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**SURREY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD

BULLETIN

Number 127

May/June 1976

Edited by Nancy Cox, "Karm" 108 Westfield Road,
Mayford, Woking GU22 9QP

EXCAVATION NOTICE

EGHAM: DAISY MEADOW, MANOR FARM
(centred at TQ 015714)

Volunteers are asked to contact David Bird at Castle Arch (Guildford
32454) for details about work on this site.

NOTES

New Members from 1.3.76

D. G. Bate, 79 Homestead Way, New Addington, Croydon CR0 0AW.
Dr and Mrs Taylor, Rose Cottage, Lincoln's Hill, Chiddingfold.

D. L. A. Barker, 106 Hamilton Avenue, Tolworth, Surbiton KT6 7PZ.

W. Spight, 12 Waterden Road, Guildford GU1 2AW.

A. J. Cozens, MA, 64 Avenue Road, Cranleigh GU6 7LT.

Miss J. Edwards, Bayford, 11 St Pauls Road East, Dorking RH4 2HR.

S. Hoyle, 26 Inglewood Avenue, Camberley GU15 1RJ.

Brighton College of Education, The Library, Falmer, Brighton, Sussex
BN1 9PH.

W. R. Ollard, 34 Dartmouth Row, SE10 8AW.

Honorary Local Secretary

Mr J. H. Rendahl, 36 Park Road, Twickenham, Middx, has been appointed
Honorary Local Secretary for Richmond.

The Mapping of Surrey 1597-1823

Mr Harry Margary wishes to apologise to those members who have not
yet received their collection of maps. There have been case-binding prob-
lems, but these are now solved and outstanding orders will be cleared
shortly.

Egham: Runymede Bridge (TQ 01877183)

The excavation of a small area of a prehistoric settlement site was completed
on 16th March, 1976 in advance of motorway construction. Approximately
150 square metres were stripped by machine, the extent of modern disturb-
ance restricting the area available. A large amount of pottery was recovered
in association with bronze artefacts including part of a bronze spearhead and
what appears to be a fragment of a bronze socketed axe. Other recognisable

bronze objects include the shafts and heads of pins; studs; hemispherical 'buttons' or attachments; rings; a possible pommel and two pairs of tweezers. Small finds in other materials include two amber beads and a fragment of a third; spindle whorls; a baked clay loom weight and a number of worked bone objects. Among the more notable of the latter are a cheek piece from a bridle set and a worked toggle.

Post holes were recognised cutting into the natural sand deposit underlying the site, and further structural evidence was forthcoming in the form of a wattle and daub spread.

The great majority of the pottery is flint tempered, while angular profiles are common. Decoration of the coarser wares is largely confined to finger tipping on the rim and shoulder, although one fine ware pot has a decoration of incised hatched triangles, while another has combed wavy lines. Perhaps the most interesting pottery sherd from the site is a single fragment of a shallow bowl or cup in a dark grey ware with a flat protrusion expanding from the rim into two horns. The possibility exists that this may be a continental import.

Preliminary study of the pottery suggests that the site was occupied in the early Iron Age or possibly the late Bronze Age. A very slow build up of alluvium overlies the site to a depth of c. 60cm and it is possible that a climatic deterioration, which had certainly set in by the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition, was responsible for the abandonment of this riverside settlement.

(D. Longley)

Guildford: Photographic Survey

As reported in Bulletin 121, the Guildford Group of the SAS has undertaken a photographic survey of all the buildings shown on the Tithe maps and found to be still surviving.

Over 400 buildings have been included and photographs have been taken not only of the street elevation but, also, of some interiors and rear elevations where evidence of an earlier structure is often to be seen concealed behind the bland facades of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The whole survey, comprising the parishes of St Marys and Holy Trinity (Guildford), Merrow, Stoke and those parts of the parishes of St Nicholas (Artington), St Martha's (Chilworth), Shalford and Worplesdon which formed the 1954-1974 Borough of Guildford, is now complete and is housed at Castle Arch.

A building recording group has been formed and, as reported in Bulletin 125, is adding to this survey by recording in greater detail those buildings threatened by alteration and demolition.

A map of Guildford circa 1840 drawn for the Group by Alan Blatchford and based upon information gained by members from their study of the Tithe maps, has now been printed and is available price 50p from any member of the Group (telephone Barbara Blatchford—Guildford 60085) or 61p, to include postage and packing, upon application to SAS Guildford Group c/o Castle Arch, Guildford.

(Audrey Monk, SAS Guildford Group)

Wotton: Excavations at St John's Church (TQ 125479)

A small excavation was carried out at St John's Church in September, 1975, in advance of drainage works, at the kind invitation of the Parish Church Council.

The church had, prior to the excavation, been considered Norman, although Mr Johnston believed that he had discovered some Saxon features

during work that he carried out in 1909. Unfortunately the exact nature of this evidence is not now known.

The main feature of the Norman church is the distinctive west tower. On the western, external wall of the tower there is a large blocked arch. This arch is larger than the internal arch in the east wall of the tower which leads through into the nave.

Following decay of the west wall of the tower due to rising damp, the Architect for the church recently recommended that the ground around the tower be lowered by several feet, to a level equivalent to that of the internal paving.

As a result of the excavation, the following structural sequence may now be suggested.

Phase 1—The earliest features found were a pair of parallel mortared walls associated with a chalk floor. These walls, orientated on a north-south axis, were thicker than those of the present church. The early building was destroyed by fire, the walls demolished and levelled with the floor. One sherd of shell-tempered pottery was found associated with the chalk floor, and could possibly have a middle Saxon date. Pottery of this date is very rare in Surrey and it is therefore difficult to date it precisely. The total absence of any Roman material and the massive nature of the walls would make it very unlikely that this is an agricultural building associated with a nearby villa estate.

Phase 2—Directly after the levelling of the Phase 1 building, a small church was built with rubble walls. Traces were found inside these walls of a stone bench against each wall, with a mortared floor between. The rubble walls were in line with, and bonded to the base of the present tower. Examination of the tower structure reveals that there are at least two periods in its construction.

Phase 3—In the mid eleventh century the tower was increased in height, the nave refloored, and a large new chancel was built.

Phase 4—In the thirteenth century the Lady Chapel and a new chancel were built. The eleventh century chancel was now used as the nave, the arch through to the old Phase 2 nave being blocked up.

Phase 5—The Phase 2 nave was demolished and the walls levelled with the surrounding soil. Burials associated with some late medieval pottery were found cutting the demolition rubble. In the mid eighteenth century the Haynes family constructed a large brick vault which cut through and destroyed a large portion of the Phase 1 and 2 buildings.

The size of the excavation was, by current archaeological standards, very small. However, it is hoped that any future work to the fabric of this important church will receive archaeological attention. The results of such investigation could support or modify our ideas on the development of the church.

(D. J. Fowler)

“Smoke Deflectors” in hall houses

During examinations of roofs it has been observed that infilling frequently occurs in roof trusses above the tiebeam.

Infilling was inserted to control smoke, either in a hall house, or in a house with a smoke bay. Also infilling has been found in a situation where an open hall or smoke bay never existed, and where the division for convenience of use as living accommodation could hardly be the reason because of the smallness of the roof space. The writer has yet to hear a satisfactory explanation for this use of infilling.

In the case of infilling obviously inserted for smoke control purposes in a hall house, it would seem that it often extended to the apex of the roof truss, usually at the "high" end, or stopped at the collar at the "low" end. When the roof was hipped and a gablet existed at the "low" end, it has been generally assumed that the gablet might have formed a convenient outlet for smoke.

Oaktree Cottage, Dunsfold has what appears to be a special modification devised to direct smoke through the gablet, and this assists in the identification of a similar, but not so complete, example at Lee Crouch, Shamley Green.

It would seem that infilling was inserted in the end of the hall truss up to the collar. Much of this remains in the Dunsfold house, but from the collar the infilling continues, not to the apex of the roof truss, but to the short "collar" forming the lower edge of the gablet opening. An inclined trapezium shaped area of infilling is formed spanning the distance of some six feet from collar to gablet and closing the space up to the sloping sides of the roof. In this way smoke was conducted from the hall across to the gablet without spilling into the upper chamber of the end bay.

At Lee Crouch the "deflector" exists intact, but with a minimum of soot covering and with little evidence of infilling in the roof truss. At Oaktree Cottage the "deflector" is also intact but heavily sooted on the upper surface, and much infilling remains in the roof truss.

Only two examples in many scores of roofs examined does not prove that this arrangement was unusual since the "deflector" is an appendage very vulnerable to removal.
(John L. Baker)

Although the places in question are not in Surrey, it was thought that the inclusion of the following two reports would be of interest and use to members.
(Editor)

Kew Bridge Beam Engine

The Kew Bridge Engines Trust has now opened its Pumping Station to the public and the 1820 Boulton and Watt engine is in steam every weekend.

Work is now going ahead on the other four engines on the site. Further large stationary steam engines are likely to be re-erected and restored to steam in the former boiler house.

The pumping station is in Kew Bridge Road immediately to the north of Kew Bridge; the Italianate standpipe Tower readily identifies it.

The project has fifteen regular volunteers at present and more assistance would be very welcome.
(D. J. Fowler)

Neatham, Hants. Romano-British Small Town (approx SU741412)

The Farnham and District Museum Society has been working on the site at Neatham since it was discovered during work for the Alton By-pass. The Report on the excavations of 1969-1974 is complete and publication should be next year. This note summarises the conclusions so far drawn.

The settlement began, as a *mansio*, in the mid first century AD when the Silchester-Chichester road was constructed, and developed into a small settlement during the second century. In the latter part of this century an area of c. 3.2ha around the *mansio* was enclosed with a bank and two ditches each c. 1.5m deep. This enclosure sat astride the Silchester-Chichester road but was immediately north of the presumed course of the east-west road from Winchester towards London. From the middle of the third century onwards the site seems to have developed into a small market town covering about 13ha. This was typical of many of the so-called Small Towns of Roman Britain as it was not planned and consisted mainly of insubstantial timber buildings along the roads. It seems to have owed its existence to its position at the centre of a group of villas, on a cross roads close to the major coarse pottery production centre in the Alice Holt Forest and around Farnham. The site, on a smaller scale, continued in existence into the fifth century as the coin series continues to Honorius/Arcadius and, in the 1974 excavation, a single *grübenhaus* was discovered with a quantity of hand-made pottery of apparently Saxon date.

If the existence of an east-west road is proven (and it is hoped that the current excavations will do this) the site is almost certain to be the town of *Vindoml* mentioned in *Iter XV* of the Antonine Itinerary.

From the point of view of the local area and the whole of Surrey the large quantities of finds are very important. The pottery in particular has filled an important gap as the site has produced a series of large pit groups which, with the aid of a computer seriation, have provided a good, independently dated type series of local pottery. All the finds from 1969-1974 are now in the Hampshire County Museum, and a display of small finds and some of the pottery is currently open in the Alton Museum.

(Martin Millett)

VISITS

Wednesday 16th June

VISIT TO BAMPTON, OXFORDSHIRE

Arranged by Mr B. Pardoe, MA

7.45 a.m. Coach leaves Reigate Car Park rear of Woolworths.

8.00 a.m. Dorking Halls

8.25 a.m. Esher B.R. Station

It is hoped to visit Kelmscott Manor (country home of William Morris 1871-1896) in the morning. Admission 50p.

By kind invitation of Major and Mrs R. A. Colville picnic lunch can be taken in their garden at Weald Manor, Bampton where they have generously offered to provide soft drinks and later, tea.

There are pubs and cafés in the village (10 mins walk).

The afternoon tour of Bampton will include Weald Manor (seventeenth century remodelled c. 1730), Ham Court and the associated remains of Bampton Castle; Grammar School (1871 Gothic); Bampton Manor Gardens (Admission 15p for charity); Bampton Church and a tour of the village.

If time permits, Stanton Harcourt Church and possibly the garden of the adjoining medieval manor house (15p for charity) will be visited on the return journey.

It will be appreciated that coach hire costs have risen considerably but if this and later coach visits are well supported it should be possible (as on some previous occasions) to refund part of the quoted charge.

Tickets (members 20p, visitors 25p, students half price and accompanied children free). Coach £2.30. Admission fees payable on the day.
Saturday 17th July

OCKLEY

Arranged by Miss J. Carter

- 10.30 a.m. Meet at Ockley Church (St Margaret's)
Visit Ockley Court (Mr M. Calvert) TQ 157406 and The Old Rectory (Mr A. G. Touche).
There are also many interesting houses to be seen round Ockley Green.
- Lunch Ploughmans' or sandwiches at The Cricketers, where customers may eat their own sandwiches. Good restaurant at Red Lion, also Bar lunches.
- 2.30 p.m. Jayes Park (Mr G. E. Lee-Steere) TQ 142409. Park in drive.
- 3.30 p.m. Approx. Leave Jayes Park to see various houses in Mole Street and Weare Street.
- 5.00 p.m. Approx. The party will divide, in turn visiting Weavers (Mr W. Wallace) TQ 161400 and taking tea at Wearewood opposite by kind invitation of Mrs Joan Midgley.

Tickets (members 25p, visitors 30p, students half price and accompanied children free).

Saturday July 24th

VISIT TO THE CITY OF OXFORD

for a conducted tour by the Conservation Officer,
Mr John Ashdown

- 8.30 a.m. Coach leaves Reigate. Car Park at rear of Woolworths.
- 8.45 a.m. Dorking Halls.
- 9.15 a.m. Guildford Park Road, rear of B.R. Station.
- 11.00 a.m. Arrive at Oxford.

The visit will show something of the rich architectural heritage of the University City including the complex relationship of historic town and gown seen through buildings. A high viewpoint within the City and a view into the City from the surrounding hills will be included and several interiors will be visited.

Lunch A picnic is strongly recommended but large bags or boxes must not be carried.

- 5.00 p.m. Set Tea, approx 70p, at Crawford's Restaurant, Queen Street.
To be paid for on day but please say if required when booking.

Tickets (members 20p, visitors 25p, students half price and accompanied children free). Coach, including admission fees £2.25.

Tickets for all the above visits from: Mrs J. Major, 3 Riversdale Road,
Thames Ditton KT7 0QL.

TRAINING EXCAVATION SOUTHWARK

31st JULY — 15th AUGUST, 1976

A training excavation/course will be directed by Harvey Sheldon for the Dept of Extra-Mural Studies, University of London, assisted by the staff of the Southwark Archaeological Excavations Committee. Fee: £14 for 2 weeks. Beginners and experienced students welcome. Apply to: Archaeology Vacation Courses Officer, Dept of Extra-Mural Studies, Room 8, 7 Ridgmount Street, WC1E 7AD.

EXHIBITION

POTTERY IN LAMBETH

24th MAY — 12th JUNE, 1976

Nettlefold Hall, West Norwood Library, Norwood High St, SE27

Monday to Friday (except Bank Holiday)	12 noon to 8 p.m.
Saturdays	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sundays and Bank Holiday	2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The organisers are Lambeth Council who will be displaying, for the first time, over 150 pieces from the Borough's Archives Collection. Further items are being loaned by Royal Doulton. It is also hoped to be able to include pieces of Lambeth pottery loaned by residents in the Borough. There will also be historical maps, prints, documents and photographs illustrating Lambeth's connections with the pottery industry over the last three centuries.

Contact: Vivienne Ellis-Michael. 01-274 7722 Ext 324.

MEETINGS

JUNE

Wednesday 2nd, 8 p.m.

SAXON SHORE FORTS. Talk by James Barfoot to Nonsuch AS in Glyn Hall, Ewell.

Saturday 5th, 2 p.m.

REIGATE TOWN TRAIL. A walk led by Mrs. V. G. Steward for the Reigate Arts Festival. Meet at Old Town Hall, High Street, Reigate.

JULY

Monday 5th, 8 p.m.

HISTORY OF GUILDFORD. Talk by Mr G. H. Underwood to Mayford HS in Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford.

Wednesday 7th, 8 p.m.

NIGERIA. Talk by Mary Spinks to Nonsuch AS in Glyn Hall, Ewell.

AUGUST

Sunday 1st, 2.30 p.m.

SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COUNCIL AGM. Haslemere Museum. After the business meeting there will be a talk on the Museum, and an opportunity to view the exhibits. Tea will be available. There is a large public car park nearby.

The next issue of the **Bulletin** will be in July. Copy is required by the 5th June.

Martin (C. T.) The Record Interpreter

Abbreviations, Latin Words used in English Historical Manuscripts and Records. Reprint 1976. £6.00

Martin's famous **RECORD INTERPRETER** is back in print. This standard reference work is an essential tool for all historians, archivists, researchers, library students and libraries. Separate sections on:

Abbreviations of Latin and French words used in English records; Glossary of Latin words found in records and other English manuscripts; Latin names of places in Great Britain and Ireland; Latin names of Bishoprics in England, Scotland and Ireland; Latin forms of English surnames; Latin christian names with their English equivalents.

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