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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD GU1 3SX

Tel/ Fax: 01483 532454

E-mail: surreyarch@compuserve.com

Website: www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk

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Fred Hastings, his son and volunteers, digging in Stoke D'Abernon in 1966 (see p 8).

SEARCHING FOR STANE STREET

Alan Hall

The course of the Stane Street northwards between its last published siting at Thirty Acre Barn, Ashtead and Ewell continues to be the subject of speculation.

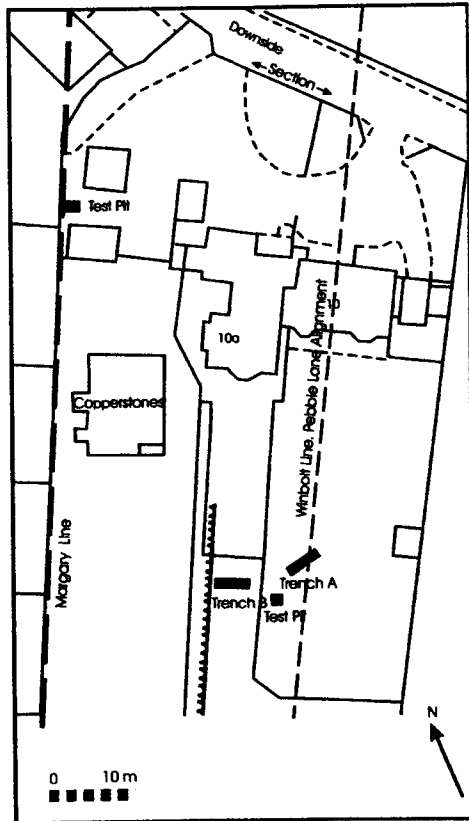
Winbolt first suggested a projection of the line of the Pebble Lane alignment from Thirty Acre Barn to cross Woodcote Park golf course, leaving in the north east corner at the Durdans, continuing through St Martin's Church Yard before making two

changes of alignment and picking up the line of London Road at Nonsuch Park in Ewell (Winbolt 1936, 148-161). The end of the latter alignment has recently been confirmed by excavations in St Mary's Churchyard, Ewell (Pemberton, forthcoming).

Margary supported Winbolt's line but with one minor difference in a deviation of approximately 1° to the north to pick up terrace way and old hedge line within the garden of the house *Copperstones* in Downside, Epsom (Margary 1948, 74).

Within the boundaries of Epsom the road has not been found by excavation and the route remains theoretical. However, as Mr and Mrs Williams, the owners of no.10, Downside believed that Winbolt was correct and the road ran through their garden, they invited members of the Society to investigate their garden and arranged an invitation from their neighbour to excavate in the vegetable patch at 10a Downside.

Two 4m x 2m trenches and one 1m x 1m test pit were excavated down to the natural chalk but no trace of a road could be found. Trench A, in the garden of number 10, did contain a puzzling feature, being a regular,



vertical-sided triangular cut of 2m x 2m, 15cm deep, into the chalk. The fill was orange brown subsoil but contained one piece of relatively modern tile, which must be regarded as a late intrusion. We were able also to clean a section of the front garden, where it abutted the road and this produced nothing of archaeological interest.

It seemed that the road did not traverse the garden of number 10 Downside and was not within the excavations in the next garden. On the north of the garden of number 10a the terrace noted by Margary was clear and substantial but we were not given permission to dig on this line although we were able to sink a 1m x 1m test pit at the front of *Copperstones* by the garage. Unfortunately the ground had been heavily disturbed and no evidence was found.

The exercise, although not producing evidence of Stane Street, was not entirely wasted as it enabled us to eliminate Winbolt's line at this point and suggested that further investigation on Margary's line might be more fruitful.

Thanks are due for the unflagging assistance of Margaret Broomfield, Nikki Cowlard,

Alfie Hine, Phil Stanley, Frank Pemberton, Charles van der Lande and Hugh Wilson.
An archive has been lodged in the Society's Library.

References

Margary, ID 1948 *Roman Ways in the Weald.* Phoenix, London
Winbolt, SE 1936 *With a spade along Stane Street.* Methuen, London

COUNCIL NEWS

NEW MEMBERS

Susan Janaway

A special welcome to the following new members. I have again included principal archaeological interests, where they have been given on the membership application form. I hope this will be useful for the Society's Local Secretaries and Committee Chairmen.

Name	Address	Principal Archaeological Interests
Addlestone Historical Society	V E Gale 53 Liberty Lane Addlestone, KT15 1NQ	
Arrow, Mr S J	3 Martin Road Stoughton Guildford, GU2 9NX	
Calow, Mr D M	14 Beech Lane Guildford GU2 4ES	Roman and Earlier
Connell, Miss T E	1 Loweswater Walk Heatherside Camberley, GU15 1BH	Roman Britain, Coins, Cave Painting
Hands, Mr L	14 Chalford Close West Molesey, KT8 2QL	Industrial History/Archaeology; Roman; Fieldwork/Excavation
Hill, Mrs C	12A St Mary's Close Ewell, Epsom, KT17 2BA	Local History, Maps
Jenkins, Ms G	2 The Terrace Addlestone, KT15 2SU	Archaeology Student
Jerrems, Mr W G	1 Somerset House Oriental Road Woking, GU12 7BD	Ecoarchaeology and Historic Architecture
Jesman, Mr A	Highdown, Longdown Road Guildford, GU4 8PP	
Larcombe, Mr A	96 Chesterfield Road Ashford, TW15 2ND	Roman Surrey, GIS/GPS/ Computer Applications within archaeology
Mortimer, Ms C	3 Wood Court Worplesdon Road Guildford, GU2 9RN	
Murray, Mr J B	13 Heathside Gardens Woking, GU22 7HR	Local History and Industrial Archaeology
National Museums & Galleries of Wales O'Connor, Miss S	The Library, Cathays Park Cardiff, CF10 3NP 18A Woodfield Hill Chipstead, CR5 3EN	Studying Archaeology
Oliver, Miss S M	3 Meryon Court 38 Lovelace Gardens Surbiton, KT6 6SL	Local History, particularly rural 16th-18th centuries
Price, Mr M J	67 Lower Road, Grayswood Haslemere, GU27 2DR	
Savage, Mr M J	12 The Cedars Reigate, RH2 0RR	

Smith, Miss S T	54 Winchester Street Farnborough, GU14 6AW	
Stuteley, Mrs F	14 Hammer Hill Haslemere, GU27 3QY	
Vaughan-Lewis, Mrs M	100 Colehill Lane London SW6 5EH	
Wessex Archaeology	Portway House Old Sarum Park Salisbury, SP4 6EB	
Woking Galleries	Chobham Road Woking, GU21 6JD	
Wykes, Mrs B	Oakbeams Catteshall Hatch Godalming GU7 3DL	Archaeology Student

150th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

GUIDED WALKS IN HISTORIC SURREY

Throughout the Spring and Summer months a series of guided walks have been arranged to mark the Society's 150th Anniversary year. The remaining programme is listed below. Fuller details of the later walks will be printed in future editions of the Bulletin

COBHAM

Saturday 22nd May 10am

A guided walk around Cobham's four conservation areas. A fairly easy walk on roads and partly on well maintained bridleways. Opportunity for pub lunch.

Leader: **David Taylor**. Distance: 3¹/₂ miles. Approximate duration: 2 hours. Some rough ground. Children welcome but must be accompanied by an adult. Dogs must be on a lead.

Meet at St Andrews Church Car Park, Bridge Road, Cobham. Nearest car park: Hollyhedge Car Park in Downside Bridge Road, Cobham (opposite Waitrose) – 2 to 3 minutes from the church.

FARNHAM

Sunday 13th June, 1.30pm

A guided tour of town centre and castle – entrance fee to castle.

Leader: **David Graham**. Distance: 2-3 miles. Approx Duration: 2 hours. Not suitable for disabled people because of unavoidable steps and steep hill. Children under 16 must be accompanied by an adult. No dogs.

Meet: Central Car Park, Victoria Road, Farnham.

NORBURY PARK

Sunday 27th June, 2pm

A walk over downland and through woods to see a medieval farm site and the development of Norbury Park from the medieval period to the 21st century.

Leader: **Judie English**. Not suitable for those with impaired mobility as it involves rough ground and steep climbs. Children 12 years plus must be accompanied by an adult. Dogs on leads.

Meet at car park at end of Crabtree Lane, West Humble. Grid ref: TQ159525

THORPE VILLAGE

Saturday 3rd July, 2pm

The walk will cover the heart of the village and attempt to cover the village's growth through the years.

Leader: **Mrs J. Williams** of Egham by Runnymede Historical Society. Distance: 1½ miles. Duration: 2 hours. Not suitable for children or those with impaired mobility. No dogs.

Meet at entrance to Church Approach by notice board. Parking in street outside Village Hall, NOT in Church Approach.

ELSTEAD

Saturday 3rd July 2.30pm

A brief talk in the church will be followed by a walk through the village to the mill and back, passing many of the older buildings.

Leader: **Gillian Drew**. Distance 2 miles. Duration: 2 hours. Not suitable for children. Partly accessible for disabled. No dogs.

Meet at church. Parking at church.

COBHAM

Saturday 10th July, 10am

A guided walk around Cobham's four conservation areas. A fairly easy walk on roads and partly on well maintained bridleways. Opportunity for pub lunch.

Leader: **David Taylor**. Distance: 3½ miles. Approx. Duration: 2 hours. Some rough ground. Children welcome but must be accompanied by an adult. Dogs must be on a lead.

Meet: St Andrews Church Car Park, Bridge Road, Cobham. Nearest car park: Hollyhedge Car Park in Downside Bridge Road, Cobham (opposite Waitrose) – 2 to 3 minutes from the church.

FARNHAM Sunday 8th August, 1.30pm

ELSTEAD Sunday 15th August, 2.30pm

BOOKHAM Saturday or Sunday 4/5th September, 2.30pm and Monday 6th September, 7.30pm.

MICKLEHAM DOWNS Saturday 18th September, 2pm.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Insurance and Indemnities

Excavation Insurance: Directors of excavations are reminded that for insurance purposes it is essential that notification be given of any forthcoming excavation, whether or not involving mechanical diggers. Fieldwalking and surveying must also be notified. Notification must be given to Rose Hooker, Hon Secretary of the Archaeological research Committee (59 Thornton Place, Horley, Surrey RH6 8RZ, Tel: 01293 411176) who will send you the appropriate form for completion. Please remember that COVER AFTER THE EVENT IS TOO LATE!

Personal Accident Insurance: All volunteers on excavations, including fieldwalking and measuring and other connected activities should be fully aware that the Society's insurance 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 excavation activities. Remember please that if you negligently put a pickaxe through someone else's foot, or if they do it to you, that will be covered, but if you put it through your own foot then that will be your own responsibility and nobody else's! Directors of excavations please bring this matter to the attention of all your volunteer diggers.

Loss and breakage of equipment: As the Society bears the first £250 of any claim there is no point making a claim for anything less, although the circumstance should

be reported to the Archaeological Research Committee. For losses over £250 full details of the equipment and circumstances should be reported as soon as possible. Where theft is suspected the matter must be reported to the local police at once.

Other activities, ie visits and conferences: If any Local Society or Group operating under the Society's insurance cover wishes to insure a specific event or visit, then it is necessary to complete the appropriate form, obtainable from Castle Arch. This is particularly important when non-members are participating. In addition strict hiring conditions may sometimes be imposed which need to be met. In this event, a copy of the conditions must be submitted with the above form.

Indemnities: Some indemnities required by landowners and contractors go beyond the acceptable liability of the Surrey Archaeological Society and its insurance cover for excavations. All indemnity forms **MUST** be signed by one or other OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY who have been appointed by the Council to act in this matter. In the first instance a copy of every indemnity required must be forwarded to Mrs Hooker (at the address shown above). A further copy should at the same time be sent to the Society's Hon LEGAL ADVISER (c/o Castle Arch, Guildford GU1 3SX).

Local Societies and Groups excavating under Surrey Archaeological Society's insurance **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 Secretary and The Treasurer.

NB: It is to be understood that activities such as excavations and fieldwork, etc, that are covered by the Society's insurance are carried out on behalf of the Society. As part of this condition it would be appreciated that a prompt interim report of the activity is submitted to the Society, eg as a note in the Bulletin.

SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

SPRING MEETING AT LINGFIELD

This year the SLHC Spring Meeting formed part of the Society's 150th Anniversary Celebrations, and was held on 27th March at Lingfield. This is where the Society held its 9th AGM in 1862, accompanied by an amazing number of visits to nearby country houses, but in contrast we spent most of the time in the Collegiate Church of St Peter and St Paul but did, after lunch, have a guided walk around the village.

The day started with coffee and then we settled down in the nave, where we were welcomed by the vicar and the curate. The rest of the morning was devoted to a talk on **The Cobham Family and Starborough Castle** by Nigel Saul, Professor of Medieval History at Royal Holloway College, University of London at Egham. He started by mentioning the Society's visit in 1862 and the resulting useful account in volume 2 of the *Collections*. The church is regarded as one of the finest Perpendicular rural churches in the south of England and has outstanding monuments. It owes this distinction to the Cobham family (from Cobham in Kent) who came to live at neighbouring Starborough Castle in the early 14th century. Reginald Lord Cobham, who died in 1361 was a great soldier in the Hundred Years War and became very wealthy when he captured and ransomed a French nobleman. It seems likely that the eastern end of the church was rebuilt to accommodate his tomb. His underage son Reginald inherited and became the second Lord Cobham but the family influence declined. He died in 1403 and his son Sir Reginald slipped out of the peerage but remained very wealthy. It seems that he decided to demonstrate this by embellishing the church. In 1431, he founded Lingfield College, a community of priests who were to pray in perpetuity for the souls of the founder, his wife and kin.

He also rebuilt the nave of the church, with a north aisle, essentially following the earlier rebuilding to the east. On his death in 1446 he was buried, rather presumptuously, in the middle of the chancel. A later generation moved to Gainsborough, there being no male heir.

Following questions we had an excellent buffet lunch, provided by the Friends of the church, took rather a long time to use the two available toilets and set off, in two groups, on an hour-long **walk around Lingfield** led by **Janet Bateman**, Vice-Chairman of the RH7 History Group, and one of her colleagues. We saw the site of the demolished College just west of the church (but perhaps retaining its garden wall), the over-restored Wealden building which is claimed to be the guest house of the College and now houses the local library and the headquarters of the RH7 Group, and looked at the buildings at the south end of the churchyard, dating mainly from the 15th century to about 1700, including a very rare 16th century shop front which was used until the 1950s by a butcher. The two groups then swapped guides and we went to see the buildings around Plaistow Street, including the Cross and Cage, a stepped tower with lock-up added, and several large Wealden houses.

Back at **Lingfield Church**, we gathered in the north chapel where **Nigel Saul** described the monuments: the large tombs of the Cobhams and the best set of brasses in Surrey. He emphasised the dangers of restorations, particularly mistakes made when repainting heraldic shields. We were too large a group to examine the monuments as he was speaking but many of us did this while we had our afternoon tea.

Finally **Janet Bateson** told us about the impressive amount of **Local history work** the RH7 Group has carried out since it was founded in 1999. She illustrated this by referring to display panels, which she had erected at the front of the nave at the beginning of the day, and emphasised that a large number of the members are carrying out research projects. She has agreed to write an article on the Group in the SLHC series being published in the Bulletin. The talk generated a very useful discussion.

Everyone seemed to enjoy the day enormously. Thanks are due to Audrey Monk for suggesting the venue and speakers, to the RH7 Group and the Friends for being extremely helpful and especially to Nigel Saul for his outstandingly informative and entertaining talks. We now look forward to the rest of the 150th anniversary events.

Alan Crocker

OBITUARY

Miss J M Harries, BA, FLA, FSA

We were sad to hear of the death of Honorary Vice-President Joan Harries on 4th March 2004, only a few weeks before her 89th birthday. She had been a member of the Surrey Archaeological Society for many years and had contributed to its activities in both Local History and in Archaeology.

With the career of Librarian in mind, Joan took a BA (General) degree in History, English and French at University College, London, followed by a Diploma in Librarianship. In 1938, she was appointed to the staff of the University of London Library (Senate House) and, by her retirement, had attained the rank of Deputy Librarian, and had been elected to be a Fellow of the Library Association. A former colleague remembers well her friendliness and helpfulness to all members of staff, despite the demands which her senior post entailed; and has commented on the lasting effect of her work in the Library.

During her career, Joan also developed an interest in Archaeology. Having taken part in several excavations, and with her characteristic thoroughness, she set about acquiring knowledge of the theory and techniques of this subject by taking the part-time course for the Certificate in Field Archaeology awarded by the Extra-Mural Department, University of London. In 1974, she was awarded the Certificate, with Special Mention.

Joan also gave great service to the Society as Editor of the *Collections* and, on relinquishing this post, was elected to be an Honorary Vice-President of the Society; and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

In 1974 Joan moved to Crondall and, at first, followed her interest in pottery by becoming a competent potter: an exhibition of her work was held in Crondall. She also put to good use her librarianship by cataloguing the Library in the Museum of Farnham; and in history by publishing several articles as well as a major study entitled *Crondall in the time of Elizabeth I: a study based mainly on the Probate Inventories*. This latter was published with the aid of the Farnham and District Museum Society. She also did much to bring the Tithe Map Schedule for Crondall to a state in which it could be readily used particularly in the study of field names.

This record of achievement might suggest that Joan's interests lay solely in academic work. Nothing could be further from the truth. She enjoyed music, the theatre, antiques and travel.

Her former colleagues and her friends will remember this many-talented woman with great respect and affection.

Eve Myatt-Price

TRIBUTES

FRED HASTINGS

A family postscript

It was very gratifying for me to read the article by Rosamond Hanworth in **Bulletin 373** about my father. Unfortunately, Dad has become very frail both physically and mentally, and last year he had to go into a care home. He has looked at the article, but I don't think he has fully taken in its significance. I will keep reminding him about it and I hope he will take more of it in. His memory is very poor now, but he certainly remembers some of his archaeological exploits.

I was fairly young during most of his active archaeological life, but I did lend a hand at a number of excavations that Dad took part in or directed. When one is young, one perhaps takes one's parents achievements for granted. I was partly aware of the scope of his work, and the unfortunate lack of recognition of this by the Ordnance Survey. I assisted at the Hawks Hill site when I was about 14-16, but I didn't realise its full significance and I certainly did not know that he had been considered for the Society of Antiquaries. He did receive the BEM in the 1970s in recognition of his long service in the Ordnance Survey.

It's a pity there don't seem to be many photographs of all the people who worked on those sites in the 1960s, but I have found one that was published with an article in the Esher News and Advertiser of September 23rd 1966 (*see frontispiece*). It shows Dad directing an excavation of a possible Roman temple at Woodlands Park, Stoke D'Abernon. Dad is standing on the right with me next to him. In front, according to the newspaper caption are, left to right, Mrs H Everett, Mrs N Keith and Michael Smith.

Edward Hastings

ENID DANCE

Enid Dance was the only child of a Hampshire schoolmaster who afterwards became Vicar of Rowledge and she remained a devoted Anglican throughout her life. She was educated at Portsmouth Girls' Grammar School, and Newnham College, Cambridge, where in 1939 she completed her doctoral thesis on an analysis of the mythology of Orpheus. After several years of experience on the staff of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, she came to Guildford in 1947 with a distinguished academic record in classical studies.

Apart from the upheavals caused by the Second World War, Dr Dance came into the Museum at a period of upheaval. The last curator, Frederick Elsey, had died in 1944 and the Museum had been put under the care of Molly Liggett, the first Librarian of the then fledgling Guildford Public Library, as a temporary measure – the first time it had been under a full time local government officer. The Muniment Room had been built in 1928 as the property of Guildford Corporation under the Museum Joint Committee, but effectively run by members of the Surrey Record Society. J S Purvis had been the Honorary Archivist, and had trained up Miss D M King-Church who died suddenly in 1946. At this point Guildford Corporation decided to make one appointment for the Museum and Muniment Room, and so Dr Dance came as Curator-Archivist. Previously the curator did not have a full range of technical and professional duties or knowledge, and the arrangement of exhibits was a hobby of members of the joint committee and Miss Heath, then of Humphry Nevill and A.W.G.Lowther.

She was a pioneer of modern museum practice and especially concerned to arouse people's interest in their local history. At the time the museum like many others was a welter of miscellaneous items, many without adequate documentation, and there was no systematic care of archive material or concern for its preservation. In her article on the Society's collections in the Centenary volume of the Collections (vol. 53) she noted that the new agreement between the Society and Guildford Corporation emphasised need for preservation and display. She saw her work as continuing and expanding Miss Heath's catalogue started in the 1920s, indexing material in store and updating display, arranging for repair and trying to bring the building up to minimum standards. She reported slow progress on care and preservation, current acquisitions kept up with but large arrears for the rest, and that the Museum had only a trickle of new objects from post-war excavations and apart from the Onslow manorial records had few large donations for the Muniment Room.

Thanks to her professionalism and tremendous capacity for hard work, Enid Dance brought order out of chaos almost single-handed and made the collections fully accessible to enquirers. These benefits extended equally to the Society, which was then far less well equipped to administer its important material at Castle Arch than it is today. She became a member of the SyAS Council in 1948, and particularly after the death of Miss Sumner, the Society's Assistant Secretary, in 1958 bore much of the burden and responsibility for the day-to-day administration of the Society at Castle Arch, for which the Society paid the Corporation an additional £76 a year over its basic rent. In this capacity she virtually kept the Society going in the rather less pro-active 1950s and 60s, fielding enquiries and problems, such as the registration of some lands in Hampshire as common land by an over-enthusiastic local secretary, with aplomb, and also exercising consideration influence, still visible, on the organization of the Library's research material.

Dr Dance had enormous enthusiasm for museum developments, being in 1960 one of the earliest curators to propose the circulation of boxes of museum material to schools, which was approved by the Society's General Purposes Committee provided the boxes were kept sealed. She was also among the pioneers in

researching the significance of the clay pipe industry in Surrey. In November 1959 she reported on the Museum service in Surrey, showing that the prospects were either for a single county museum, local museums justified on various grounds, or new local museums in relation to county service. She agreed that only Guildford could be a candidate and basis for a county museum, but also by 1966 believed that no one town in the county was important enough to have its own independent museum, although she was realistic enough to see that growth of local museums could not be arrested. The County Museum of future, she believed, must be based on the Society and Guildford Museum, with the county as dominant partner – but while sites for new museums for both borough and county continued to be identified no new building was erected in her time, nor since.

In the area of local history her high standards could cause some conflict with the more populist methods being sought by the then Surrey Local History Council (SLHC). She and Marguerite Gollancz, the County Archivist, expressed doubts as to the way local history recording and wider amateur involvement were going, and whether there was a demand for SLHC's proposed activities. She compiled a list of local societies well in advance of SLHC's efforts and felt that progress could be better achieved by expanding the local history symposia and circulating the Bulletin further. She felt that the SLHC had an over-rosy picture of its activities in its first annual report, and stressed that it had a co-ordinating role only and could not undertake information gathering.

At times Enid Dance's manner could be daunting, but it was accompanied by an often unexpected sense of humour, and kindness of heart made her invariably helpful. Her experience in such a wide area of museum and archive work lead her to remark, perhaps somewhat tongue-in-cheek, regarding a project to reorganize the Society's collection of brass rubbings, that she knew nothing about brass rubbings, but "for most things in the library I think I know what ought to be done, even if the professionals do not necessarily agree with me". A natural modesty made her dislike being referred to as "Dr. Dance", and she had a capacity for sustaining life-long friendships. Above all, she showed great personal courage and uncomplaining fortitude when she had to retire early because of failing eyesight at the end of 1970. She continued to lead as independent a life as possible in spite of increasing disability, keeping up a wide circle of friends and a variety of interests including an honorary Vice-Presidency of the Society and active involvement in the production of the Guildford Talking Newspaper for the blind until her death in March 1992 at the age of 83.

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

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

AOC	AOC Archaeology
AS	Archaeological Solutions – <i>this is a new one.</i>
CA	Compass Archaeology
CGMS	CGMS Consulting
FA	Foundations Archaeology
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
NSFF	<i>No significant features or finds</i>

OA	Oxford Archaeology
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
SELAU	South-East London Archaeological Unit – <i>also a new one in Surrey.</i>
SuAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology

CROYDON

- Coulston, A23 Relief Road** (TQ 2962 5882). Evaluation by MoLAS, report dated April 2003. *NSFF*. (RBR 03).
- South Croydon, 9 Haling Park Road** (TQ 3246 6376). Evaluation by SELAU, report dated June 2003. *NSFF*. (HLK 03).
- Purley, 606 Purley Way** (TQ 3111 6395). Evaluation by FA, report dated November 2002. *NSFF*. (PUC 02).
- Thornton Heath, 2 Dunheved Road South** (TQ 3136 6730). Evaluation by MoLAS, report dated July 2003. *NSFF*. (DHV 03).
- Purley, 6, Foxley Lane** (TQ 3108 6183). Evaluation by SuAS, report dated May 2003. *NSFF*. (FYL 03).
- Croydon, 91-93 Waddon New Road** (TQ 3178 1655). Evaluation by PCA, report dated April 2003. *NSFF*. (WDW 03).
- Croydon, 167-169 Pampisford Road** (TQ 3190 1632). Evaluation by PCA, report dated August 2003. *NSFF*. (PAP 03).
- Thornton Heath, 845-857 London Road** (TQ 3110 6810). Evaluation by AOC, report dated May 2003. Small palaeochannel or seasonally active watercourse; post-medieval curvilinear feature; undated sub-circular feature. (LHT 03).
- Kenley, 22 Valley Road** (TQ 3288 5975). Watching Brief by AS, report dated May 2003. *NSFF*. (VLY 03).
- Croydon, Valley Park Healthy Living Centre, Franklyn Way** (TQ 3033 6653). Watching Brief by MoLAS, report dated July 2003. Construction cuts of a rectangular structure, possibly a barn or stock pen; late 19th century garden features and ditch. (FRW 03).
- Selsdon, Selsdon Park Hotel and Golf Club** (TQ 3490 6210). Watching Brief by AS, report dated July 2002. *NSFF*. (AND 00).
- Coulston, Farthing Down Car Park Works** (TQ 3005 5800). Watching Brief by MoLAS, report dated May 2003. *NSFF*. (FCD 03).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

- Kingston, 3-6 The Parade and 26-28 London Road** (TQ 1840 6932). Evaluation and excavation by PCA, reports dated April and September 2003. Struck flint possibly of Bronze Age date from medieval feature; east-west ditch and pits with pottery of c1170-1350; undated east-west gully truncated by a north-south ditch with pottery of c1230-1400; three brickearth quarries backfilled in mid to late 13th century, including one with large assemblage of Surrey whiteware wasters, shell-tempered ware and animal bone; other medieval pits, postholes, stake-holes and gullies. 17th century bedding trenches and four-post structure, possibly a shed; late 17th to 18th century brick building in north-west with adjacent yard activity and structural changes in late 18th century; 18th century building in south-west; further walls, drains and wells in 19th century. Demolition debris sealed the majority of earlier archaeological deposits attest to the reworking of the site in the 19th and 20th centuries. (LTP 03).
- Kingston, 4-6 Oaklea Passage** (TQ 1793 6885). Watching Brief by MoLAS, report dated June 2000. Palaeochannel that may continue north or north-west to the Hogsmill River; late 18th/early 19th century irregular feature and three soakaway pits. (OAP 00).

Chessington, Rushett Farm (TQ 1737 6080). Evaluation by WA, report dated May 2003). *NSFF*. (LTD 03).

Kingston, 164-178 London Road and 1-5 Coombe Road (TQ 1908 6955). Evaluation by TVAS, report dated May 2003). Evaluation by TVAS, report dated May 2003. Four medieval pit/gullies and two gullies. (LDS 03).

LAMBETH

Lambeth, Vauxhall Cross, Bondway (TQ 3030 7785). Watching Brief by AOC, Report dated March 2003. *NSFF*. (WGB 02).

Lambeth, Henry Thornton School (TQ 2930 7480). Evaluation by PCA, report dated March 2003. *NSFF*. (EMS 02).

Battersea, 549/551 Wandsworth Road and 51 Netherford Road (TQ 2931 7619). Evaluation by CA, report dated September 2003. *NSFF*. (WNO 03).

Clapham, South London Hospital for Women (TQ 2890 7420). Evaluation by OA; report dated April 2003. Brick walls and paths probably relating to property boundaries and garden features predating the construction of the hospital building. (CZS 03).

MERTON

Mitcham, Park Place, Commonsides West (TQ 2802 6842). Evaluation by AOC; report dated March 1996. Foundation trench of probable 18th century wall; pit with 18/19th century tile and brick fragments. (CSE 96).

Mitcham, 32 Church Road (TQ 2730 6867). Evaluation by CA, report dated September 2003. Five 11th to 13th century sherds from post-medieval soil; mid 19th century made ground and subsequent soil. (BUP 03).

Wimbledon, 53 Parkside (TQ 2361 7224). Evaluation by CA, report dated August 2003. *NSFF*. (PKW 03).

Mitcham, 395-397 London Road (TQ 2727 6815). Evaluation by SuAS, report dated September 2003. *NSFF*. (LDM 03).

RICHMOND

Barnes, Old Essex House, Station Road (TQ 2177 7636). Evaluation by MoLAS; report dated April 2003. *NSFF* (SNF 03).

Kew, St Anne's Church, Kew Green (TQ 1896 7748). Watching Brief by CA, report dated August 2003. Three grave slabs and two other pieces of architectural stonework recovered from paved surface; made ground below; soakaway and associated drainage. (ACK 03).

Richmond, Old Palace Place (TQ 1766 7483). Evaluation by AOC, report dated December 2002. Base of undated pit. (OPP 02).

SOUTHWARK

Southwark, The Borough Market (TQ 3259 8029). Watching Brief by MoLAS, report dated July 2001. Possible garden soil from the rear of a property fronting the bridgehead road in the 2nd century; late 17th/early 18th century brick-lined cess pit with much pottery, a glass crucible clay pipes and glass fragments. (BKT 01).

New Cross to Banksides, 24 Seven cable trench (TQ 3332 7924). Watching Brief by MoLAS, report dated May 2003. Medieval or early post-medieval chalk wall with external hearth at the junction of Newcomen Street and Borough High Street; 17th century and later basements and walls throughout the trench, especially in Tooley Street and Weston Street; some chalk walls and foundations may be medieval or early post-medieval; human bone in post-medieval deposits in Druid Street. (NCB 01).

Southwark, 23 Lant Street (TQ 3221 7977). Watching Brief by MoLAS, report dated August 2003. *NSFF*. (LSR 03).

- Walworth, 114 Walworth Road (TQ 3210 7873).** Watching Brief by MoLAS, report dated April 2003. 18th century and later brick walls. (WWH 03).
- Southwark, 217-219 Long Lane (TQ 3070 7946).** Excavation by MoLAS, report dated July 2003. Mesolithic or Early Neolithic struck and burnt flints; 12th to 14th century pits and a ditch; several early 19th century timber-lined tanning pits with 'nuts' from one of them that may be cocoa beans. (LLW 03).
- Bermondsey, 205-209 Old Kent Road (TQ 3335 7859).** Watching Brief by MoLAS, report dated 2003. Alluvial sediments; Roman soil, of which the upper horizon had been re-worked in the 18th century; 19th century dump. (ODR 03).
- Southwark, St Christopher House, Southwark Street (TQ 3200 8030).** Evaluation by MoLAS, report dated May 2003. Alluvial deposits of the Bankside Channel; 17th and 18th century dumped deposits; 19th century structural remains. (GEN 00).
- Lambeth, Hartley's Jam Factory, Green Walk (TQ 3070 7924).** Watching Brief by MoLAS, report dated May 2003. Site lay within the palaeochannel between Bermondsey eyot and the mainland to the south-west; An organic clay within the fill was dated to 420-200 cal BC; two sherds of Roman amphorae came from a cut feature and an oxidised river mud; early post-medieval dumps suggest complete reclamation by the 16th century; at least one 17th century pit; 19th century features including some brick or barrel-lined, of which some were wells and others may have been for tanning; late 19th century brick factory or commercial basement. (GEN 00).

SPELTHORNE

- Bedfont Court Estate, Heathrow (TQ 0440 7580).** Evaluation and Building Recording by FA, reports dated July and September 2003. Water-logged and charred plant remains from the fills of a complex of palaeochannels that were active from the early Holocene to the Early Iron Age. A series of postholes, possibly of a structure, including one with the remnants of a wooden stake of Mesolithic date. Two probable Bronze Age settlements and field systems of the same date and of the medieval/post-medieval period that are probably co-extensive with those of the Heathrow Terminal 5 area further east. Photographic survey of inter-war cottages of council-built Bedfont Court Estate. (BCU 02).

SUTTON

- Beddington, Sewage Farm (TQ 2930 6590).** Watching Brief by WA; report dated February 2003. Three east-west palaeochannels, two of which had similar fills and alignments and may have been part of one feature, and the furthest east of the two contained red deer antler in its uppermost fill; three pits, two of which produced no finds, and the last contained Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury type pottery sherds, animal bone, a worked flint and charcoal within some of its fills that suggest the pit was used for cooking; two ditches were possibly prehistoric, although there was no clear dating evidence; a gully aligned north-east/south-west contained burnt flint and a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead. (BDN 92).
- Sutton, 48 Throwley Way (TQ 2592 6454).** Evaluation by MoLAS; report dated March 2003. Irregular features were probably of natural origin, but struck flints were recovered from one of them; an irregular feature contained medieval pottery; a chalk wall footing of 16th or 17th century date was found immediately beneath modern made ground in the north-west of the site. (TWY 03).
- Wallington, 24 Hillcrest Road, Purley (TQ 3085 6245).** Evaluation by SuAS, report dated August 2003. *NSFF*. (HCS 03).
- Worcester Park, Sewage Works, Green Lane (TQ 2300 6660).** Evaluation by PCA, report dated October 2003). Neolithic or Bronze Age flint flake and two sherds of Bronze Age pottery, including one that is very large. (GNN 03).
- Sutton, east of Beddington Farm Road and south of Stirling Way (TQ 3024 6663).** Evaluation by CA, report dated September 2003). Two linear features and

an adjacent reworked soil in the south-east of the site produced ten struck and four burnt flints. (BFO 03).

Carshalton, St Mary's Cottage, Church Hill (TQ 2794 6494). Evaluation by SuAS, report dated June 2003. A few struck flints and Saxon and medieval sherds. (SCO 03).

WANDSWORTH

Wandsworth, Prices Candle Factory, York Place (TQ 2659 7587). Building Recording by CGMS; report dated June 2003. The site of the former York House was purchased in 1856 after proposals to expand an existing coconut crushing plant between this site and the Thames. The company started as Edward Price and Co in 1830, but all the recorded buildings post-date 1865. After a short period of adapting and reusing the existing, former residential buildings, a new factory was built. Two large brick buildings with curved roofs were built between 1862 and 1867 for candle packing, but were badly damaged by bombs during the 2nd World War and rebuilt later to be used for storage and despatch. Another building, also rebuilt after bomb damage, was of two early phases, the original dating to 1862-67, the second 1894-c1900. It had the same distinctive curved roofs and was used as the van shed and loading and packing case stores before becoming offices after its rebuild. Other buildings were built between 1891 and 1894 and housed printing room, paper wicks manufacture, night light store and cardboard box factory. After alterations, they became personnel office, surgery, engineers, welders and electrician stores and a canteen. One building was built c1865-67 as an engine house for a twin cylindered double act horizontal steam engine driving a hydraulic pump. By 1903 the engine had been removed and the building has subsequently housed stores, laboratories, lavatories and a dining room. The building was surrounded by a large water tank. By 1922 Prices was the largest candle manufacturer in the world. It occupied land to the north and south of Battersea Creek, and was built in a distinctive house style with pier and panel stock brick construction with bow roofs. The facades of some of the buildings have been retained in the new development. (KBB 03).

Wandsworth, Prices Candle Factory, York Place (TQ 2658 7583). Excavation by PCA; report dated May 2002). Early to Middle Bronze Age ditch and possible till deposit. Across the south-west of the site had lain the southern side of the Archbishop's Battersea Palace, which is thought to have been constructed in 1474 and survived through to the late 18th or early 19th century. The moat, five rooms of which two were basements or part-basements, two courtyards and the south-west corner tower were planned. Evidence of garderobes, drainage, windows, arched recesses and doorways were also recorded. During the late 16th and 17th centuries the palace was heavily fortified and became a prison for papists. The moat was infilled and built over, and several new rooms were built to the north, including some that represent the infilling of courtyards within the earlier house. A new house was built in the north of the site during the late 17th and early 18th centuries, which appeared to have utilized the 16th and 17th century buildings as basements, and the late 15th century house as out-buildings. By the mid 18th century the buildings were being used as a sulphuric acid factory, and between 1753 and 1756 as Battersea Enamel Works. The latter is of great significance as it was these works that pioneered the tin glazing of enamel. The archaeological remains for these industries comprise of drains and sluices. In the late 18th century the earlier buildings were heavily modified and added to a new house, York House, which remained standing until the mid 19th century when it was bought by, incorporated into and finally obliterated by the candle factory.

Wandsworth, Regent and Grove Wharves, Lombard Road (TQ 2665 7628). Excavation by PCA; report dated April 2003). A pit and the west end of a ditch contained pottery dating from c1340-1650. The first buildings erected on the site in the late 16th or early 17th century are likely to have been both residential and industrial. The 1st was probably industrial because of its large brick-built drain that headed towards the river. Later truncations made the exact form of this building difficult to ascertain, but a linear wall built into a possible sluice entering the drain formed part of the superstructure. A 2nd industrial building, that may have been an oven or kiln, was brick-built and circular in plan, with a linear wall abutting it running south. A cellar immediately to the east may have been integral to it. A third building that was cellared was represented by the truncated remains of three of its surviving walls. Six niches had been built into the upper reaches of the longest wall, the function of which is not yet known. This building was extended both east and west by the end of the 17th century: to the west this occurred at ground level only, and may have become merged with the first building; to the east the cellar was extended, and included one part with a vaulted ceiling. During the 18th century, repairs to the cellar walls of the second building were followed by a phase of rebuilding. The oven/kiln went out of use and a new building was erected that was certainly attached to the cellared portion. The cellar of the second building was filled with a large amount of later 18th century burnt material, and the charred remains of a timber floor surface to the above ground part of the building were also found. It is possible that this event caused a site-wide alteration in the construction pattern, with the cellar of the third building being robbed-out and new buildings erected, in part using the foundations of the earlier structures. The late 18th/early 19th century buildings were continually modified and expanded, and became the sprawling chemical works shown on the OS map of 1894. This was Thomas Whiffen's drug factory that occupied the site from 1859 until its relocation in 1933. (LMA 02).

Putney, Old Castle PH, Putney Bridge Road/Brewhouse Street (TQ 2420 7502). Evaluation by CGMS, report dated April 2003; and excavation by PCA, report dated September 2003. Late medieval/early post-medieval east-west wall of reused Reigate stone; two late 17th/early 18th century buildings fronting Brewhouse Street, each with outhouses and one with a barrel vault and a late 18th/early 19th century well; alterations to both properties through the 18th and 19th centuries. (KBB 03, PBB 03).

MISCELLANY

POTTYPOT IS NO MORE

Please note that, due to virus infection and other technical glitches, your editor has had to abandon his previous email address. In future, please send all contributions to either Maureen Roberts at Castle Arch, as usual, or to me at crockpot@ukonline.co.uk

METAL DETECTING AT GRAYSWOOD

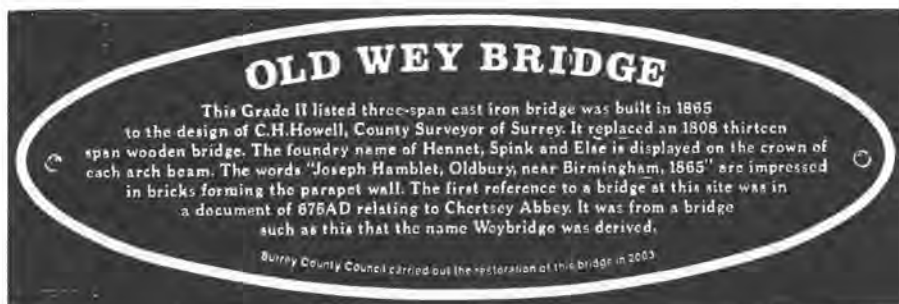
A rally organised by the Weekend Wanderers Club was held on 12th October 2003 at Witley Farm, between the farm buildings and the Society's moat at South Park, near Grayswood. Very little was found; the only recorded coins were an Irish penny of John (c1207-1211), a worn groat of Mary (1553-4), and a *siliqua* of Constantius II (337-61). These were all from the peripheries of the area and few other objects of interest were recorded. The lack of activity corresponds well with the former land use of much of the site as a deer park.

David Williams

WEYBRIDGE

The old bridge built in 1865 over the River Wey between Bridge Road, Weybridge and Addlestone Road was re-opened in November 2003 after being closed for five months for restoration work. The commemorative plaque reproduced here was placed on the bridge to record its history.

The bridge is an attractive feature of this part of the River Wey, and is a listed Grade II structure. It is described as being of three-span, arch beam construction, replacing an 1808 thirteen-span wooden bridge, and has the distinction of being one of only two remaining works from the foundry of Hennet, Spink and Else in Bridgewater, Somerset. It is included on the Institution of Civil Engineers' Historic Bridges Register.



Prior to refurbishment the bridge was assessed in 1992 as a weak bridge and a 7.5 tonne weight and 7ft width restriction imposed. Over the years, the road surface had deteriorated and the drainage system had failed, resulting in excessive water seepage onto the brickwork and damage to the cutwater stones. Similarly, the old paint system had failed, leaving the cast iron elements corroded and cracked.

The refurbishment contract was awarded to Dean and Dyball Construction Ltd at a tender sum of £615,000. In order to maintain the character of the bridge, only partial strengthening was proposed with the weight and width restrictions remaining. The refurbishment works included: repairs to cast iron beams, corrosion protection of iron and steelwork, repair and repointing of brick and stone works, narrowing the carriageway to single lane, widening the foot way and the installation of a traffic control system.

First published in the April 2004 News Sheet of the Walton and Weybridge Local History Society (Dialstone no 184), with many thanks.

SCHEDULED MINES IN SURREY

Paul Sowan

Until 24th February this year, Surrey had only one mine of Scheduled Ancient Monument status (SAM), or, more accurately, perhaps, the major parts of two mines as a single site: Reigate Castle. A new addition is that of Brockham Limeworks.

Reigate Castle Silver Sand Mines

Large parts of the London Road and Tunnel Road West silver sand mines lie below the earthworks of Reigate Castle, thought to date from c1088. When the surviving castle earthworks were scheduled the mine galleries were not specifically excluded, so the greater parts of both mines are automatically included, since scheduling apparently covers everything to the centre of the earth, unless excluded in writing. The mines are thought to have been primarily worked for high purity sand for glassmaking on the south bank of the Thames in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

The entrances to the Tunnel Road West mine are on the eastern SAM boundary, within the short Reigate Road tunnel (a listed building). The tunnel itself is of interest as it is England's oldest surviving public road tunnel, and is still open to pedestrians. The mine is rented from the council by a local rifle club, and opened to guided tours for visitors one Saturday each month in the summer by the Wealden Cave and Mine Society.

Most of the London Road mine, at the west end of the castle mound, was filled in by Reigate & Banstead Council in the 1980s, as a ground stabilisation measure.

Brockham Hearthstone Mine

Brockham Limeworks lies at the foot of the North Downs chalk escarpment near Box Hill and Dorking. The main reason for scheduling this site, following the Monuments Protection Programme appraisal of the lime industry, is the impressive range of ten lime kilns recognised as important and well-preserved (and in one case, at least arguably, the best preserved if not unique surviving examples) industrial 'flare' kilns and 'Brockham' patent kilns, apparently dating from the 1860s and the 1880s.

Interestingly, and encouragingly, the hearthstone mineshaft and associated underground mine galleries within and below the limeworks yard are also specifically included in the Schedule. The mine is thought to have been worked for hearthstone—a mineral pigment used to whiten stone hearths, floors and doorsteps— from 1881 to 1925, with a short period of closure from 1898 to 1904. The 70ft backfilled shaft had been dug out by members of the Wealden Cave and Mine Society in recent years, with the agreement of Surrey County Council. Sadly, the mine galleries at the bottom of the shaft are too badly collapsed to allow further examination and too prone to flooding after prolonged rain. The mine is quite well documented, although no plans are known to survive. It has at least one further shaft (backfilled) and three drift entrances (all sealed) outside the SAM boundary.

More Schedulings in Prospect?

The Monuments Protection Programme appraisal of the stone quarrying industry has recommended several underground building-stone quarries in east Surrey as of highest (three star) national importance, and appropriate for scheduling. Within five to ten years (getting a monument scheduled calls for patience!) Surrey's number of scheduled mines may well double again.

MEDIEVAL DOCUMENTS IN THE CRANSTON LIBRARY

The Cranston Library, founded by the Andrew Cranston, Vicar of Reigate in 1701, is situated in a small chamber above the vestry in St Mary Magdalene Church, Reigate. The largest part of the collection dates to the lifetime of the founder, who died in 1708, but among many donated volumes in the Library are several medieval and later manuscripts. The medieval manuscripts are listed and described in Volume 4 of *Ker N. R. and Piper A. J. Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries. Oxford: OUP 1969-1992.*

Two of the Library's medieval manuscripts are currently being studied, in two separate research projects:

A Book of Hours c1500 (Cranston 2232) originally belonging to the Franciscan nunnery of Aldgate: Dr Anne Yardley, Associate Academic Dean and Professor of Music in the Theological School at Drew University, Madison NJ, USA, is undertaking a study of the evidence this manuscript contains of the use of music in medieval nunneries, as part of the research for her forthcoming book '*Performing Piety: Music in Medieval English Nunneries.*' As Dr Yardley has not been able to make the journey to Reigate to study the manuscript in person, one of the Library's trustees, Hilary Ely, has been e-mailing digital photographs of its folios across the Atlantic, with great success. There is no news as yet of the publication date for her book. We look

forward to welcoming Dr Yardley to this country in due course, when she hopes to make a more detailed study of this manuscript.

A Manuscript Chronicle of the 14th century, attributed in *Ker and Piper* to 'Bernard Gui etc.' (Cranston 1117): this manuscript attracted the attention of Dr Charity Scott-Stokes of Clare Hall, Cambridge, when she visited the Library to study (coincidentally) Cranston 2232, the Aldgate Book of Hours. As a result of her initial brief study of Cranston 1117, she identified it with the chronicle attributed to Anonymous of Canterbury, written in the 1360s, and known in two other versions, one in Lambeth Palace (MS99) and the other in the British Library (MS Cotton Julius B3). To enable further study of the manuscript, Cranston 1117 was deposited in Cambridge University Library for several months during the winter of 2002/3. Dr Scott-Stokes identified some unique material in Cranston 1117, which contains a far fuller account of the years 1357-1364 than the other two versions. She gave a paper on the preliminary results of her research at a seminar on Medieval London at the Institute of Historical Research in May 2003, where her findings aroused great interest. Her future plans include an edition and translation of the portion of the chronicle covering the years 1346-1364, on which she will start work in Autumn 2004, in collaboration with Dr Christopher Given-Wilson of St Andrews University.

Dr Scott-Stokes will be giving a paper on her research into Cranston 1117 as part of the year's Cranston Lecture, on Friday 29th October 2004, at St Mary Magdalene Church, Reigate, at 7.30 for 8pm.

Further information from Hilary Ely on 020 8541 7060 (work) or 01737 769108 (home)

ALAS, THE END OF THE NONE SUCH NONSUCH ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

At their annual AGM on March 3rd, members of this well-respected local group decided to change their name to the Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society. Their most recent newsletter reported that

"It was considered that the advantages of having a name indicating the area of operation and our activities outweighed the benefits of continuing to use a long-established name. The new name will make it easier for potential new members to identify us as an organisation likely to be of interest to them".

Apparently the numbers of members in favour of the change was comfortably above the required two-thirds majority.

Big Mistake. Only a personal view, of course, but the E&EH&AS sounds early 20th century and stuffy, in comparison with the romance and bravura of the NAS: there was none such palace as Nonsuch; and none such antiquarian society.

A MEDIEVAL COIN HOARD FROM EAST CLANDON

David Williams
Finds Liaison Officer

A small hoard of medieval silver pennies, scattered by the plough, was found in 2002 by Mr M Rae using a metal detector in fields in the East Clandon area. The hoard comprises 42 coins, of which 40 are English issues of Edward I-II. The exceptions are a single penny of the Irish coinage of Edward I (late 1280-mid 1282) and a second coinage penny (c1280s-mid 1290s) of Alexander III of Scotland. The earliest coins are two minted in 1280; the latest date to c1307, close to which date the hoard was probably buried.

The hoard was not acquired by museums either locally or nationally and has been disclaimed and returned to the finder, obviating the need for an inquest.

I am grateful to Barrie Cook, Dept of Coins and Medals for providing the information from which this note was prepared.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY WALKS

Led by Rosemary Hunter

Saturday July 10th, 2pm, to include the Military, Turkish and Swedish Cemeteries, the Actors Acre, Railway and other parts of the Nonconformist side.

Saturday September 4th, 2pm, to include the Metropolitan Memorials, the Orthodox Chapels, South Station area and lots more fascinating sections of the Anglican side.

Cost: £2 per person. Places are limited. If you wish to find out more or reserve a place, please contact Rosemary Hunter, Tel: 01483 474777.

LECTURES, SYMPOSIA AND VISITS COMMITTEE

Archaeological Visit to Dover Castle and Town

Sunday 27th June 2004

Bicknell's Coach to leave from Farncombe Railway Station, near Godalming, at 9am
Parking available nearby.

Dover Castle

One of English Heritage's most visited sites, strategically placed on the famous White Cliffs of Dover and known as the 'Key to England'; encompassing the Roman Lighthouse, a Saxon Church and a Norman Keep.

Please note: Wartime Tunnels are by guided tour only and on Sundays are likely to leave too early for our visit.

Lunch: There are a variety of pubs and restaurants in the town, or bring sandwiches. After lunch the visit is designed to be flexible, join in with the programme shown below, or disappear to explore the town on your own. Just make sure you get back to the coach on time!

Dover Museum and the Bronze Age Boat Gallery: tell the story of the town which has since prehistoric times been the 'Gateway' to England. Displays include finds from the excavation of Buckland Anglo-Saxon cemetery and the Dover Bronze Age Boat in its state-of-the-art and award winning gallery. Admission: £2 adults, concessions 80p

Roman Painted House: in 1970 Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit found a 'mansio' or Roman Hotel with extensive walls, up to 8 feet in height, intact wall paintings and an elaborate hypocaust. Admission: £2 adults, concessions 80p

We leave Dover at 5 pm.

Please send a cheque made out to 'Mrs E Whitbourn', for £16 per person, to cover coach and admission to Dover Castle. All Welcome. For more information contact Elizabeth Whitbourn Tel:01483-420575 or email liz.whitbourn@btinternet.com

LECTURE MEETINGS

21st May

"Lambeth: Its Palace and its People" by Joan Cottle to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute, High Street, Leatherhead at 7.30 for 8pm.

25th May

"The History of the London Fire Brigade 1666-2004" by Esther Mann to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Hawkstone Hall, Kennington Road opposite Lambeth North station at 7 for 7.30pm. Visitors £1.

27th May

"Southwark: Its City and Surrey Connections" by Muriel Jones to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall of the Literary Institute, Egham High Street at 8pm.

2nd June

"Brookwood Cemetery: The Answer to a Grave Problem" by Rosemary Hunter to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm.

7th June

"Streatham's Story" by John Brown to the Streatham Society Local History Group at "Woodlawns", 16 Leigham Court Road at 8pm.

7th June

"Chestnuts: Why did the Romans introduce them?" by Chris Howkins to the Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

8th June

"Folklore in Local History" by Jeremy Harte to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Lower Hall of the Friends' Meeting House, Eden Street, Kingston upon Thames at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

10th June

"The Runnymede Pageant of 70 Years Ago" by Richard Williams to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall of the Literary Institute, Egham High Street at 8pm.

24th June

"Foster Wheeler Manufacturing in Egham 1929-1967" by John Perrin to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall of the Literary Institute, Egham High Street at 8pm.

29th June

"Antiquaries and Archaeology: The History of Kingston's Archaeology in Surrey and London". An evening of talks in the Market House, Kingston in celebration of the 35th anniversary of KUTAS and the 150th Anniversary of SyAS. See elsewhere in this Bulletin for details.

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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 4th June for the July 2004 issue.

Editor: Phil Jones, 5, Hampton Road, Newbury, Berks RG14 6DB. Tel/Fax: 01635 581182 and email: INTERNET: crockpot@ukonline.co.uk