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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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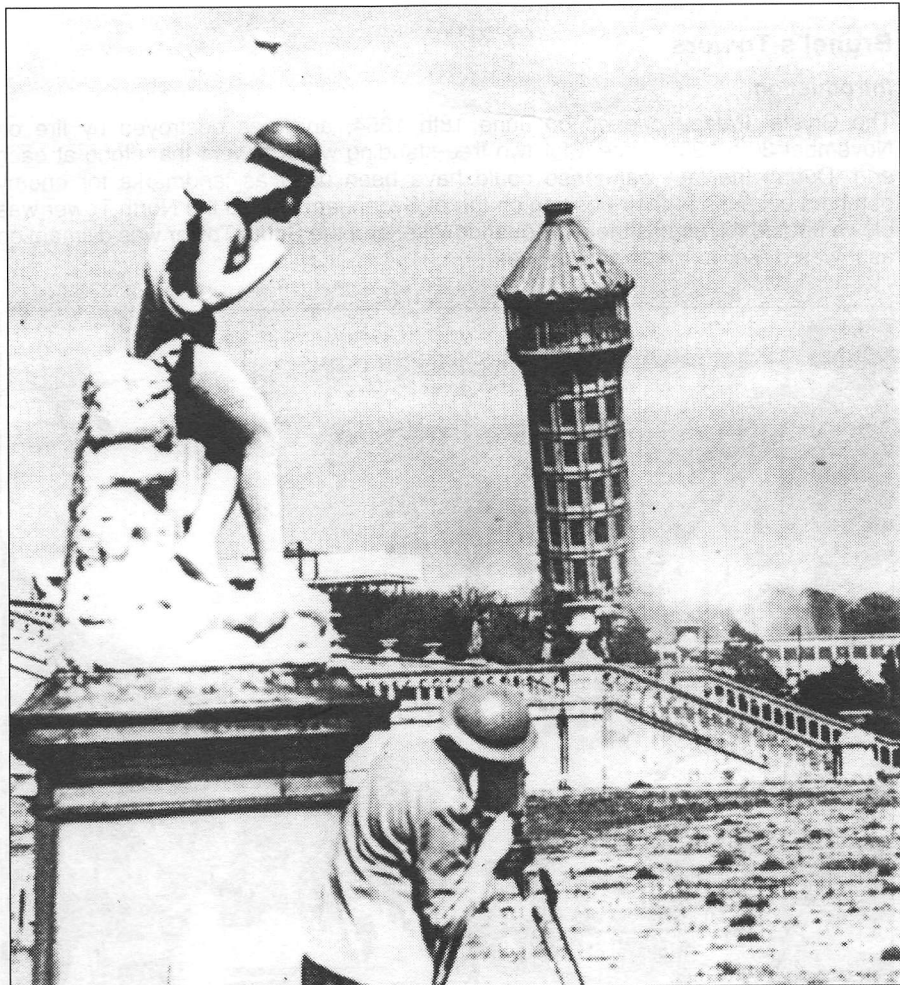
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Bulletin

Number 321

July 1998



SAPPERS BLOW UP I K BRUNEL'S NORTH TOWER OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN 1941.

The object above the nymphs' helmet is a barrage balloon.

Excavations at The Crystal Palace

Ted Coles

The excavation reports below were first submitted to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society Newsletter for publication in 1990, but the interval between nos. 71 and 72 stretched for another seven years until a new editor was found. They were first published last year.

Ted Coles had been a long-term member of SLAS and spent several years recording and excavating on the site of Crystal Palace before retiring to Middlesborough.

I have edited both Introductions to read a little better but have left the excavation reports as the author's draft. It's hard work matching the descriptions with the prepared plans and I welcome informed members' comments, and any notes on other archaeological work at The Crystal Palace.

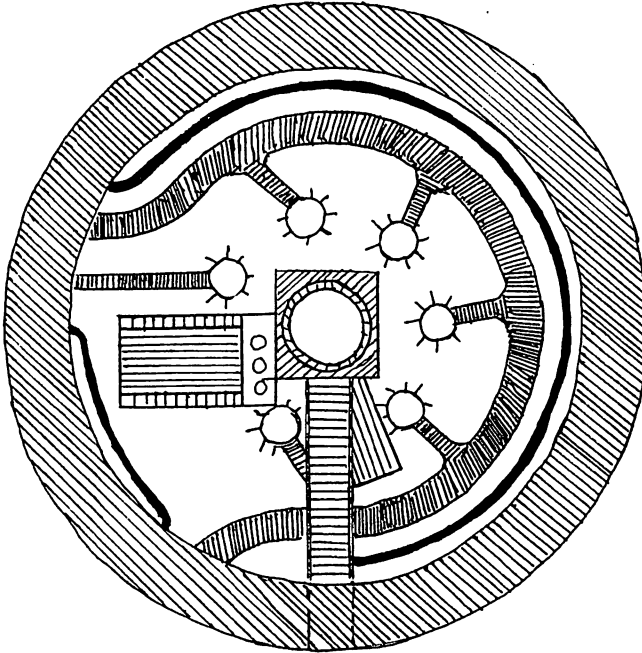
Brunel's Towers

Introduction

The Crystal Palace opened on June 18th 1854, and was destroyed by fire on November 30th 1936, except for two free-standing water towers that stood at each end. During the last war these could have been used as landmarks for enemy bombers because of their position on top of Sydenham Hill, so the North Tower was blown up and fell across the old Aquarium site, and the South Tower was dismantled as it was closer to roads and houses.



Crystal Palace: The South Water Tower from Upper Norwood in the 1890s.



Crystal Palace Excavations: Plan of South Water Tower supplied by Ted Coles. Scale not given.

The first water towers built for The Crystal Palace were begun in 1853 by Wild, but condemned and pulled down the following year. Isambard K Brunel was called upon to design and build new towers, and after the clearance of both sites, construction began late in 1854 and was completed in 1856, two years after the Palace opened.

Brunel's towers were 284 feet high, and their main purpose was to supply the many fountains of the Pleasure Gardens. At the top of each was a tank holding 300 thousand gallons, through which seven million gallons were pumped every hour from its first day of working in June 1856. This great quantity of water was drawn by a battery of steam engines from a spring at the bottom of Sydenham Hill, and pumped up and down the tower within six cast-iron pipes.

The North Tower had a lift installed and was used as a viewing platform. The top floor of the South Tower was later used by J Logie Baird for his early television experiments, with the first floor used as a workshop of the adjoining School of Engineering.

Excavation

It was decided to excavate the South Tower. The first job was to cut down the large sycamore trees that had grown at its base, and then work was started clearing the horizontal entrance tunnel. As work progressed it became clear that there had been two floors; the lower one in brick and one 4ft 3in above in York stone which had been broken and removed. Part way along on the right, a firebox was uncovered, the doors being outside the tunnel. This, we believed, worked on the principle used in old mines, with the heat drawing the fumes etc along flues from other parts of the building. The bottom of the chimney is lower than the brick floor; on each side of the opening are the remains of two brick piers or bases, while bolted to the floor is a large iron plate.

The entrance tunnel is not straight; it curves quite a lot, slopes down and gets narrow outside the plinth. Starting work on the inside of the base, the stokehole was uncovered complete with the fire door and ashpit door *in situ*. Running around the bottom of the plinth is a stoneware drainpipe with cast-iron pipes running up the wall to connect with pipes carrying rain-water from the top of the tower. Part way along the wall are the remains of a vertical iron ladder. Emerging from under the tunnel and running parallel with the stoneware pipe is a large cast-iron pipe which connected with six vertical pipes running up the outside of the flue carrying water up and down. A lot of this had been removed, possibly for scrap/ Three-quarters around the wall this large pipe goes through the plinth into the engineering school building where there is a large valve in the basement.

Projecting from the flue at ground level is a brick structure with an arch top; one side has two openings and one small door, the other side has a stokehole complete with the fire door *in situ* but the ashpit door is missing, while further along are the remains of a small flue. Running through the brick structure are seventeen six inch diameter cast-pipes. These are flush with the brickwork, the lower five have one end filled with cement; the other ends are also filled-in but with a two inch diameter pipe inserted. There is another large pipe emerging from under the tunnel, where there are more valves, which goes through the plinth to a valve outside.

The outside area was cleared, revealing on the right the remains of a small forge and an adjoining brick floor. On the left is another flue running level and further out is another one running down the hill; this one had two inches of soot in the bottom. Three more iron pipes were unearthed, two of which had been broken where they ran under the last flue.

Among the finds were a large number of broken stoneware ginger beer bottles, mainly by Joseph Bourne of Derby, with two by Doulton, two by Stephen Green and a couple impressed by R White. There were also broken Hamilton bottles with Crystal Palace on the sides. A considerable amount of pot sherds were dug up, mainly Ashworth & Sons, but also Copeland. A number had the Crystal Palace logo on the face while a few had the registration mark for April 7th 1855.

Some of the iron columns from Wild's towers were used on the present water tower by the site of the old north tower, soon to be demolished by the water board.

The Aquarium

Introduction

The first major fire at Crystal Palace in December 1866 destroyed the north transept, which was not replaced. The large area left desolate was turned into the North Tower Gardens, the central feature being a bandstand.

Because of the popularity of marine aquariums, it was decided to turn a waste area below into a salt-water aquarium. Work started in June 1870 and it was opened on 22nd August 1871. 100,000 gallons were brought in tanks from Brighton, and four fifths were kept in underground tanks to circulate through the fish tanks. Being kept in the dark, it was years before any new salt water was added.

The Aquarium's peak period of popularity was around 1880, but by 1890 it had fallen and it was turned into a small zoo. The Aquarium escaped the fire of 1935 which destroyed the rest of Crystal Palace and might still be standing today except that when the North Tower was blown up in 1941 it fell across the site. The rest was destroyed when the BBC built its transmitter.

The excavation

On the right is the excavated flue tunnel, to be tidied up by relaying the loose bricks. At the far right is the engine room with the recently rebuilt base of the fire places; in the back wall is an opening which was the coal store. Running along the back of the site is the wardens' walk, used for feeding the fish and for maintenance. The first underground storage tank has a large earthenware pipe which was used to check the depth of water in the tanks. On the right is the base of another wall which, it is hoped, to re-lay. Behind this is a large area which contained cages for the later zoo. Next is a large tank which was a fresh watertank, the rest being for salt water. The next two tanks are nearly complete, only requiring glass to the fronts. (The glass was one inch thick.) The bottom of the front wall has been re-laid; visible are some of the original black and red quarry tiles. Above the Aquarium are two large pieces of the North Tower cast-iron panelling.

My thanks to SLAS for permission to republish this article, which first appeared in their Newsletter (no 73) earlier this year.

FIELDWORK BY THE SURREY COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT IN 1997

1997 was once more a busy year for SCAU. Fieldwork projects were undertaken at over 60 sites within the County, and, in addition, a busy programme of other work involved numerous desk-top assessments, and a complex programme of post-excavation work and report preparation.

This review of the more important results from fieldwork is followed by a complete catalogue of all such projects, arranged by District, with each of the sites indicated by its number on the accompanying map.

The great majority of the work has been undertaken in response to development proposals, and the distribution map, with its emphasis on the towns and the major areas of mineral working, reflects this. The spread of sites is, nevertheless, quite wide, with fieldwork taking place on most parts of the varied geology of Surrey. The more intensive fieldwork of this and other recent years is providing a good test of the reliability of archaeological distribution maps as a reflection of the pattern of ancient settlement. In general terms, it can be said that this recent work suggests that distribution maps, such as those prepared for the volume on the Archaeology of Surrey to AD1540 edited by David and Joanna Bird (1987), provided a good indication of such patterns. However, this is a topic which would be well worth a detailed appraisal in the light of recent work.

No substantial discoveries of earlier prehistoric date were made in 1997. Finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork were made at a number of locations, but the sparseness of their distribution suggested in most cases that they were simply stray finds. Occasionally, as at Home Farm, Laleham (6) there was a sufficient quantity to suggest that there had been settlement of those dates in the immediate vicinity. The site at Home Farm, Laleham was, however, more notable for the Bronze Age evidence which it produced. This included ditches, at least one post-built building, and several water holes (*Bulletin* 319) Elsewhere on the gravel terraces of North-West Surrey, scattered features of similar date were identified at Hengrove Farm, Staines (4) and at Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone (11). At Mizen's Farm, Woking, (15) scattered features of both Bronze Age and Iron Age date were identified in a series of evaluation trenches over a substantial area. At the same site, scattered features of Roman and medieval date were also identified (and at the time of writing a Saxon feature also). Such features are extremely hard to interpret because of their isolated nature, but the comparative rarity of their identification in this part of Surrey gives them an added importance.

This evidence for settlement on the north west Surrey heathlands augments the discovery of Iron Age features and finds at Pirbright Manor (16), initially reported in 1996, but now supplemented by more extensive excavation demonstrating the presence of later Iron Age ditches, perhaps part of an enclosure. At Runfold Farm (32) evaluation has demonstrated a spread of Iron Age features across an area in excess of 3 hectares. The features and finds are closely comparable with those at the Iron Age sites at nearby Tongham (*Bulletin* 281, *SyAC*, 83, 189-92) and together these now point to a quite surprising density of Iron Age settlement in this part of the Blackwater Valley.

A small amount of Roman material was also identified at Runfold Farm, but more substantial discoveries of this date occurred elsewhere. At Hengrove Farm (4) evidence for a substantial Roman farmstead was discovered in the evaluation trenches, at a site not far from Roman Staines, near to the main road from there to London. It is interesting, however, that there was no sign of Romanised buildings on this site. This is in marked contrast to the other principal Roman site examined in 1997 at Barnwood School, nr Guildford (28) where further evaluation (see *SyAC*, 84, 202) demonstrated the presence of a complex of masonry buildings, some of substantial size. The site is very close to the Broad Street Roman villa, and the two may well be part of the same complex. Not far away, at Northmead School, Guildford (27) some Roman pits containing plentiful pottery were identified, but these lay right at the edge of the area examined, and presumably were on the margins of some more substantial settlement.

Work relating to post-Roman occupation was generally of small-scale or of limited interest. An evaluation in 1996 at Guildford Street, Chertsey (9) had suggested that good evidence survived for a medieval suburb of Chertsey named *Styvinton*. Further excavation in 1997 showed that evidence for a sequence of occupation extending from at least the 12th century onwards was present (for further details see *Bulletin* 318). At the Town Hall, Reigate (46) a watching brief revealed evidence which suggested that the bailey ditch of Reigate Castle passed through the area, and produced associated 13th century pottery.

Many members of the team were involved in carrying out this work. The great majority of the excavations and evaluations were directed by Graham Hayman and Jane Robertson. Some were directed by Mark Dover, Giles Patterson and Jim Stephenson, and the first and last named were also responsible, together with Nick Marples, for many of the watching briefs. Further assistance with fieldwork was given by Simon Hind and Ally Holly. Finds works was undertaken by Phil Jones and Nichola Hembrey, and Giles Patterson was responsible for all of the illustration and design work. Nowal Shaikhley was responsible for much of the organisation of the work, and also assisted with and carried out a number of fieldwork projects.

NSFF indicates that no significant finds or features were identified at a site.

Spelthorne

- 1 **Stanwell**, Lord Knyvett's School (TQ 060 743). Standing building survey and watching brief intermittently through the year, following an evaluation in June 1996.
- 2 **Staines**, Lino Mill (TQ 0348 7185). Watching brief February to April. *NSFF*
- 3 **Staines**, Richmond House, 24-32 Kingston Road (TQ 0398 7168). Evaluation in September. *NSFF*
- 4 **Staines**, Hengrove Farm (TQ 0528 7209). Evaluation in October revealed some prehistoric features, and a small Roman settlement, possibly a farm. Pits, post-holes, ditches and two burials; one cremation and the other an inhumation.

- 5 **Shepperton**, St Nicholas' School Playing Field (TQ 076 673). Evaluation in June. *NSFF*
- 6 **Laleham**, Home Farm (TQ 055 687). Excavations in May to July following an evaluation in March. There have been previous discoveries in this gravel pit site. In the more northern of the new areas examined some widely dispersed features were found, including pits, post-holes and ditches, two large waterholes, and two cremation burials. Most were of Bronze Age date, but some may be Neolithic as some typical flint debitage and pot sherds were found. One of the ditches was Roman. Prehistoric pits and post holes were more common in the southern new areas and included those of a round house, several cremation burials, others with very many calcined flint pot-boilers, and a large water-hole that contained two red deer antlers in its fill. One pit contained a large piece of human skull. Moat features are of Bronze Age date but some may be Neolithic and for the same reason as in the northern areas. See note in *Bulletin* 320.
- 7 **Laleham**, Builder's Yard (TQ 0528 6899). Watching brief in October. *NSFF*

Runnymede

- 8 **Egham**, Katherine Wheel PH (TQ 012 714), Evaluation in January, following an excavation in May 1996 that recorded some medieval pits and other features.
- 9 **Chertsey**, Guildford Street (TQ 039 666). Excavations in April and May following an earlier evaluation in 1996 that discovered a few prehistoric flints and sherds and 13/14th century stratigraphy associated with the southern suburb of *Styvinton* by the River Bourne (*Bulletin* 314). Various phases of medieval activity were represented, from the late 12th through to the 16th century. A substantial stone wall of 14th century date was uncovered; originally built as a revetment, it was later incorporated into a 14th century building that was probably not demolished until the 18th century (*Bulletin* 318).
- 10 **Thorpe**, Coldharbour Lane (TQ 125 690). Evaluation in June and a watching brief through August and October. Stray finds of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon date were recovered, but no features were identified.
- 11 **Addlestone**, Wey Manor Farm (TQ 061 632). Evaluation in September revealed some isolated features containing prehistoric pottery sherds.
- 12 **New Haw**, Flutters Hill House (SU 9934 6515). Evaluation in January. *NSFF*.

Surrey Heath

- 13 **Bagshot**, Bridge Street Depository (SU 912 634). Watching brief in August. *NSFF*.
- 14 **Bagshot**, 44 High Street (SU9105 6324). Standing building survey, as a result of the discovery by workmen of 16th and 17th century wall paintings, see note in *Bulletin* 317.

Woking

- 15 **Woking**, Mizen's Farm (TQ 013 616). Evaluation in August revealed Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and early post-medieval features; and worked flints of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date were also collected.

Guildford

- 16 **Pirbright**, Manor House (SU 942 556). Excavation in February following an evaluation in June 1996 (*Bulletin* 314). A few late Bronze Age sherds and struck flints were remarkable finds this far deep in the north-west Surrey heathlands, as

were some Late Iron Age ditches and pottery sherds that more obviously indicated prehistoric settlement. Just as remarkable, perhaps, is that so few features contemporary with the surviving late medieval structure of the Manor House were found, or of its earlier medieval predecessors (see *Bulletin* 307).

- 17 **Shere**, Hurtwood Water Pipeline (TQ 079 478). Watching brief during September. *NSFF*.
- 18 **Seale**, Seale Lodge Sandpit (TSU 892 476). Evaluation during May. *NSFF*.
- 19 **Albury**, Raw Water Pipeline (1795 4790). Watching brief during April. *NSFF*.
- 20 **Normandy**, Henley Park (SU 935 527). Evaluation and watching brief during October. *NSFF*.
- 21 **Guildford**, Henley Fort (SU 982 489). Watching brief during October, in which a complete photographic record was compiled.
- 22 **Guildford**, St Mary's School (SU 970510). Evaluation in April. A few struck flints, otherwise *NSFF*
- 23 **Guildford**, 50-54 High Street (SU 996 493). Excavation in April behind the part-sunken stone chamber first discovered by the Guildford Museum Archaeological Unit (*Bulletin* 300) and about which there has been some controversy (*Bulletins* 309, 311, 312). Evidence was found relating to the arrangements to the rear of the chamber, and debris from its destruction. Earlier medieval pits were found elsewhere, where not disturbed by 19th and 20th century features.
- 24 **Guildford**, 50-52 North Street (SU 996 945). Watching brief during April. *NSFF*.
- 25 **Guildford**, Mountside/The Mount (SU 9905 4905). Watching brief during April. *NSFF*.
- 26 **Guildford**, 28A Castle Street (SU 9967 4935). Watching brief during September and October. *NSFF*.
- 27 **Guildford**, Northmead School (SU 9885 5185). Evaluation during October and November revealed a relatively large amount of Roman pottery sherds, possibly indicating the presence of a Roman occupation site to the north-west of the trial-trenched area. A watching brief during December was archaeologically negative.
- 28 **Guildford**, Barnwood School (SU 971 511). Evaluation in October and November revealed an extensive spread of human features, mainly masonry building foundations, and possibly associated with nearby Broad Street Roman villa.
- 29 **Guildford**, Oversby House, Onslow Street (SU 9940 4947). Watching brief in September. *NSFF*.

Waverley

- 30 Grayswood, Hydon Ball Pipeline (SU 976 385). Watching brief during April, September and October. *NSFF*.
- 31 **Haslemere**, White Horse Hotel (SU 905 328). Evaluation in May. *NSFF*.
- 32 **Runfold**, Runfold Farm Pit (SU 875 485). Evaluation from June to October. Iron Age settlement with many features, including ring gully round houses.
- 33 **Tilford**, Tilford Bridge (SU 8737 4345). Watching brief and standing building survey October to December.
- 34 **Godalming**, Charterhouse School (SU 9574 4526). Evaluation in November. *NSFF*.
- 35 **Haslemere**, The Herons (SU 8885 3258). Watching brief in August. *NSFF*.

Mole Valley

- 36 **Dorking**, Old Abattoir (TQ 1650 4930). Standing building survey in February and March.
- 37 **Dorking**, The Tower (TQ 167 483). Watching brief in March. *NSFF*.

- 38 **Dorking**, Juniper Hill (TQ 7065 2918). Watching brief in November.
- 39 **Brockham** and Betchworth Quarry (TQ 205 515). Landscape survey started in May 1996 was continued in March before listing of the quarry as an Area of Historic Landscape Value. Post-medieval lime works and associated features.
- 40 **Great Bookham**, The Moat House (TQ 135 533). Watching brief in April. *NSFF*.
- 41 **Forest Green**, Gosterwood Manor (TQ 125 415). Evaluation in July. *NSFF*.
- 42 **Ashtead**, City of Lobdon Freemen's School (TQ 1940 5790). Watching brief in August, following an evaluation in October 1966. *NSFF*.

Elmbridge

- 43 **Esher**, Trinity School (TQ 1345 6525). Watching brief in April. *NSFF*.
- 44 **Esher**, Mill Road, Farm Road (TQ 133 658). Evaluation in June. *NSFF*.

Reigate and Banstead

- 45 **Reigate**, Bell Street (TQ 253 501). Watching brief in July. 12th to 16th century pottery sherds and 13th century structural evidence.
- 46 **Reigate**, Town Hall (TQ 2537 5049). Watching brief in October. 13th century sherds were recovered from the fill of the Castle moat.
- 47 **Reigate**, 44-50 High Street (TQ 252 303). Evaluation in September. *NSFF*.
- 48 **Redhill**, Foxborough Park (TQ 2859 5132). Evaluation in October. *NSFF*.
- 49 **Banstead**, Great Burgh (TQ 233 588). Evaluation in May. *NSFF*.
- 50 **Chipstead**, Netherne on the Hill (TQ 296 562). Evaluation in November. *NSFF*.
- 51 **Horley**, Ye Olde Six Bells PH (TQ 2752 4280). Watching brief in November. *NSFF*.

Tandridge

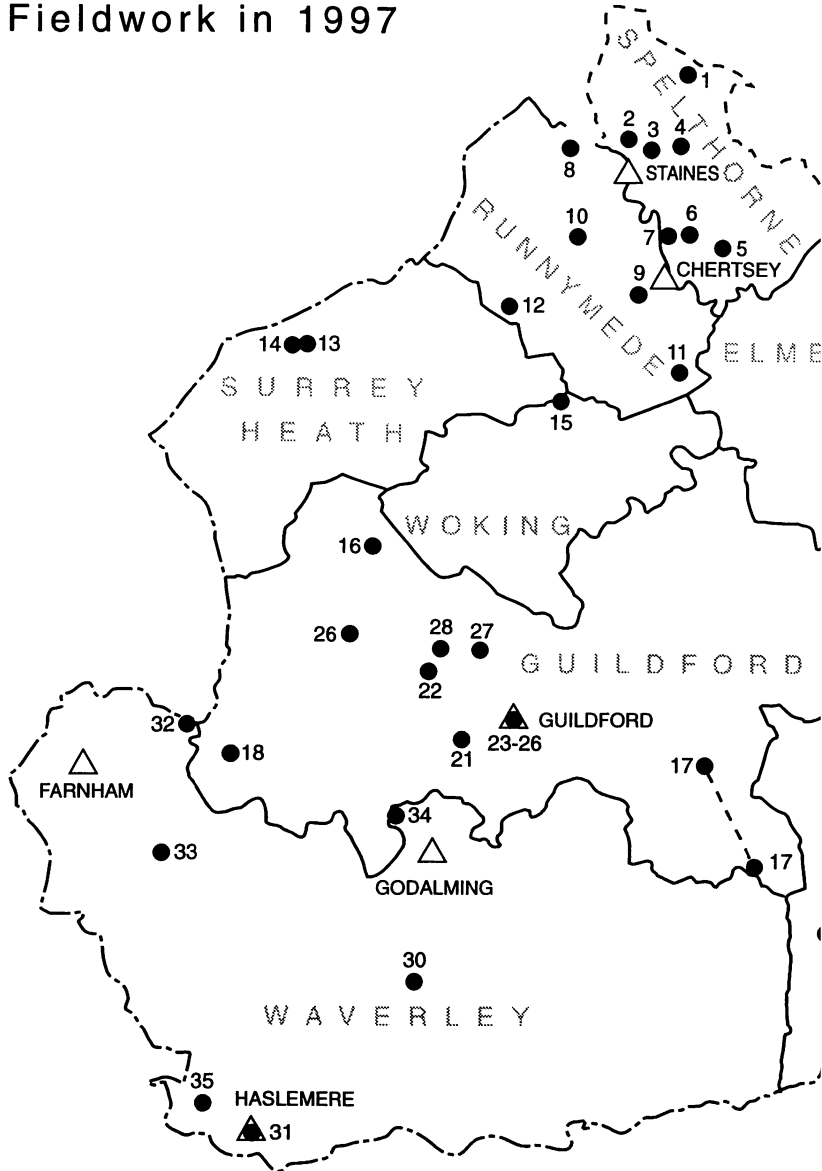
- 52 **Caterham**, Godstone Road (TQ 345 555). Evaluation in March. *NSFF*.
- 53 **Caterham**, High Street (TQ 3337 5583). Watching brief in October. *NSFF*.
- 54 **Lingfield**, Baker Lane/Station Road (TQ 392 436). Evaluation in June. *NSFF*.
- 55 **Limpsfield**, Trevereux Manor (TQ 432 509). Evaluation in September revealed Roman road metalling and Roman pottery, and some Early Bronze Age worked flints.
- 56 **Chelsham**, St Leonard's Church (TQ 3383 5912). Watching brief in October. *NSFF*.
- 57 **Woldingham**, Holly Lodge (TQ 369 559). Watching brief in September. *NSFF*.

Epsom and Ewell

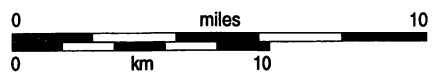
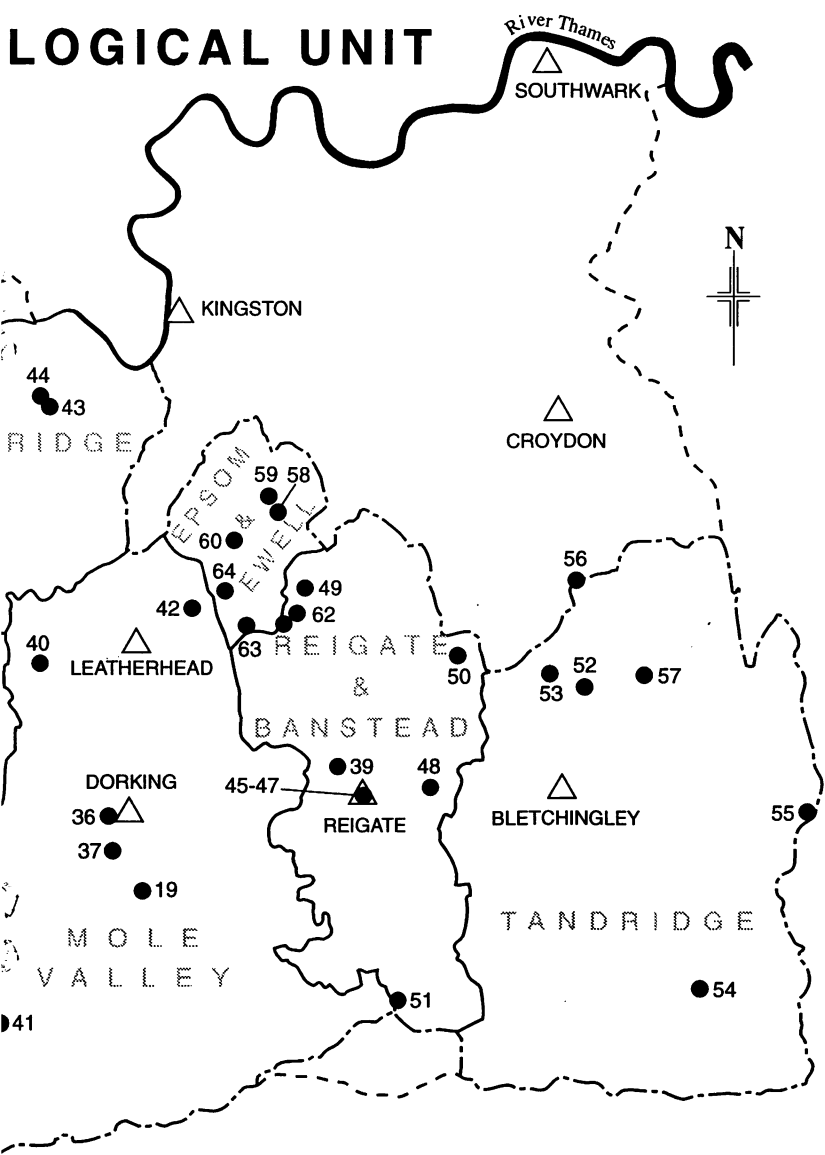
- 58 **Ewell**, North East Surrey College of Technology (TQ 223 618). Evaluation and watching brief in February. A small scatter of prehistoric flints.
- 59 **Ewell**, Seymour's Nursery (TQ 221 622). Evaluation in May. *NSFF*.
- 60 **Epsom**, Town Hall (TQ 2095 6075). Evaluation in April revealed 18th century features.
- 61 **Epsom Downs**, Headley Drive (TQ 2298 5772). Evaluation in March. *NSFF*.
- 62 **Epsom Downs**, Chapel Grove (TQ 0232 578). Watching brief in April. *NSFF*.
- 63 **Epsom Downs**, Epsom Downs School (TQ 2148 5740). Monitoring evaluation in December 1997. *NSFF*.
- 64 **Langley Vale**, RAC Country Club (TQ 2030 5870). Watching brief in July. *NSFF*.

SURREY COUNTY ARCHAEO

Fieldwork in 1997



LOGICAL UNIT



OBITUARY

Clare Smith

Clare Smith, who died on 26 May at the age of 91, had been a member of the Society since 1962. Her name is probably not known to many current Society members, but in fact she worked very hard for the Society, and Surrey's archaeology, mostly behind the scenes.

She came originally from Sussex but lived for many years in Godalming before returning to Sussex towards the end of her life. She never seems to have lost a rather charming trace of a country accent and an understandable fondness for Sussex Pond Pudding. In 1966 she became secretary of the Visits Committee and characteristically added to this the work in connection with the binding of individual copies of the *Collections*, for those who wanted bound copies. In 1969 she gave up the Visits Committee to take on a role as assistant to the Honorary Treasurer. She continued in this role, later called Membership Secretary, until 1982, and for a time also handled the *Bulletin* distribution. For the ten years from 1972 she added the task of minuting secretary to the Society's Council, and filled this role for the Excavations Committee for a while. She also served on Council for the four years 1976-1980.

Clare took part in Dr Nichols' excavations at Binscombe, but was able to devote much more time to archaeology following her retirement from the Civil Service, not just in her office capacities but in practical fieldwork. She played a major role in Rosamond Hanworth's Brooklands excavation project, where, in the words of the acknowledgments, she acted 'as deputy to the director, initially as site supervisor and treasurer, later in the processing team, and finally during the drafting, typing and checking of the report'. In 1971 she took on the task of directing an emergency excavation on a Romano-British site at Binscombe in advance of housing development, and managed to extract a considerable amount of information from a rushed, short-term dig which had to be abandoned in its third allotted week because of 36 hours of heavy rain. Unlike many of us she did not shirk the task of publication and a report appeared in good time (*Surrey Archaeological Collections* 71, 1977, 13-42). In 1974 she was one of the founder members of the Godalming Group of the Society, which used to meet at her house.

In 1973-4 Clare played a key role in the recording and rescue of Roman altars and other inscriptions from Busbridge. These had formed part of 18th century landscape gardening and had been grouped in an arc around the foot of the hillside into which the lowest pond at Busbridge was cut. They had become lost as the pond silted up and were rediscovered by Godalming Angling Club. Clare was able to negotiate the return of the altars to near Hadrian's Wall, from which they originally came; they are now in Carlisle Museum. One of them had not previously been recorded (*Bulletins* 96 and 103; *Britannia* 5, 1974, 462-3).

Desperate rescue excavations like that at Binscombe led to a recognition that changes were essential and in 1972 Surrey became one of the first counties to have a County Archaeological Officer (initially set up with the Society). I was lucky enough to be taken on in this post and the Society arranged for Clare to act as my part-time secretary, which she did for around two years. I found her assistance and her robust good sense invaluable. She had an excellent

knowledge of the Society and its ways, and her Civil Service experience was put to good use in setting up the office from scratch and the proper writing of official letters as we began to try to educate the county's planners in the ways of archaeology.

Clare was always cheerful and animated. She did not suffer fools gladly and had a dislike of pretension which sometimes enlivened Council meetings. She was not afraid to speak her mind but was essentially good-humoured and her record as a helper on all sorts of projects speaks for itself. Her role as a founder member of the Godalming Group in 1974 seems to have extended to baby-sitting for Sue and John Janaway, including one traumatic occasion remembered vividly by John, who had to raise the baby-sitter from her bed when she was required at short notice at 2 o'clock in the morning, when their second child was on his way. She was also a keen gardener and Sue recalls that Clare would not do anything for two weeks in September, when she was clipping her hedge.

Clare's hard work for the Society received appropriate recognition in 1981 when she was made a Vice-President 'in recognition of the outstanding service she had rendered to the Society in her various capacities over many years.' In 1990 she was elected as an honorary member.

David Bird

New Members

We are pleased to welcome the following new members to the Society:

Anderson, Mr M A, 21 Weybridge Park, Weybridge, KT13 8SQ
Angus, Miss A L, Cobwebs, 9 Warren Road, Guildford, GU1 2HB
Balchin, Mr & Mrs N G, Hullbrook Cottage, Cranleigh Road, Ewhurst, GU6 7RN
Baxter, Miss L, 79 Hitchings Way, Reigate, RH2 8EP
Berridge, Mr A D, Flat 2, Oak Lodge, 30 Blanford Road, Reigate, RH2 7DR
Brown, Mr G C, 49 Mortimer Crescent, Worcester Park, KT4 7QL
Butler, Dr E A, Cherry Tree Cottage, Castle Hill, Bletchingley, RH1 4LB
Christopher, Miss B R, 33 Couldson Road, Caterham, CR3 5NE
Clark, Mr P, Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd, 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, CT1 2LU
Cobb, Mrs R C, Bestridge, Hillview Road, Claygate, KT10 0TU
Collins, Julian, Borgwitha, Beacon Hill Road, Hindhead, GU26 6QQ
Davies, Miss H J, 41 Ridgeway Close, Lightwater, GU18 5XX
Davies, Mr M, Flat A, 23-24 Great James Street, WC1N 3ES
Elkins, Mrs L J, 1 Udney Park Road, Teddington, TW11 9BB
Fraser, Mr & Mrs, A P, 63 Foley Road, Claygate, Esher, KT10 0LY
Herve, Mrs J S, 26 Abinger Avenue, Cheam, SM2 7LJ
Jones, Mr P A, 56 Furlong Road, Westcott, Dorking, RH4 3QL
King, Mrs M E, 2 St Georges Road, Farnham, GU9 8NB
Little, Mr A J, Chinthurst House, Chinthurst Lane, Shalford, GU4 8JR
Massey, Drs A & S, 214 Forest Road, Loughborough, Leics LE11 3HU
Morgan, Miss N A, 39 New Site, Meadowlands, Addlestone, KT15 2RG
Morgan, Mr D, 3 Barleymead, Horley, RH6 9UD
Newell, Mrs J A, Exeter Cottage, 83 Nutley Lane, Reigate, RH2 9HA
Nice, Miss C C, Westways, Westfield Road, Woking, GU22 9PX
Pettman, Miss A J, Kenwood, 25 Croft Avenue, Dorking, RH4 1LN
Readings, Mr G H, 20 Culls Road, Normandy, Guildford, GU3 2EP

Say, Mr D C, 5 Orchard Way, Hurst Park, Oxted, RH8 9DJ
Shearmur, Miss C L, 28 Queens Road, Guildford, GU1 4JJ
Smith, Miss J A, 19 Eight Acres, Beaconhill, Hindhead, GU26 6RY
Stacey, Mr & Mrs A J, 17 Gloucester Road, Bagshot, GU19 5LT
Swift, Mrs V A, 7 Four Wents, Cobham, KT11 2NE
Thomas, Mr M, 19 Hall Dene Close, Mew, GU1 2UL
Tidy, Mr D, 15 Rochester Walk, Reigate, RH2 8DE
Wilgoss, Mr R M, 28 Garrard Road, Banstead, SM7 2ER
Wilkins, Dr R D, 10 Avonmore Avenue, Guildford, GU1 1TW
Wilson, Mr H, 53 Roebuck Road, Chessington, KT9 1JY
Wood, Miss S G, 31 Bentsbrook Road, North Holmwood, Dorking, RH5 4HW
Wood, Mr B L, 5 Tumblewood Road, Banstead, SM7 1DS
Woolley, Ms J, Cobblers, Hambledon, Godalming, GU8 4HL

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

The Future of Surrey's Past — The Role of the Volunteer Farnham Castle: 26th September 1998 at 1.30 pm.

Details of the conference to launch our Community Archaeology initiative are enclosed with this *Bulletin*, together with an application form for tickets. Admission is free, but please apply for tickets as it will be helpful to know approximate numbers.

The aims of the Conference were forcefully outlined by John Hampton in *Bulletin* 319 and we are fortunate that Tom Hassall, Secretary of RCHME and Peter Liddle, Keeper of Archaeology for the Leicestershire Museums Services have agreed to launch our initiative. We do hope you will come. Guided tours have been arranged for parts of the Castle in the morning.

LIBRARY NEWS

Recent Accessions to the Society's Library

Excavations and evaluations carried out by Units working within the County, which are reported periodically elsewhere in the *Bulletin*, have been omitted here.

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GRANTS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS COMMITTEE

As announced in the May/June *Bulletin*, this Committee has been set up to consider applications for grants which fall outside the remit of the Society's other Committees. The Chairman is Professor Alan Crocker; the Secretary Mr P Youngs.

The Committee will consider applications for grants at meetings in mid-March and

mid-September. Applications should therefore be received by the Committee not later than 1st March or 1st September respectively. The applications will then be submitted, with the Committee's recommendations, to Council. If the matter is agreed to be exceptionally urgent, certain Officers of the Society are empowered to make a decision in advance of these meetings.

Applications for grants by other Committees will continue to be considered in accordance with the procedures of those Committees. The Hon Secretary should be consulted if there is doubt as to which is the appropriate Committee.

YOUNG ARCHAEOLOGISTS CLUB NEWS

***Christine Hardman
Club Organiser***

The trip to Butser Hill in April was a great success. We must have had the only fine day that month, and were able to take part in all the outdoor activities there without getting wet. Muddy, but not wet! The Club members wove, made wattle fences, plastered daub on a round hut, made pottery from natural clay, and had a picnic round the open fire inside the largest hut. They also added to the Roman villa which is under construction.

Steve Dyer took a group of seniors on a tour of the site, which ended with them being pressed into constructing a great pen, and becoming as muddy as the juniors!

Guildford House was a very different setting for the May session, when YACs went to a Mad Hatter's Tea Party there, as well as visiting the new Lewis Carroll Exhibition and making mad hats to wear.

With over 80 members, the Club is flourishing, and Sue and I are looking forward to the Victorian Garden Party on July 4th. The YACs are running the peg doll workshop (any scraps of material welcome) and the Art Competition, open to Surrey primary schools.

MISCELLANY

Free Public Walks

The Greater London Industrial Archaeology Society have organised a series of Spring and Summer walks to explore London's industrial history. I'm afraid you've missed the first two but there are three more:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 4th July | Vauxhall and downstream on the South Bank to Blackfriars. |
| 1st August | Little Venice and west along the Grand Junction Canal to beyond Kensal Green. |
| 12th September | Crystal Palace: a circular walk round the grounds. |

All walks start at 2.30 pm. For further information contact Dan Hayton, Treasurer, 31 The High Street, Farnborough Village, Orpington, Kent, BR6 7BQ, tel: 01689 852186, email: Daniel@newcomen.demon.co.uk or Bill Firth, Secretary, 40 Woodstock Avenue, London, NW11 9RG, tel: 0181 455 7164, Fax: 0181 455 0301, email: WMFIRTH@compuserve.com

Bermondsey Abbey

What appeared to be the northern half of the east end of the Cluniac abbey at Bermondsey was recorded by W F Grimes in 1956, and published representations of

the church have indicated that the east arm comprised three apsidal chapels and two further flanking chapels to north and south. Analysis, as a prelude to publication of excavations that have taken place subsequently, suggests that the foundation representing the northern apse belongs to a different building phase, and that a large trench, some 4m to the south of the north presbytery wall, may have removed the foundation of the north aisle arcade within the chancel. The hitherto accepted width of 10m for the presbytery seems out of proportion to its recorded length. Moreover, an apsidal structure discovered during excavations between 1984 and 1988, 20m south of Grimes' excavations, may also prove to be part of the eastern area of the abbey church.

From MoLAS 98 — the Annual Review for 1997 of the Museum of London Archaeology Service

Merton: Stane Street

At Priory Road, Colliers Wood, the Museum of London Archaeology Service has evaluated two sites which revealed that Stane Street continues the line of Colliers Wood High Street, running straight towards the site of the 12th century Merton Priory and probably passing just to the north of the north transept. The road measured around 8m to 9m wide and was constructed from flint, gravel and sand. This type of road construction seems plausible when crossing a low-lying area close to a river (and presumably a ford) as at Merton. Raised banks may have acted as water defences within the marshland environment and the road itself may actually have formed a causeway through this low-lying area. A roadside ditch contained 1st to 3rd century pottery.

From MoLAS 98 — the Annual Review for 1997 of the Museum of London Archaeology Service

COURSES

University of Surrey

School of Educational Studies

Centre for Continuing Education

These courses are accredited, open to all, and at 1st year undergraduate level (Level 1) unless otherwise stated. They are usually for 2 hours/week, starting at the times/dates shown. Further details: Tel. 01483 259750.

Bagshot	Archaeology of the Stone Age in Britain	Tue	10.00	29 Sept
	Romano-British Archaeology	Fri	10.00	2 Oct
	The Birth of Civilisation	Tue	14.00	29 Sept
	Order vs Chaos: the Religion, Philosophy & Literature of the Ancient Egyptians (Level 2)	Fri	19.00	2 Oct
Churt	The Archaeology of Surrey	Mon	10.30	29 Sept
Dorking	Romano-British Archaeology	Mon	19.30	29 Sept
	Romano-British Archaeology	Thu	10.30	1 Oct
	The Civilisation of Ancient Egypt	Wed	10.30	30 Sept
Farnham	Archaeology without Digging	Mon	10.00	28 Sept
Guildford	The Archaeology of Surrey	Tue	14.00	29 Sept
	The Aegean Bronze Age	Mon	14.00	1 Oct
	Minoan Archaeology	Thu	19.00	1 Oct

	The Archaeology of the Mary Rose (Level 2)	Sats	19.00	31 Oct & 28 Nov
	Artefact Illustration in Archaeology (Level 2)	Tue	19.00	29 Sept
	Intro. to Computer Applications in Archaeology (Level 2)	Thu	19.00	1 Oct
Milford	Introduction to the History & Culture of Ancient Egypt	Tue	19.30	29 Sept
Oxted	Introduction to the History & Culture of Ancient Egypt	Tue	19.30	3 Nov
Reigate	Archaeology without Digging	Wed	19.30	30 Sept
	Study of Artefacts (Level 2)	Thu	19.30	1 Oct
Staines	Archaeology without Digging	Thu	19.30	1 Oct
Woking	Introduction to the History & Culture of Ancient Egypt	Tue	13.00	29 Sept

DAY SCHOOLS

KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL

Practical Archaeology Saturday Day Schools in 1998

Archaeological Field Survey 5th September

Tutor: Lucy Kirk, Field Officer of the Field Archaeology Unit, University College, London.

Field-walking and Map Analysis 19th September

Tutor: Paul Wilkinson, Landscape Archaeologist.

How to Identify Iron Age and Roman Pottery 3rd October

Tutors: Nigel Macpherson-Grant and Andrew Savage, ceramics specialists of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

Landscape Archaeology 17th October

Tutor: Paul Wilkinson, Landscape Archaeologist, will lead a field trip to throw some light on the processes that have shaped the Kent landscape, to include some local Roman Villa sites.

Archaeological Finds Drawing 31st October

Tutor: Jane Russell, Illustrator and Planner for the Field Archaeology Unit, University College, London.

Recording of Wooden Ships 7th November

Course to be run by the Nautical Archaeology Society. Morning tuition will be followed by a practical session of measuring and recording in the afternoon.

Recording of Vernacular Buildings 21st November

Tutor: David Martin, Historic Buildings Officer of the Field Archaeological Unit and Research Fellow of University College, London.

The fee for each course is £25. All have the backing and support of the Nautical Archaeology Society, Archaeology South-East and the Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company.

For further information write to the Kent Archaeological Field School, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham, Kent or telephone 0181 987 8827 or 0585 700112.

LECTURE MEETINGS

6th July

"A Walk around Farnham from an Armchair" by Mrs Parratt to the Mayford and Woking District History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, at 7.45 pm. Visitors £2.

7th July

"Steam Road Transport" by C G Mileham to the Addlestone Historical Society at the Community Centre, Station Road, Addlestone, at 8.00 pm. Visitors £1.

1st September

"The Railway in Chertsey and Addlestone" by Mike Harris to the Addlestone Historical Society at the Community Centre, Station Road, Addlestone, at 8.00 pm. Visitors £1.

7th September

"The Basingstoke Canal" by Tony Harmsworth to the Mayford and Woking District History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, at 7.45 pm. Visitors £2.

Next Issue: Copy required by 10th July for the August issue.

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