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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Heritage Open Day at the Surrey History Centre

INVESTIGATION OF STANE STREET AT SOUTH HOLMWOOD *Alan Hall*

Over the weekend of April 19th and 20th 2003, the Roman Studies Group of the Society conducted a small exploratory exploration of the Stane Street at Folly Farm, South Holmwood.

The site chosen for the excavation is a natural terrace in the field located to the immediate north west of Folly Farm, and is bounded on its west by a field hedge and a drainage ditch which was cut to the east of the hedge in the 1940s and recur in the late 1990s. Random sandstone and flint nodules can be seen in this ditch. The underlying topsoil at the site consisted of sandy soils washed down from up-slope, mixed with Wealden Clay and occasional small (3-10cm) nodules of flint and sandstone within the matrix, which suggested disturbances of the road surface.

The south western corner of a 3m x 2m trench revealed a compacted layer (1m x 1m) of flints with some sandstone which was truncated to the north by a cut filled with topsoil and a very few flint and sandstone pieces. To the east there appeared to be a deliberate cut or edge.

Time and resources did not permit the full excavation of all features, but a sondage 30cm wide and 30cm deep across the southern elevation revealed that the underlying natural Wealden clay had been cut away on the downhill – eastern – side



South Holmwood: work in progress

to produce a classic agger profile. The trench contained the eastern edge only of the road.

The drainage ditch to the west of the trench runs northwards into Redlands Wood and, 150m north of our excavation, the ditch section revealed what appeared to be the undisturbed metalling of the road as a 25cm layer of flint nodules and sandstone blocks lying 30cm below the present ground surface. Probing the surrounding area suggested that this metalling continued for at least a further 100m northwards and its alignment suggested that our excavation trench was located over the western edge of the road with the field hedge being approximately over the middle.

A lens-like profile of up-cast clay overlying the agger indicated that the course of the road had previously been marked by a hollow, which is a common pointer to a road whose surface has been robbed. This interpretation was strengthened by a general absence of large stone metalling, the cut into the agger and comparison with the section seen in the ditch in Redlands Wood. This latter area is likely to contain the undisturbed remains of the road, albeit cut by a drainage ditch.

The presence of so much flint in the metalling was unexpected, as flint is not natural to the locale. The nearest source of this material is the downland to the north of Dorking and, as the transport of considerable volumes of stone over open country would have been impracticable, it is reasonable to suppose that the made road was used for this purpose and that the section of the Stane Street was constructed in a north-south direction.

A full report has been prepared for publication in due course.

LATE SAXON WEST SURREY: ANOTHER VIEW

Judie English

Gavin Smith's article on *ingas* place-names in Surrey (*Bulletin* 369) should be seen as part of a long overdue debate following John Blair's consideration of political and administrative developments in the late Saxon and medieval periods (Blair 1991).

It is clear that there are profound differences in the influences on the western and eastern parts of the historic county (Turner, in prep). The eastern part has links with Kent, a kingdom whose origins and development have been extensively studied (for example, Brooks 1989; Yorke 1990). The west of the county has more in common with Berkshire and north-east Hampshire and the cluster of medium size, early administrative areas, *regiones*, mentioned by Smith have long been recognised. Various names have been given to these units – *regiones*, micro-kingdoms, *folc* lands, tribal areas – the argument is somewhat sterile. What is of interest is the situation under which an echo of their existence has survived and here an example from Wiltshire may prove instructive.

The *regio* of the *Canningas*, presently remembered in the names of the villages of Bishop's Canning and All Cannings, appears to have had its centre at Avebury and to have encompassed land south into the Vale of Pewsey. The area was intermittently contested between Wessex and Mercia from the late 7th until the early 9th centuries, a possible aegis for construction of the Wansdyke as an agreed political boundary. The *regio* of the *Canningas* appears to have collapsed under the pressure of its position within a disputed boundary zone. Although Avebury later became the site of both a *burh* and a minster (Reynolds, 2001) the land it administered was only a fraction of the earlier *regio*. That entity had, by the late Saxon period become divided between three hundreds and its earlier status and integrity forgotten (Reynolds, forthcoming).

In light of this example it is unwise either to assume continuity between *regiones* and hundreds, although in some cases that did happen, or to assume that apparent continuity of a high status "central" place necessarily means continuity of its

administrative area. Indeed, a widespread reorganisation of administrative areas during the mid-to-late Saxon period is now strongly suspected in several areas (for example, Klingelhofer, 1992).

Is this relevant to western Surrey? Firstly, are the areas based on Godalming, Woking (and Sonning, Reading and Basing) *regiones*? Almost certainly – this has been recognised for some time. Was Dorking of similar status? There are reasons to believe that the “boundary” between the influences governing the development of eastern and western Surrey lay near Dorking and Dorking may well have been the easternmost of these units (Turner, in prep). But, just as not all *regiones* carry the *-ingas* place-name element, so not all *-ingas* were *regiones* and it seems unwise to afford such status to Tyting, Eashing etc particularly on the basis of a quest for cadastral symmetry.

Secondly, did these units survive to become later Hundreds and, if so, why? In some cases, Woking for example, possibly, although whether or not within exactly the same bounds is uncertain. If the analogy with Wiltshire holds, Godalming as a *regio* predated the *burh* at Eashing and minster at Tuesley, but with increasing emphasis on commercial centres in the early 10th century Guildford (in Woking Hundred) took the status of a *burh* leaving to Godalming the lesser position of a hundredal centre, possibly administering a smaller area after the creation of the Blackheath Hundred. Dorking as the name of a *regio* failed to survive – although the settlement thrived as the main town of the Wotton Hundred. Why did some of these *regiones* survive, in name at least? This was an area distant from the core concerns of the surrounding kingdoms of Wessex, Mercia, Kent and Sussex. It was poor land, much was sandy heath and the cluster of *-feld* place-names has been suggested as exemplifying this relatively uninhabited border area (Gelling, 1976).

So what about proto-minsters? The eremitic tradition, man testing himself alone against spiritual and physical hardship was certainly present in mid-Saxon Christian Britain. But the minsters represented ecclesiastical power and were closely related to centres of secular power. It seems unlikely that the political structure of western Surrey in the early 7th century would have supported many, if any such foundations. The late Conversion of the South Saxon kingdom is, incidentally, controversial. An Irish monk, Dicuill, is known to have founded a minster at Bosham earlier in the 7th century and Bede's less than ecumenical distaste for the “Celtic” church may lie behind his crediting Wilfrid with the Conversion.

In summary, there are no easy answers but there is a need for detailed research. It seems likely that in western Surrey some areas will exhibit administrative longevity but others may have undergone extensive re-organisation. Generalisations are to be avoided.

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A BRIEF PERSONAL VIEW OF THE APPAG REPORT YOU'VE GOT YOUR TROUBLES, I'VE GOT MINE

John Price

Years ago, when the odd talk or two was given, I used to quote some words of a well known song – ‘You've got your troubles, I've got mine’ and am reminded of them by reading the forty page report of the **All-Party Parliamentary Archaeology Group** (APPAG) set up in July 2001. No, it is not another specialised section with aims of excavating at the weekend, but nearly 140 members from both Houses at Westminster who have set up a ‘focus for Parliamentary interest in all matters relating to archaeology’. Note the ‘all’ and note the composition of APPAG. Certain MP's and Lords have archaeological degrees and one Lord is an eminent archaeologist. With many submissions from institutions and individuals, several open sessions at Westminster interviewing some of the top brass of our heritage organisations and some specialist help, APPAG has ‘dug’ into British Archaeology of the 21st century and produced in a relatively short time a report which ‘reflect the concerns of all those with an interest in archaeology both professional and amateur’. You really must read it.

The *‘REPORT ON THE CURRENT STATE OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE UK’* came out early this year with 177 paragraphs and with a total of 48 recommendations as ‘having current priority’. Ten were selected as key recommendations. The UK, of course, has a structure in heritage matters that can be baffling to foreigners, many members of the public and often, one feels, to members of Her Majesty's Government and possibly the DCMS who would probably like to deal with one lobbying body for archaeology rather than several. Why? For the sake of bureaucratic tidiness? In the long run perhaps we should ask ourselves questions such as ‘Is this really a good idea?’ How should archaeology ‘evolve’, as evolve it will, and what will it be like in 50 or 100 years?

There are great strengths in our English traditions of supporting both official and amateur bodies that provide a niche for anyone interested in the past to contribute, and the highest regard must be given to making sure that everyone works towards common aims. As the report states, we have ‘a fragile and non-renewable’ resource, and, one is tempted to add, have to realise that a well funded, committed and dedicated professional sector is essential to provide the archives, the research and that long-term care and advice to ensure what we want to keep does survive. No easy matter as we should not underestimate the many factors and destructive tendencies ‘nibbling’ away year by year at most aspects of ‘heritage’.

Indications throughout Britain show that total resources are insufficient, although our standard of living slowly rises each year. The Report may focus our minds on the question of financing. How effectively are local government representatives being lobbied to establish or maintain essential heritage services? How effective are we in asking for support from the Government and the Public? The answer is – not effectively enough. Who should do the lobbying and infighting so that reasonable resources are made available from that huge national product that is available to the UK each year? Are we doing enough to get a larger bite of the cherry?

The Executive Summary points out that public funded heritage bodies are having to divert attention away from their core aims which should be to ‘identify, protect and sustain’. The Government's priorities are not these but to broaden access and develop the educational potential of the cultural sector. Laudable aims but possibly taking an essential part of a small budget. Money is not there and cuts are having to be made with ‘Peter paying Paul’. Just investigate the shrinking sums put into archaeology by English Heritage.

APPAG obviously intends to be positive and there is an underlying assumption that future legislation is required for some topics but, then of course, it is not

easy to get on to the legislative escalator and years will pass by as Heritage matters have to be fitted in to Parliamentary time-tables where possible. Reading through the pages, one can't help remembering those courses, 'Computers for the Terrified', which are designed to help the terror struck (generally older citizen) when faced with the realisation that times have changed. One wonders whether the average civil servant in DCMS may have similar feelings when faced with APPAG's agenda. The report deals with Government and National Agencies, Archaeology as a Career, The Voluntary/Amateur Sector, Community Archaeology and Tourism, Sites and Monuments Records, Planning Policy Guidance, Sites outside the planning process, Maritime and Industrial Heritage, Portable Antiquities, Illicit trade in antiquities, Education and Research, Conservation, Museum, Archives and collections, and Publication and Communication. Wow! Is DCMS up to it?

There are many important considerations in the Report but I will take an arbitrary four to mention in passing, – the Voluntary Sector, Sites & Monuments, Museums, and Artefact Conservation.

How does APPAG treat the 'Voluntary/Amateur Sector'? With concern, and with two full pages, in fact. There were a large number of replies in this area and the report suggests a 'major challenge' is to reconcile the 'tensions existing between the professional and amateur' elements of archaeological practice that has arisen 'mainly since the implementation of PPG 16'. It suggests Leicestershire is a good model to follow with a variety of links with other bodies and that some areas of the country have good programmes of fieldwork eg Sussex and Kent. Very few Societies or Institutions are mentioned in the report but some of the ideas that SyAS has put into practice in fieldwork and excavation are 'alive and well' in its pages and one can not help but remember the considerable number of 'links' that the Society does maintain in the county. It is also reassuring that it is noted that many of today's 'professionals' obtained their first practical experience on amateur excavations. The statement that local societies are important but many have failed to capitalise on the current popularity of the subject in the media must be heeded and there are suggestions that closer links need to be formed between amateur societies, local authority archaeologists, English Heritage and contracting units. 'Ways of actively involving amateurs should be explored by all agencies.' Most importantly the access to the Heritage Lottery Fund for local projects and training excavations 'should be eased'.

There is obviously sympathy for the 'plight of the interested amateur who wants to excavate' but there are also a variety of other ways he/she can contribute. One problem can be that hard-pressed professional workers just do not have sufficient time or resources on which to properly engage the amateur. But it has to be said that with the wide spectrum of threats to our heritage we are never going to have enough professional resources to cover everything. Medicine or medical care is a useful parallel where brain surgery, for example, is an activity that will only ever be carried out by a few specialists in well-equipped centres. But as part of that vast NHS organisation, it may be supported by one of the many charities that have sprung up to help and provide more public awareness. Millions of pounds are raised. Likewise, archaeology also needs the dedicated amateur in a variety of roles with local and regional societies having strong long-term interests in helping to protect, monitor and publicise our heritage for the millions who are now 'hooked'. In the Society's 150th year the debate must continue as to how this can best be done in Surrey.

Key recommendation (5), Page 7, suggests that Sites and Monuments Records should be made statutory with additional funding from central Government to ensure a minimum standard. In (10), Page 7, museums are certainly in the firing line with an

attack on 'the Government's recent disappointing spending settlement on the new *Renaissance in the Regions* project'. But an important proposal is made which should be at the top of the agenda, 'Every local authority should be given a statutory legal duty to provide adequate public museum provision....' And in (L) Conservation, Page 31, there is 'an urgent need for regional conservation centres' for artefacts. Public facilities are indeed fading away throughout the UK and there are no effective bodies lobbying for improved provision and regular attention in the same way that buildings and monuments receive. Artefacts in their boxes in closed stores can be neglected and easily forgotten. If only there was a *Society for the Appreciation and Protection of Archaeological Artefacts*. (SAPAA).

We have here an excellent summary of the main problems besetting current archaeology as it slowly grows or as parts of its organisational structures change or as funding shrinks or expands. Developer funding is said to have greatly contributed to the overall 'spend' and there are now about 5,000 who find a living from archaeological activities but, as to be expected, parts of this highly educated and hard working force are not at all happy about their situation. Undoubted problems exist, especially in career prospects, the application of local expertise, the access to knowledge gained and the long-term curation of finds.

The sector where the Society finds itself also has to look hard at the future. How should it evolve? The professional area has to live with the voluntary/amateur element and vice-versa. As APPAG put it 'our knowledge of Britain's material past has its foundations in the activities of the independent local enthusiast. ...'

Every member of the Society should read this important document (1) and ideas and thoughts should be gathered in by Council with the present recommendations seriously considered and responded to. APPAG would like feed-back and members would do well to reflect that archaeology is fortunate to have this new and potentially powerful backing.

The full report is available from the Society of Antiquaries (£2.50) or from the Internet at www.sal.org.uk/appag

COUNCIL NEWS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 2003 AGM will be held at Lord Pirbright's Hall, Pirbright on Saturday November 22nd at 2pm. The hall is in the middle of the Green and has lots of parking. Hopefully there will be a display of photographs of old Pirbright in the small hall. Light refreshments will be available and there will be a short talk.

A walk around part of Brookwood Cemetery will take place at 11am. Meet outside the Hall. If you want to join the walk please let Castle Arch know. There are several pubs in the area for lunch.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

There are several areas of Surrey where the Society no longer has an Honorary Local Secretary, and if you feel you could take on that position, or you would like details of what is involved, please let me know. The areas are Artington and Shalford; Compton, Shere and Shackelford; Chipstead, Kingswood and Walton; Lingfield, Crowhurst and Felbridge; and Beddington, Wallington and Carshalton.

Rosemary Hooker

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

Saturday 21st February 2004

ASHTEAD PEACE MEMORIAL HALL

A full and varied programme has been arranged as outlined below and tickets are available from Castle Arch for £6 in advance for SyAS members; please remember to send an sae. The cost to non-members and on the day will be £8.00.

Coffee will be served from 9.30am.

- 10am Opening remarks etc
- 10.10 *The Portable Antiquities Scheme in Surrey* David Williams
- 10.40 *The Prehistoric Site at Ashford Remand Centre* Tim Carew (Pre-Construct Archaeology)
- 11.10 Break
- 11.30 *The development of a prehistoric and Roman landscape at Hengrove Farm, Staines* Rob Poulton (SCAU)
- 12 noon *Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Southwark* Sarah Gibson, Senior Archaeology Officer, Southwark
- 12.30 Young Archaeologists
- 12.45 Questions – Lunch
- 2.00 Margary Award
- 2.10 *The Surrey Dendrochronology Project: establishing the development patterns of old buildings using tree-ring dating* Rod Wild
- 2.40 *The Industries of Ashtead* Peter Tarplee
- 3.10 Tea
- 3.30 *Bronze Age Political Economies along the River Thames* David Yates
- 4.10 *A brief history of archaeological work in Surrey* David Bird
- 4.50 Questions – Close

The Peace Memorial Hall is situated in Woodfield Lane, Ashtead with ample parking adjacent, and parking for the day is cheaper behind the hall. Ashtead station is ten minutes walk away (Dorking/Leatherhead/Epsom line). A room will be available for those who bring packed lunches but there are excellent pubs, restaurants and cafes on the doorstep.

An important part of the day will be a series of displays of other work by groups and individuals and the Margary Award will be made to the best of those eligible. Anyone who wishes to mount a display and has not received an application form should contact Rose Hooker, 59 Thornton Place, Horley, Surrey RH6 8RZ: Tel: 01293 411178.

LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

SYMPOSIUM 2003: SURREY HISTORIANS

Saturday 8th November

Chertsey Hall, Chertsey

- 10.30am Exhibits ready for viewing. Coffee is served.
- 10.55 Morning Session. Chair: Alan Crocker, Chairman Surrey Local History Committee
- 11.00 *Researching Surrey's History: Manning, Bray and the Antiquarian Network, 1760-1832* Julian Pooley (Archivist and Manager, Surrey History Centre)
- 12.15pm Break for lunch

- 2.10 Afternoon session. Chair: Heather Hawker, Chairman Surrey History Trust
 2.15 *What the Surrey Historians tell us about Industries* Alan Crocker (Past-President SyAS; President Surrey Industrial History Group)
 3.00 *Getting it Down on Paper* John Janaway (Author, Publisher and former Local Studies Librarian)
 3.45 Break for tea
 4.15 *Local History in Breadth and Depth* Dennis Turner (Past-President SyAS; Co-ordinator Village Studies Project)
 5.00 General Discussion
 5.30 Close

Lectures will be in the main hall of Chertsey Hall and exhibits in adjacent rooms. A licensed bar and refreshments, including lunch, will be available in the hall. Alternatively those attending may bring sandwiches. *Surrey History*, vol 6, no 5, will be on sale at the meeting, together with a selection of back numbers and other publications.

Chertsey Hall is in Heriot Road, near the south end of Guildford Street, and has a large car park almost opposite. It is about 5 minutes walk from Chertsey railway station.

Tickets: Members in advance £9. Visitors and at door £10. Groups (5 or more) in advance £8.

Advance tickets (s.a.e.) from Alan Crocker, 6 Burwood Close, Guildford GU1 2SB

SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP

David Lloyd Leisure receives Conservation Award

Alan Thomas

The 2003 Conservation Award of the Surrey Industrial History Group has been presented to David Lloyd Leisure for the restoration of the former Pumping Station and Electric Light Works at Horton, Epsom, and its conversion to form part of a David Lloyd Leisure Club.

The Award was commemorated by the presentation of a plaque to Stewart Miller, Managing Director, David Lloyd Leisure, by Professor Alan Crocker, President of the Surrey Industrial History Group, at a ceremony on Tuesday 22 July. The Pumping Station and Electric Light Works was built in 1902 to supply water from an artesian well and electricity for lighting and power to the Horton Asylum, one of the five asylums established on the Horton Manor estate at Epsom by the London County Council in the early years of the 20th century. The building originally housing the engines, generators and boilers has been converted into parts of the Leisure Club, notably the club room, dance studio and crèche. The external appearance has been restored as closely as possible to that of 1902. The pump-room machinery, well and water-tower survived virtually intact from 1902 and have been refurbished to form visual features of the site. The water-tower is a landmark, and the restored pump-room adds visual interest to the entrance lobby of the club. A new building at the rear of the site accommodates a swimming pool, squash courts and exercise-machine room. There are also an open-air swimming pool and a number of tennis courts. The restoration and conversion work was carried out under the direction of the architect's department of Whitbread plc and executed by the main contractor, Dean and Bowes (Contracts) Ltd. The machinery of the pumps in the well was restored, and a motor drive added, by Dorothea Restorations Ltd.

Grants for Projects

Following discussion at the Annual General Meeting about the uses to be made of SIHG's funds, the Committee has decided to offer grants to support work of an

industrial archaeological or historical nature. This work may include the collection of data (fieldwork and/or documentary research), the conservation of material, the evaluation and analysis of data and the preparation of reports, and the preparation of camera-ready material for publication. Initially, grants of up to £1000 may be available.

For further details, please apply to the Secretary.

RECENT WORK BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE LONDON BOROUGHES OF SURREY

The fieldwork projects listed below were undertaken by archaeological contractors operating mostly during last year and the early months of 2003. 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
CA	Compass Archaeology
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeological Services
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
NSFF	<i>No significant features or finds</i>
SuAS	Sutton Archaeological Services

CROYDON

Croydon, 100 Church Street, (53201 16558). Evaluation by MoLAS. *NSFF*. Report dated November 2002 (CYO 02).

Croydon, Whitgift House, 76 Brighton Road (TQ 3245 6405). Watching Brief by AOC. Post-medieval ditch and metalled trackway. Report dated December 2002 (WGB 02).

Purley, 151-153 Pampisford Road (TQ 3195 6325). Evaluation by SuAS. *NSFF* Report dated January 2003 (PPF 02).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

Kingston, formerly Beverley Boat House, 52a High Street (TQ 5178 1688). Evaluation by MoLAS. Earliest deposits are of 17th century date. Report dated December 2002 (HSK 02).

MERTON

Merton, St Mary the Virgin (TQ 2520 6940). Watching Brief by AOC. Three 19th century Brick tombs. Report dated December 2002 (SVG 02).

Mitcham, 54/56 Church Road (TQ 3272 6866). Evaluation and Building Recording by CA. A Roman pot sherd and a box flue tile fragment; 19th century pit and two layers of 18/19th century soil; a pair of conjoined 'two up and two down' houses of reflected plan, with brick front and common dividing wall, with other walls timber framed with an external weatherboard finish. Report dated February 2003 (CUM 02).

Mitcham, The Swan P.H. 176-188 London Road (TQ 2790 6952). Excavation by PCA. A Roman pot sherd and some Roman tile; a series of north-south roadside ditches dating from at least as early as the 13th century, continued to be re-cut up to the 19th; robbed-out stone foundations of 16th century date; two 18/19th century gravel extraction pits; a series of 19th century pits and postholes probably associated with the Swan Inn; an Anderson shelter and several late 20th century features. Report dated December 2002 (LMH 01).

Wimbledon, St Mary's Church Hall (TQ 2450 7145). Watching Brief by AOC. A circular Shaft lined with 18th century-type bricks, with a brick dome that seems to

be contemporary with the construction, or at least partial rebuild, of the church boundary wall in the 19th century. The shaft was a well or soakaway, and the dome ended its functional life. Report dated August 2002 (SYW 01).

Mitcham, Hall Place, Church Road (TQ 2630 6860). Evaluation by PCA. *NSFF*. Report dated February 2003 (CCF 03).

SOUTHWARK

Southwark, Winchester Palace, Clink Street (TQ 5325 1803). Building Recording by MoLAS. The standing remains of the London palace of the medieval bishops of Winchester were cleaned and conserved in early 2002, enabling an examination of the masonry and a revision of existing archaeological records of this scheduled ancient monument. The work generated improvements to be made to the forthcoming monograph on the palace. Examination of two masonry walls confirmed their interpretation as representing four successive medieval phases of construction and modification.

Phase 1 (early-mid 13th century): a 'long building' in the bishop's palace, possibly containing a 1st floor hall.

Phase 2 (probably 1280's): a cross-wall on the line of the present south-north wall, and an entrance to the 1st floor hall to the east.

Phase 3 (probably 1333): rebuilding of the cross-wall, including a rose window in the gable and triple service doors at 1st floor level.

Phase 4 (early 15th century): rebuilding of the roof of the hall.

Phase 5 (17th to 20th centuries): the hall and a service range to its west were converted to warehouses and factories, and standing medieval masonry continued to be incorporated in successive later buildings.

Report dated December 2002 (no site code).

Bermondsey, 5 Spa Road (TQ 5336 1791). Evaluation by MoLAS. Nine 19th century pits, some lined with timber planks and two lined with clay probably associated with a tannery known from maps of the site. A brick floor may have been a walkway alongside some of the pits. Report dated December 2001 (SPX 01).

Southwark, Bombay, Ceylon and East India Wharves (TQ 5359 1798). Evaluation by MoLAS. Three sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age-type pottery; early medieval flood deposit and late medieval plough soil in south of site in Trench 1. A timber land-tie assemblage in Trench 2 was probably of 17/18th century date (Goodburn pers. comm.) and post-dated a north-south oak drain. Report dated March 2002 (RHE 01).

Bermondsey, Bermondsey Wall West and Chambers Street (TQ 3424 7977). Excavation by PCA. 'Bermondsey' peat found across the site, probably of Bronze Age date; small assemblage of burnt and struck flints in the alluvium that covered the peat. Two phases of medieval activity focussed upon a north-south channel: the first included an east-west row of stakeholes that probably formed part of a fish trap or weir, that was broadly contemporary with large chalk blocks laid in the base of the channel that possibly represents a barge bed. The second phase of medieval activity involved the abandonment of the channel by damming it with large wooden beams, tiebacks and wattling, and an infill of redeposited alluvial clay. This appears to have been used as part of the foundation of the clay embankment that would have served as the river defence. Post-medieval levelling and consolidation dumps overlain by two later phases of 17/18th century building activity, mainly consisting of brick-built cellared buildings associated with wharfrage. Subsequent levelling, and 19th century and later industrial and docking activities. Report dated January 2003 (BCB 01).

Bermondsey, 171 Bermondsey Street (TQ 3330 7953). Excavation by PCA. Bronze Age peat with large wood fragments over a blue/grey alluvial silt, with both column sampled for analyses; Two phases of a late medieval north-south ditch, the later

and more substantial fill of which contained leather shoes and wooden bowls; early post-medieval dump layer cut by a wooden barrel lined with two barrels fitting into one another; cut in turn by an 18th century brick-lined well. Report dated December 2002 (BYG 02).

Bermondsey, 173 Bermondsey Street (TQ 3330 7953). Watching Brief by PCA. Medieval dumps truncated by chalk and mortar foundations of a late medieval/early post-medieval structure. Report dated June 2002 (BDU 01).

Southwark, Long Lane Studios (TQ 3263 7966). Evaluation by AOC. Mid 1st to mid 2nd century Roman post-hole buildings and metalled surfaces in the west of the site; north-south channel filled with alluvium in the east of the site was found with evidence of late Roman reclamation, and a wooden structure on its bank may have been a revetment or small jetty. Late 15th century and later 'dark earth', with 17th century and later back plot features and a 17th century wooden stave floor and timber-lined pit. Report dated May 2001 (LGS 01).

Peckham, Newent Close (TQ 3325 7748). Evaluation by MoLAS. *NSFF*. Report date July 2001 (NTC 01).

Southwark, 17-23 Disney Place (TQ 5323 1798). Watching Brief by MoLAS. Alluvial Deposits of probable Roman date; 18th to 20th century dumps. Report dated July 2002 (DIS 02).

Southwark, 170-176 Grange Road (TQ 3355 7915). Watching Brief by PCA. *NSFF*. Report dated February 2002 (DHO 03).

Southwark, 156-170 Bermondsey Street, Gifco Building and Car Park (TQ 3330 7955). Excavation by PCA. Alluvial deposits, peat and a north/east-south/west ditch were cut by a late medieval north-south ditch; 16th century revetment of timber boards and wattle retained a baulk of fill left after clearing part of the ditch of natural silting, and bridges were found across the cleared parts of the ditch; early 17th century consolidation dumps and subsequent pits, postholes and a probable tanning pit in a reused tar barrel; late 17th century brick and timber drains, and features containing evidence of the local tanning industry. Report dated March 2003 (BRB 02).

Southwark, St Christopher House, Southwark Street (TQ 5320 1803). Evaluation by MoLAS. Prehistoric and later alluvial deposits; post-medieval dumps. Report dated February 2003 (SCH 03).

WANDSWORTH

Southfields, 36-60 Burr Road (TQ 2540 7344). Evaluation by SuAS. *NSFF*. Report dated January 2003 (BUJ 02).

Battersea, 17-35 Battersea Bridge Road, 1 Hester Road, 14-22 Howie Street, 9-25 Radstock Street (TQ 2717 7718). Watching Brief by AOC. *NSFF*. Report dated December 2002 (HWE 02).

SELECTED ACCESSIONS TO REPOSITORIES

Southwark Local Studies Library

Letter from Richard Birnie, a magistrate at Union Hall, Southwark, concerning a shooting 1817

Catalogues of C Isler & Co Ltd, Bear Lane, Southwark, artesian well engineers, 1916-1935

Lambeth Borough Archive Service

2002/19 SP/LP

Strudwick Photos, 1860-90

200223 RS884

Norwood Cemetery Tomb Drawings, 1939

2002/29 IV229-232 School Records for Emmanuel. Streatham Common, St Martin's High for Girls, Tulse Hill, St Mary's Infants, Lambeth and Holy Trinity, Lambeth, C17th-C20th

Kingston upon Thames Museum and Heritage Service

KX389 Farebrothers, funeral directors ledgers, 1860s-90s
KX361 Receipt Book, Kingston Gas Company, 1869-72
KX362 Bentalls staff newsletters, 1930s-60s
KX366 Letter from T Langridge re Malden Power Mills, 1767
KZ7 Documents re Richard Nell, Parish Clerk, 1829-c1849 (copies)
KX370 Deeds relating to Kingston (William Wakefield collection)

Surrey History Service

1463 additional

Transbus Dennis and predecessor companies additional records including Fire appliance register, c1960-1970; various handbooks including for F24 & F28 fire engines; Metz turntable ladder; refuse collectors; articles of association and flotation booklet, 1913; photographs of launch of automatic F28 fire engine, lcl1964, etc; plans of double-decker buses including Lance, SLF, and Palatine II (on a Dennis chassis), 1990s; additional engineering plans, 1920s-1990s

4580 additional

Guildford Theatre and Yvonne Arnaud Theatre, Guildford, photographs, 1946-1963, and publicity material, c1960-1979

6790 additional

Philip Bradley of Ewell, fairground specialist: additional records including two photograph albums (majority of photos by GA Tucker), 1921-1948; VAE King's designs for fairground models, 1970s-1980s; file of patent specifications; 'Old Glory' magazines, 1988-1999

6983 additional

Alan Mitchell (1922-1996) of Rowledge, dendrologist and orthinologist: notebook of recording tree species in the Farnham area and elsewhere in south-west Surrey and Hampshire, 1970-1995

7055 additional

Farnham Gas Company and Farnham Gas and Electricity Company: printed notices of general meetings, annual reports and accounts, 1898-1949; Southern Gas Board report. 1951

7140

Letter to the sheriff of Surrey, 1780, asking him to call a meeting to consider an application to Parliament for financial reform in the country. Signed by leading Surrey residents.

7144

Beane's Charity, Dorking and Guildford: records, including accounts of disbursements and property, minutes, Charity Commission Orders, deeds of trustees and property, c1702-1990

7146

Collected photographs of Badshot Lea, Farnham, c1896-1977

7148

Agreement between the London and South Western Railway Company and John Waterer and others relating to the ownership of land in the parish of Windlesham, 1875

7154

More-Molyneux family of Loseley: newspaper cuttings, magazines, programmes of events and brochures relating to Loseley Dairy Products, Guildway Limited, Loseley

House and the More-Molyneux family, 1900-2002, and issues of Cedar Homes News, later Guildway News, 1961-1976 and 1985

7155

Ockenden International (formerly The Ockenden Venture), Woking: records including minutes of executive and general council and committees; 1954-1991; annual reports. Appeal sheets and newsletters, 1945-2000; correspondence files relating to fundraising and projects in Poland, Vietnam and Tibet, 1960s-1980s, and material relating to the history of The Ockenden Venture

7158

Bagshot parish magazines, 1887-1895; deeds and documents relating to Mytchett Farm, Frimley, central Dorking, Obelisk Street, Southern Road and High Street, Camberley, 1893-c1964

7159

The Anchor Inn, Godalming: deeds, 1762-1890

7160

Fullers' Earth Union Ltd, later Laporte Industries Ltd, Nutfield and Redhill: records, 1920s-1980s

7162

Mortgage between Walter Longhurst and Thomas Clarke, and related bond, 1712; copy probate of James Steadman of Capel, 1796 (copy 19th cent)

7164

William Baigent, farmer, of Chobham, his family and descendants: deeds and associated papers relating to property in Chobham and Chelmsford, Essex, 1658-c1902

7167

Hundred Acres Farm, Banstead, site of the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum: sale particulars of building materials, 1876

7168

Frith Park Estate, Walton-on-the-Hill and Headley: agreement for sporting rights, 1883

7173

Brookwood Hospital, Woking: patient case files, 1893-c1979

7180

Dennis Specialist Vehicles Ltd: photograph albums, covering 1920s-1930s; newspaper cuttings, volumes, Jan 1923-May 1925, May 1927-Oct 1929, May 1946-Dec 1949

7181

Stoke next Guildford Parochial School: log book for boys department, 1888-1895

To be concluded

MISCELLANY

OPEN DAY AT THE SURREY HISTORY CENTRE AND THE SURREY COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

The weekend of the 13th and 14th September saw historic and archaeological buildings opening up across the country as part of this year's Heritage Open Days programme (see frontispiece). At the Surrey History Centre in Woking the public were invited in to take tours of the building. We ran tours from 10.30am to 2.30pm. The tours included a stop in the Finds Processing Workshop of the Surrey County

Archaeological Unit, where a display of artefacts had been put out for the public to look at. The tours then wound their way around the rest of the History Centre to discover what happens behind the scenes at the Surrey History Service, which included a glimpse into the conservation work carried out by the service and a look at the strong rooms where thousand of historic documents are stored. The day was a resounding success, with over 50 people taking up the opportunity.

A NOTE FROM THE FINDS LIAISON OFFICER

David Williams

As David Bird wrote in *Bulletin 366*, I have recently been appointed as part-time Finds Liaison Officer for Surrey and I started in my new post in April. As many members will be aware I have been recording metal detector finds for some ten years now, and have been a regular visitor to the Redhill-based Weald and Downland Metal Detector Club. I am looking forward to extending my activities to cover clubs based elsewhere in the county and also intend to make contact with independent detectorists. A useful start was made at the recent 'Our Treasured Past' exhibition at Shirley, organised by the National Council for Metal Detecting, Southern Region and at which the Society was present. Representatives of the Portable Antiquities Scheme were also there to explain the Scheme and to record finds. Currently there are some five or six detecting clubs in Surrey, of varying size and vitality, and an unknown number of detectorists not affiliated to clubs who are often more active but who can be the most difficult to contact.

As well as the Shirley exhibition, the Surrey County Show in Stoke Park provided an opportunity to explain the aims of the Scheme and this was preceded by an interview with me on Southern Counties Radio, after which two detectorists were able to put their views across. As the Scheme progresses in Surrey, I also intend to visit museums on a regular basis for events in which finders are encouraged to bring in objects for identification and recording. The first of these will be at Bourne Hall Museum in Ewell on August 26th, running from the afternoon into the evening.

However, as David Bird emphasised, the Scheme is concerned not only with recording metal objects, and I shall be contacting a number of individuals with sizeable collections of flint and pottery which they have recovered from areas which they know intimately. The Scheme is just as concerned that these finds are properly recorded and stored with details of their provenance and that their long term future is secure for future researchers.

Gradually, finds will be entered onto the Scheme's Database and can be viewed on the website (www.finds.org.uk), often with an illustration, but without details of the precise findspot or the finder. The Scheme has also produced a leaflet giving advice to finders of objects of archaeological interest and which I can supply to museums.

A number of interesting finds have been recorded since I took up the post. These include a 10th century coin, unfortunately in fragments, from Ockley, which may be unique, but is certainly only the third of its type known. A fine model cockerel of Roman date has come from Godstone, as has a gold coin, a half-stater of second century BC date, which probably originated in Normandy. Of more recent date is a hinged brass plate, possibly from a dog collar, whose inscription shows it once belonged to William Sumner, the owner of Hatchlands at Clandon in the late 18th century.

I am based at County Hall, although in reality for most of the time I shall be working from home, where it may be easiest to contact me (01737 247296). Messages can be left on that number or at County Hall (020 8541 7414). My email address is david.williams@surreycc.gov.uk.

Finally, I ask members who may encounter metal detectorists or other finders that they encourage them to contact me, so that their finds may be recorded for the benefit of all.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EDUCATION OFFICER

My name is Trudie Cole and I would like to introduce myself as the new Archaeological Education Officer for the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. In this newly created role I hope to encourage wider access to archaeological resources throughout Surrey for both schools and the public. This is an exciting opportunity and I should be delighted to hear from anyone with suggestions or information that will help with its development. Financial support for the post is coming mainly from the Heritage Lottery Fund but also includes grants from a number of other sources, including the Surrey Archaeological Society.

Some of you may already know me. I previously worked for the Surrey History Service before studying for an MA in Public Archaeology at University College, London. I hope that I will meet many more of you in the next few months, as I will be out and about across the county. In the meantime please feel free to contact me either by phone on 01483 518772 or on email at trudie.cole@surreycc.gov.uk



PUBLICATIONS

"The London Millennium Bridge" (MoLAS Archaeological Studies Series 6) 2003 by Julian Ayre and Robin Wroe-Brown. 101 plus xii A4 pages, 113 figs; bibliography, index. PB. £9.95.

The MoLAS Archaeological Studies Series falls between the MoLAS Monographs and their occasional 'popular' publications, falling between both in price and thickness. They are well produced and attractive with clear and generous illustrations. There has been considerable editorial development since the first in the series in 1999 (*Pottery Site in Kingston*) and the Studies Series is now close to the Monographs in its academic standards. Each volume presents a large amount of information in readable English with the aid (in the main) excellent and well-chosen illustrations.

There is much that is remarkable in the slim volumes under review which presents the results of archaeological work in advance of construction of the Millennium Bridge, the famous once-wobbly bridge. Excavation took place at both ends of the bridge and investigated important medieval waterfronts and associated structures. The site on the north bank had been the subject of partial excavation in 1974-6 (Trig Lane) and an aspect of the report of particular interest is the examination of mitigation strategies and of the impact of earlier attempts at archaeological preservation *in situ* on the Trig Lane site. The publication of the medieval waterfronts on the southern shore is, I think, the first time such a series has been described from Southwark.

A problem exists with some specialist material. For example, we are given the results of dendro dating of timbers but there is no information about the uncertainty of the dates (t-figures, estimates for missing sap wood, etc) and there are no references to laboratory report numbers, or similar, in which this information will have been given and by which the dates might have been substantiated.

"Early Modern Industry and Settlement" (MoLAS Archaeological Studies Series 9) 2003 by Barney Sloane and Stewart Hoad. 91 plus xii A4 pages, 76 figs; bibliography, index. PB. £9.95.

This volume presents 'important new evidence for early modern industry and settlement at two sites in the London Borough of Richmond, revealing the archaeological potential of north Surrey's small towns. As one of the sites was in Mortlake, the expression 'small town' might be disputed but the potential is just as great. The joint project between archaeologist Barney Sloane and the well-known local historian John Cloak concentrated on a small area in Richmond (29-34 George Street, close to the Church of St Mary Magdalene) and has demonstrated the way in which local documentation and archaeology can be woven together to produce a really detailed account. His project was completed some years ago and publication at long last is very welcome – both for its intrinsic interest and for its value as an exemplar of what can be achieved. Richmond is particularly rich in the right kind of documents, but something similar could probably be done for parts. At least. Of several one-time villages or town centres in the vicinity of London.

The 'site' of Mortlake was, in fact four separately excavated areas in two contiguous pairs: all are located on the vital narrow strip between Mortlake High Street and the Thames. The publication of the MoLAS sites highlights one of the great drawbacks of the contractor system. Sandwiched between them are two more areas, adjacent to each other and excavated by PCA: it is understood that these are due to be published shortly. These six virtually contiguous areas are, effectively, just parts of a single site but this single site has been excavated by two different contractors over several years and is being published in two separate reports. The MoLAS report provides little evidence that the two contractors had contact with each other at a meaningful level. It is feared that some work will have been duplicated (eg historical and other background research) and that it will be left to readers to spot where the evidence from the two groups of sites support or contradict. PCA, by publishing second, may have an opportunity to refine or correct the conclusions of MoLAS.

The MoLAS Archaeological Studies Series is a valuable one. The reports are too long for the publishing societies to absorb and the sites have presumably been judged not to justify the 'full' monograph treatment with detailed specialist reports. The pricing policy for the series ensures that the dissemination of the information they contain is relatively free of market forces. It is to be hoped that referencing to 'grey literature' for specialist material can be improved.

SYMPOSIUM

Geographical Information Systems for Landscape Studies University of Sussex Saturday 15th November 2003

Geographical Information Systems (GIS) are computer-based systems for the storage, analysis and display of spatial (map) information. Such systems are useful tools for anyone studying a geographical area. This one-day symposium at the University of Sussex brings together speakers who use GIS as an everyday part of their work. The emphasis will be on the practical applications of GIS as a powerful analytical tool, allowing complex questions to be asked of a range of data sets.

Speakers and topics will include: Ian Wykes – 'The application of GIS in Cultural Resource Management', Lynn Dyson-Bruce – title to be confirmed, but on 'Historic Landscape Character Assessment'; Henri Brocklebank – 'The role of GIS in biological recording in Sussex'; and Uwe Dornbusch – 'The use of GIS in coastal geomorphology: quantifying spatial changes'.

Tickets are £30 (or £10 for concessions). Further details are available from the Centre for Continuing Education, Sussex Institute, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9RG; Tel. 01273 678040.

LECTURE SERIES

SURREY'S COUNTRYSIDE AND HERITAGE

The 2003 series of illustrated talks by leading specialists from Surrey County Council's Countryside and Heritage Division, looking at current issues and conservation projects.

- 23rd October** **Surrey's Countryside and Heritage 2003 Review**
Mike Dawson, Head of Countryside and Heritage. An overview of the current state of play in conserving Surrey's countryside and heritage.
- 30th October** **Our Heritage of Buildings and Landscapes**
Martin Higgins, Historic Buildings Officer, and *Brenda Lewis*, Historic Countryside Officer. Huge pressures for development and change- keeping and looking after the best of the past.
- 6th November** **Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty**
Gail Sperrin, Surrey Hills Project Manager. Covering one quarter of the county, stretching from Tatsfield to Haslemere- current projects to conserve the landscape and increase people's enjoyment.
- 13th November** **Important Habitats in Surrey**
John Edwards, Countryside Ecologist, and *Alex Baxter-Brown*, Downlands Project Officer. The problems and successes of managing Surrey's rich habitats- wonderful but fragile.
- 20th November** **Digging up the Past**
Rob Poulton, Manager Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Current work of Surrey's own Time Team.
- 27th November** **Rights of Way and Countryside Access**
Steve Mitchell, Principal Rights of Way Officer. The most important means of accessing the countryside – but requiring constant vigilance to keep them open and available.

All talks will be held at Dorking Halls, Reigate Road, Dorking, at 7.30pm.

There are no charges and all are welcome.

Enquiries: Bernice Hall, Tel: 020 8541 9433.

LECTURE MEETINGS

1st October

"Cobham" by David Taylor to Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

3rd October

"Cardinal Wolsey's Hampton Court: The Home of the Renaissance in England" by Dr Jonathan Foyle Curator: Historic Buildings to the Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Admission: non-members by donation, members free.

6th October

“Lost Industrial Heritage Sites in Surrey” by Ken Bewsey to the Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

8th October

“Christina of Markyate and the St Albans Psalter” by Dr Jane Geddes, following the AGM of the British Archaeological Association at the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London. Non-members welcome, but should make themselves known to the Hon Director on arrival and sign the visitors’ book.

11th October

“Merton, Mitcham & Morden Commons” by John Pile to the Merton Historical Society at the Snuff Mill Environmental Centre, Morden Hall Park at 2.30 pm.

11th October

“The Wey Navigations – What the Records Show” by Alan Wardle to the Walton & Weybridge Local History Society at Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm.

14th October

“Submarine Cables” by Captain Glyn Wrench of the National Maritime Museum to the Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford at 7.30 pm.

14th October

“Ham House: Its contents and grounds” by Gerald Smith to the Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Lower Hall of the Friends’ Meeting House, Eden Street, Kingston upon Thames at 8 pm. Visitors £1.

15th October

“Following the Drum: women in the army from 1790” by Carol Brown to the Send & Ripley History Society at Ripley Village Hall at 8 pm.

16th October

“Community Archaeology Project at Farnham” by Chris Currie to the Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

17th October

“Pigs, Pasture and Pleasure at Polesden Lacey” by Heloise Collier to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute, High Street at 7.30 for 8pm.

21st October

“Roman Surrey” by David Bird to the West Surrey Branch of the Historical Association at the Friends’ Meeting House, North Street, Guildford at 7.30 pm. Visitors £2.

23rd October

The 2003 Coverdale Lecture “The History of the Medieval Bishops of Winchester” by Dr Marl Page to the Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 pm. Doors open 7 pm. Tickets from Farnham Museum Tel. 01252 715094. Members £3; non-members £5; students free.

28th October

“The Home Guard” by Lt Col John Sainsbury to the Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford at 7.30 pm.

28th October

“The History and Architecture of Shops and Shopping” by Brian Bloice to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Hawkstone Hall, Kennington Road, opposite Lambeth North underground station at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

30th October

"The Selborne and Headley Workhouse Riots of 1830" by John Owen Smith to the Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

30th October

"Egham in the Fifties" by Ron Davis and Richard Williams to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall, Literary Institute, Egham High Street at 8pm. Non-members £1.

1st November

Annual General Meeting followed by talks from members of the Merton Historical Society at Snuff Mill Environmental Centre at 2.30 pm.

1st November

"Seven Walton Houses" by Bryan Ellis to the Walton & Weybridge Local History Society at Elmgrove Hall, Walton at 3 pm.

3rd November

"The Work of English Heritage in London" by Malcolm Woods to the Streatham Society Local History Group at 'Woodlawns', 16 Leigham Court Road at 8pm.

3rd November

"Tudor Society" by Professor Peter Edwards to the Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

5th November

"Lambeth: Its Palace and Its People" by Joan Cottle to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St. Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm.

5th November

"Sant' Andrea in Vercelli and the beginnings of Gothic Architecture in 13th century Italy" by Dr Martina Schilling to the British Archaeological Association at the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London. Non-members welcome, but should make themselves known to the Hon Director on arrival and sign the visitors' book.

BULLETIN COPY DATES FOR 2004

<i>Issue</i>	<i>copy date</i>	<i>doormat</i>
373	30th January	25th February
374	19th March	14th April
375	30th April	19th May
376	4th June	30th June
377	9th July	4th August
378	20th August	15th September
379	30th September	20th October
380	12th November	8th December
381	24th December	

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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 5th September for the October issue.

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