second full year of the Society's Roman Studies Group. A good audience was inspired by the presentation and the questions raised by John, covering not only aspects of the site and its place in the economy but also the local road system. The previous month the Group hosted a talk by Professor Martin Millett of the University of Cambridge about the Port of Rome, which gathered a large and appreciative audience from the Group and others. Although this was very much an 'exotic' topic, Martin was at pains to stress the importance of the

methods used for learning a great deal from the employment of relatively limited resources (large-scale fieldwalking and geophysics). As this was a year after Professor Mike Fulford's talk about Silchester the Group appears to be establishing a tradition of annual talks by distinguished speakers from outside. Indeed, plans are already in hand for another such event in February 2006, as well as other monthly talks across the winter.

The Group has begun to make progress with the establishment of a research agenda for the Roman period in Surrey (which it is intended will serve as a model for other periods over the coming year or two). A set of questions was agreed at a meeting in October and three working groups were established to take the process forward, centred on Ewell, roads and villas. The leaders of these working groups are respectively Frank Pemberton, Alan Hall and David Bird. Many members of the Group have volunteered to join the working groups and they are beginning to establish work programmes. The Ewell and roads groups have already made significant progress. Anyone interested in joining the groups should contact Alan Hall, the Group's secretary. The research agenda process will be moved further forward by a special meeting of the Group on 9th April and is expected to form the basis for a discussion session at the Society's conference on 1st October this year. The Group

is also aiming to become more active in the field, pursuing work arising from the research agenda. Further work on Stane Street is already in hand, and it is hoped to set up another project in August/September.

I should use this occasion to apologise to those who were caused difficulties by the late cancellation of my advertised talk on Roman gold mines in north-west Spain. This was because of the flu bug that seems to have been so prevalent this winter. I hope to give the talk as part of the 2005-6 programme now in preparation. It would also be appropriate to thank Stella Fagg for the provision of projectors etc, and acknowledge the hard work put in by Alan Hall to improve the Group's communications. Alan would be very pleased to hear from Group members and those who would like to join: alanr.hall@ntl.com; or 24 Windfield, Epsom Road, Leatherhead, KT22 8UG; or 01372 812538.

David Bird

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

SYMPOSIUM 2005

Pat McKenna and Stella Hill

The symposium was opened by the Chairman, **Peter Tarplee**, who introduced a day of varied lectures on the theme of increasing collaboration between the different bodies and disciplines covering archaeological investigation.

Maggie Vaughan-Lewis, County Archivist from the Surrey History Centre started the proceedings with an entertaining talk on the importance of pre-excavation research. Nobody would question that it should be done, but was enough done and did people go deeply enough? She emphasized the importance of co-operation between archivists, researchers and archaeologists. Poor research is worse than none at all, and if good resources are available, as they are in Surrey, then it is worthwhile. Research, interpretation and reports should be interactive, with the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), aerial photos, maps, legal documents, archiving etc. all adding weight to the research. Accepted ideas of what a building looked like can be overturned when new sources of information become available, as with Betchworth Castle and Nonsuch Palace. Little Pickle was cited as an example that good research had been undertaken. Plenty of information is now available online, especially from the SHC. The conclusion was that with improved SMR access, better communications will be possible, with more quality, reliable information available for archaeologists to draw upon.

Excavations of Roman Ewell were discussed by **Frank Pemberton**, Archaeological Officer of the Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society. Although there are about 100 sites in the Ewell area along the approximate route of Stane Street, he concentrated on two main sites – Ewell Grove and St Mary's Parish churchyard. Ewell Grove has been the subject of two previous investigations – by Frere in the 1940s and Nonsuch Antiquarian Society in the 1970s. The site's most important feature was a U-shaped boundary ditch, the final filling of which dated to 240-270 AD. St Mary's churchyard has been excavated seven times between 1970 and the 2000s, producing evidence of several buildings, including one of a second phase of construction dated 50-80 AD and a fourth phase building dated 250-400 AD. The Ewell settlement was large, with buildings fronting onto cobbled streets. A month-long training excavation took place in 2003 involving Birkbeck College and the University of Surrey, with local interest boosted by visits by local schools organised by Bourne Hall Museum.

Next, **Lucy Farr**, a post-graduate research student at Royal Holloway College, explained how she was creating an environmental database to provide a consistent index of data on pollen, seeds, fossils, animal bones, etc., from both published and

unpublished sites in Surrey. This will provide a useful information source for the Surrey County Archaeology Unit (SCAU), Surrey County Council Planning Department, English Heritage, environmental support groups, as well as other archaeological agencies. Surrey is the first county to produce this type of database, at a time when many environmental resources are under threat, for example the water table. Sedimentary sequences are recorded and pollen core sampling is carried out, as well as geological and topographical recording. Data are collected from new sites, with the aid of GIS, on detailed information sheets, divided into sites, features and contexts, in accordance with English Heritage guidelines. Finally, she explained her OSL (optical stimulating luminescence) analysis for flint tools that might carry traces of starch, for instance from bullrushes, to demonstrate their possible use in food preparation.

After a short question and answer session, **John Shepherd**, former Archive Manager of the Museum of London, based at the LAARC, gave an amusing and graphic talk on the logistical problems of transporting the archives covering 2,500 excavations, in 120,000 boxes (following closure of public access to the archives in 1997) to their new home, via a warehouse on an industrial estate in Slough, to Eagle Wharf Road! This is one of the largest archaeological archives in Europe, covering 2,500m³ and weighing 175,000 tonnes, and is accessible to professionals, students and the public. Among the services offered are the school boxes loan scheme; unstratified “digs” – sandpits where children can ‘excavate’ and rediscover a dig; also open days, handling sessions, and other post-excavation activities. The 17,000 human skeletal remains will be the basis for a centre for human bioarchaeology, with some sampling funding also from the Wellcome Trust. The collections are open to all, catering for local societies and special interest groups, as well as Young Archaeologists Clubs, schools, colleges and the disabled. Students in higher education will be encouraged to make more use of the archaeological archives and the SMR. He finished by telling us about the London biographies from the 18th and 19th centuries, maps and plans from the 19th century, and a continuous record of photographs demonstrating archaeological features visible through the modern features in Shoreditch Park.

Phil Jones, Senior Archaeologist of the Surrey County Archaeology Unit, told us how SCAU excavated the Romano-British tile kiln at Reigate. During a trial trench evaluation in 2003 of part of the garden of a large house that was proposed for development, a spread of tile debris was seen next to the house. Excavations in 2004 revealed a massive spread of Roman tile wasters and, under a large mass of tile rubble, the stokehole, fire tunnel and combustion chamber of the kiln was discovered. Tooled blocks of Upper Greensand (Reigate Stone) on either side of the tunnel entrance formed the most impressive façade of a kiln yet discovered in Britain (of only seven found with façades) and there were two large postholes situated on either side of the stoke hole. The worked stones also provided the first evidence that the Romans quarried the Upper Greensand. The kiln has the longest fire tunnel, at 3.6m, and the largest combustion chamber (more than 12m²) found in Britain. It also had very sophisticated drains, which are rare in kilns, made from box flue tiles of both roller stamped and combed types, with each aperture being sealed with a piece of broken tile. The floor of the kiln was paved with large interlocking tiles of various sizes. The base of the stokehole provided an assemblage of Roman pottery, of which one piece was from a vessel form dating to around 120-150 AD. An earlier phase of the tunnel projected under the walls, demonstrating that the bore of the tunnel had been reduced at a later stage. Many of the walls have been replaced several times, having been subject to extreme vitrification, and only one flue retains its original height.

This was followed logically by a talk by **John Price**, ex-chief conservator for English Heritage, who was given the awesome challenge of lifting and conserving the

Reigate kiln. He described the methods he had used previously to recover large features from other sites and how they were adapted for use at Reigate, and went on to explain his technique of crating sections which were underpinned with box-section girders and stabilised using polystyrene foam and plastic or steel tape. New procedures allow the removal of whole buildings to new locations. His work, covering a 30-year period, demonstrated successful removals including Neolithic carvings, a Roman kiln in Thetford, and a forest glass furnace from Cannock Chase. It has taken 30 years to deal with the first Bellamine kiln (1650), and he hoped that Reigate will not take so long!

The winner of the Margary Award was announced after lunch by **Peter Harp**, Chairman of the Archaeological Research Committee. It was noted that the standard of entries was particularly high this year, which made judging very difficult. However, the Leatherhead & District Society were the winners, with Surrey Heath Archaeological Trust as runners-up. It was announced with regret that there had been no entries for the photographic competition, therefore no award could be made.

Mary Alexander, from Guildford Museum, then gave an interesting report on the recent conservation of Guildford Castle Keep. Starting in March 2003 and continuing until June 2004, the building work involved several young people working with the contractors – including a woman! The capitals were the only decorated stonework, and it was decided that they belonged to the first phase, possibly built by Stephen in the 1130s-1140s. Crenellations had been filled in, and a higher wall built over them, proving there were two phases to the building, although fairly close together in time, as the same type of plaster was used in both phases. The buttresses were not original to the towers, and there is no conclusive proof that the roof was raised at the same time as the walls. Four large holes in an outside wall were lead-lined, designed as rainwater outlets, and there was even a garderobe on the second floor. It is evident that the first phase of the building contained everything the King or Lord would need while he was in residence, but without the conservation work much of the evidence of the original buildings would have remained undiscovered.

The next speaker, **Alan Thomas**, Secretary of the Surrey Industrial History Group, enlightened us about Lord Rosebery's hobby. A man of many talents, the 5th Earl was Eton and Oxford educated, a politician, prime minister, and author of biographies, and bought his first racehorse in 1869 while he was at Oxford. Although he had also been leader of the London County Council and a trustee of the British Museum, horse racing became his passion, although not always with success; his first runner in the Derby finished last. In 1874 he bought a property called Durden, on the outskirts of Epsom, specifically as a stud for breeding racehorses to win the Derby. He subsequently married Hannah Rothschild. In 1881 a building of unusual design was constructed to house the horses. Canadian troops were billeted there from 1941 to 1943 when it was used as a tank workshop, and evidence of their time there can still be seen where they carved their initials in the gatepost walls.

Martin Cole, past Chairman of the Dorking & District Museum Trust, explained its role in archaeological and historical research and explained that although Surrey had no county museum, it did have 26 specialist museums. Dorking Museum is part of the Dorking & District Preservation Society, and has three curators – one for the library, one for the exhibits and one in charge of facilities. It is independently financed, by entry charges, grants, donations and bequests. He went on to describe the procedure of acquisition for exhibits. After the initial offer from the donor, and acceptance by the museum, the donor and the curator sign and date a form confirming the potential exhibit as an absolute and perpetual gift to the museum. The exhibits cover agriculture, natural history, geology, a small archaeological collection,

as well as local history, local transport, textiles and clogging, and many other categories. The museum's library includes, books, directories, guides, historical notes, maps, postcards, press cuttings, posters and photographs, etc, all available for use by researchers.

Another question and answer session was followed by **Margaret Broomfield**, of the Artefacts and Archives Research Group (AARG) of Surrey Archaeological Society, with an enthusiastic talk about resurrecting old excavations. She highlighted three sites: Coneyhurst Gill, excavated between 1947 and 1961; the Wen Barrow on the Hog's Back, excavated in 1966, both sites originally excavated by Tony Clark and currently being worked on by Judie English; and Weston Wood, excavated by Joan Harding between 1961 and 1968, presently being worked on by AARG. Both of the former two sites suffer from a lack of archives, lack of finds, or finds inappropriately stored. Another problem is that many of the experts' reports are now out of date. However, both sites are publishable, although not in detail or to the standard that might have been hoped for. The third site, Weston Wood near Albury, has different problems. It has an archive – but it has been difficult tracking it down. Also, the artefacts data were entered on index cards, which are difficult to read, although the information is relevant. Site drawings have become frayed, but the information is still useful. There are over 1000 slides of the site, which have recently been added to. The site notebooks were written by different people and are hard to read. However, the attendance books containing the names of those who either worked on the site or visited it (such as Barry Cunliffe, John Wymer and Martin Millett), have proved very useful. So far 2,500 hours have been spent working on the archive, and the pottery is still being processed. The expert reports on the pottery are now out of date, but it can be reassessed in the light of modern research methods. Although it is hard work, Margaret concludes that it is enjoyable and rewarding.

Trudie Cole, Archaeological Education Officer of SCAU, spoke enthusiastically about “Education, Education, Education”. She has the broad remit to promote archaeology in Surrey, which has two aspects: using archaeology to educate and educating people about archaeology. Archaeology is a popular subject with schools but is not funded. Whilst having respect for public views on history, we should facilitate public access to the SMR. The main ways to encourage people to participate in gaining archaeological knowledge are: (i) general outreach – talks etc; (ii) loan boxes and source packs for co-ordinating adult and education classes; and (iii) inclusion work, to communicate with and empower people. There is also supervised work experience, and student projects particularly connected with the SHC and the Cambridge Latin project.

And finally, **David Williams**, Finds Liaison Officer for Surrey County Council, spoke about the “Leigh coin hoard, and other things”. In August 2004 farmland at Leigh, which lies in the Weald, revealed 24 silver coins. Trenches were opened and checked by metal detector and many more coins were found, although there was little other evidence of Roman activity. The coins dated to 180 AD or earlier. He explained that one of the main aspects of his work is to persuade metal detectorists to donate items of any importance that they have found to local museums, and at least to have their collections catalogued. It must be recognised that metal detectorists can have different motivations to archaeologists, and somehow the two attitudes must be reconciled to the advantage of both parties. There are 1108 entries on his database (in 23 months), ranging in date from the Palaeolithic to post-medieval. He showed a large number of slides of catalogued finds made by detectorists, some of which have been donated to museums, including Roman coins and brooches from Godstone, and a votive figurine of the god Attis from near Reigate. He described how he recently attempted dowsing, with the result that a rectilinear feature was outlined. Evidently further work to be done here.

After a general question and answer session, the Chairman thanked the speakers and organisers of the Symposium, which was once again very well attended, despite the very cold and icy weather. The Archaeological Research Committee would like to thank both speakers and attendees, and particularly all those who helped behind the scenes to make the day a success.

SURREY HISTORY CENTRE

LOCAL HISTORY MONTH

TALKS IN MAY

- 5th May **Artists, Antiquaries and Collectors: illustrations of Surrey collected by Robert Barclay of Bury Hill, Dorking by *Julian Pooley*.**
- 12th May **A glimpse of 1920s Woking through the lens of Sidney Francis by *Lyndon Davies*.**
- 26th May **Thomas Holloway: an unorthodox Victorian art collector by *Pippa Biltcliffe*.**

Talks begin at 7.30pm. Tickets £2 for each talk at Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking GU1 6ND. There are a limited number of places. To book telephone 01483 518737

INTERMEDIATE PALAEOGRAPHY

Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking

Saturday 14th May 2005, 10am – 3pm

A one-day workshop for those with some previous experience of reading sixteenth and seventeenth century documents in secretary hand

Tutor: Dr Catherine Ferguson

The focus of the workshop will be mainly on probate documents and documents from the Loseley Collection. Photocopies of original documents will be used.

Tickets: £20. Limited spaces available. For more information Tel: 01483 518737.

RECENT WORK BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNITS WORKING IN THE LONDON BOROUGHES OF SURREY

The fieldwork projects listed below were undertaken by archaeological contractors operating mostly during the end of last year, 2004. A key to the acronyms is provided below, and, where given, the bracketed letters and numbers at the end of each entry is the site code.

AOC	AOC Archaeology
ASE	Archaeology South-East
CA	Compass Archaeology
GCMS	CGMS Consulting
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
NSFF	<i>No significant features or finds</i>
OA	Oxford Archaeology
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
SuAS	Sutton Archaeological Services

CROYDON

Coulston, rear of 15 Starrock Road (2910 7900). Watching Brief by ASE. A few struck flints indicate nearby prehistoric activity (SKY 04).

South Norwood Hill, Harris City Academy (3395 6858). Watching Brief by PCA. *NSFF* (HCA 04).

Croydon, Queen's Hospital, Queens Road (3210 6740). Evaluation by CGMS/PCA. *NSFF* (QHQ 04).

Kenley, Bourne Flood Defence System, Bourne View (2398 5978). Watching Brief by SuAS. Three burnt flints in upper part of colluvium, otherwise *NSFF* (BFB 04).

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

Old Malden, St John's Baptist Church, Church Road (3115 6625). Evaluation by SuAS. Several residual medieval pottery sherds (JCH 04).

Kingston, The Kingston Tup PH, 88 London Road (1867 6930). Evaluation by AOC. Late 18th and 19th century dumped deposits (KTP 04).

LAMBETH

Streatham, 2-8 Gracefield Gardens (Central Streatham Primary Care Centre) (3023 7205). Evaluation by MoLAS. *NSFF* (GFG 04).

Clapham, 34 Bromell's Road (2940 7537). Evaluation by MoLAS. *NSFF* (BBL 04).

Clapham, 33-35 Linom Road (3020 7523). Evaluation by SuAS, *NSFF* (LIR 04).

Lambeth, 37 Old Town (TQ 2977 7556). Evaluation by MoLAS in early 2005. *NSFF* (OTW 05).

MERTON

New Malden, Tesco Extra (2255 6853). Watching Brief by OA. *NSFF* (BBV04).

Wimbledon, Greengables and land to rear of 32-33 High Street (2390 7105). Evaluation by CA. Two medieval sherds; two pits of c1750–1800 including one with a significant group of cattle and sheep bone, possibly indicating a nearby tanners or butchers workshop (HWM 04).

Mitcham, 75-79 Miles Road (2718 6896). Evaluation by MoLAS. Much truncation; only 20th century structures (MIM 04).

Mitcham, Grove Mill and former Crown Mill, 475 London Road (2730 6783). Watching Brief by CA. Grove Mill of 1860's recorded, as well as other later buildings; observations within the mill of brick structures probably of a late 18th century including a waterwheel housing for a wheel of c5m diameter (GCM 04).

Mitcham, 230 London Road, off Holborn Way (2773 6919). Evaluation by MoLAS. *NSFF* (LMC 04).

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

Barnes, 14 Willow Avenue (2191 7605). Watching Brief by MoLAS. *NSFF* (WWV 04).

Richmond, 2 Old Palace Place (1766 7483). Watching Brief by AOC. *NSFF* (OPP 02).

Mortlake, land adjacent to 5 James Terrace, Vineyard Path (TQ 759 208). Watching Brief by AOC in Autumn 2004. A 17th or 18th century well and the foundations of a cottage demolished in the 1930s. The current churchyard to the east did not extend to this area in an earlier period and no evidence of Saxon activity was present. (VTP 04).

Kew, Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens (HBG05) (1875 7768). Evaluation by MoLAS in January 2005. Much of the site had been stripped, leaving only a small area of natural sand. This landscaping may relate to the period when Hanover House was turned into a herbarium in 1851. A 19th century brick building had lower courses of red brick, possibly of 18th century date, indicating either a rebuild or

re-use of earlier bricks. Other 19th century features included a N/S brick culvert and a series of make-up deposits containing demolition material of brick rubble and mortar. A layer of ash and clinker was possibly part of a yard surface or path (HBG 05).

Kew, Jodrell Laboratory, Royal Botanic Gardens (1895 7732). Watching Brief by MoLAS in early 2005. Several 19th century features associated with the landscaping and drainage of land at Kew Gardens, including a drainage ditch or soak-away and an organic silty waterlain deposit associated with the ditch, a fragment of brick wall and two brick soak-aways (JLB 05).

SUTTON

Beddington, Beddington Farm, 79-81 Beddington Lane (2975 6646). Watching Brief by SuAS. *NSFF* (BDB 03).

Wallington, The Brandries (2998 6511). Watching Brief by PCA. Unstratified prehistoric pottery sherds; early Saxon and medieval sherds, possibly from stratified features (GYB 03).

Carshalton, All Saints Church Hall, 9-11 The Square (2797 6435). Evaluation by AOC. Chalk wall foundation, otherwise *NSFF* (ALL 04).

SOUTHWARK

Southwark, The George PH, 23 Keyworth Street (3187 7936). Evaluation by MoLAS. *NSFF* (KWT 04).

Southwark, 162 Grange Road (3361 7913). Evaluation by MoLAS. Much truncation, but survivals include a later Roman ditch and three pits of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries (GNU 04).

Southwark, 137 Great Suffolk Street (3223 7967). Evaluation by MoLAS. Late Roman boundary and/or drainage ditch; later medieval pit; 16th century pit; post-medieval pit and dump layers (GEF 04).

Southwark, 52-56 Lant Street (3225 7970) Evaluation and excavation by AOC in late 2004. Late Roman cemetery with c60 inhumations and one cremation burial. Burial practice of both earth cut graves and coffin burials; several high status burials; grave goods include gold and copper alloy jewellery, complete glass and ceramic vessels, jet and glass necklaces, coins and a copper box with bone inlay panels. Other Roman features include a well and several ditches. (LTU 03).

WANDSWORTH

Roehampton, The Jesuit Cemetery, Whitelands College (Manresa House) (2219 7361). Watching Brief by AOC. Jesuit cemetery of 1867 to 1961: 108 individuals exhumed and re-buried in another part of the site; 82 tombstones recorded and re-buried with the human remains (MHY 03).

Roehampton, Bank of England Sports Ground (2145 7495). Evaluation and Watching Brief by MoLAS. Two struck flints including a scraper, and a flint-tempered Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherd; 17th and early 18th century drainage ditches and bedding trenches; mid 19th century brick-lined pit (PIY 04).

MISCELLANY

THE BEST OF BUILDING CONSERVATION IN SURREY *Peter Youngs*

On 11th March 2005, at a meeting in the Riverside Barn, Walton-on-Thames, the Surrey Historic Buildings Trust, which is celebrating its 25th Anniversary, announced the winners of the Trust's Restoration Awards for 2004.

There were two Joint Winners and a Commendation that demonstrate the wide range

and scale of the Trust's interests. Reigate Town Hall was one of the winners by virtue of Reigate and Banstead Borough Council's careful refurbishment of the main Council Chamber to restore its original impressive appearance. The other winner was Rosewell Cottage, Limsfield where the remaining section of an early open hall house has been sympathetically extended to ensure the future of the cottage as a viable residence. The Commendation was for the restoration of the William Beckford chest tomb in the churchyard of St Giles, Ashtead.

After the presentations Matthew Slocombe, Deputy Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, spoke about that Society's role and then reviewed the Trust's Restoration Awards over the past 15 years. As well as more conventional buildings, the eclectic mix of past winners has included a watermill, a windmill, a water tower and an early municipal electricity generating station. However, there were two years when no award was made and the Chairman of the Trust commented that, in 2004, only five applications had been received.

Undoubtedly there are other examples of buildings across the County that have been well restored and might merit recognition. Further information about the work of the Surrey Historic Buildings Trust and its awards scheme can be obtained from the Trust's Honorary Secretary, Room 122, County Hall, Penrhyn Road, Kingston, Surrey. KT1 2DN.

ESTOVERS OF REIGATE PRIORY

Giles Graham-Brown

In their introduction to their section on Reigate Priory, Manning & Bray (Vol I, p.295) quote Edward Thurland who in turn quotes an ancient charter:

"And William Earl Warren did grant by deed, estoverium suum sufficien. ad arduendum in bosco suo (now called Earl's Wood) de Reigate, scil. de mortuo bosco & caduco, & maeremium ad reparationem & sustentat. domorum praedicti hospiti."

That Manning & Bray neglected to offer a translation is probably why this passage was ignored by subsequent Reigate historians. The following translation, while imperfect (corrections welcome), adds a little to our understanding of Reigate's medieval priory of the Holy Cross: "And William Earl Warren did grant by deed an estover as his provision for firewood from his wood in Reigate, namely dead and fallen wood, and timber for the repairing and sustaining of the house of the aforesaid hospital."

As founders of the priory the de Warrens would have been obliged to provide it with a stable supply of wood for fuel and building repairs, but it is unlikely that this estover endured even into the 15th century. For by then it was endowed with much land in the locality, such as 60 acres of Reigate Hill and 50 acres of Brokesfield, much of which would have been woodland. My assumption is given weight by the proviso in an indenture dated 1534 (SHC 216/2/3) in which the Holy Cross was to lease 70 acres of its land in the parish of Gatton to Richard Lisney who would have the occupation "except and allways reserved unto the said Prior and covent and their Successors All trees and timber trees standing or growing in or upon the said londs".

ARTEFACTS AND ARCHIVES RESEARCH GROUP

The finds processing group was established approximately 11 years ago to process the artifacts and site archive from an excavation undertaken by SyAS at Abinger. Since then it has taken on the processing of finds from several more excavations undertaken by the society. The work involves recording, measuring, quantifying and drawing artifacts and collating the paper based archive so that eventually the records are accessioned to an appropriate museum. Recently, the group has taken on the

specific task of preparing unpublished sites for publication. This has involved tracing artifacts and site records, liaising with dig directors/supervisors, finds specialists and working with national bodies such as English Heritage.

All are welcome to attend; professional archaeologists, volunteers, students and interested members of the general public. There are opportunities to learn how to care for all types of artifacts, how to record, draw and photograph them, how to care for the paper archive and when all this work has been completed, how to get the results published. The meetings also serve as a forum for information about opportunities to work on excavations, attend classes, go on field trips and discuss and implement innovations in the field of artefact processing. It is a challenging and exciting enterprise that gives members hands-on experience of how to process and care for archaeological artefacts and archives.

The group meets on a Wednesday evening 7.30 to 9.30pm in the Friends Meeting House, Ward Street, Guildford – opposite the Guildford Institute. There is a charge of £1 per person per meeting.

If you are interested in joining us then Tel: 01932 788221 and ask for Margaret Broomfield, or email mebroomfield@tiscali.co.uk

CONFERENCE

SERIAC 2005

South-East Region Industrial Archaeology Conference

Saturday 23rd April

Chertsey Hall, Heriot Road, Chertsey

The South-East Regional Industrial Archaeology Conference (SERIAC) is an annual one-day conference organized by a group of societies in the south-east of England who have an interest in industrial history and archaeology. This year the event has a Transport theme, and is being hosted by the Surrey Industrial History Group (SIHG), a specialist group of the Surrey Archaeological Society.

9.30am	Registration and coffee
10.10	Welcome by <i>Gerry Moss</i> , SIHG Chairman
10.20	Croydon, Merstham & Godstone Railway <i>Paul Sowan.</i>
11.00	London Docks 1800-1939 Chris Ellmers
11.30	Trams in Southampton and their Preservation <i>Nigel Smith</i>
12.20	Questions
12.30	Lunch
2pm	Colonel Stephens, The Man and his Railways <i>John Blackwell</i>
2.40	Croydon Airport <i>Frank Anderson</i>
3.20	Tea
3.50	Surrey And the Motor <i>Gordon Knowles</i>
4.30-4.40	Questions and closing remarks.

The conference will be followed by an opportunity to see the steam pumping engines at Kempton Park Pumping Station, 10 miles from the hall and adjacent to the M3.

Tickets: £8.50, or £12 on the door to include tea and coffee. For application form contact Stuart Chrystall (SERIAC 2005) Dene Lodge, Drovers Way, Ash Green, Aldershot, Hampshire, GU12 6HY before 11th April.

LECTURES, VISITS and SYMPOSIA COMMITTEE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL VISIT

ROYAL GUNPOWDER MILLS AT WALTHAM ABBEY

Sunday 15th May 2005

Coach leaves Farncombe railway station, near Godalming, at 9.30am, parking available nearby.

The Royal Gunpowder Mills has only just reopened as a unique visitor attraction for anyone interested in history, science and nature. The Mills are set in 175 acres of natural parkland, a site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) with 21 buildings of historical importance. Established in the 17th century and acquired by the Crown in 1787, the Royal Gunpowder Mills has a very important place in both the history of Great Britain and Waltham Abbey. For the people of Waltham Abbey the powder mills offered both a place of employment for many generations and an industry and wealth for the town. At its height during WW1 more than 5,000 local people were employed. Described by a local historian in the 1730s as 'the largest and completest works in Great Britain' and in the 1860's by Colonel George Rains as the 'best existing steam powered mills in any country', the Royal Gunpowder Mills certainly boast an illustrious past.

In operation for over 300 years, there was never a challenge that the Royal Gunpowder Mills could not rise to in the development of gunpowder and explosives. Its superior production methods and high quality results earned it a reputation on an international level and played a significant part in the rise of Great Britain as a world power.

11am Introductory talk on Royal Gunpowder Mills by Wayne Cocroft, award-winning author of 'Dangerous Energy – the archaeology of gunpowder and explosives manufacture' and 'Cold War'.

Self-guided tour around the museum and the southern part of the site.

Lunch: The cafe has some, fairly limited, refreshments or alternatively bring sandwiches etc.

1.30pm A unique guided tour by Wayne over a distance of c2-3 miles around the northern part of the site not usually publicly accessible. People should wear sturdy shoes/walking boots and old trousers. Alternatively, there is the option of a land train around a restricted part of this area, to be booked on arrival.

Coach leaves at 4.30pm.

Please send a cheque made out to 'Mrs E Whitbourn', for £18 per person, which will cover coach fare and all admission and guided tour costs + tea / coffee on arrival. Please send cheques to: 65 Binscombe Crescent, Binscombe, Surrey, GU7 3RA

SALISBURY AND OLD SARUM

Sunday 12th June 2005

Further information in the next Bulletin.

LECTURE SERIES

SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP 2005/2006 SERIES OF INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY LECTURES

Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford.

11 fortnightly meetings on Tuesdays, 7.30-9.30pm.

- 27th September **Heady Days: Brewing History and Archaeology** *Mike Bone* AIA Vice Chairman
- 11th October **Farnborough: Early Days** *Gordon Knowles* SIHG past Chairman
- 25th October **Sir Henry Bessemer** *Denis Smith*, GLIAS Chairman
- 8th November **The Building of London's Docks** *Edward Sargent*.
- 22nd November **Aspects of the Great Western** *Peter Lugg*.
- 6th December Members evening.
- 10th January **The Concorde Story** *Captain Orlebar*, former Concorde pilot.
- 24th January **Aspects of Bell Founding and Ringing** *Malcolm Loveday*, Chairman The Chertsey Society.
- 7th February **The History of the Space Activities at the University of Surrey** *Craig Underwood*, Surrey Space Centre.
- 21st February **Paper, Papermaking and Engineering** *Phil Crockett*, BAPH Chairman.
- 7th March **St Pancras Station 1865-2007: A Journey Through History** *Roderick Shelton*.

Fees: £5 each lecture, payable on the night; or £35 (SIHG/SyAS members) for full series (£30 if paid before 30th June).

Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, Tel: 01483 302389

LECTURE MEETINGS

30th April

"Depositing Deeds" joint meeting of the Surrey History Trust and Surrey Local History Committee at Surrey History Centre, Woking at 10am – 3.45pm. Cost £10, numbers limited to 35. Prior booking essential.

3rd May

"Soldiers and Servants: Behind the Scenes at Hampton Court 1790-1950" by Sarah Parker to the Friends of Kingston Museum in the Art Gallery of the Museum at 7pm. Free, but book a seat; Tel: 020 8547 6460.

4th May

"Architecture and Patronage at Croxden Abbey" by Jackie Hall to the British Archaeological Association at 5pm at the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly. Non-members welcome but asked to make themselves known to the Hon Director on arrival and to sign the visitors' book.

4th May

"Lost' Country Houses of South London" by Brian Bloice to the Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 8pm. Admission £1.

5th May

"The River Wey Navigation" by Hugh Compton at the London Canal Museum, 12/13 New Wharf Road, N1 at 7.30pm. £3; £2 discounts. Tel: 020 7713 0836.

10th May

"Old London Bridge – Its Construction and Everyday Life" by Clive Chambers to the

Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut, opposite the Old Vic Theatre, Waterloo at 7 for 7.30pm. Visitors £1.

10th May

"Pictures and Words: A Glimpse of the Past through Victorian Magic Lanterns" by John Weller to the Friends of Kingston Museum in the Art gallery of the Museum at 7 for 7.30pm. Free, but book a seat ; Tel: 020 8547 6460.

12th May

"Recent Work at Ightham Mote" by Jan Hendey to the Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Lower Hall of the Friends' Meeting House, Eden Street, Kingston upon Thames at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

13th May

"The Springhead Site – Excavations on the Route of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link" by Phil Andrews to the Richmond Archaeological Society in the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Admission to members free, non-members by donation.

14th May

Annual General Meeting followed by "The History of Walton Playhouse" by Helen Mills to the Walton & Weybridge Local History Society in Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm. Followed on 16th May by a visit to the Playhouse at 7 pm.

16th May

Annual General Meeting of the Richmond Local History Society, followed by "Memories of the Second World War" at the Old Town Hall, Whittaker Avenue, Richmond at 8 pm (coffee from 7.30). Further information from Elizabeth Velluet, tel. 020 8891 3825.

17th May

"Bombers Overhead: Personal Experiences of Wartime in South London" by Tom Kelley to the Friends of Kingston Museum, in the Art Gallery of Kingston Museum at 7 for 7.30pm. Tel: 01372 463794.

17th May

"The Derivation of Place-names" by Ann Cole to the Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society in the Theatre at Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton at 8pm. Visitors £1.

19th May

"Iron Working and Slag" by Jeremy Hodgkinson to the Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust at the Archaeology Centre, Bagshot at 7.30 pm. Members £1, non-members £2.

20th May

"George and Abraham Dixon" by James Dixon to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Dixon Hall of the Letherhead Institute at 7.30 for 8 pm.

1st June

"Working Behind the Scenes with the National Trust" by Andrew McElwee to the Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm.

6th June

"Aerial Photography and its Application in Historical Research" by David Graham to Woking History Society at the Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

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The Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society desires it to be known that it is not responsible for the statements or opinions expressed in the *Bulletin*.

Next Issue: Copy required by 6th May for the June issue

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