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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
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Bulletin

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COUNCIL NEWS

Insurance and Indemnities

Excavation Directors and Diggers please note:

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 Mr Brian Moore of Moore Financial Services, Hurdles, Priorsfield Road, Godalming GU7 2RQ (Tel: 01483 810334 — fax: 01483 810967: an answering machine is used on occasion. Please remember that COVER AFTER THE EVENT IS TOO LATE!

Personal Accident Insurance — All volunteers on excavations, including fieldwalking, 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 £50 of any claim there is no point in making a claim for anything less although the circumstance should be reported to the Archaeological Research Committee. For losses over £50 full details of the equipment and circumstances should be reported to the Insurance Officer as soon as possible. Where theft is suspected the matter must be reported to the local police at once.

Indemnities

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

LOCAL SOCIETIES or GROUPS excavating under Surrey Archaeological Society's insurance cover MUST COMPLY with this procedure. Other excavators would be well advised to take legal advice before signing any form of indemnity. The following honorary officers of the Society have been authorised by the Council to sign indemnities on behalf of the Society: The President, The Secretaries, The Treasurer.

CONSERVATION MATTERS

Surrey Historic Buildings Trust Awards

D J Turner

The SHBT has awarded a plaque and certificate to the restoration and conversion of the Bugby Chapel, Epsom, as 'demonstrating the very best of conservation planning within an urban area'.

The 18th-century chapel stood isolated and semi-derelict in the middle of a development site behind a car park with a burial ground to one side. A scheme for medium-density housing was devised that provided a setting for the chapel and includes the landscaping of the burial ground as a green open space for community benefit. It is essentially simple in conception and the scale and the spaces created are attractive and will become more so with time. The repair and conversion of the chapel has been carried out in a straightforward and workmanlike fashion, the roof relaid using salvaged and second-hand materials, and a simple gallery introduced in such a way as to preserve the character of the building. The simple conversion provides a pleasant working environment.

In the opinion of the Trust's independent assessors, the scheme succeeds primarily because of the support of the local authority for the retention of the building and its conversion to office use. A local landmark has been retained and will serve well for future decades.

In addition to the award winner, the Trust commended two schemes: the restoration of Lombarden Farm, Limpsfield Chart, for continued use as a private house, and the addition of a third storey to Yew Corner, Laleham. Lombarden Farm is a charming medieval farmhouse that was in a poor state of repair when work commenced. It is now a comfortable family home and the beautifully galletted stonework of the original walling should serve as an inspiration for future work. In the opinion of the Trust's assessors, the addition to the severe early 19th-century stuccoed Yew Corner is 'an extremely accomplished piece of conservation work'.

17th-century Still-house at Ham

D J Turner

The Spring Newsletter of the National Trust Southern region reports the discovery at Ham of a 17th century still-house. Most great houses of this period would have had such a structure, But the Ham find is claimed as the first to be identified in the country.

The identification is said to have been made after a brick-built stove had been revealed behind a cupboard in an outbuilding. The only outbuilding requiring such stoves were still-houses, where scented waters, spirits and sugar confectionery were prepared and stored by the ladies of great houses in the 17th century. Supporting evidence included the chequered marble paving around the stove, showing it was for genteel rather than servant use; and the separate entrance so that ladies could enter without descending into the servant's quarters. The stove and flooring are now being restored and protected.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Recent Acquisitions to the Society's Library

Archaeological evaluations and reports by MOLAS and SCAU have been omitted, but a current list of recent additions is available on request.

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- Cleal, E E, *The Story of Congregationalism in Surrey*. J Clarke & Co. 1908
- Crocker, A, *Surrey Watermarks: The Quarterly 16 Supplement*, Sept. 1995 Pamphlet
British Association of Paper Historians 1995
- Fuller, G J, *The Development of roads in the Surrey-Sussex Weald and coastlands between 1700 and 1900*. Photocopy of a reprint from *Transactions and Papers of the Inst of British Geographers*, 1953. Publication No: 19. Pamphlet
Mole Valley District Council, *Mole Valley Local Plan: Consultation Draft*. Mole Valley District Council 1994
- National Rivers Authority, *Thames Region, River Mole Catchment Management plan: consultation report*. NRA 1996
- Ogley, B, *Surrey at War 1939-1945*. Froglets Publications 1995
- Swain, H, *Archaeology in Surrey Museums*. Pamphlet MOLAS 1995
- Tarplee, P, *A Guide to the industrial history of the Mole Valley District*. SIHG 1995
- Webb, C, *London & Middlesex places including Metropolitan Surrey*. West Surrey Family History Society Research Aids 39 WSFHS 1995 Reference copy and Loan copy
- Willatts, E C, *Changes in land utilization in the south west of the London Basin, 1840-1932*. Photocopy of an article from *Geographical Journal*, Dec 1993, Vol 82 No 6, p 515-528. Pamphlet
- Williams, A and Collyer, G, *The villages of Surrey*. Countryside Books 1995
- Wittich, J, *Curiosities of Surrey: a county guide to the unusual*. Pamphlet S B Pubns 1994

SURREY — LOCAL

- Abdy, Charles, *A brief history of Cuddington*. Nonsuch Antiquarian Society Occasional Paper No: 27 Nonsuch Ant Soc 1995
- Abdy, Charles, *The administration of justice in Epsom and Ewell*. Nonsuch Antiquarian Society Occasional Paper No. 28 Pamphlet Nonsuch Ant Soc 1996
- Bierton, G, *Godalming relief road: buildings demolished 1987-89*
- Boas, J *et al*, *Chilworth Gunpowder works: an archaeological excavation for Guildford Borough Council*, Nov-Dec 1995. Pamphlet Guildford Museum Excav Unit 1996
- Brigham, Allan, *Urban growth in a Surrey market town: a study of the expansion of Dorking in the mid 19th century*. Author 1988
- Butters, S, *The book of Kingston*. Baron 1995
- Clarke, J, *An introduction to Brookland cemetery*. Necropolis Pubns 1992
- Cloake, J, *Palaces and parks of Richmond and Kew. Vol I: The palaces of Shene and Richmond*. Phillimore 1995
- Coates, N, *Godalming: a pictorial history*. Phillimore 1995
- Cockman, G and Marshall, J, *Old views of Epsom town*. Authors 1988
- Davey, J *ed*, *Nature and tradition: arts and crafts, architecture and gardens in and around Guildford*. Guildford Borough Council 1993
- Dixon, F, *The straight furrow: some memoirs of a Surrey village schoolmaster, 1936-1961*. Send and Ripley History Society 1986
- Dormor, Ian, *A short history of Thursley National Nature Reserve*. 1995

Drinkwater, W and Loobey, P J, Wandsworth, Earlsfield and Southfields: a portrait in old picture postcards. SB Pubns 1993

Dyer, S, Guildford Castle, Surrey: motte profiles. S Dyer 1995

Elkins, B H, Wrecclesham and district: memories and odd jottings. Design Associates 1993

Elliot, A, Wimbledon Railways. Local History Series 2. Pamphlet Wimbledon Soc 1982

Elstead Village Design Group, Elstead Village Design Statement. Pamphlet Elstead Village Design Group 1995

Gerhold, D *ed*, Putney and Roehampton past. Historical Publications 1994

Goodman, J, Merton and Morden: a pictorial history. Phillimore 1995

Guildford Museum Excavation Unit, Desk top archaeological evaluation of the Inner Quadrant, Ash. Guildford BC 1996

Harris, P D, The historic River Wandle: the mills in pictures: the Merton section. Pamphlet Merton Hist Soc 1992

Hopkins, D, Rooks Nest: a history of a house and its people. Pamphlet 1994

Martin P and S, Houses on the Heath, Weybridge and their residents: villas' tales. S Martin 1995

Mercia Bioscope, Issue no: 57, Nov 1995 (Article on Woking Cinema by Peter Sagar) Pamphlet Mercia Cinema Soc 1995

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Milward, R, A Parish church since Domesday: St Mary's, Wimbledon. Pamphlet Parish of Wimbledon 1993

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Parratt, Jean *comp*, Yesterday today: more of around Farnham in old photographs. Alan Sutton Marketing 1992

Percy, K, Limsfield revisited: a guide to the village and conservation area. 2nd edition Pamphlet 1986

Pink, J, The excise officers and their duties in an English Market Town: Kingston upon Thames. JRP 1995

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Skelly, J, The romance of the Putney Heath Telegraph. Pamphlet J Skelly

Smith, J, Auxiliary and military hospitals in Weybridge and Walton during the First World War Walton & Weybridge LHS Monograph No: 58. Walton & Weybridge LHS 1996

Stuttard, J C *ed*, A history of Ashted. Leatherhead & District LHS 1995

Williams, R, Royal Holloway College: a pictorial history. Royal Holloway, Univ of London 1993

Williams, R, Runnymede: a pictorial history. Egham by Runnymede Hist Soc 1995

VISITS COMMITTEE

Springtime in South Wales

Alan Gillies

It is regretted that, due to lack of interest and support, it has been necessary to cancel the visit to Abergavenny, which was being arranged for April 1997.

SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP

Margary Award

The Group were very pleased to receive the Margary Award for their display at this year's Symposium of the Archaeological Research Committee.

The survey of the lime works at Oxted, which was featured in the display, had cost the Group quite a lot of money and although a grant had been received from Surrey County Council we were considerably in debt over this project and so the award will help us to offset the costs of photography and printing etc.

NOTES

Two Seals of Robert de Boscage

David Williams

Among metal detector finds to come to me recently for recording are two seals of particular interest, from a few metres apart near Bletchingley Place. Each finely-cut seal is circular and of copper alloy and each has a lobe pierced for suspension on the reverse. The first bears the legend *S'MAGRIROB'TI.DEBOCAGE: (the seal of Master Robert of Bocage) which encircles an oak tree with acorns and a carpenter's square. The second reads *S'MAGRI.ROBTI.BOSCAGE: (the seal of Master Robert Boscage) which encircles an oak tree below which is a sleeping lion. One seal gives the French form of Robert's name, the other the English. It seems reasonable to suppose that Master Robert was a (careless?) carpenter who may have originated in the Normandy bocage and it may be no coincidence that the Clare family, whose chief house in East Surrey was at Bletchingley Place, originated from the Norman bocage. His name, unfortunately, does not appear in local manorial records.

I am grateful to Mary Saaler whose comments are included here.



An underground structure in Priory Park, Reigate **David Williams**

During works in February to underpin the walls of the toilet block in Priory Park workmen discovered part of a substantial underground structure. The western wall of the building, measuring about 3.8m internally, and parts of a north and south wall were found and largely destroyed, the resulting void being filled with concrete. The walls, each about .6m thick, were of chalk block construction with brick facing and stood about 2.4m high. The truncated top of the walls lay about 1.6m below ground level. A number of timber elements were recorded; at first thought to be drains these seem to have formed some sort of structural purpose as they ran behind the walls and appeared to brace diagonally one corner. The very limited area of floor exposed was of clay with parallel timbers placed a short distance apart. The lower part of this structure had been filled with brick rubble above which was a smelly grey silty clay which continued upwards well beyond the tops of the walls. The soft clay had caused the cracking and sinkage of this part of the toilet block.

Although there were no finds in useful contexts the building seems to date in general terms to about 1800 and can thus be seen in terms of the landscaped gardens of the park. Nothing is shown precisely in this position on the late 18th century estate map of the Priory grounds although a large rectilinear lake is aligned with the building, just beyond to the east. The structure's purpose must remain uncertain but from its location and character and from the quality of its construction the impression was gained that it may have been water-filled.

Croydon Anglo-Saxon Cemetery **Dennis Turner**

In July 1995, after a public inquiry held in the previous May, permission was given for an office development at 82-90 Park Lane, Croydon. An archaeological evaluation undertaken by MoLAS in 1992 found eighteen Anglo-Saxon cremation and inhumation burials — clearly part of the important Croydon cemetery where it is well attested that the earliest burials were made in the second quarter of the 5th century. In fact, the development site overlies the only known surviving portion of the cemetery and the evaluation established the quality and the probable density of remains on the site here and showed that there may be as many as 200 burials on the site. As a result of the ruling of the inspector, development will be preceded by excavation of the 'footprint' of the proposed building and there will be the 'preservation in situ' of remains over the rest of the site. The footprint of the proposed building occupies an area largely disturbed by 19th century basements and foundations.

The appeal by the developer was based on grounds of 'non-determination' of an application originally submitted in June 1993 and the LBC of Croydon were opposing the appeal. There was no objection to the nature of the development but Croydon, advised by SCOLA, this Society and the NHSS as well as a range of Anglo-Saxon specialists led by Dr Martin Welch, argued that development should be preceded by full excavation of the site. English Heritage argued for the course finally adopted by the inspector. In a detailed account in the *London Archaeologist* (Spring 1996), Ms Helen O'Sullivan has rehearsed both sides of the arguments put before the inspector. The inspector was not convinced by the case for complete excavation but it is possible that the costs of preserving in situ and the necessary continuing surveillance may inhibit the development.

A conference held at the Museum of London early in April this year into the 'Preservation of Archaeological Remains In Situ' provided little comfort for those who wish, for a number of very good reasons, to preserve in situ on development sites rather than to excavate. The uncertainties of long-term preservation in such circumstances seem enormous. Curiously, both the conference and the Croydon

inquiry paid scant attention to the protection of the remains during the actual physical act of construction — surely a crucial aspect in the Croydon case and many others. At Croydon both the inspector and English Heritage seem to think that a covering of load-spreading metal mesh will be sufficient to protect the shallow, fragile grave deposits from damage.

Reports from Units working within the historic County

A. Museum of London Archaeology Service September 1995 — January 1996

CROYDON

Addington Golf Course (Steve Tucker) Site Code: HMF96

An evaluation was carried out prior to redevelopment. No archaeological features were found. The upper surface of the natural chalk had been truncated such as is found with landscaping or terracing. No dating evidence was found from the overlying deposits, however, the truncation must have occurred during the post-medieval period when the site was part of a working farm.

KINGSTON

Guildhall, Kingston (Barney Sloane) Site Code: KGM95

A watching brief was undertaken to evaluate the survival of archaeological deposits revealed in engineers' test pits prior to a desk top impact assessment. Natural gravels were revealed at up to 2.4 m below modern ground level. A deep alluvial deposit, brickearth-like, contained significant amounts of daub and wattle impressions. This was overlain by a sequence of layers and cuts from probably the medieval period through to the nineteenth century cottage yards.

Kingston University (Joe Partridge) Site Code: KUM95

The University are to build residential blocks on the site of Middle Mill, close to the river Hogsmill and on an island in the river. The foundation pile locations were sampled with ten 3m x 3m test pits. Two types of river revetment, simply built with wooden posts, were found parallel with the river. The revetments were each at a different distance to the river and of a different construction. Two 12m x 3m trenches were excavated as an evaluation of the revetments. There was evidence for the continuation of only one of these revetments. A line of paired posts, at right angles to the river, was also found. These were big enough to support a structure, but may be evidence for some sort of artificial inlet or port.

Royal Eye Hospital, Kingston (Pat Miller) Site Code: KEH95

No archaeological features were located during the watching brief.

MERTON

Tandem Works, Christchurch Road SW19 (Steve Tucker) Site Code: CIT95

An evaluation was undertaken on a site close to the prehistoric site of Kings College Sports Ground. Due to heavy truncation and contamination, only two of the five evaluation trenches contained recordable evidence. These were the two southernmost trenches that contained evidence of a linear boundary ditch, which led away from Christchurch Road (ancient road between Mitcham and Merton) and divided two large fields shown in John Rocque's map of 1760. No prehistoric evidence was found.

RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

Amyand Park Rd, Twickenham (Bob Cowie) Site Code: AMP95

An evaluation was carried out prior to the proposed residential development on the site. River terrace gravel and brickearth were truncated by possible quarry pits of 18th and 19th century date, and by late 19th- and 20th-century features associated with the Former Railways Goods Yard. The latter included the foundations of a goods shed, which cartographic evidence suggests was built between 1896 and 1935. One unstratified prehistoric flint was found.

Stag Brewery (Barney Sloane) Site Code: SGB95

A watching brief was carried out to find remains of the medieval Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace, church, and former Mortlake High Street. Occasional foundation features probably of medieval and post-medieval date, and some undated pits, were uncovered. It appears as if a major truncation horizon exists right across the site (possibly of early 19th-century date).

York Street, Twickenham (Stewart Hoad) Site Code: YST95

An evaluation revealed natural gravels at a height of +6.58m OD, overlain by a layer of brickearth 0.74m thick. The brickearth was truncated by 19th- and 20th-century garden deposits and bedding trenches.

Publications

Hoad S 1995 Romans in Twickenham *London Archaeologist*, 7, 378-82

Potter G 1995 A prehistoric site at 542-46 Purley Way, Croydon *London Archaeologist*, 7, 333-56.

WANDSWORTH

Albert Road Bridge (Chris Thomas) Site Code: ALT96

An evaluation of two trenches was undertaken on a site which lies immediately adjacent to the Thames on the south bank. Natural gravel was found to slope down from north to south by about 1m. Up to 2.15m of alluvium was found sealing the gravel, the upper part of which dates to the 19th century. Up to 1.5m of dumped soil lay over the alluvium at the south end of the site, this probably dates to the mid-19th century reclamation of this area of Battersea to form Battersea Park.

Bolingbroke Wall, Battersea (Jackie Bates) Site Code: BLW96

An evaluation was undertaken in advance of redevelopment. One trench was excavated. This consisted of modern make-up overlying a number of post-medieval features, including a well and a possible soakaway, cutting natural sand and gravel. These were probably Victorian in date. No certain evidence for any activity earlier than post-medieval was discovered, although a single pottery sherd of possibly late medieval date was found in one of the latter features.

Danemere Street, Putney (Dave Lakin) Site Code: DEM96

An evaluation was undertaken prior to the redevelopment of a factory site for housing. No archaeological features were observed. Large-scale dumping (2-3m depth) in late 19th century sealed c. 0.50m of sandy alluvium associated with E/W running stream channel in north part of site. Natural sand/gravel exposed in two or three areas.

SOUTHWARK

Bankside (Dave Saxby) Site Code: BAN95

Further evaluation work continued within Trench 3 located to the north of the site. A series of foundation walls to five buildings were the main features within this trench. A series of medieval footings and chalk walls ran across the trench E/W which represent the backwalls to a medieval bankside property. Further 17th century brick walls to two buildings were evaluated. One of these buildings was constantly rebuilt from the 17th to the 19th century. Glass and iron industrial deposits were also recorded.

Battlebridge Sewer Diversion (Aidan Woodger) Site Code: BSE94

A watching brief is being undertaken to monitor works on the sewer diversion to the west of recent excavations in Borough High Street. In the first section drawn, natural sand was truncated at +0.60m OD by a feature containing a dark grey silt fill which extended outside the area of the tunnel. Further south the surface of the natural sand was at +1.6m OD or higher sealed by a similar dark grey silt and also cut by rubbish pits or cesspits and brick features, including a drain and a possible cesspit or foundation/cellar.

London Bridge Site Area 5 (Pete Thompson/Lucy Wheeler) Site Code: LBE95

The site, split into two areas due to engineering problems, was completed in two phases. The second phase of work lasting 3 weeks was completed on 1st December. Sand and gravel natural subsoils occurred between 0.60m OD and 0.05m OD, with a slope down to low ground on the south east corner. No *in-situ* prehistoric remains survived within the area of investigation, though several residual artefacts were recovered during the excavation.

A concentration of Roman cut features, including several pits, postholes and a north-south oriented ditch were located in the central part of the site. These inter-related features cut through extensive Roman deposits (?dumps) into natural subsoils. Two inhumations and an additional two suspected grave cuts were revealed. The burials are currently considered to be of early Roman date. All the graves were truncated. In the two best surviving examples the lower part of the skeletons had been removed by a later Roman ditch. A series of five later Roman ditches, running west to east, crossed the site. These may represent a single phase of drainage activity on the site. These cut into an extensive dumped/redeposited layer[s].

A chalk foundation "raft" for an eastern wall and the north-east corner of a large masonry building occurred along the western limit of the site. The stone had been removed, from a 1.10m wide robber trench, possibly in the late 3rd or 4th century AD. A large quantity of roof tile and tesserae were contained in the fill of the trench. No internal features survived within the area of excavation.

A broad sequence of medieval and post-medieval dumps or waterlain deposits occurred over much of the site. Within this sequence a medieval drainage/boundary ditch ran west-east across the site. Three "barrel lined" pits were also dug and backfilled. Other later post-medieval remains included two brick-lined pits, a soakaway and cesspit, cut through earlier features into natural sands. The backfills of both pits contained large quantities of domestic debris, including pottery and more than six complete glass vessels.

Wardens Grove (Portia Askew) Site Code: WGR95

A watching brief was undertaken to monitor the ground reduction in Arch 44, as part of the Jubilee Line extension. Two previous investigations, in June and November 1995, indicated post-medieval evidence. Further ground reduction was proposed within the arch which would eradicate any further archaeological evidence. Much of the remaining area appeared to be associated with the construction of the 19th century viaduct. At the south end of the trench a 2.00m wide strip was found to survive. The central area of this was taken up with two late 18th-century/early 19th century square brick-built cellars. The backfill contained 19th century pottery and clay pipe fragments within a charcoal/burnt soil matrix. The cellars had been constructed after ground reduction. At the north end of the site, a considerably smaller area was found surviving, much of it again truncated by the construction of the viaduct. An eighteenth-century brick cesspit, containing much pottery, was found at the northern edge of the trench. This cut through an alluvial layer which filled a gully or a pit and contained an inhumation. The date of the inhumation is unknown, but it is presumed to be Roman. Roman pottery was found in the pit.

B. CKC Archaeology Service

Weyside Square, Guildford, Surrey (SU 993497)

A desktop assessment of development proposals at Weyside Square, Guildford, Surrey was commissioned by Stephen Limbrick Associates, architects for the project, on behalf of the developer, Farrho Developments Ltd. The development concerned the conversion of a temporary car park into a cinema complex. The site is near the centre of Guildford on the east bank of the River Wey (SU 993497). The work was carried out by CK Currie for CKC Archaeology.

There is limited direct evidence for archaeological activity in the development area, beyond the possible line of a medieval boundary wall of a Dominican friary crossing the southern part of the site. However, its position partly within the precincts of this friary, and later, a substantial stately residence, suggests that an absence of activity should not be assumed. Parallels from other similar sites suggest that noteworthy archaeology could be present within certain parts of the development area. The location of such archaeology is likely to be an uncertain business, as clearly up to 50% of the site could have been destroyed by modern disturbance. It is suggested that the evaluation of any possible archaeology remaining would need to be selectively located to avoid this later disturbance.

Polesden Lacey, near Dorking, Surrey (TQ 1358219)

A report was commissioned to give a summary of the historical and archaeological features visible from a series of four visitor trails proposed by the National Trust. The work was carried out by C K Currie of CKC Archaeology (Gardens Archaeology Project) in March 1995 as part of a larger archaeological and historical survey of the Polesden Lacey and Ranmore Common estates owned by the National Trust.

A number of historic features were identified, and added to the National Trust SMR. These included a number of medieval settlement sites, a possible Roman site, a post-medieval ice-house, and a number of ancient holloways.

Later in the year, an assessment of the history and evolution of the avenues at Polesden Lacey, near Dorking, Surrey, was carried out, with special reference to the northern approach avenue, which it is intended to replant. It also gave some provisional notes on the important view eastwards from the house, and a conjectured obelisk thought to have stood above Ranmore Common in the 18th century.

The northern approach avenue has been found to have an unusually complex history, that is not without some controversy. This is clarified by the recent discovery that its original alignment was cut out of a pre-existing strip of woodland, known locally as a shaw. This was probably done by Sir Francis Geary between 1747-68 when he appears to have moved the old medieval road from an earlier alignment (this road was moved again in 1861). The apparent incorporation of existing trees into an avenue helps to explain its irregular appearance on some historic maps. This has been interpreted incorrectly as the remnants of a double avenue.

On present evidence there seem to have been three major periods of avenue creation on the estate. These seem to be pre-1798, in the 19th century during the ownership of Sir Walter Farquhar (1853-1900), and under the National Trust since 1956. Although the first phase could date from any time after the building of the first major house on the site by Anthony Rous in 1631, it seems most likely to date from Sir Francis Geary's ownership (1747-96). The Farquhar plantings are likely to coincide with a second realignment of the main estate thoroughfare c. 1861.

The National Trust plantings seem to have started in 1956 with the planting of the outer line of beeches along the present Entrance Drive, and has been going on at a moderately intensive level in recent years. This latter activity has been largely caused by the destruction caused in the great storms of 1987 and 1991, culminating in the commissioning of this report.

The previous history of the avenues at Polesden Lacey has been based on a false assumption that Joseph Bonsor planted an extended northern avenue in the 1820s. He almost certainly did not plant the avenues beyond the North Lodge, as this was not done until after 1853. Although Joseph Bonsor undertook much tree planting in the plantations, he may not have extended his activity to the avenues themselves. Other statements about the avenues have been exposed as erroneous suppositions, in particular the idea that the Entrance Drive was flanked with a double avenue in Mrs Greville's time. The latter belief may stem from possible inexact phrasing on the Mitchell Memorial Stone at the south end of the drive. This highlights the need to make clear statements, even in modern documents, for fear that they may be misinterpreted by future generations.

Wey and Godalming Navigations (SU 974441-TQ 0734656)

A preliminary survey of the archaeology and landscape evolution of the corridor of these Navigations was begun by C K Currie of CKC Archaeology (Gardens Archaeology Project) as part of an assessment related to a detailed planning document. This is aimed at defining the management strategy for this property for the National Trust. Up until the end of this year 325 sites had been identified and reported to the client. These ranged from prehistoric finds through to a substantial body of medieval and post-medieval industrial sites related to the river and its Navigations.

C. Work undertaken by AOC (Archaeology) Ltd John Moore

9 Wellesley Road, Croydon WYR96

TQ3248 6573 AOC (Adrian Chadwick) evaluation Feb 1996 Scottish Mutual Assurance Plc.

Investigation in the front and to the rear of the Midland bank building produced only post-medieval and later material with dump deposits to the front and a cellar at the rear. Archive to be deposited with Museum of London.

Park Place, Commonsides West, Mitcham CSE96

TQ2802 6842 AOC (Adrian Chadwick) evaluation Feb-Mar 96 Beefeater Ltd.

Proposed refurbishment and extensions to Park Place a Grade II late 18th century house resulted in an evaluation of a site with a documented history dating back to the 14th century. The only features found were post-medieval or later in date. Archive to be deposited with Museum of London.

Merrist Wood College, Worplesdon, Guildford WMW96

SU 9553 AOC (Adrian Chadwick) evaluation Jan 96 Merrist Wood College.

An application to construct a golf course resulted in the undertaking of a desk top assessment. This identified several soil/cropmarks of possible archaeological origin and the potential for prehistoric remains in the region. An evaluation by trial trenching found only evidence for post-medieval remains of Cobbet's Hill Farm. The features visible on aerial photographs were produced by geomorphological or vegetational variations. Archive has been deposited with Guildford Museum.

D. English Heritage: External Units working in London Boroughs of Merton and Wandsworth 1995-Present

WANDSWORTH

Royal Hospital, West Hill SAS July 1995 WT195

Evaluation revealed several late 18th/19th century field drains cut into natural clay.

Latchmere School, Burns Road PCA November 1995 BSD95

Evaluation revealed substantial dumping over the majority of the site; a deposit of burnt flints with occasional charcoal lenses was found within a gravel deposit. No evidence of burning was found within the deposit.

St Josephs Primary School, Putney TVAS January 1996 PBR96 Bridge Road

Evaluation revealed post-medieval and modern deposits overlay and cut the natural geology. A few fragments of residual late medieval and early post-medieval sherds were retrieved.

MERTON

21 Cricket Green SEAS October 1995 CTG95

Evaluation revealed a single sherd of London Type ware recovered from the topsoil. No other finds or archaeological features were present.

70 Garfield Road PCA September 1995 GAD95

Watching brief revealed alluvial deposits sealing natural clay. No other features or dating evidence retrieved.

MISCELLANY

Baillie Scot: The Artistic House. Major exhibition of works by one of the most influential architects in the Arts and Crafts Movement, M H Baillie Scot (1865-1945),

including photographs, drawings and models at Guildford House, 55 High Street, Guildford from 6th July-3rd August 1996, Tuesdays-Saturdays 10.00am-4.45pm. Admission free. Tea Room open 10.00am-4.30pm. This exhibition is part of the Guildford Festival and a workshop is planned for children up to 16 years 'Design your Dream House' on 13th July from 10.00am-12.30pm, booked in advance (Fee £4).

Further details from Guildford House Gallery — telephone 01483 444740.

Thames Archaeological Survey. A wealth of London's history is exposed daily on the Thames foreshore at low tide and provides a means to trace its development from prehistoric times to one of Europe's busiest waterways. The survey is a collaborative venture with English Heritage, the Institute of Archaeology, the Museum of London and the National Rivers Authority/Environmental Agency. It aims to locate and record valuable archaeological remains before they are destroyed for ever. Help will also be required with historical, cartographic, scientific and other studies to complement the survey. If you are interested in the survey, contact Thames Archaeological Survey, Early London Dept, Museum of London, London Wall, EC2Y 5HN.

Surrey Buildings at Singleton

D J Turner

First priority for this year's reconstruction programme of the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum is to be the completion of the Reigate building, once the rear wing of a house standing on the south side of the High Street. Not only the bay window, which will now face the yard behind Crawley Hall, but also the internal work of re-fixing the painted plaster, the fireplace stones and stairs to the attic will be completed.

The site for Whittacker's Cottages from Ashted has been prepared and the footings dug north-west of the Horsham shop. Repairs to the frame started in February. It was expected that rapid progress would be made this Easter with the re-erection of the frame over the holiday weekend, providing an interesting spectacle to attract visitors. Work is planned to continue on the interior for the rest of this year. The museum is most fortunate in having received a substantial grant from the Leopold Muller Estate to make this work possible.

Other Surrey buildings in the museum store awaiting re-erection are the bakery from Newdigate, the house from Godalming and the forge from Great Bookham.

The museum will be open daily from 10.30 to 6 until October 31st and thereafter on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays from 10.30 to 4. (*Open Air Museum Magazine, March 1996*)

EXCAVATIONS

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

Bignor Roman Villa Training Excavation 20th July-11th August (*See Bulletin 300 for details*)

Post Medieval site in Bagshot Training Excavation 27th July-18th August (*See Bulletin 301 for details*)

SYMPOSIUM

Purbeck Marble Symposium

The first conference on this neglected but important aspect of English architectural, sculptural and monumental history will be held at Bournemouth University from 15th to 17th September 1996. There will be a full programme of lectures and visits to Salisbury Cathedral (led by Tim Tatton-Brown) and the Isle of Purbeck. Details from Ms Moira Gittos, 4 Linden Road, Yeovil, Somerset, BA20 2BH.

COURSES

“Introduction to Archaeology: the techniques an Archaeologist uses”. Wednesdays 12th & 19th June 7.30-9.30 pm at the Godalming Adult Education Centre.

This is a short introductory course preparatory to a one year Archaeology course leading to the General Certificate of Secondary Education Examination, on Tuesday evenings commencing 14th September 1996 at the Broadwater Adult Education Centre, Godalming. The course covers archaeological skills and techniques as well as a chronological survey of the archaeology of the British Isles.

For further information contact: Elizabeth Whitbourne — telephone 01483 — 420575.

Certificate in Practical Archaeology: Two core courses organised by the Centre for Continuing Education, University of Sussex, to be held at Brighton, Chichester and Hastings.

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

Course 2: Archaeology Excavation and Post-Excavation (Spring 1997) An introduction to archaeological excavations — their planning methodologies and publication.

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

Educational Courses 1996/1997 at the Archaeology Centre, Bagshot, Surrey

Tuesdays 10.00 – 12.00 Castles, Weapons and Medieval Defences

10 week course commencing 24 September 1996 Tutor: Robert M Runacres, BA

Tuesdays 19.00 – 21.30 ‘A’ Level Archaeology. year 1. Cambridge Board 9040

30 week course commencing 24 September 1996 Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA

Wednesdays 10.00 – 12.00 Talking about Archaeology in and around Surrey Heath. Stone Age to Iron Age.

10 week course commencing 25 September 1996 Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA

Wednesdays 19.00 – 21.30 GCSE Archaeology (Adult Students) Northern Examining Board 1361

26 week course commencing 18 September 1996 Tutor: Robert M Runacres, BA

Thursdays 10.00 – 12.00 The Archaeological Detective. An introduction to post-excavation Archaeology.

10 week course commencing 26 September 1996 Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA

Thursdays 13.30 – 16.00 GCSE Archaeology (Youth Students) Northern Examining Board 1461

16 week course commencing 19 September 1996 Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA

Thursdays 19.00 – 21.30 'A' Level Archaeology. Year 2. Cambridge Board 9040

26 week course commencing 26 September 1996 Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA

Fridays 10.00 – 12.00 Talking about Archaeology in and around Surrey Heath. Stone Age to Iron Age.

10 week course commencing 27 September 1996 Tutor: Geoffrey H Cole, MIFA

The Archaeological Detective courses, 'Progressing in post-excavation Archaeology' and 'The completion of a post-excavation Study' are only suited to students who have completed the 'Introduction to post-excavation Archaeology' course. 'A' Level Archaeology Year 2 is only suited to students who have completed Year 1.

To obtain further details and to reserve a place(s) contact: Mr Jim Brady, Surrey Youth and Adult Education Service, France Hill Drive, Camberley, Surrey GU15 3QA. Telephone 01276 20145.

DAY/WEEKEND SCHOOLS

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

15th June. "Archaeological Illustration: Flintwork". A practical introduction to the conventions and techniques of illustrating flintwork. Tutor: Jane Russell at Sussex University. Fee £16.

29th June. "Archaeological Illustration: Bone and Metalwork". A practical introduction to the conventions and techniques. Tutor: Jane Russell at the University. Fee £16.

6th July. "Conserving Archaeological Earthenware: an Introduction". A practical introduction to the correct procedures and basic techniques of conservation. Tutor: Sue Fasquelle at the University. Fee £16.

6th July. "The Neolithic in Sussex: Barrows, Causeways, Enclosures and Flint Mines". The course focuses on the life style of Neolithic communities and includes a visit to a group of flint mines. Tutor: David Dunkin at Worthing Museum. Fee £16.

20th July – 2nd August. "Ancient (Prehistoric) Crafts and Technologies" providing an opportunity to explore ancient crafts from a practical point of view, including pottery, metalworking, textiles, wood-working, building technologies and boat building. Tutors: Tristram Bareham and Christabel Shelley at Michelham Priory. Fee £96.

MEETINGS

4th June

AGM of the Addestone History Society followed by a talk on the Development of Deep Sea Diving by Gary Potter, at the Addestone Community Centre, at 8.00 pm.

5th June

"The History of Cycling". A talk by Les Bowerman to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 8.00 pm.

15th June

SAS Visit. Afternoon walk in the Devil's Punchbowl (See Bulletin 301 for details).

18th June

"The Dorking Greystone Lime Co Ltd of Betchworth: commercial and technological enterprise". A talk by Paul W Sowen to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the United Reformed Church hall, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 7.45 pm.

28th June

The AGM of the Wandsworth Historical Society to be followed by an illustrated lecture on the Regent's Canal by Dr Michael Essex-Lopresti at the Friends' Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street at 8.00 pm.

1st July

"Our Ancestors Plants in Local Dairying". A lecture by Mr C Howkin to the Mayford and Woking District History Society at Mayford Village Hall at 8.00 pm. Admission £2.

2nd July

"The Development of Stone and Brick Houses". A talk by Dr G Howard to the Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre at 8.00 pm.

3rd July

"Toys through the Ages". A talk by Pat Elliott to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell, at 8.00 pm.

4th July

"Esher and the Founding of Connecticut". A talk about Thomas Hooker (1586-1647, Father of American Democracy, who was Rector of Esher around 1620), by the Revd Deryck Collingwood to the Esher & District LHS at St Andrew's Church Hall, Oakshade Road, Oxshott at 7.30 pm.

11th July

"Arts and Crafts Buildings in Surrey". A lunch-time lecture by Marilyn Spier in association with the Baillie Scot exhibition at the Brewhouse (approached through Guildford House), High Street, Guildford at 12.45 pm. Admission free.

24th July

"The Loseley Challenge". A lecture by Major More Molyneux describing the challenges of running a large country estate, to the Friends of Godalming Museum at the Museum. Tickets £3.00 for Friends: £3.30 for Visitors.

27th July

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