



SURREY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD GU1 3SX

BULLETIN

Number 199

March 1985

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S.A.S. VISITS TO SALISBURY AND OLD SARUM

Saturday, 11th May

- 8.30 a.m. Coach leaves Reigate opposite the Red Cross public house.
- 8.50 a.m. Coach leaves Dorking Halls.
- 9.15 a.m. Coach leaves Guildford, rear of B.R. station in Guildford Park Road.
- 11.15 a.m. Visit to medieval hall in the Old Deanery.
- 11.45 a.m. Guided tour of the Cathedral by Mr. Roy Strong, Clerk of the Works. (With special reference to the stained glass and its restoration).
- 1.00 p.m. Long lunch break to allow time to explore own choice of interesting buildings in the Close:
Chapter House exhibition (Magna Carta) 30p
Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum 70p
Mompesson House (National Trust) £1.00
Lunch obtainable in cafes and pubs in the town or from the Cathedral Visitors Centre (Church Mouse lunch 79p)
- 3.00 p.m. Guided tour of the City, time allowed for afternoon tea.
(approx.)
- 5.30 p.m. Visit to Heritage site of Old Sarum.
(approx.) (entrance fee for non-members, cost not available at time of going to press).

Tickets: Members 50p, non-members 60p, Students half price, accompanied children free. Cost of the above to include coach, gratuity, guides, £6.50. Please send cheques to Mrs. Jean West, 123 Ewell By-Pass, Ewell, Epsom KT17 2PX. Applications not later than 30th April.

COACH VISIT TO ROMAN DORCHESTER
(Organised by Surrey Roman Villa Study Group)

Saturday, 20th April

The trip will include visits to Dorset County Museum, Colliton Park Roman town-house, Maumbury Rings Roman Amphitheatre and Maiden Castle. Cost will be £6.75 per person. Coach will start from Dorking Halls at 8.30 a.m. with a pick-up in Guildford.

Further information and a booking form are available from: Mr. Leslie Le Mottée, Little Rising, Ermyn Way, Leatherhead, KT22 8TW (Ashted 74107).

Storage Accommodation

The Society is in urgent need of dry, warm storage accommodation in or near Guildford, 800-1,000 sq. ft., primarily for the overflow from the Library and the stock of publications at present housed in the old police station. There must be reasonable access. Would any member who might know of suitable accommodation please contact Gillian Drew, Chairman of the Library Committee, Elstead 702237 (evenings) or Guildford 31251 ext. 282 (daytime). We would envisage renting this storage until the position becomes clearer over the future of the Museum building and possible extra accommodation for the Society at Castle Arch.

Archaeological Illustration Symposium, Sutton

Following on from the Symposium held in January, members may like to know that the following publications can be obtained from Sue White, 2 Hornes Cottages, off Dereham Road, Scarning, Nr. Dereham, Norfolk, NR19 2BQ:

- Paper 1. *The Preparation of Archaeological Illustration for Reproduction* (photocopy only) 30p + 17p p&p
- Paper 2. *Computers in Archaeological Draughtsmanship* 50p + 17p p&p.
- Paper 3. *Drawing Ancient Pottery for Publication* £1.00 + 30p p&p.
- Paper 5. *The Archaeological Illustration and the Law of Copyright* 50p + 20p p&p.
- Paper 6. *Photogrammetry and Rectified Photography* 75p + 30p p&p.
- Paper 7. *Drawing for Microfiche Publication* 30p + 20p p&p.

Sue White will also provide details about membership of the Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors. If you are interested in joining a regional branch of the AAI&S, please contact: Debbie Fulford, 149 Laburnum Grove, Portsmouth, PO2 0HF. This is envisaged as an informal platform for discussion about archaeological illustration within Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire.

Lesley Adkins and Roy A. Adkins

PLANNING ENQUIRIES

Dean Farm, Merstham (TQ 290556)

A planning appeal was held on April 10th, 1984 against the refusal of the Reigate and Banstead Borough Council to allow the conversion of farm buildings, consisting of a barn, stable, implement store and granary into domestic accommodation.

The buildings stand at right angles to each other, forming two sides of a farm yard, the barn on the north side and the other units on the east. Other more recent buildings on the south side are of no value and will be demolished.

Both buildings are constructed of knapped flint with brick dressings, typical of the Downlands. The barn has a tiled roof and the other is slated. The stable and granary are under one roof with the stable at one end below a hay loft, and the granary at the other above an implement store. The building is probably late 18th or early 19th century and is now in poor condition, but the barn is later in date but in better condition. The latter has wagon doors midway in the north and south walls; the roof is of king post type having a single span.

Conversion to housing involves the insertion of some new windows, but these have been designed to blend with the buildings and they have brick dressings. Because of the condition of the eastern range a certain amount of rebuilding of walls, copying the original fabric, must be accepted. Although it would be best if these farm buildings could be retained as they

are, this is not realistic, and at the inquiry the SAS supported the developer in his appeal. The inspector found for the appellant.

Barrie Clark

Little Manor, Broadoak and Broadoak Cottage, Cranleigh

The Cranleigh Motors site has been the centre of a planning dispute for over ten years, having involved several planning applications and two Public Enquiries, the latest of these being in July 1984 when I was deputed to represent the Conservation Committee. The site, to the south of the junction of the Ewhurst and Horsham Roads, contains three listed buildings, the most important of which is Little Manor. This three bay, timber-framed house with a two bay open hall has a crown-post roof construction and may date from the late fifteenth or early sixteenth centuries. The DBRG report no. 909 states "the open truss for the crown-post has a pronounced camber to the tie which is chamfered and has almost a Gothic point in the centre . . . The crown-post does not sit on the apex of the tie, but slightly to one side . . . The open truss . . . is of good quality and unusual design". Broadoak is an imposing early nineteenth century white stuccoed house, characteristic of the period when Cranleigh was being changed from a poor rural village to a desirable residential area and the home successively of Drs. Jacob Ellery, Arthur Napper and Albert Napper, all of whom were heavily involved in the development of the village. Broadoak Cottage is a brick-clad, timber-framed cottage of unknown age. The condition of all three buildings is being allowed to deteriorate and Waverley Borough Council has recently served a repairs notice on the owner in respect of Broadoak Cottage.

The 1984 Public Enquiry was the result of an appeal by the owner against WBC's enforcement order requiring the removal of the steel frame of a workshop erected within 3.5m of Little Manor. WBC claimed firstly that the building was erected without planning permission and secondly that it was detrimental to the environment of Little Manor and unsuitable within the Cranleigh Conservation area. On behalf of the Conservation Committee I gave evidence supporting the latter argument and attempted to establish the value to Cranleigh of the buildings involved. The finding of the Inspector was that although the new building was similar enough to the one for which planning permission had been given to be allowable, in view of the greater importance now afforded to listed buildings within the local environment, that permission would not now have been given. The owner was ordered to dismantle the structure but has given notice of his intention to appeal to the High Court. The date of this hearing is not yet to hand.

Judie English,
Conservation Committee

SITE WATCHING & EXCAVATION REPORTS

Shepperton, Sheep Walk Gravel Pit (TQ 077671)

Early in May 1984 Janet Ashton and Rob Woodmore of the County Planning Department noted the grey silts and gravels of a buried former watercourse on the eastern edge of the Sheep Walk Pit in Shepperton. The deposit also contained much peat, millions of small snail shells and large pieces of waterlogged wood. Tarmac kindly stopped working to enable recording to take place and it proved possible to clean up, draw, photograph and sample a section, thanks to the assistance of Ann Watson, Wally Bayliss and Ralph Morgan. Over the next few months the progress

of extraction was monitored and the channel was seen to extend to the north along the eastern edge of the pit, about 30 metres to the west of the existing stream. In one section below the water table evidence survived for a still earlier deeper buried channel, yet further to the west. Unfortunately no shell or wood was seen and the section could not be drawn.

No dating evidence was recovered from the main buried channel, but Tarmac kindly agreed to fund radiocarbon dating of wood samples, which was carried out by the University of Birmingham. Three samples were submitted, of large pieces of wood, still retaining their bark, from different parts of the channel. It is assumed that these were unlikely to have drifted about for long, and were probably rapidly buried in silt brought down in a major flood. Dr. R. E. G. Williams has now provided dates (before present) for these samples: 5230 ± 95 ; 5210 ± 80 ; 5220 ± 90 . Their remarkable agreement strongly suggests flooding of the channel in the middle of the Neolithic period.

Ann Watson is kindly arranging work on identifying the snail shells but she reports that these may not be as helpful in providing information about the environment as had been hoped. It will be interesting to see if any links can be made with the similar Neolithic flood levels at Runnymede Bridge.

D. G. Bird

Felday Enclosure, Holmbury St. Mary (TQ 108447)

With the kind permission of Mrs. H. Bray the earthwork enclosure at Holmbury described in *Bulletin* 184 has now been investigated further by members of the Lithic Tool Research Group. The earthwork, which has been designated Felday enclosure in order to distinguish it from the hillfort a mile to the south, has resolved after survey into a roughly C-shaped bank and external ditch enclosing an area of approximately 9 hectares. The bank follows roughly the contours of a north facing spur above the hamlet of Felday and consists of a number of straight segments each between 50 and 100 metres in length which still stand over 3 metres in height in places.

A trench 2 metres wide was excavated at the southern end where the bank was low though the ditch more prominent. The purpose being to determine the nature of the earthwork and to provide some clue as to its date of construction. The presence of quarrying activities and a World War I prisoner of war camp left some doubt concerning its antiquity.

The excavation revealed deposits interpreted as a sand dump rampart some 0.8 metres deep, though presumably compressed and originally much higher. This was probably secured from the area of the ditch and perhaps internally, though the latter point was not confirmed. A series of natural tabular sandstone seams were encountered and these had been broken through in the area of the ditch and the quarried material apparently placed in two parallel stone dumps some 3 metres apart on top of the rampart. Insufficient material remained to determine whether these were merely dumps of stone, revetting, or indeed dry stone walls, as most of it had slumped down the bank and into the ditch fill, leaving only the base *in situ*.

The bottom of the ditch rose dramatically from 2.4 metres deep on the west side of the trench to 1.4 metres on the east and the reason for this, a semi-circular cut through the tabular sandstone, could be interpreted as a ditch terminal. Thus the entrance would appear to lay immediately to the east of the trench. The tabular sandstone being relatively impervious ensured that there was constantly about 1 metre depth of water in the ditch during the latter part of the investigation. Whilst it is interesting to

note that the ditch may have been a wet moat during winter months unfortunately the water did prevent the collection of adequate samples for pollen analysis or geophysical dating. Dating at present is provided by approximately 60 sherds of pottery from the lower levels of the secondary ditch silt, assigned to a late stage of the Iron Age, probably A.D., and therefore slightly later than the pottery from the ditch fill of the nearby Holmbury hillfort. The purpose of the enclosure would appear to be defensive although the bank and ditch are feeble in comparison with most hillfort defences.

The original problems concerning the enclosure have been reasonably resolved but more detailed questions immediately take their place, as is perhaps usual with such investigations. It is hoped to open a further trench to investigate the western defences and limited excavations within the interior will take place during March/April, 1985. Regular help would be very much appreciated. For further information contact the writer at 95 Mount Road, Chessington, or Keith Winsor, Cherrybank, Holmbury St. Mary (Dorking 730655).

It is not too early to express our gratitude to Mrs. H. Bray, to Mr. P. J. C. Stone, managing agent of the site, and to Hurtwood Control Committee for permission to investigate the monument.

D. Field

'Redcourt', 27 Stanhope Road, Croydon (TQ 331650)

During the summer of 1984 the local government authorities finally agreed a plan to develop the site of 'Redcourt', a listed building with a large garden.

The house is situated on Park Hill, the highest point in this area of Croydon, an outcrop of the Blackheath beds overlain in parts by London clay. In medieval times it was part of the deer park of the lords of the manor and in the 19th century the hill was chosen as the site of a reservoir and an imposing water tower to supply the people of Croydon with clean water. The tower still stands to cast its shadow over the garden of Redcourt.

It was while laying out this garden in 1910 that the owner, G. T. Crosfield, reported the finding of 25 sherds of Romano-British pottery including Mortaria and Samian ware, an Iron-Age loomweight and a coin of Carausius (AD 286-293).¹ Fortunately, Crosfield was a member of the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society and some of this material has survived and is now in the museum at Chipstead Valley.

Permission was obtained for our Society to carry out an excavation and work began at week-ends from August 11th with the weather very hot, the ground very hard and the developers hoping to start work soon. An examination of the garden had shown that landscaping had removed any archaeological levels from much of it and most of the rest was covered by trees. An area of grass among the trees close to the southern edge of the site at the highest part of the garden was chosen for the first trench. This was on the line of the access road to the new development.

The trench, laid out east/west, was 10m x 1m and intended to pick up any features which could then be followed to open out the site. As the trench got deeper and the sun baked the ground harder all we had to show for our efforts were a few sherds of post medieval pottery. But we kept digging and eventually at 0.50m turned up our first sherd of Roman pottery.

The first feature to show up was a few flints among the more regular pebbles in the soil at the west end to our trench. Further excavation revealed patches of yellow clay around the flints on a line NW/SE across the trench. Areas to north and south of this feature were opened up to

follow it but there were no more flints in either direction, only a slight colour difference in the soil and patches of clay marked the line to the north. On the south side there was no trace. A section through the area with the flints showed a wall of clay and flints 0.50m high and 0.85m wide in a shallow trench (5cms) cut into the natural clay. North of this point the sub soil changed from clay to sand and gravel and excavation on the line of the wall showed a robber trench backfilled with soil and clay but without the flints. There was one post hole in the bottom of the trench. This trench was clear for 3m but passed into an area of modern disturbance and we did not find any associated walls.

The east end of the trench produced a second feature, a band of black silt about 1m wide running N/S across the trench between edges of clay. We could only extend south at this point, which we did for 2m, and this feature, a ditch 0.30m deep cut in the natural clay and filled with black silt, carried on north and south of our excavation.

Gradually we opened out our original trench on both sides where the trees would allow until we had 50 square metres exposed. The whole area was a series of depressions in the clay filled with black silt. When the largest and deepest of these was excavated an area of flint cobbling 4m x 2m was found beneath the silt. By now we were into a very wet autumn and no archaeology could be done any weekend before large quantities of water had been baled out of the excavation, demonstrating the need for those cobbles to be laid down at some time in the past.

There were two features cut into the sub-soil. One a small pit (0.40m diam.) in the clay was filled with black silt containing flecks of charcoal, the other a flat bottomed pit in the gravel (1.0m diam.) also with charcoal flecks in the black silty fill.

All of the area excavated produced a good selection of finds including pottery of the Iron Age and Roman periods and possibly of the Late Bronze Age. Several fragments of baked clay loomweight and fragments of quern stones in a variety of rock types were found. Metal was very scarce but we recovered two bronze coins and part of a bronze brooch provisionally dated to the first century A.D. A few animal bones, mostly cow, came from the silt of the ditch.

The end of the excavation came in November when the developers were ready to start work. We hastily dug a 7m x 1m extension west from our original trench but this revealed very little. An area of clay in the east end with a straight edge running NE/SW across the trench may relate to the wall. A ditch in the west end was filled with sandy silt but produced no finds.

Early examination of the evidence shows the site to have been occupied for some time before and after the Roman conquest by a small agricultural community. Detailed analysis of the finds will hopefully associate the various features on the site with particular periods of this occupation and relate the people living there to the rest of the country.

1 C.N.H.S.S. Proc. Vol. VII (1911-12) pp. 41-43. From C.N.H.S.S. Archaeological Newsletter.

Jim Davison

Old Crown Public House, Kingston (TQ 179692)

The existing building, though now much altered by recent conversion works, dates from the early 17th century, but includes in its roof timbers some rafters clearly reused from an earlier crown-post roof. Recording of the structure was undertaken by I. J. West during reconstruction. The walls seem to have been brick-built on the ground floor with timber framing above — this "half-timbered" technique is unusual in the Kingston area. The original cellars have since been filled in.

During excavation works to the rear of the pub, in May/June 1984, an

earlier structure of chalk block foundation was recorded extending, at right-angles to the street frontage, east from under the standing building. This structure formed a c.4m wide rectangular room containing in one corner a 1.5m square pit some 2m deep; this presumably represented a garderobe outshut to the rear of a medieval building fronting onto the Market Place and mostly removed by the 17th century cellars. The pit was filled with building rubble and some pottery of 16th century date and also an interesting group of painted window glass and decorated floor tiles all of late medieval date.

S. Nelson

MEETINGS, SYMPOSIA, ETC.

MARCH

Thursday 14th, 7.45 p.m.

"DIGS & THINGS". Local excavations and finds discussed with Muriel Shaw and Jim Davison. Croydon N.H.S.S. East Croydon U.R. Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove.

Saturday 16th, 3.30-7.30 p.m.

SYMPOSIUM: "SURREY AND SOUTHERN ENGLAND STONE QUARRIES". Arranged by Croydon N.H.S.S. and Sub-Britannica. East Croydon U.R. Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove. Details about visits arranged for Sunday 17th will be available at the symposium. Further information from P. W. Sowan, c/o C.H.N.S.S., 96a Brighton Road, South Croydon CR2 6AD.

Wednesday 20th, 8.15 p.m.

"ROMAN RELIGION IN BRITAIN". Talk by Dr. John Gower to Holmesdale N.H.C. at The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate.

Thursday 21st, 7.45 p.m.

"THE LOSELY MANUSCRIPTS AS A SOURCE FOR THE HISTORY OF FARNHAM". Talk by Mrs. Shirley Corke to Farnham & District M.S. at U.R. Church Hall, South Street, Farnham.

Sunday, 24th, 3.30 p.m.

THE NATIONAL TRUST IGHTHAM MOTE APPEAL. An afternoon function for this appeal has been arranged by Mr. John Bolton, at his home, Brook Place, Bagshot Road, Chobham.

The ownership of this exceptional medieval manor house has been transferred to the National Trust. The endowment fund meets the ordinary running costs but at least half a million pounds is needed for essential repairs and improvements.

At Brook Place will be shown an audio visual display specially made for the appeal with a script written by Nigel Nicolson and spoken by Robert Hardy, and a film on the historical importance of Ightham Mote, made by Dr. David Starkey. Lord De L'isle, the Appeal Chairman, will talk about the progress of the appeal.

Further information from Miss Josephine M. Carter, Woolpit Hatch, Ewhurst, Cranleigh GU6 7NR (Tel. Cranleigh 277340).

Tuesday 26th, 8.00 p.m.

"CHURCH ARCHITECTURE". Lecture by Mr. R. W. McDowall. The first in the series "The Gothic Centuries". Lecture Theatre L, University of Surrey, Guildford. See the February *Bulletin* for complete details.

Saturday 30th, 10.30-4.00

S.A.S. EXCAVATION SYMPOSIUM. Martineau Hall, Dorking Halls. See the February *Bulletin* for details.

APRIL

Tuesday 2nd, 8.00 p.m.

"CASTLES" Lecture by Dr. Arnold Taylor in The Gothic Centuries course. Lecture Theatre M, University of Surrey, Guildford.

Wednesday 10th, 7.45 p.m.

"MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM SURREY". Talk by Michael Russell to Croydon N.H.S.S. East Croydon U.R. Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove.

Saturday 13th, 9.45-5.00

"INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY - NATURAL ENERGY". Third South East Region I.A. Conference. University of Kent, Canterbury. Fee £5.50. Further details available from *Bulletin* Editor.

Wednesday 17th

S.A.S. VISIT TO FARNHAM AND WAVERLEY ABBEY. See February *Bulletin* for details.

OUT AND ABOUT WEEK

Sunday 26th May to Sunday 2nd June, 1985

The Society is participating in this environmental week, and details of the visits and walks organised are given below. Events are being organised in an area including Guildford, Haslemere, Dorking and Chobham, and Society members will be most welcome at all these events. A full programme will be available shortly.

Society Events

1. *New Views of Old Guildford* — a 3-mile walk, starting at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday 28th May, to look at interesting buildings (particularly 19th and early 20th century) around the town centre. Assemble at County Library, North Street. For further details contact Mrs. K. R. Kay, 1 Beech Lawn, Epsom Road, Guildford GU1 3PE (Guildford 570464).
2. *Walk Round Ockley Common* — arranged by the Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey). A leisurely 1½ mile walk, starting at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday 29th May. Assemble at the Cricket Pavilion on the south end of the Common. Further details available from: Miss J. Harding, 11 Lintons Lane, Epsom KT17 1DB (Epsom 28178).
3. *Walk Around Chilworth Gunpowder Site* — a 2-hour, 2-mile walk, led by Alan and Glenys Crocker, Surrey Industrial History Group, starting at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday June 1st. Assemble at Chilworth railway station. Further details from: Prof. A. G. Crocker, 6 Burwood Close, Guildford GU1 2SB (Guildford 65821).
4. *Visit to Catteshall Water Turbine* — guided tours of the giant water turbine, the oldest and largest of its type to survive. Now stored at Westbrook Mills, Godalming, and conserved by the Godalming Water Turbine Trust. Entrance: Westbrook Road, under railway bridge between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Sunday 2nd June. Further details from Prof. A. G. Crocker as above.

For the May Bulletin the Editor requires copy by Saturday 6th April. The following Bulletin will cover June-July and copy will be required by Saturday 11th May.