



Registered Charity No: 272098

ISSN 0585-9980

**SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

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# Bulletin

Number 322

August 1998



## EXCAVATIONS IN FARNHAM PARK

Proof that volunteers can be just as eccentric as professionals (*pace* Graham Hayman in *Bulletin* 320). Pauline Hulse poses with a bomb by a WW2 spigot mortar position recently excavated in Farnham Park.

*Photo by Dave Attyde*

*P.S. The mortar was a drill issue and filled with sand not explosive — or so we were told.*

## **Excavations at Farnham Park (centred SU 84 48)**

*David Graham*

Volunteers from the Society and local groups have recently completed a week-long excavation programme designed to test various features that were noted during a landscape survey carried out last winter. The work forms part of a larger project, commissioned by Waverley Borough Council, which also includes an air photographic transcription and mapping programme to be carried out by the RCHME and a review of historical sources relating to the park.

The archaeological work consisted of opening a number of trial trenches, which were all excavated by hand and located to provide the maximum information with minimum disturbance to this public open space. The excavations were visited by large numbers of members of the public including a group of children who were taking part in a 'History Detectives' event, organised by the Park Rangers and centred on the archaeology of the park

The results of the trenching were both encouraging and extremely varied — ranging from the location of a prehistoric site yielding debitage and burnt flint at the northern end of the park, to the partial uncovering of a WW2 Home Guard spigot mortar position dating to 1941. This was sited to fire mortars into Farnham town, presumably in case the German army reached as far as South Street. Other finds included the location of a previously unrecorded road with gravel metalling and side ditches. This ran east-west across the park, more or less parallel to the existing Avenue, and appears to terminate in a raised area adjacent to the castle defences. As clay pipe stems and pottery of probable 17th century date were recovered from the metalling, it seems possible that the road is a Civil War feature, perhaps connected with the cannon park and military camp known to have been located in this general area.

Perhaps the most interesting result came from a trench sited across a low field boundary associated with the extensive system of strip fields which are still visible on the south slope of the park. Surprisingly, the small trench produced a few sherds of coarse and green glazed wares from the base of the ditch infill and this would seem to confirm a medieval date for the field systems. Less satisfactorily, a trench across a trident-shaped feature, opposite St James' Avenue, turned out to be a WW2 air raid shelter, rather than the 18th century tower that we had hoped for. Interestingly, three elderly gentlemen commented on the site — one to the effect that he remembered playing in the shelter as a child, one that it was the site of an ATC hut and one that there had been nothing there at all during the last war! Our conclusion was that elderly gentlemen are an unreliable source of information.

Despite this, a final bonus came when yet another elderly gentleman said that he remembered playing as a child in a brick tunnel set into the ditch of Farnham Castle. In this case, he actually showed us the spot, which had been blocked off at some time though the brickwork was still visible. From the description, this was almost certainly the site of an 18th/19th century icehouse.

Having been rude about elderly gentlemen, I should perhaps even the score by saying that the spigot mortar excavation was visited by a group of sixth formers (the cream of Farnham's youth). They expressed great interest and asked "who won the last war?" and "did the Germans get as far as Farnham?" — thus providing an interesting insight into standards of modern history teaching.

Thanks to everyone who helped on the dig, to Waverley Borough Council for commissioning the work and to David Bird for supervising the project.

## **The Purpose of Archaeology and its Publication**

*Dennis Turner*

The purpose of archaeology must be to help the telling of new and more detailed and accurate stories about the past to all who are interested and to those who ought to be

interested. Not just other archaeologists, societies and local planners, but residents, tourists, schoolchildren and OAPs; even politicians. Perhaps, especially politicians. To this end existing resources must be made more accessible; otherwise archaeology will become merely a mechanical adjunct of the planning process. In some London boroughs this is already happening. Files are difficult to see; planning officers shrug off invitations to liaison meetings with amateur and professional archaeologists; and the results of excavations funded by the public purse remain unpublished. True, the London SMR is open for consultation by anyone who can find their way to Savile Row, but this provides only the most summary of information. The reports of evaluations can also be seen at Savile Row but one first has to know that an evaluation has been carried out, or to be prepared to go fishing.

The problem of publication is central: academic and 'popular'. The major units are struggling manfully with the academic publication of developer-funded work. The English Heritage funded programme for earlier excavations is cash-limited and publication of many important London sites will have to be funded from elsewhere if they are to be made accessible outside the MoL Archive. Some earlier excavations such as Greenwich Palace and Baynards Castle are not even eligible for EH funding. Within this framework, new monograph series have been launched to cover the larger sites. Inevitably, these are comparatively expensive and print runs are short. Reports only slightly less than monograph size are offered to the longer print runs of national and county publishing societies: shorter reports are usually only offered to the county journals. Most of these reports are detailed: many would argue far too detailed. The cost of society publication is currently around £50-60 a page, a cost kept down artificially by many hours of devoted labour by honorary editors. Despite the arbitrary cull of excavation reports that no longer look like being written, the list of sub-monograph reports 'in the pipeline' is frightening: at the current level of detail, the output from the units is likely to clog the currently available vehicles within the next year or two.

Some amelioration (should it be mitigation?) could be provided by greater self-restraint by authors but it clearly takes an author longer and costs a unit more to produce a shorter report rather than a longer one. In the competitive world of archaeological tendering, there just may not be resources for this and it may not happen. But it should. Not only are more disciplined reports cheaper to publish, they are easier to read. Coupled with this is the matter of enthusiasm. Read any of, say, Sir Mortimer Wheeler's reports and you will find his enthusiasm for his subject comes out in every line. Indeed, read almost any archaeological report from the 1930s by almost anybody and some enthusiasm will shine through. But very few reports produced in the last decade reflect this attitude and many of them are boring even for fellow specialists. Some even seem to have been designed to hide the importance of what is being described.

Of comparable importance is the lack of synthesis. Many seemingly trivial excavations by several units over a wide area may seem to be nothing more than that until some attempt is made to synthesise the results. There is nothing in developer funding to pay for this. Room here, perhaps, for a revival of amateur scholarship, but it does have to be scholarship.

Beyond this, the problem of popular publication has barely been touched. Again, separate funding has to be sought but two initiatives by the London Borough of Merton and MoLAS and others by the Surrey Archaeological Society have shown that this can be done successfully on a local basis. The bookshops at several museums show that there is a market for wider ranging material. Prices per page can be quite high without deterring sales if the product is packaged attractively enough — at least up to the level of £5 for the booklet. We need more of this: as I said at the start, the

purpose of archaeology must be to help the telling of new and more detailed and accurate stories about the past.

The CBA is carrying out a 'consumer survey' of archaeological publications. We await the results with interest.

*Article written for SCOLA Newsletter*

## **Godalming Wharf**

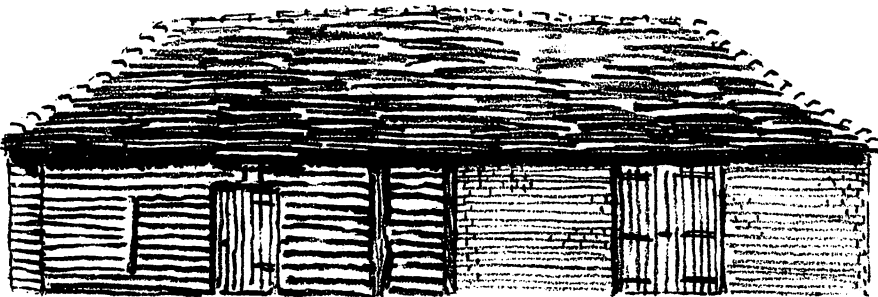
**Graham Bieron**

Two points raised by Chris Currie in reporting on a watching brief at Godalming Wharf (*Bulletin* 319) — chalk used as a surfacing material in the 1760s, and an implied early traffic in coal — are offered some degree of confirmation from records in the Commissioners' minute book 1760-87 (GMR 142/1/1) and the accounts for construction works 1760-65 (GMR 142/3/1).

Two purchases of chalk and britt are recorded in the accounts and, though payments for labour do not reveal the material being used, the locations of use can be inferred by association with other items. The first purchase, 53 loads in total, was made in 1762 at the time a cut at Catherine hill near Guildford was being dug, while the second, of 95 loads together with 7 loads of flints, was made in 1764 at a time when there was a flurry of activity at Godalming Wharf shortly before the opening of the navigation to traffic.

Only roads, drains and boundary walls were provided at the site of the wharf at an early stage while the area, covering nearly three hectarea of largely meadow and moor ground, was used in part as a storage and working area during the making of the navigation. With the lands purchased had come a former dyehouse, which was refurbished in 1764 as a store for meal and dry goods, while at the same time two timber buildings were erected as a bark house and an additional meal house. A loading place for timber was also prepared, and it was perhaps in connection with some or all of these facilities that the chalk, britt and flints were required.

Previous to this time sales of the grass growing on the wharf indicates that the working area had not occupied the whole site. More than a year later conditions imposed on the surveyor for the works when he resigned that post while remaining as a wharfinger, having for a time acted in both capacities, suggest that some of the site was still untouched. At that time he was charged four guineas for his own past use of the grass from the site, was told to put up no further hayricks without permission, and ordered to remove his cowpens and erect none in future.



*Godalming Wharf: The last surviving building. In the 1830s it was used, from left to right as a grocery store, crane house, flour house and black house. Drawing by G. Bieron*

The position of treasurer during the period under consideration was an honorary post held by a commissioner. In 1787, during the term of office of the third treasurer, it came to light that the commissioners had, over a period, purchased 491 loads of chalk, of which 321 had been sold and 114 used in the navigation, leaving 56 loads unaccounted for "save that great part thereof is supposed to have been used in the Navigation". If some or all of this had been used for surfacing within the wharf, such surfacing would seem to have been connected with developments largely carried out by others for, during the period covered by the minute book, a number of individual traders were granted permission to erect storage buildings and coal pens for their own use.

The earliest recorded permission for erection of a coal pen was in April 1777 but the journal of daily barge traffic (*Bulletin* 318) reveals coal being brought to Godalming in October 1774. No records prior to this are known but coal seems to have been anticipated as a material likely to be transported on the navigation from the outset, for it was included in a list of named goods and the tolls to be charged for them minuted on eve of the opening of the navigation.

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## COUNCIL MATTERS

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### Tony Clark Memorial Lecture

As already announced this will take place on Saturday October 17th 1998 at the Museum of London and will be the main event of the SCOLA annual conference. The event starts at 10.00 am and will finish at 4.30 pm. The Memorial Lecture will be during the afternoon. The Lecture will be entitled "First in the field: Tony Clark and archaeological prospecting". It will be given by Alistair Bartlett, a colleague of Tony's since their days together at the Ancient Monument Laboratory. An application form for tickets is enclosed with this *Bulletin*. If the form is missing tickets may be obtained from J S McCracken, Flat B, 231 Sandycombe Road, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 2ZW. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope and make cheques payable to "SCOLA". The conference will cost £10.00 (£8.50 for members of SCOLA), to include tea and coffee.

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## WORK BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Mostly of fieldwork undertaken during the second half of 1997 in the London Boroughs of Surrey. *NSFF* means there were no significant finds or features and a key to the acronyms of the archaeological contractors follows:

AOC	Archaeological Operations and Conservation Ltd
FA	Foundations Archaeology ( <i>this is a new one</i> )
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
SuAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services

### Lambeth

**Lambeth**, Lambeth Road. TQ 3059 7891. Evaluation by PCA in late 1997. Medieval ditch; 17th century tin-glazed pottery production site; 19th century stoneware pottery

production site including kiln.

**Lambeth**, 43 Turret Grove. TQ 2023 7597. Evaluation by MoLAS in late 1997. Saxo-Norman pottery; early post-medieval pits; 18th century features and dumping.

### **Merton**

**Mitcham**, Caesar's Walk. TQ 2759 6802. Evaluation by AOC in late 1997. *NSFF*.

**Wimbledon**, Camp Road. TQ 2240 7108. Watching brief by MoLAS in late 1997 of sections across ditch at Caesar's Camp; medieval or later ridge and furrow, and associated field and drain ditches; and some undated pits, post-holes and metalling. A prehistoric struckflint flake was recovered.

**Mitcham**, Lower Green West. TQ 2759 6870. Evaluation by MoLAS in late 1997. Medieval or later ridge and furrow and field system including boundary ditch.

### **Sutton**

**Sutton**, St Dunstan's Rectory, 15 Malden Road. TQ 2412 6382. Evaluation by TVAS in late 1997. Early medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds.

**Sutton**, Beddington Corner, London Road. TQ 2847 6669. Evaluation by MoLAS in late 1997. Undated pits and ditches, some below an alluvial sub-soil towards the River Wandle. The ditches may be part of a pre-medieval field system.

### **Wandsworth**

**Wandsworth**, Brewhouse Street. TQ 2420 7550. Watching brief by FA in late 1997. *NSFF*.

### **Guildford**

**Guildford**, Old Portsmouth Road. TQ 2685 4890. Evaluation by SuAS in March 1998. *NSFF*

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## **LIBRARY NEWS**

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### **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.

#### **SURREY — GENERAL**

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- Gray, P ed, Limpsfield ancient and modern. Limpsfield History Group 1997
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## MISCELLANY

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### **Decade Mirabilis**

*Charles Abdy*

The history of 19th century Britain has many milestones marking advances in science, technology, social conditions and many other aspects of life. However, one particular decade stands out as being of supreme importance because of the number of fundamental innovations that it saw: the decade 1830 to 1840. (It is in fact a period of eleven years, rather than a decade, but I know no convenient term for eleven years). In those years were laid the foundations of much of the modern world, with milestones that included the following:



- 1830 The opening of the Liverpool to Manchester railway, the first practical important steam passenger railway.
- 1831 The demonstration of electro-magnetic induction by Michael Faraday. The discovery that an electric current can be induced in a wire in a magnetic field led to the dynamo, the electric motor and the power transformer; the things on which the electrical industry has been based.
- 1832 The Reform Act swept away the 'rotten boroughs', enlarged the franchise and generally paved the way for modern democracy.
- 1833 Slavery was abolished in the British Empire.
- 1835 Babbage produced his analytical engine, which can be regarded as a mechanical digital computer. The mechanism was too complicated for a workable device to be made at that time, but the principles established were used in later calculating machines.
- 1837 The 'needle telegraph' invented by Wheatstone and Cooke enabled messages to be sent along wires by the use of electricity, after which telegraphy progressed rapidly.
- 1838 Brunel's 'Great Western' crossed the Atlantic using steam all the way.
- 1840 The introduction of Rowland Hill's plan for a penny pre-paid postage gave a tremendous boost to communications. Letters conveyed rose from 76 million in 1839 to 838 million in 1868.
- 1840 William Henry Fox Talbot demonstrated a practical system of photography allowing multiple copies to be printed from a negative, the start of photography as we know it.

There is no doubt as to which of these discoveries has had the greatest impact on our lives. Although in his novel, 'The Alteration', Kingsley Amis was able to imagine a present day world that had not seen the Reformation, a world without electricity, the development of which had been prevented by papal edict as an invention of the devil, I cannot do so.

*Reprinted from the June 1998 Newsletter of the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society, with thanks.*

## **I Can't See It Myself.....**

***Rose Hooker***

What is about to unfold before your eyes could be seen as a cautionary tale for all budding landscape archaeologists. A fellow first level mature student (henceforth known as Alan) and myself have tumbled down a rabbit hole and found ourselves in a bemused state as we attempt to organise our own landscape survey. Here is how this came about and our struggles with bureaucracy, fellow travellers and unfamiliar landscapes.

Long, long ago (at least two months) a friend asked us if we would consider running a small landscape survey of Mare Hill Common in Witley. Maturity, business acumen and intelligence flew out of the window as we blithely agreed to do so without further enquiry or, indeed, investigation. The fact that Witley is at the far end of Surrey from our neck of the woods only lent the project a certain mysterious charm. Our rose-tinted spectacles shielded us from the glaringly obvious lack of features displayed on the map pressed into our eager hands. The first of many consultations ensued in which it was agreed that Alan would chauffeur me to the area in question whenever it was necessary. This is a matter of some importance since I can't drive. Perhaps a few failings amongst us are manifesting themselves to you already, but there will be more.

As students of field archaeology we had assisted in landscape surveys in the preceding year, therefore the ability to think with our feet had become a new skill and

one in which perhaps we had now indulged once too often. However, we decided to view the whole affair as an educational experience in which, by the process of trial and errors, we should become more well rounded, capable and respected, though whether this would be as students, people or archaeologists I can only leave you to hazard a guess.

Before undertaking the project we had already arranged to visit the Record Office at Guildford, again as an educational exercise. This meant that we were able to direct our education in a meaningful manner and request to see the tithe maps for Witley. This was achieved but not without incident. My respected friend, Alan, was without his reading glasses which meant that in order to look at the said maps he was forced to peer at them from very close quarters. It would seem that such close attention to detail is not *de rigueur* in these august surroundings and elicited squeals of dismay from those archivists present. Indeed, it is only some five weeks later that I dare to cross the threshold of this office again to pursue some further research. I must confess that I hope, doubtless in vain, not to be recognised.

The day came when we were able to pay Mare Hill itself a flying visit. As is usual in these cases the navigator was unable to find the best route but we eventually arrived and disembarked. Vast areas of featureless desert spread out before us — no — I am sorry to say I am being economical with the truth. The dunes were swathed in bracken. Another consultation produced the unanimous decision that attempting to survey putative boundary banks up and down sandy hills knee-high in resurgent bracken was not for the faint-hearted and inexperienced. We would hand-pick our team and wait for the bracken to die down. After all, there is the documentation to consider. The small matter that the SMR showed absolutely nothing in the area was of no consequence whatsoever.

Ever conscious of our role as dynamic leaders we scanned two or three acres of the hundred acre site. We were looking for the reason that we had been asked to undertake this project in the first place, for it had been suggested that somewhere in the woodland there might be some traces of a barrow site. It had been made clear to us that this had already been investigated and found wanting but hope runs high in the student heart. In fact, we had great difficulties in working out exactly where we were in relation to the maps we were using, so while we were wandering in the woods exploring the pits presumably left there by the Canadians for our delectation, we were probably missing both the “barrow” and the boundary banks which are apparently visible to the clear sighted.

Undefeated, we discussed this enigma with the local secretary of the Surrey Archaeological Society for the Witley area, Roger Egerton, who made the eminently sensible suggestion that we should contact the man who started the whole thing off. That is, the National Trust warden for Witley Common who had first reported finding the “barrow”. Such common sense had, naturally, to be deferred to, and this suggestion has been acted upon and we hope that shortly we shall be given a guided tour of the sites of Mare Hill Common.

So there you have it, our story so far. Perhaps other students and volunteers fall over themselves when embarking upon their first project; if they don't, then they can't be having as much fun. Certainly, we are learning on the hoof, as well as thinking with our feet, and there are times when (like Alice) I seem to be running ever faster only to stay in the same place. And the moral of this story is... you won't see it if you don't try.

*Reprinted, with thanks, from Surrey Historic Landscape Studies Newsletter No. 13*

## **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*

### **Southwark: 10-18 London Bridge Street**

A watching brief and excavation of a lift pit was carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service within the basement of a standing building constructed in 1916 and undergoing refurbishment for conversion into an hotel. Historically, the site was part of St Thomas' Hospital, founded on the site in 1215 and occupied until 1862. The excavation of the lift pit found a linear feature, thought to be a drain, two post holes, and a pit of Roman, possibly 2nd-century date. Medieval dumping followed with evidence of pitting, and a cellar or cesspit constructed from chalk, ragstone and flint. Parts of two grave slabs dated by their decoration to 1200 – 1350 had been reused in its construction. One was the lower half of an adult's slab and the other a child's. The latter had an inscription on either side of its bevelled edges. Both slabs are believed to come from the early medieval St Thomas' Chapel which lay on the northern side of the site, within the area covered by the present building. The medieval dumping contained pottery spanning the 13th-15th centuries, including a complete jug of the 13th or 14th century.

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

### **MoLAS Publications**

The ambitious publication programme of London's archaeological 'backlog' by the Museum of London Archaeological Service, aided by English Heritage, is now well advanced and the first of a series of 'integrated, academic monographs' has been published: *Excavations at the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital, London* Future volumes will include a number of other monastic sites, among them Bermondsey Abbey and Merton Priory while the excavation of Winchester Palace will also be published in the monograph series. Proposed future publications include the Saxon settlement at Battersea, excavated when the Society ran the SW London Team, possibly to be included in a monograph series volume along with Saxon settlements at Clapham and Hammersmith. It is also intended to publish work on Bankside and its Elizabethan playhouses, including the Rose and Globe theatres. The excavation of the important Roman warehouse on the Courage Brewery site and the prehistoric trackway at Bramcote Green have already been published in the *Archaeological Journal* and the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*. An *Archive Guide* to sites carried out by the Department of Greater London Archaeology (one of the predecessors of MoLAS) is currently in production. The substantial report on more recent excavations at Edward III's manor at Platform Wharf, Rotherhithe, has been submitted to the Society for publication in the *Collections* and an assessment report has been completed for the site of Fastolf Place and the Rosary, the large-scale

medieval moated houses built for Sir John Fastolf and Edward II on the Southwark waterfront directly opposite the Tower of London.

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

### **Stanwell: Neolithic and later site**

The Museum of London Archaeology Service has been working for a number of years both within and around Heathrow Airport, an area where remains have been found of ancient landscapes from the earliest hunter-gatherer communities to the farmed landscape influenced by the Roman and later city of London. MoLAS has provided consultancy and advice to BAA plc and the Highway Agency, and acted as expert witness on archaeological matters for the Terminal 5 public inquiry.

To the south of the airport, an evaluation and intensive watching brief at the Cargo Point development, Bedfont Road, Stanwell, together with an adjacent evaluation at Long Lane, have revealed remains of Neolithic, Bronze Age, medieval and post-medieval date. An Early Neolithic laurel leaf projectile point and two snapped blades were recovered from later features: together with the arrowhead from Noel Drive, this material is adding to a very limited assemblage of Early Neolithic material from the area. This will help to clarify the distribution of activity during the period of transition from mobile bands of hunter-gatherers to an agricultural lifestyle. The Middle Bronze Age was represented by three phases of field or enclosure boundary ditches. Next came evidence of farming in the 11th to 14th centuries AD: a ditch-lined driveway and wells, as well as post-built structures. The remains of 18th-century buildings and roadside ditches were also recorded.

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

### **Buildings at Risk**

***Dennis Turner***

A nationwide survey has revealed that, nationally, around 2000 of England's Grade I and II-star listed buildings are at risk through neglect and decay — no-one knows how many 'ordinary' Grade II listed buildings are at risk. The survey reveals that, in broad terms, the percentage of Grade I and II-star listed buildings at risk of being lost to future generations is highest in the north and lowest in the south. It shows that there are more domestic buildings at risk than any other type, followed by religious and funerary buildings. In a bid to bring this appalling situation to the forefront of the nation's consciousness, Sir Jocelyn Stevens, chairman of English Heritage, launched *The English Heritage Register of Buildings at Risk 1998*, the first ever national audit of the problem, at a meeting at the Roundhouse.

The *Register* contains the name and photograph of every Grade I and II-star building and structural scheduled ancient monument known to be at risk in England and the priority attached to the work to be done if the building or ruin is to be saved. Around a quarter of the entries are in immediate danger of deterioration and loss of fabric, but there are currently no plans in place for their rescue.

Behind the *Register* is a database that will be continuously updated and it is intended to publish annual revisions of the *Register*. As buildings are repaired and cease to be at risk they will be removed; buildings found to be at risk, but not on the database, will be added.

Speaking at the launch, Sir Jocelyn Stevens said 'the *Register* will help English Heritage and others to set priorities when taking action to save as many of these

buildings as possible. Historic buildings are a most significant part of our culture. They are an irreplaceable element of the collective memory of local communities, contributing to the public's sense of place and identity. Until now English Heritage has been responding to the applications for grant-in-aid we received. Now we will be able to target our resources on those buildings in the greatest need. Doing nothing is no longer an option.

English Heritage will provide advice and practical guidance to local authorities, building preservation trusts, owners and members of the public who are in a position to save a building at risk. The campaign will demonstrate how to tackle the problem of finance, ownership and structural repair, how to identify priorities for urgent action, and how to develop the opportunities offered by some redundant buildings for regeneration projects.

English Heritage has also launched *A New Strategy* for buildings at risk and announced that £5 million is to be made available this year in response to the problem revealed by the survey. The *Strategy* describes what action can be taken by local authorities and owners and makes available five new grant schemes. They are:

- ◆ A new emergency works' grants scheme primarily for occupied buildings and scheduled ancient monuments;
- ◆ Grants to underwrite urgent works notices;
- ◆ Acquisition grants to underwrite repairs notices;
- ◆ Buildings and monuments grants — targeted for the full repair of selected buildings at risk;
- ◆ Grants to help establish conservation office posts in Local Planning Authorities which are considering implementing a buildings at risk strategy.

## **The Story of two Princesses**

***Christine Whittle-Dall***

Diana, Princess of Wales, was buried on that memorable Saturday in September last year to universal mourning. The following day, Sunday, as an Esher District Local History Society Guide I was taking a party of visitors round Claremont and trying to create for them the drama and tragedy of the death of Princess Charlotte in childbirth. Standing in the bedroom where she died, we were looking at the little print above the marble mantelpiece showing the funeral procession of Charlotte and her stillborn son, taken on a carriage drawn by horses with muffled hooves, outriders and escort of foot. The cortege travelled from Claremont to Windsor where she is buried. The route was lined all the way by grieving crowds and, no doubt, if flowers had been as plentiful then, they would have been thrown for her.

The similarity between the two events was uncanny, we all agreed. I think the universal grief felt by the people of England must have been as great for Charlotte as for Diana.

Diana's story is well known but Charlotte's perhaps not so familiar. Diana became Princess of Wales because of her marriage to Prince Charles, but Charlotte, as the daughter of the Prince Regent and Caroline of Brunswick, was heir to the throne and therefore Princess of Wales in her own right. In May 1816 at the age of 20 she was married to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, with whom she fell in love, and they came to live in Claremont which was given to them as a wedding present by the nation. Their first child was due to be born in November 1817, an event eagerly awaited by everyone. The baby was stillborn and, two days later, Charlotte herself died leaving a distraught Leopold and a shocked nation.

Diana was beautiful but Charlotte was not! She was gauche and awkward but well educated and wrote music and poetry. She was kind-hearted and, like Diana, cared

about people. She was concerned for her staff, bought from local tradesmen and paid household bills promptly, we are told by a contemporary writer. Both Princesses loved children and were loved by them. Charlotte took an interest in the Dame School held in one of the Vanbrugh gate-lodges on the estate.

Although the "media" were not so much in evidence in the early nineteenth century, the cartoonists Cruikshank and Gilray took delight in portraying cruel and scurrilous pictures of Charlotte wearing Leopold's trousers.

The young couple attended St George's, the old church in Esher where Vanbrugh had built a special private pew for the Duke of Newcastle in the early eighteenth century. They had to stop going to worship there "*because of the proximity to London it became a crowded rendezvous for booted beaux and dashing elegantes in glass coaches disturbing the royal pair*".

Diana's parents separated when she was a child — Charlotte's parents hated each other from the beginning and she had a lonely and restricted childhood. Both princesses captured the imagination and affection of the British people and the tragedy of their deaths unleashed a sorrow and an extraordinary intensity of emotion.

*Reprinted from the Winter 1997 Newsheet (no 110) of the Esher District Local History Society, with thanks.*

## **The Millennium Project — A Photographic Survey of Barnes & Mortlake**

**Leslie Freeman**

A meeting was held recently at Richmond Reference Library at which Jane Baxter, Local Studies Librarian, and Kate Davenport, Information Services Manager, outlined to some 14 local organisations a Millennium Photographic Survey for the whole Borough. It is now being organised under the title "Down Your Street 2000". It will have two parts. One part will be open to everyone to submit photographs of the locality, recording aspects of social and work life in the Borough. These will augment the second part, which is a street-by-street survey. The Barnes and Mortlake History Society has agreed to adopt the photographic survey as its Millennium Project.

The first part of the project is due to be launched Borough-wide during June, with an invitation to residents to submit photographs to their local library. Photographs can be either colour or black and white, preferably at least 7" x 5", but not slides. Any subject taken since 1995 will be acceptable. I hope members will support this part of the project with a good selection of photographs. Because of the sheer scale of the project, only one or perhaps two photographs of any event or activity are needed, but it would be nice to have as broad a picture as possible of what life is like in Barnes and Mortlake.

The street-by-street survey has rather stricter parameters. The aim is to have a photograph of every street in the borough and, being essentially an architectural record, each photograph must be absolutely pin sharp in its detail (the final prints for the Local Studies collection will be 8" x 6"). This does mean that a reasonable but not necessarily expensive camera is needed and, to maintain continuity with previous surveys, black and white film is to be used. This part of the project will need to be carefully monitored to avoid duplication of effort. Two or three members have already volunteered to photograph particular areas and if anyone else is willing to help in the project will they please contact me. The requirement is to photograph only; film will be supplied and the development and enlarging will be arranged separately.

The final prints selected will be presented to the Local Studies Collection and it is intended they will be exhibited throughout the Borough during the year 2000.

*From the June Newsletter (No. 145) of the Barnes and Mortlake History Society, with*

*thanks. I thought members would like to know how one local society is going to commemorate the millennium. If your local group or society is involved in a project to mark the year 2000 (or 2001, for those with a better grasp of arithmetic), why not write a note about it for the Bulletin?*

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## **SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP**

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### **Conservation Plaque**

In 1983 SIHG launched an annual conservation award. It was designed by one of their members, Tony Harcombe and consists of a plaque about a foot across which features the Group's logo, name and date. It is cast in aluminium by J I Blackburn and Co who used to be based in Guildford, later in Godalming and are now in Bridport. The plaque is painted black with white lettering. Previous awards were made for the restoration of four corn mills (Cosford, Outwood, Haxted, Lowfield Heath), four museums (Westcott Stationary Engines, Old Kiln at Tilford, Old Farm at Shere, Five Engines at Reigate), three for transport (Baynards Railway station, Basingstoke Canal, Old Kiln Narrow Gauge Railway), and three for buildings (Albury Pigeon House, Farnham Maltings, Chatley Heath Semaphore Tower). The conservation plaque was awarded to Cobham mill in 1997.

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## **LECTURE SERIES**

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### **Guildford Museum Lecture Series 1998/99**

#### **Autumn/Winter Programme**

The Guildford Museum Lecture Series continues this autumn with another exciting programme of lectures aimed at encouraging public interest in archaeology and raising funds for the Guildford Museum Excavation Unit. Lectures are held in the delightful surroundings of the Guildhall where the audience will have the chance to meet the speaker and Museum staff after the lecture at an informal wine reception.

- 8 Oct 98 **The Pit at 16 Tunsgate, Guildford, from Excavation to Publication**  
Kevin Fryer from Guildford Museum Excavation Unit
- 5 Nov 98 **New Views on the Iron Age in Southern England**  
Dr J D Hill from the University of Southampton
- 3 Dec 98 **Medieval and Later Excavated Toys**  
Geoff Egan from the Museum of London
- 7 Jan 99 **British Museum: English Treasures**  
John Cherry from the British Museum
- 11 Feb 99 **Pits Pots and Porcelain**  
Lars Tharp from the BBC's Antiques Roadshow
- 11 Mar 99 **Great Lord Novgorod**  
Clive Orton from the Institute of Archaeology London

Tickets £5.00, which includes a complimentary glass of wine after the lecture.

All lectures will take place in the Guildhall in Guildford High Street, and will start at 7.30 pm. Tickets are limited and should be booked well in advance from Guildford Museum, Castle Arch, Guildford, Surrey Gu1 3SX. Please enclose a SAE with application.

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## CONFERENCES

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### THE FUTURE OF SURREY'S PAST

#### The Role of the Volunteer

**Saturday 26th September 1998 Farnham Castle**

**A major conference organised by Surrey Archaeological Society**

- 1.30 Opening remarks. *Richard Muir, President of the Society*
- 1.40 Recording of the Past for the New Millennium. *Tom Hassall, Secretary of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England*
- 2.25 Survey Work in Farnham Park. *David Graham, Vice-President of Surrey Archaeological Society*
- 2.40 Existing Groups, their Past Achievements and Future Tasks. *Peter Gray, Chair of the Conservation Committee*

Tea

- 3.35 Volunteers in Action. *Judie English, Chair of the Archaeological Research Committee*
- 3.50 The Leicestershire Experience. *Peter Liddle, Keeper of Archaeology in the Leicestershire County Museums Service*
- 4.35 The Surrey Archaeology Society's Role for the Future. *Richard Muir*
- 5.00 Disperse.

There will also be a guided tour of parts of the Castle at 11.00 am, and various groups will be assembling displays of their current work.

Admission is free, but please apply for tickets from the Hon Secretary, SAS, Castle Arch, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3SX.

### APPROACHES TO LANDSCAPE

**A One-day Conference on Saturday 17th October**

**University of Sussex, Centre for Continuing Education**

Over the last twenty years we have found many new ways of looking at our physical surroundings. Older forms of study, in history, geography, natural sciences and archaeology, as well as literature and aesthetics, have developed new approaches and one of the most important features has been the steady growth of inter-disciplinarity. Each subject has its own special skills and techniques, but we can no longer assume that it has all the answers. Instead, much exciting new work is being done.

- 9.00 Registration
- 9.30 Discovering Landscapes. *John Lowerson*
- 10.00 The Archaeology of Bullock Down. *David Rudling*  
Post-medieval Farms and their Buildings. *Gwen Jones*
- 11.15 Tea
- 11.45 Ancient Woodland Ripe for development? *Bridget Jepson*  
St Dunstan's Farm Meadow Project. *Bill Stanton*  
Conservation of a Cultural Landscape, Bedelands Farm. *Margaret Pilkington*
- 1.00 Lunch
- 2.00 The Ashdown Forest Tomorrow. *Brian Kane*  
Looking for Linear Commons. *Peter Finch*  
Ouse Valley Chalk Pits. *Will Pilford*



The Sea House, Brighton:

Continuity and Change at a Landscape Interface. *Geoffrey Mead*

3.15 Tea

3.45 Discussion

4.30 End

Fee (inc tea/coffee): £10, unwaged £5. Lunch £1.50.

For further information tel: 01273 606755 ext 4313.

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## **COURSES**

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### **ARCHAEOLOGY COURSES AT FARNHAM, GODALMING AND HORSHAM**

For further details of the following courses, contact the tutor, Elizabeth Whitbourn on 01483 420575.

***Archaeology Without Digging*** (University accredited course)

Mondays 10.00 am – 12, 10 weeks from 28th September

Farnham Adult Education Centre. Tel: 01252 723888

***Archaeology (GCSE)***

Tuesdays 9.30 – 11.30 am, 28 weeks from 22nd September

Horsham Collyer's. Tel: 01493 210822

***Archaeology (GCSE)***

Thursdays 9.30 am – 12, 28 weeks from 24th September

Farnham College. Tel: 01252 716988

***Archaeology (GCE A Level)***

Thursdays 1.30 – 4.30 pm, 28 weeks from 24th September

Farnham College. Tel: 01252 716988

***Archaeology (GCSE/GCE A Level)***

Thursdays 7.00 – 9.30 pm, 26 weeks from 24th September

Farnham Adult Education Centre. Tel: 01252 723888

***Archaeology (GCSE)***

Fridays 10.00 am – 12, 26 weeks from 25th September

Godalming Adult Education Centre. Tel: 01483 421387

### **UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX**

#### **CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION**

##### ***Timber-framed Buildings and their Occupants***

Five hundred years of timber-framed buildings. Sharpen your powers of observation, develop your understanding of when and how they were built and discover who might have lived in them.

Tutor: Annabelle Hughes.

Wednesdays 7.30 to 9.30 pm for ten weeks, starting 23rd September 1998

The Forest School, Horsham.

For further information Tel: 01273 678527 and ask for Lisa Templeton.

##### ***Prehistoric Pottery***

This is a practical two day course giving hands on experience of a wide variety of

facets of pottery production in the prehistoric period. Firings will be carried out in open fires, turf covered clamps and a reconstruction single flue kiln.

Tutor: Tristram Bareham

10th and 20th September 1998, 10 am to 5 pm.

Michelham Priory, near Hailsham.

Fee: £46, reduced £39.

For further details and to book please contact CCE, Education Development Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9RG. Tel: 01273 678527 and quote Course No

## **CRAWLEY COLLEGE**

For further information about the two Autumn 1998 Term Certificate in Practical Archaeology courses listed below, Tel: 01273 678537 and ask for Yvonne Barne.

### ***Introduction to Historic Vernacular Buildings***

An introduction to building techniques and layout in South-East England from c1400-1750. Building types will include: rural houses, detached kitchens, agricultural buildings, urban housing and the homes of the gentry.

Level 1, Credits: 20

Tuesday mornings

### ***Industrial Archaeology***

An introduction to the theory and practical approaches to industrial archaeology, concentrating on post-medieval sites in South-East England.

Level 2, Credits 20

Wednesday mornings

## **CROYDON COLLEGE**

### ***One Year A Level Archaeology Course***

Starts Tuesday 15th September 1998; College enrolment begins Tuesday 1st September

The course runs in three two-hour classes:

Tuesdays 9-11

Wednesdays 2-4

Fridays 11-1

The University of Cambridge syllabus consists of three papers:

Paper 1 General Archaeology (worth 40%)

Paper 2 The Archaeology of the British Isles (40%)

Paper 3 Individual Fieldwork Project (20%)

General Archaeology has two elements: the theory and practice of archaeology and the origins of man. In Paper 2, because we are an urban centre, we concentrate on Roman and Post-Roman Britain. Our first cohort of students took the examination last summer and achieved a 100% pass rate.

Further details from Paula McInnes, Lecturer i/c Archaeology, Croydon College, Fairfield, Croydon, CR9 1DX, tel: 0181-686 5700.

## **NORTH WEST SURREY ADULT EDUCATION**

The following courses will be provided at The Archaeological Centre in Bagshot. For

further details and enrolment, contact N W Surrey Adult Education, France Hill Drive, Camberley, Surrey GU15 3QA Tel: 01276 709222.

'A' Level Archaeology. Cambridge 9040. Year 2. Tues. 19.00 22 Sept  
For students who have completed Year 1.  
28 weekly meetings.

'AS' Level Archaeology. NEAB 3451. Thurs 19.00 24 Sept  
28 weekly meetings.

Talking about Archaeology in and around North West Surrey Wed 10.00 23 Sept

"The Stone and Metal Ages (500,000 BC to 43AD)"

A general interest discussion course of 10 weeks.

'A' Level Archaeology. Cambridge 9040. Year 1.

A course of study over 2 years will also be available on Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 13.30 starting on 9 September. For details of this course only, contact G. Cole, Archaeology Centre, 4-10 London Road, Bagshot, Surrey GU19 5HN. Tel: 01276 451181 or 01276 23983.

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## DAY SCHOOLS

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### UNIVERSITY of SUSSEX CENTRE for CONTINUING EDUCATION

For further information about the following courses Tel: 01273 678926

#### ***Timber-framed Buildings in West Sussex***

An introduction to the historical timber-framed buildings of West Sussex, investigating their geographical and topographical settings, and the social and economic reasons behind their construction and development.

Tutor: Annabelle Hughes

12th September 1998

Weald and Downland Museum

Fee: £17, reduced £13, minimum £6.50

#### ***Field-walking***

An introduction to fieldwalking, including how to set up a fieldwalking project, identifying finds and analysing the results.

Tutor: Chris Butler

18th October 1998

Fishbourne Roman Palace

Fee: £20, reduced £15, minimum £7.

#### ***Archaeological Publication***

Preparing to write for archaeological publication? Avoid the pitfalls by learning what not to do. We cover the presentation of text and illustration.

Tutors: Gwen Jones and Jane Russell

14th November 1998

University of Sussex, Brighton

Fee: £17, reduced £13, minimum £6.50

### ***Land, Power and Prestige in the Bronze Age***

We explore new evidence on the nature of Bronze Age farming associated with votive sites and elite settlements along the River Thames, in East Anglia and along the Sussex coastal plain.

Tutor: David Yates

28th November 1998

Fishbourne Roman Villa

Fee: £20, reduced £15, minimum £7.

### ***The Archaeology of Surrey***

An overview of current knowledge of the archaeology of Surrey including reference to the results of recent work by both amateurs and professionals, concentrating on the periods from the Mesolithic to the Middle Ages.

Tutor: David Bird

20th February 1999

University of Sussex, Brighton

Fee: £17, reduced £13, minimum £6.50.

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## **LECTURE MEETINGS**

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### **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 the Mayford and Woking District History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, at 7.45 pm. Visitors £2.

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**Next Issue:** Copy required by 21st August for the September issue.

**Editor:** Phil Jones, 15 Grove Crescent, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2DD. Tel: 0181 549 5244.