

Excavation Round-up 1976

BETH RICHARDSON

THIS ARTICLE is the fifth in the series featuring an annual round-up of all known excavations carried out in the London area during the previous calendar year. Further details of the excavations may be obtained from the organising body (for addresses see *L.A.* Vol. 2 No. 9 *et seq.* or apply via the editorial offices).

The excavations are listed according to the London Borough or County in which they occurred. Each excavation site is followed, where possible, by the grid reference, the name of the organising body and the name of the director (in brackets). WC and WMC indicate respectively that work continues or that work may continue during the current calendar year.

The assistance of all the directors and others who supplied the material from which this list was compiled is gratefully acknowledged. The editor would be grateful to hear of any omissions.

CITY

All Museum of London, Dept. of Urban Archaeology.
Christchurch, Greyfriars. TQ 3201 8136 (P. Herbert & A. Boddington). See p.56 of this issue.

Fenchurch Street. TQ 3306 8095 (A. Boddington). Salvage excavation on site of SE corner of Forum included three small areas indicating character and planning of the site. Four Roman periods were distinguished, the second and third separated by fire, probably Boudiccan.

G.P.O., Newgate Street. TQ 3204 8135 (A. Thompson). Continuation of work has disclosed Bronze Age sherds, and flints and native sherds of late Iron Age or early Roman period. Above were two occupation phases, probably Flavian, and to the S. burnt material associated with Hadrianic fire. Work on St. Nicholas Church and cemetery has also continued. WC.

2-3 Lombard Court. TQ 329 809 (J. Maloney). Salvage excavation produced deposits of c. 1st - 2nd c., including a fire deposit (probably not Boudiccan) and collapsed mock wall and a piece of tessellated floor. A 12th-13th c. pit cut through Roman deposits to gravels. One pit, containing 12th c. pottery, also included part of a mortarium with splashed green glaze and fractured edges.

St. Margaret, Lothbury. TQ 3273 8128 (A. Thompson). During repairs on the NE corner, an extension, probably of 15th c., was seen to have been carried over a NS culvert which channelled a branch of the Walbrook under the east end of the church. The earliest (?12th c.) wall and its later extension served as the foundation for the Wren rebuild.

Seal House, Upper Thames Street. TQ 328 807 (J. Schofield). Salvage excavation subsequent to full excavation in 1974 provided further details of Roman waterfront, dated by dendro. to 155 A.D.±5. In the 12th and 13th c. three substantial timber waterfronts were built (c. 1125, 1160±5, 1220±5); with the last a series of quayside buildings could be discerned. In the early 14th c. the waterfront was again extended, as it was five more times before 1660.

Trig Lane, Upper Thames Street. TQ 326 308 (G. Milne). The first phase of this excavation was completed in December 1976, and the final year concentrated upon elucidation of a sequence of eleven principal revetments dating

from 13th to 16th c., each with different structural characteristics. Firm dates are expected from analysis of over 50 timber samples. WC.

Upper Thames Street (Baynards Castle). TQ 310 809 C. Hill). A continuing watching brief on this site's W half produced further collapsed sections of the Roman riverside wall, and brought the total of sculptured stones to over 50.

BARKING

Dagenham Village. TQ 499 845. Passmore Edwards Museum with assistance of West Essex Archaeological Group. (P. Wilkinson). Excavations revealed occupation from the 13th c., a 14th c. timber house (surveyed prior to demolition), industrial activity probably associated with a wheelwright in the 14th and 15th c. and a 16th c. brick working floor superceded by an 18th c. timber framed house.

BARNET

239-241 Golders Green Road, NW11. TQ 2427 8814. Hendon and District Archaeological Society (J. Clynes). Three trenches taken down to natural on the site of weather-boarded cottage said to be of 17th c. origin. No evidence found for metalling of medieval road found further north. (See Excavation Round-Up 1975).

BEXLEY — No excavation.

BRENT — No excavation.

BROMLEY

Poverest Road, Orpington. TQ 467 675. Bromley Museum (S. Palmer). Several more Saxon graves were located and excavated; two well-preserved, the others more fragmentary. The interest of the cemetery is its proximity to the Roman bathhouse, only approx. 5ft. away.

Lower Road/Kent Road, St. Mary Cray. TQ 470 673. Orpington & District Archaeological Society (M.E. Fisher). Exploratory excavations in 7ha. development area yielding 2nd/3rd c. Roman pottery and building material.

Lower Warbank, Keston. West Kent Archaeological Group. (B. Philp). Large-scale area excavations (10th year) ahead of ploughing and possible roadworks revealed numerous structures and features relating to this multi-period landscape site. The N side of Iron Age ditched enclosure was located of which three sides are now known. In the Romano-British period this area formed the N side of the main villa complex and contained a very substantial timber-framed building enclosing fine corn-drying ovens. Adjacent posthole alignments and ditches probably relate to cattle fences. Another piped-water system was found leading to the NE corner of the villa-house (excavated 1969). This excavation substantially completes the area between the Roman cemetery and the villa-house. WC.

Field 71, West Wickham. W.K.A.U. (B. Philp). Large Romano-British settlement site, discovered by the Group in 1966, was damaged by treasure-hunters during 1976 and coins and brooches were removed. Site also suffering effect of continuous ploughing. Trial excavations by the

Group late in 1976 attempted to salvage disturbed evidence and at same time set the S limit of the site. The D.o.E. has agreed to schedule the site.

CAMDEN

West Heath, Hampstead. TQ 2566 8676. Hendon & District Archaeological Society (D. Collins). Mesolithic site. See *L.A.* 2, no. 16, 407-9. WC.

Barter Street, Bloomsbury. TQ 304 815. Inner London Archaeological Unit. (G. Black). Site trial-trenched in order to establish the lines of two Roman roads but all archaeological deposits had been removed by basements.

Land adjacent to 13 Church Row, Hampstead. TQ 261 856. I.L.A.U. (G. Black). A trial trench in the area of the medieval settlement of Hampstead showed that any archaeological deposits had been removed when the site was levelled to build a tennis court.

CROYDON

Addington Village, Croydon, Surrey. TQ 370 639. Croydon Natural History & Scientific Society. (R. W. Savage). A small exploratory excavation and watching brief was carried out on the site of Lower Farm, Addington. The site was very disturbed and no material later than the 13th century was recovered.

Addington Village, Croydon, Surrey. C.N.H.S.S. (R. W. Savage). Excavation on a well a mile S of the village has reached a depth of 53ft. and indicates that the well was deliberately filled in the 13th or 14th c. WC.

EALING

Horsenden Hill. TQ 1625 8434. Wembley Historical Society. (P. Storr Venter). Further work along the scarp of the hill has produced additional evidence of Mesolithic to early Roman occupation. WC..

ENFIELD

Lincoln Road. TQ 3408 9607. Inner London Archaeological Unit (H. McClean), Enfield Archaeological Society (G. Deal) & West London Field Group. Further excavations (see *L.A.* 2, no. 14, 370) revealed more Roman occupation including 4th c. industrial activity. Interim report forthcoming in *L.A.* 3, no. 3.

Donkey Lane. TQ 9731 3422 E.A.S. (G. Deal). Investigation of aerial photograph crop marks on the presumed line of Ermine Street unearthed remnants of a gravel roadway 9m. wide with a single ditch on the E side. No Roman artifacts were found.

GREENWICH

Eltham Palace. TQ 424 740. H. Woods for the D.o.E. Excavation carried out in advance of display. Late 13th c. undercroft found sealed under footings of Henry VIII's chapel. To the S a free standing 13th c. structure with in-laid tile floor was found. See *L.A.* 3, no. 1, 21-3. WC.

St. Nicholas' Church, Deptford. South East London Archaeology Group (D. T. Jones). Foundations of present (17th c.) church excavated. Original W entrance located and foundations of medieval stone tower seen.

HACKNEY

65-69 Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington. TQ 341 869. Inner London Archaeological Unit (D. Whipp). A trial trench within the area of a Paleolithic working floor exposed soil horizons over 360,000 years old. The lack of flints from this site has proved important in establishing the limit of the floor.

66-76 Northwold Road, Upper Clapton. TQ 344 868. I.L.A.U. (G. Black). As at Cazenove Road the site was trial-trenched to locate the Paleolithic working floor. Most of the deposits on the site had been removed by 19th century brickearth pits.

HAMMERSMITH

Dawes Road, S.W.6. TQ 2505 7725. Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group. (R. Hawes and K. R. Whitehouse). Trial trench on site of demolished St. John's vicarage, revealed that the site was destroyed for brickmaking in early 19th c.

Lygon Almshouses, Fulham Palace Road. TQ 2404 7687. F.A.R.G. (K. R. Whitehouse). Trial trench has shown suspected late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age worked and waste flints and small fragments of pottery. Obscure stake-holes and a feature (gully) indicates that site is probably a settlement on high ground. WC.

Fulham Palace (Paddock). TQ 2391 7615. F.A.R.G. (K. R. Whitehouse). Excavation and resistivity survey has confirmed that site in N.W. corner of moated grounds was moated off separately in medieval period by multiple banks and ditches enclosing approx. one acre. Building debris and crop-marks imply that this is the site of the Palace buildings from at least 12th to 14th c.

Fulham Palace (Walled garden). TQ 2414 7599. F.A.R.G. (P. R. Arthur and K. R. Whitehouse). Two 4th century ditches at right-angles and other features may form an enclosure adjoining the riverside entrance. Some Neolithic pottery and many worked and waste flints disturbed by Roman occupation.

Oxberry Avenue. (Formerly rear of Fulham High Street). TQ 2438 7637. F.A.R.G. (K. R. Whitehouse). Trial trench in garden revealed medieval pottery and debris and disturbed worked and waste flints, Neolithic.

51 Queen Caroline Street, Hammersmith. TQ 231 783. Inner London Archaeological Unit (G. Black). A trench was dug to investigate the medieval settlement of Hammersmith but only large scale 18th century dumping was found.

HARINGEY — No excavation

HARROW

Elstree Hill South. TQ 177 951. London & Middlesex Archaeological Society. (M. Hammerson and S. A. Castle). Further evidence (see *L.A.* 2, no. 14, 370) of medieval field system. 13-14th c. coarse pottery, fragments of Roman tile and a little Roman pottery found in plough soil. Pit-like feature at S end of site contained a few sherds of medieval pottery and Roman tile fragments, including wasters.

Tithe Barn, Stanmore Church. TQ 1678 9214. Stanmore, Edgware & Harrow Historical Society. (J. F. Fahy). A local map of 1874 showed a building adjacent to the Tithe Barn at the junction of Old Church Lane and Rectory Lane. An exploratory excavation revealed the footings of a building believed to have been an 18th c. greenhouse probably belonging to the Rectory.

HAVERING

Beredens. TQ 577 897. Passmore Edwards Museum with assistance of West Essex Archaeological Group. (P. Wilkinson). Excavations on the M.25 route revealed 13th c. activity followed by a 14th c. house on tile footings with a substantial fireplace. The building, altered and extended

at various times, continued in occupation into this century. Evidence was also found for an 18th c. perimeter wall and farm buildings of this period. WC.

HILLINGDON

Manor Farm, Ruislip. TQ 091 879. Ruislip, Northwood & Eastcote Local History Society. (R. A. Bedford). Medieval ditch running E-W. A trench across the ditch revealed mesolithic/neolithic flint implements and 1st c. Roman and 12th/13th c. pottery. Interim report forthcoming in *L.A.* WC.

HOUNSLOW

Stanwell Road, Bedfont. TQ 0770 7400. West London Field Group. (A. Laws). Trial trenching located an E/W ditch, visible on aerial photographs, of probable prehistoric date and also a ditch system of late 18th c. date. There was no evidence of the prehistoric occupation encountered in fields to the S. of Stanwell Road.

ISLINGTON

Bonhill St., Finsbury. TQ 329 821. Inner London Archaeological Unit. (G. Black). Rescue work during redevelopment provided a vertical section through the marsh at Moorfields. The section revealed some 10m. of deposits and showed that large scale reclamation by dumping in the 16th c. preceded the construction of any buildings. A quantity of well-preserved 16th century leather was retrieved.

Whitbread's Brewery, Whitecross St. TQ 324 821. I.L.A.U. (G. Black). A trial trench showed that this area lay within the marsh at Moorfields. Most of the dumping here was of 15th c. date, which implies that the land was reclaimed at an earlier date than at Bonhill St. The trench also showed that the line of Whitecross St. had moved eastwards since the 18th c.

St. Mary's Nunnery, Clerkenwell Green. TQ 315 822. Islington Archaeology & History Society. (D. Thomson). Four areas excavated to define the perimeter, discover the areas of archaeological interest threatened and date the expansion of the nunnery. The car park NE of St. James' Church showed earliest occupation in the 14th c. with walls heavily robbed in Tudor times. A badly disturbed kitchen area of the early 14th c. was found NW of the church, and medieval tenements' foundations to the SW. Here 12/13th c. pottery was found beneath 14th c. features. After surveying the area, depending on permission being granted, work will continue this spring in the NE sector and the area abutting Clerkenwell Green. Finds lodged with the Inner London Archaeological Unit. WC.

KENSINGTON & CHELSEA

Thorney Court, Hyde Park Gate, Knightsbridge. TQ 262 796. Inner London Archaeological Unit. (G. Black). A trench was dug to locate a minor Roman road which joined the main highway from London to Silchester. Most of the site had been destroyed by gravel working so the line of the road still remains unknown.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

Eden Walk II TQ 180 691. Kingston Museum and D.o.G. (L. Gillibrand). Two late Saxon or Saxo-Norman ditches, possibly drainage, found cut into brickearth. Evidence for medieval tenements on part of site and industrial activity (animal skin preparation) on wetter E and S parts, ceasing c. 1500. Site then open until late 18th c.

Guildhall Extension. TQ 180 691. Kingston Museum and D.o.E. (G. Parnell). Rescue excavation close to the known medieval town. Site scarped to natural in 18th c., but 14th c. and later post-holes and pits survived.

1a Fairfield West. TQ 182 691. Kingston Museum and Kingston Archaeological Society (S. Nelson). Trial trenching revealed scatter of struck flints, small sherds and pot-boilers, which suggest prehistoric occupation to E of town centre. Evidence for agricultural use until 19th c.

29 Thames Street. TQ 178 693. Kingston Museum and D.o.E. (D. Hinton). Rescue excavation produced many post-medieval features, including several 18th c. pits, a deep medieval pit of chalk-block and tile construction and four hearths or ovens of various periods. A property boundary was traced back to a ditch with 8-10th c. pottery.

LAMBETH — No excavation

LEWISHAM — No excavation

MERTON

Merton Priory, Merton. TQ 265 699. South West London Team and Surrey Archaeological Society. (J. S. McCracken). Trial excavations on the site of the Austin priory of St. Mary, Merton, uncovered the eastern, apsidal end of the Chapter House (c. 12th c.) with associated floor levels. Three burials were located within the Chapter House, two having been robbed at the time of demolition (c. 1538-40). Quantity of plain and decorated floor tile recovered. See *L.A.* 3, no. 1, 28. WC.

Green Lane, Morden. TQ 2550 6716. Merton Historical Society. (W. J. Rudd). Convincing evidence of Romano-British occupation on building site. Quantity of sherds, 1st/2nd c. R.B. pottery. No controlled excavation possible.

St. Mary's Church, Wimbledon. TQ 2449 7140. John Evelyn Society. (N. Plastow). Continuation of excavation to establish the extent of the village adjoining the church. Building rubble (small Flemish bricks of c. 1400 and 17th and 18th c. bricks) and a few sherds of medieval grey coarseware found.

St. Helier Station, Morden. Some 200 sherds of Roman pottery found in the vicinity of the station by N. Plastow, E. Montague and B. Rudd (John Evelyn Society).

NEWHAM — No excavation

RICHMOND

Hampton Court Palace. TQ 157 684. Inner London Archaeological Unit for the Dept. of the Environment. (D. Whipp). An excavation on the S side of Clock Court failed to locate the course of a known Tudor Moat. Early Tudor dumping in a natural depression had been cut by the construction trenches for two brick walls on chalk footings. Some fine pieces of terra-cotta decorated with Renaissance motifs were found.

SOUTHWARK

175-177 Borough High Street, Southwark. TQ 235 799. (L. Schaaf). Excavation revealed three Roman channels, two revetted, and all back-filled in 1st or 2nd c. Above them was part of a 2nd c. house, itself sealed by late 3rd or 4th c. deposits. Also three 2nd c. wells. See *L.A.* 3, no. 1 3-7.

199 Borough High Street, Southwark. TQ 325 798. (C. Murray and L. Schaaf). The earlier of the two Roman

ditch complexes (see 1975 report) consisted of four mid 1st c. ditches in the W part of the site, aligned roughly parallel with each other and perhaps also with the main Roman road.

Chaucer House, Pilgrimage Street, Southwark. TQ 326 796. (E. Ferretti, L. Schaaf and B. Yule). Examination of this mainly agricultural Roman area continued (see *L.A.* 2, no. 14, 359). A late medieval building with set tile hearths was found, as well as medieval rubbish pits and drainage ditches. There was evidence for dumping for land reclamation in the 16-17th c. Interim report forthcoming in *L.A.*

Silvester Buildings, Tabard Street, Southwark. TQ 325 797. (B. Yule). Modern cellars had removed almost all archaeological levels. Six large pits (two Roman, four medieval) may be gravel pits dug during remodelling of Watling Street and the medieval pilgrims' road.

Rephidim Street, Southwark. TQ 329 792. (M. Hammer-son). Evidence for Roman agricultural activity close to presumed line of Watling Street. See p.56 of this issue.

SUTTON

32 Burlleigh Avenue, Wallington. TQ 2852 6501. Beddington, Carshalton & Wallington Archaeological Society. (C. Orton and K. Pryer). Two burials, aligned ENE-WSW, found c. 10m NW of medieval chapel (excavated in 1921). The S burial cut an Iron Age or Saxon oven and a ditch, probably of the same date, running SW-NE. All (except the N burial) sealed by a 17th c. chalk spread. Scatters of Roman pottery and post-medieval demolition debris.

TOWER HAMLETS

Tower of London. TQ 336 805. D.o.E. (G. Parnell). Excavations revealed the pre-Roman and Roman N bank of the Thames. A shallow inhumation cut an Iron Age pit. Massive oak piles suggested a 1st c. waterfront. The rampart bank behind the N-S City wall and a 4th c. riverside wall were located. Also extensive medieval and post-medieval foundations. Interim report forthcoming in *L.A.*

27-33 Artillery Lane, Spitalfields. TQ 335 817. Inner London Archaeological Unit. (I. Schwab). Excavations revealed a number of 2nd c. and 14th/15th c. gravel pits. The site was within one of the major Roman cemeteries of London but all burials had been removed by the 19th c. basements.

Parnell Road/Usher Road, Old Ford. TQ 370 835. I.L.A.U. (D. Whipp). Trial trenching failed to locate any Roman features which helps to locate the S extent of the settlement at Old Ford.

Usher Road/Armagh Road, Old Ford. TQ 369 837. I.L.A.U. (D. Whipp). Several linear features were found, probably dating to the Roman period. These provide further information on the agricultural use of the area around the Roman settlement.

37-39 Artillery Lane, Spitalfields. TQ 335 817. I.L.A.U. (D. Whipp). The remains of a plague pit were exposed during the refurbishment of the buildings. These were recorded.

The Highway, Shadwell. TQ 349 806. I.L.A.U. (D. Whipp). A large-scale excavation was begun in November 1976 in the area E of the signal station. WC.

WALTHAM FOREST — No excavation

WANDSWORTH

Althorpe Grove, Battersea. TQ 268 768. South West London Team and Surrey Archaeological Society. (J. S. McCracken). Completion of work begun in late 1975 revealed a number of Saxon "beam" slots cut into the alluvium. Slots appear to be foundation trenches for timber buildings. Saxon pottery, including grass-tempered and decorated Ipswich ware were recovered along with a decorated bone comb of c. 10th c. date. Evidence of post-medieval gardens of the Battersea Manor House.

38 Felsham Road, Putney. TQ 2397 7558. Wandsworth Historical Society. (N. Farrant). Victorian industrial archaeological features associated with horse bus depot. Roman features including possible major road leading to, and at right angles to, the Thames. WC.

55 Felsham Road, Putney. TQ 2386 7555. W.H.S. (N. Farrant). Ditch, possibly Roman, aligned NE/SW.

321 Upper Richmond Road, Putney. TQ 2304 7529. W.H.S. (N. Farrant). Section of WNW/ESE single track-cambered gravel road, probably Roman, with five ditches (c. 3m. centres); it lies on alignment between two other sightings to W (Round-Up 1974) and E.

WESTMINSTER

Bayswater Road, Porchester Terrace, Bayswater. TQ 261 807. Inner London Archaeological Unit. (G. Hey). Site trial-trenched with the aim of locating the line of the Roman road from London to Silchester. No evidence of the road found and its exact line remains uncertain.

St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, Holborn. TQ 312 813. I.L.A.U. (J. Siegel). A small excavation close to the City boundary showed that the City suburbs only extended to this site in the early 17th c. Part of a ditch, possibly Roman, survived under the 17th c. deposits.

ESSEX

S.E. Transept, Waltham Abbey. TL 382 006. Waltham Abbey Historical Society. (P. J. Huggins). Three buttresses of the S wall of the S-E transept of the destroyed monastic church were excavated, tentatively dated c. 1230-40. Nineteen Christian graves pre-dated the buttresses and were probably middle or late Saxon. WC.

Church Street, Waltham Abbey. TL 381 006. W.A.H.S. (P. J. Huggins). Area 55m. S of present church excavated. Scaet of c. 700 A.D. was found but occasional flooding probably prevented buildings until 16th c. after which 5 hearths indicate brewing or baking. WC.

Black Cottage, Ames Green, Waltham Holy Cross. TL 396 029. W.A.H.S. (K. N. Bascombe). Trial excavation investigated structurally distinct hall and crosswing. The hall was brought from elsewhere c. 1800.

Sewardstone Nursery, Waltham Holy Cross. TQ 380 977. W.A.H.S. (P. J. Huggins). Shallow pits and gullies excavated contained pottery of Bromley Hall Farm kiln type with colour coated wares (eg. Gillam 342) and coin of Constantian AD 324-327. Site is being observed.

HERTFORDSHIRE

174-180 High Street, Watford. TQ 1132 9609. Watford & SW Herts Archaeological Society. (B. F. Rawlins). Evidence of occupation from late 12th c. onwards, including a 14th c. seal matrix of Flemish origin. 18th c. well and early 19th c. brick cesspits were also found. WC.

Cuffley. TL 294 029 & 293 032. East Herts Excavation Group. (J. Lee). Excavation continued on a prolific Mesolithic/Neolithic site. WC.

SURREY

Runnymede Bridge, Egham. TQ 019 718. (D. Longley). Late Bronze Age site. See *L.A.* 3, no. 1, 10-17.

Pettors Sportfield. TQ 015 714. (M. O'Connell). Features found include a middle Bronze Age ditch and a large late Bronze Age ditch which contained much pottery and a 8th/7th c. hoard of bronze implements (78 pieces). It includes socketed knives and gouges, a socketed sickle and several socketed axeheads (including the "South Wales type", a mould for which has been found nearby previously), fragments of a Carp's tongue sword and of cauldron handles. Also traces of round houses, a Roman ditch, a palisade trench and a medieval ditch. WC.

(Continued on page 53)

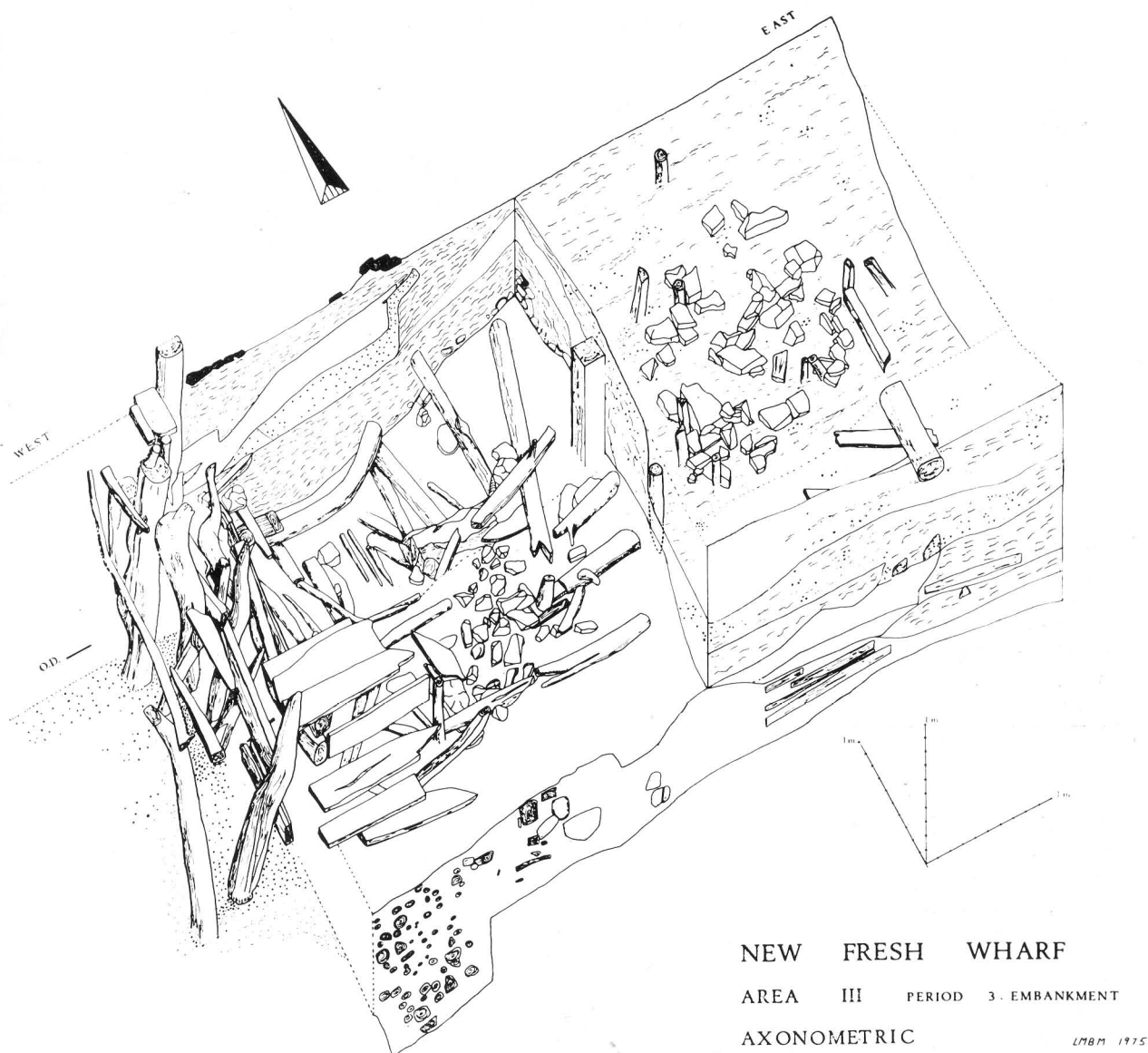


Fig. 9. Axonometric of early medieval embankment, Area III.

Continued from page 39.

Friends' Burial Ground, Staines. TQ 0370 7152. London & Middlesex Archaeological Society. (K. R. Crouch). See *L.A.* 2, no. 14, 375. Evidence of intensive occupation in late 1st-2nd c. Site abandoned in early 3rd c. due to flooding. Some reoccupation in 4th c., and abandoned in early 3rd c due to flooding. Some reoccupation in 4th c., and evidence of 5th-6th c. habitation. Used for agriculture from late Saxon onwards.

National Westminster Bank, Staines. TQ 0358 7159. L.A.M.A.S. (K. R. Crouch and P. Jones). Evidence for two possible phases (1st and 2nd c.) of substantial timber-framed buildings. A number of gravel and clay surfaces uncovered, a mid 2nd c. well, and a large E-W ditch running behind the timber buildings. Little evidence for Saxon or medieval occupation.

Can you help?

RUSSELL Davies of the Winchester Research Unit is currently involved in an examination of bell-mould material retrieved from a series of bell-pits excavated on Cathedral Green, Winchester; and also mould material (almost certainly from a cauldron, skillet or mortar-founding process) retrieved from a pit in the Assize Courts site (also in Winchester).

He is anxious to view any similar material (particularly cauldron mould) excavated at other sites in Britain, and would appreciate any information from readers which would allow him to do this. Replies by letter to 13 Parchment Street, Winchester, Hants, or telephone to Winchester 65183 in the mornings, before May 1st, 1977, would be appreciated.