

**SURREY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD

**BULLETIN**

Number 105

March, 1974

Edited by Rosamond Hanworth, Folly Hill, Ewhurst, Surrey

**SAS VISITS**

March 20th Westminster. Full details were given in *Bulletin* 103.  
April 27th West Horsley Place (SAS members only) and Clandon  
Park. Full details are given elsewhere in this *Bulletin*

**EXCAVATION NOTICES**

**DOMINICAN FRIARY, GUILDFORD (SU 994495)**

Directors: Humphrey Woods and Terence Courtney

Excavations on the site of the Dominican Friary (Friary Brewery, Onslow Street) will take place for Guildford Museum, with financial grants from The Department of the Environment, the developers (MEPC Ltd) and Guildford Borough Council.

The provisional starting date is 1st April and work will probably take place six days a week for several weeks, probably six. The aim is to recover as much as possible of the plan of the Friary by trenching, with mechanical excavation of the overburden, and the help of several volunteers a day will be welcome. Will volunteers please contact Guildford Museum (Tel. Guildford 66551) for further details.

**ASHTEAD, THE OLD QUARRY, THE WARREN**

Director: Frank Pemberton

This excavation will continue at least until Easter. Full details were given in *Bulletin* 104.

**MOTORWAY RESCUE GROUP**

Directors: Bernard Johnson and David Barker

Work is continuing on the Egham-Lyne Crossing section of M25, construction of which is due to start in March or early April.

A Roman site has already been excavated, and two prehistoric sites are now being dug. One of these is at Thorpe Lea (Mason's Nurseries), Clockhouse Lane, Thorpe, where the skull of a wild dog or wolf was found at the base of a pit which also contained possible Bronze Age pottery. The other site is in Petter's Sports Field, just off the Glanty Roundabout in Egham, where trial sections revealed ditches, pits and postholes with possible Iron Age pot in them.

The Clockhouse Lane site will be excavated until early March and the Petter's Sports Field site from early March until April. Work takes place seven days a week—help is especially needed Mondays to Saturdays—between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Contact: Bernard Johnson at 01-928 5794 or 01-407 1989 or David Barker at Egham 3873.

## NOTES

### Insurance

In view of the increased cost of the extended cover offered by the Society's excavation insurance scheme, the Excavations Committee regrets that the sum of £1 must be paid by participating societies for each and every excavation undertaken by them for which insurance cover is required. Full details of the excavation, including the name and address of the director, must be sent to the secretary of the Committee in advance of the work starting. Any changes of director or number of volunteers engaged must be notified as quickly as is convenient. (R. J. Webber)

### Survey of Barrows in Surrey

It has been decided to carry out a survey of the condition of those barrows in the County described by Grinsell in SAC vol. XLII, 1934, p246.

The writer would be grateful for any current information on the state of these barrows. It should be sent to the undersigned at Castle Arch, and should include a description of the barrow, its national grid reference and a brief note of its position, and the source of the information.

(D. G. Bird)

### New Members from 1.1.74

Mrs J. L. Adams, 8 Josephs Road, Guildford

Mr J. L. Allen, 16 Windsor Road, Worcester Park.

Mrs P. Gray, Gosden House School, Bramley, Guildford.

Mr A. G. Crosby, 25 Kingfield Gardens, Kingfield, Woking, GU22 9DY.

Mrs P. Bedwell, 37 Seymour Avenue, Ewell.

Mr S. J. Turner, BA, MLitt, Flat 8, Giles Mead, Downside, Epsom.

Miss J. S. Rowe, Brookside Cottage, Crabtree Lane, South Nutfield, Redhill, RH1 5RX.

Mr E. M. Eady, 15 Drummond Court, Drummond Road, Guildford.

Mrs M. S. Draper, 25 Victoria Street, London, SW1.

Miss E. Davis, 37 Hillcrest Gardens, Hinchley Wood, Esher.

Mrs K. Powell, MA(Oxon), Lime Trees, Park Lane, Ashted

Mrs E. B. Trotter, Surrey End Cottage, Tennyson's Lane, Haslemere

Mr K. P. O'Connell, 22 Corrie Road, Addlestone, Weybridge.

Mr I. D. Saunders, BSc, FCA, Nashdom, Ashwood Road, Woking.

Miss J. S. Jury, 10 College Road, Guildford.

Mr R. S. Johnston, Fairways, Reigate Road, Dorking

### Antiquities of Surrey

The Conservation Committee has recently been organising the checking of the items listed in the book *Antiquities of Surrey*. The last edition, published by the County Council in 1965, is now out of print but it is hoped that a new one will be published before long. The checking involves the inspection of 6,000 items spread over 117 parishes. The items are mainly buildings but include a number of archaeological sites. Each list has to be checked from three aspects: (i) that all the items still exist; (ii) that the identification is accurate (names and numbers have often been changed); (iii) that no worthwhile items have been excluded. Generally not attempt has been made to correct dating unless it is grossly wrong.

The first part of the Committee's work, covering the Local Authority Districts of Woking, Walton and Weybridge, Leatherhead, Reigate, Caterham and Warlingham and Godstone is now complete. Recommendations

have been made for 178 additions, 18 omissions and 68 amendments in these areas. Returns for a number of other Districts are being prepared for submission to the County shortly. The Committee are extremely grateful to all the people who have helped in this work particularly since it has not been practicable to thank them all personally (*Bulletin* 93).

There are still, however, a significant number of Parishes upon which little work has been done. If anyone is interested in checking particular Parishes, particularly in the south and west of the County, perhaps they could contact the organiser, who is the writer (Lingfield 833140).

(Peter Gray)

### **The Alice Holt Pottery Sequence and its Dating**

Examination of material from a large number of waster dumps in the Alice Holt Forest has resulted in a revision of previously held views relating to the date of the industry. Previous authorities have suggested Flavian or even Claudian origins for the potteries but this would appear far too early a dating.

Five phases have been tentatively distinguished in the development of the industry. Phases I to III are dominated by types of vessels many of which have their origins in the native traditions of the area. Phases I and II are characterised by simple bead rimmed jars, moulded bowls and cordoned jars very similar to those from the Charterhouse and Haslemere cemeteries, and also by flanged bowls. These latter strike a discordant note in what is otherwise a late first or second century assemblage and one of the Phase I dumps also yielded a fragment of a New Forest colour coated beaker. This evidence suggests a conservative industry of later third century date at the earliest.

Phase III has a number of sherds of Oxford colour coat Dragendorff 38 copies associated, giving a probable early fourth century date for it. It is characterised by the disappearance of small bead rimmed jars, moulded bowls and several of the more archaic varieties of cordoned jar. Everted rim cooking pots, dog dishes and flanged bowls are of increasing importance in the assemblage.

Although normal grey wares are fairly common in these earlier phases of the industry there is a high percentage of 'bonfire' fired fabrics characterised by a soft grey underfired core with thin brown oxidised coating and grey or black surface 'fuming'. The fabric can be rough and sandy or fine and belongs to the same family as Black-Burnished ware. Phases IV and V of the industry see a radical change in both styles and technology. Phase IV is transitional with a great increase in the use of white slip and very hard blue-grey fabrics, often in combination. Cordoned jars are virtually restricted to a flat rimmed type decorated with white slip and are nearly all that remains of the local tradition in the assemblage. Plain dog dishes are replaced by convex sided and straight sided vessels with an external groove beneath the rim and horizontally rilled cooking pots make their appearance. Everted rim cooking pots are usually decorated with white slip bands when not in 'bonfire' fired fabric. This latter fabric is now largely restricted to convex sided dishes, flanged bowls and everted rim cooking pots forming a local equivalent of the Black-Burnished ware cooking pot, bowl and dish set. Phase V is similar to Phase IV except that 'bonfire' fire fabrics are entirely replaced by hard blue-grey and soot soaked fabrics with much use of white slip. The cooking pots have more flaring rims and increasingly attenuated bodies. Intrusive material associated with Phases IV and V

continues to be Oxford red colour coat. The material produced during these last two phases has a wider distribution than the previous and where stratified on sites indicates a late fourth and early fifth century date.

(M. Lyne and R. S. Jefferies)

(An expanded version of this article will appear in a future volume of SAC).

#### **Banstead: Excavation in the Churchyard (TQ 255596)**

Excavation by the writer for Nonsuch Antiquarian Society in Banstead churchyard revealed evidence for the site of the manor buildings known to have been occupied by Hubert de Burgh from 1217 and the Crown before 1275. A 2 metre-deep ditch and a pit of well construction had a quantity of late thirteenth century pottery (no "Surrey White wares") in their back-filling and this may be linked with the restyling of the manor buildings by Edward I in 1275/6. To one side of these were the heavily robbed remains of flint walling at some depth and, in their demolition rubble, some roof vaulting blocks of Reigate stone and a mass of fragmentary plaster with red painted lines, probably representing a building with undercroft erected by the King. Late sixteenth century material occurred in the demolition rubble of this building. Finds and plans will be deposited in Bourne Hall Museum, Ewell.

(S. Nelson)

#### **Guildford: Dominican Friary site (SU 994495)**

Two trenches were excavated in the Friary Brewery premises occupying the site of the Dominican Friary. The first disclosed the front wall foundation of the house called The Friary which was built in 1630 for the Earl of Annandale and demolished in 1818. To the south of this there was an unmortared flint structure with sherds of fourteenth-fifteenth century date embedded in its upper surface, which was 1 metre 65 centimetres below ground level. Its purpose could not be determined from the area disclosed, but it was built on to a wall of mortared chalk above a flint foundation. 50 centimetres north of the 1630 wall, the upper half of a male skeleton lay transversely across the trench at a depth of 2 metres, protected by a surround of flint and chalk fragments. The grave filling contained a late thirteenth century sherd immediately above the skeleton. It adjoined a chalk-paved area 2 metres wide beyond which there was another flint wall foundation associated with a dense scatter of flints going down to a total depth of 3.5 metres.

The second trench was L-shaped, and contained only medieval foundations. One arm was crossed by a massive wall of chalk blocks 1.25 metres wide on a foundation of flints which extended to form a paved area of unknown extent on its outer side. A second wall of massive chalk butting on to the first was disclosed in the side of the trench. The other arm contained a chalk-floored area bounded by a narrow wall. There was evidence for two phases of construction in this trench in the form of an upper layer of mortary material which continued across the wall of the chalk-floored area.

The different alignments of walls in the first and second trenches showed that separate buildings were involved, while the difference in depth of flint foundations in the first trench indicates separate phases of building, besides the evidence of reconstruction in the L-shaped trench. There was no indication of disturbance or robbing of the foundations at the time of demolition of the Friary buildings, which is known to have been completed in 1606-7. Finds consisted of a few animal bones and pottery, including sherds of gritty or sandy thirteenth century pottery and later Surrey ware.

(Felix Holling)

### **Lambeth—129 Lambeth Road (TQ 20657895)**

Excavation of this site was carried out in 1973 by members of the SAEC staff. On the northern third of the site, made-up ground commenced on top of natural river-washed layers of sandy clay over gravel, in which a series of medieval pits and a hearth appeared. Some were cut through, and others lay under a pebble floor, behind the modern main (Lambeth) road. Heavy modern rubble dumping brought the ground up to the present-day levels.

The central part of the site was cut by the outline and foundation of a nineteenth century building, reaching down almost to natural sands and clays. Below the foundation and contained in it an intricate series of eighteenth century brick and wood gullies associated with a cesspit was uncovered. The gullies sloped down towards the south from the remains of a cobbled floor. Beneath was a rectangular lattice-work brick cesspit, with a central arch. A large rubbish pit of the early eighteenth or late seventeenth century had cut into the northern and part of the eastern ends of this pit. Several medieval pits, containing few or no finds were cut into the natural levels.

The southern third of the area under excavation contained thirteenth century pits on the west side, which cut into the natural clay sand. Over these, running east to west in a loamy brown earth, was a series of long, shallow, sandy mortar and rubble-filled trenches, dating from the late seventeenth century; these were about 7 metres long and 1 metre wide, and set 15 centimetres apart. The southernmost six had large postholes just beyond their east ends. The group of trenches extended outside the excavation area. Cut from above at the eighteenth century horizon was a large cesspit and brick gully. At a similar level were also dug several large pits, filled with rubble consisting mostly of tile, brick and mortar.

(E. Ferretti)

### **Sanderstead, Atwood: Mesolithic and Iron Age to Romano-British finds TQ 343605**

Earlier last year part of the field next to Atwood Primary School was used to make a new school playing field. The adjacent school site was excavated prior to construction work by Mr R. Little in 1960. Accordingly the writer surveyed the new playing field, prior to it being grassed over.

The earliest finds were worked flints and these were submitted to Mr Jarvis, of the Horniman Museum, who reports: "this assemblage has the appearance of a mesolithic site group, but there is nothing really diagnostic".

A total of twelve pottery sherds represented the Iron Age/Romano-British period and of these, three are rim sherds. Unfortunately none are sufficiently characteristic to be useful for dating purposes. They are all weathered and have been brought to the land's surface by recent ploughing.

Therefore, the area examined is possibly the location of a Mesolithic site and has traces of Iron Age/Romano British occupation.

(D. Rudling)

### **Southwark: Excavations during 1972 by SAEC Staff—Mark Browns Wharf (TQ 33458012)**

The whole site had previously been cleared to ground level. Two areas on the western part, fronting on to the road called Potters Fields were opened.

## 1. *The Southern Area*

The first major archaeological horizon encountered was rubble laid over the whole area consisting of building debris, and the residue from the production of tin-glazed earthenware. This dumping probably relates to industrial activity during the middle part of the seventeenth century.

The only structures relating to this usage were two fragmentary rectangular brick-walled features, covered by pottery-production debris. Their function is not clear.

Beneath the mid-seventeenth century dumping was a dark soil, presumably from agricultural or garden cultivation. It contained sparse pottery fragments, of the late Tudor or early Stuart period.

Environmental analysis showed that the soil was formed from the weathered top of grey clay-like silt which underlay it. This silt was about 2.7 metres thick so the site had been under water for some reasonable period.

Under the silt was a layer of sand containing flints, pottery and bones, probably of a late prehistoric date.

## 2. *The Northern Area*

Beneath the sub-basement floors, foundation walls and, in some cases, brick floors, of probably eighteenth century buildings were found.

Prior to their construction, the silt on which they were laid had been cut through by pits, none earlier than the Stuart period. A number of storage jars had been placed in pits, one contained nutmegs and vinegar.

No trace of the soil, and little of the pottery debris which characterised the southern trench was found. The silt overlay a band of peat some 0.6 metres thick. No artefacts were found in the latter, but samples were taken for pollen analysis and carbon-14 dating. Examination of floral remains in the peat show that it contained freshwater plants. In its height it seems to equate with the so-called 'upper' or 'Roman' peat which is known from Thames bank sections as far up-river as Westminster and is thought to represent a regression of the river in the later prehistoric period. It overlay more silt here, and may well equate with the sandy deposit containing artefacts at the south of the site.

The excavation of this site revealed a sequence in strong contrast to that normally shown further to the west in the London Bridge and Borough High Street region.

Here, at the depth normally associated with the base Roman settlement, is found the middle of a silt deposit and it is probable that the site was under water during the Roman period.

Clearly the pattern of modern north Southwark hides earlier variations in the topography which, in relation to Thames high water levels, may well have been crucial in determining the areas of early settlement.

(Harvey Sheldon)\*

\*Condensed from a fuller report sent in by the excavator.

### **Southwark: Swan Street (TQ 32497962)**

In June and July, 1973, an excavation was carried out at the junction of Great Dover Street and Swan Street. In the south-east corner under cellars, some archaeological deposits had been left undisturbed. They consisted of 60 centimetres of green soil with Roman pottery and probably represented a plough soil.

At the southern end of the excavated area, a Roman inhumation was found, of the late second or early third century AD. No grave pit was observed, but there is evidence to suggest that the body was laid on the natural surface, and then covered by a mound of earth. Preliminary work on snail shells from this area suggests that the ground was marshy in the early Roman period, but had dried out sufficiently by the time the burial was put in, and continued dry thereafter.

Trial trenches were also dug along the entire length of the east side of the site, but the modern basements and eighteenth century gravel working had removed any earlier levels.

(Bernard Johnson and Irene Schwab)

#### **Southwark: New Hibernia Wharf (TQ 32708038)**

Work at New Hibernia Wharf followed the demolition of the waterside warehouses and took place during the redevelopment in July and August 1973. (See *London Archaeologist* Vol. 2 No. 5, 1973). Excavation beneath the floors of nineteenth century cellars showed that the late thirteenth century river erosion, previously identified at Toppings Wharf (see *London Archaeologist* Vol I, No. 11, 1973) had also affected this site, destroying presumably much of the evidence relating to earlier activity. However, after the erosion, but before the accumulation of layers of muds on its beach, at least one east-west ditch was dug. This may have been related to river defences.

A section running east-west behind the southern cellar wall of the warehouses showed that the top of the natural gravels lay at about 1 metre above OD, and was covered by about .4 centimetres of clay-like silt. A daub-filled pit, probably dating from the late first or early second century AD, intruded through these deposits, but its top and the levels with which it was associated and which succeeded it, had been removed by the thirteenth century river erosion.

Above the post-erosion gravel beach and muds (about 1 metre thick), lay a series of chalk and gravel layers, probably representing floors. No dating evidence for these was recovered, but they were cut (from a height of 3.1 metres above OD) by a foundation trench for a culvert built of chalk blocks

To the north of the site, the base of a river wall was found, 10 metres south of its modern counterpart and faced by blocks of ragstone backed by a rubble fill. The masonry lay on horizontal planks supported by piles. Wooden rubbing posts stood to the riverside of the wall where the base of the faced stones was at about .5 metres below OD. Pottery in the foundation would suggest the wall was built in the early seventeenth century AD.

(P. Edwards, H. Sheldon, S. Walker and R. Edwards)

#### **Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society**

Volunteers are urgently needed to assist with the publication of excavated material from recent and past excavations. Work takes place at the following times:

*Westminster Workshop, Archbishop Temple School Annexe* Westminster Bridge Road (near Lambeth North and Waterloo Underground Stations) Tuesday and Friday, 6 p.m.-7 p.m.

*Montague Chambers SAEC office* Montague Close (near London Bridge Station) — Monday 6 p.m.19 p.m.; Tuesday and Thursday 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Some full-time processing may also be possible.

Further enquiries to: B. J. Bloice, 94 Hubert Grove, Stockwell, SW9 (703 2446 day, 733 6665 evening). (Brian Bloice)

## COURSES

**FIELD STUDIES COUNCIL**  
**JUNIPER HALL FIELD CENTRE, DORKING, SURREY RH5 6DA**  
Tel. 3849

**ROMAN BRITAIN—A Course on The Life and Times of The Atrebatas**  
**28th August-4th September, 1974**

Tutor: Rosamond Hanworth, FSA

Visits to sites will be made and there will be lectures and discussions.

The course begins 2000, preceded by dinner at 1830 (please arrive between 1500 and 1800) on 28th August. Disperse after breakfast 4th September.

FEES: £23.50 (£22 to individual members of the Field Studies Council).  
For details of the Centre and a place on the course please write to the Warden and Director of Studies.

To make for greater flexibility in the localities visited on special courses, it would be helpful if intending participants coming by car would kindly indicate if they would be willing to transport those without cars.

## EXHIBITION

**MAKING KNOWN THE PAST.** An exhibition in Weybridge Library Lecture Hall to celebrate the first ten years' work of Walton & Weybridge Local History Society. Open 2-5, Wednesday May 8th to Friday May 10th and 10-5, Saturday May 11th. Admission Free.

## MEETINGS

### MARCH

Friday 22nd, 7.45 p.m.

**CHRISTIANITY IN THE LATER ROMAN EMPIRE.** Talk by Richard Reece to Farnham Mus Soc at 32 South Street, Farnham.

### APRIL

Wednesday 3rd, 8 p.m.

**PAGAN ANGLO-SAXON BURIALS IN NORTHERN SURREY.** Talk by Muriel Shaw to Nonsuch AS in Glyn Hall, Cheam Road, Ewell.

Saturday 27th

### SAS VISIT TO WEST HORSLEY, EAST AND WEST CLANDON

Arranged by Miss J. Carter

10.30 a.m. Meet at St Mary's Church car park on the A246 between East and West Horsley.

The party will divide for alternate visits to West Horsley Place, by kind invitation of the Duchess of Roxburgh and for a guided tour of the church.

Lunches can be obtained at the Duke of Wellington, East Horsley, the Queen's Head, East Clandon or Clandon Park.

2.00 p.m. Meet at East Clandon, St Thomas of Canterbury Church

3.00 p.m. Clandon Park National Trust. Admission 40p (Reduced to 28p for party of over 15 non-members).

Tea can be obtained at Clandon Park.

The party will be limited to 50 and it is regretted that no visitors can be allowed to West Horsley Place as the Duchess has requested that only members and their spouses shall be admitted to the house.

Tickets (members and visitors 20p, students half price and accompanied children free) from Mrs. J. Major, 3 Riversdale Road, Thames Ditton KT7 0QL.

Details of further meetings in March and April were given in *Bulletin* 104.