SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD

BULLETIN

Number 112

December 1974

Edited by Rosamond Hanworth, Folly Hill, Ewhurst, Surrey

SAS SYMPOSIUM

February 1st, 1975

EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE YEAR Lecture Hall, University of Surrey, Guildford

Details of this and other Conferences are given elsewhere in this Bulletin.

EXCAVATION NOTICE

EMERGENCY EXCAVATIONS URGENT: M25

THORPE-EGHAM area: Volunteers are urgently required for excavations on the route. Please telephone Bernard Johnson on THURSDAY of each week for information on week-end excavations. Telephone 01-407 1989. PLEASE TREAT THIS AS URGENT.

NOTES

Subscriptions 1975

As a result of a resolution passed by a Special General Meeting on 21st September 1974, in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Surrey Archaeological Society, the subscription to the Society, with effect from 1st January 1975, will be:

Ordinary Members	£4.00
Associate Members	50p
Junior Members	50p
Junior Members	
with Collections	£2.00
Institutional Members	£5.00

A Bankers Order form was circulated with Bulletin 111 and members are asked, wherever possible, to complete and return the form to the Hon Treasurer at Castle Arch, adding instructions to their bank, where appropriate, to cancel any existing order.

SAS Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Surrey Archaeological Society was held, by kind permission of the Guildford Corporation, in the Guildford Guildhall on 21st September. For legal reasons the meeting was divided into three—the first AGM of the incorporated Society, a special general meeting of the incorporated Society to approve a change in the accounting year and to set the subscription rates, and a special meeting of the unincorporated Society.

The last was an historic occasion for it saw the winding up of the Society formed in 1854. This was, however, only a legal formality as the incorporated Society is continuing the life of the SAS and the members should notice no change. Those members who still have not signed and returned their guarantee forms should, however, do so. Spare copies may be obtained from Castle Arch.

Of more direct impact on members will be the agreement to set a higher level of subscription. This has been forced on the Society by ever-increasing costs, especially of printing and postage. Anything less than the rather large increase agreed by the General Meeting would have been insufficient to place the Society back on a firm financial footing.

New members of Council for 1974-77 elected by the AGM were Mr Mervyn Blatch, Mr Max Hebditch and Mr Daryl Fowler. Mr A. J. Clark Mr R. C. Gill and Mr W. Crawford Knox were re-elected after their year's "furlough". Mr Eric Harrison has retired from the post of Hon Editor and was elected Vice-President as was Dr Enid Dance. Miss Joan Harries, who prepared the recent Index to the Collections, was elected Hon Editor. Other officers were re-elected to their posts.

The meeting unanimously agreed to invite Dame Kathleen Kenyon to remain as Patron and members will be pleased to know that Dame Kathleen has accepted our invitation.

Archaeology in SW London

The Society has recently been encouraged by the Department of the Environment to employ a small team of professional archaeologists for work in the London Boroughs of Kingston, Merton and Wandsworth. The Department is making a grant to cover salaries and other expenses.

The team, which will not constitute a full-blown formal unit, will operate on a flexible basis to supplement the efforts already being employed in these Boroughs. The area has been chosen on a "pilot" basis without prejudice to any future groupings. The team may, in fact, expand its activities into adjacent Boroughs if this seems appropriate. Its operation will be supervised by the Executive Committee of the SAS Council.

Mr Gale Canvin has been appointed SAS Field Officer (SW London) and Miss Caroline Evans SAS Research Assistant (SW London). The post of Senior Field Officer (SW London) will shortly be advertised and an appointment made early in the New Year. The first task of the team will be to prepare situation reports for Wandsworth and Merton to match that already produced for Kingston by the Kingston Archaeological Society.

Hon Local Secretary

Mrs Beryl Withers, Windwards, Ridlands Lane, Limpsfield Chart, Oxted has succeeded Colonel Wright as Hon Local Secretary for Chelsham, Limpsfield, Oxted, Tatsfield and Titsey.

Recent Accessions to the Society's Library (Previous list in Bulletin 107, May/June1974).

a. GENERAL

Anglo-Saxon England, ed P. Clemoes (Annual). London 1972. Arnott, P. Introduction to the Roman World. London, 1972. Ashe, G. The Quest for Arthur's Britain. London, 1972.

Baker, A. R. H. and Butlin, R. A. Studies of field systems in the British Isles. Cambridge, 1973.

Campbell, I. Decisions of the Commons Commissioners. London, 1972.

— A guide to the law of Commons. ed 2. London, 1973.

Childe, V. G. Man makes himself. ed 4. London, 1966.

Coles, J. Archaeology by experiment. London, 1973.

Cottrell, L. Lost cities. London, 1959.

Council for British Archaeology. Archaeological site index of radio-carbon dates, addition 2. London, 1974.

Cunliffe, B. Iron Age communities in Britain. London, 1973.

De Little R. J. The windmill, yesterday and today. London, 1972.

De Paor, L. Archaeology: an illustrated introduction. Harmondsworth, 1972.

Dept of the Environment. Archaeological excavations, 1972. London, 1973.

—— Castles. ed 2. London, 1973.

— An illustrated guide to ancient monuments, vol 2 Southern England, ed 5. London, 1973.

— List of ancient monuments in England to 1971. ed 6. London, 1973.

Deuel, E. The treasures of time. London, 1961.

Fergusson, A. The sack of Bath. London, 1973.

Finberg, H. P. R. The agrarian history of England and Wales, vol 1, pt 2. AD 43-1042. Cambridge, 1972.

A Guide to the Monument with an acount of the Great Fire of London, 1666. London, 1956.

Hampton, J. N. Experiment in multispectral photography for archaeological research. Offprint from Photogrammetric Record, 1974.

Harding, D. W. The Iron Age in Lowland Britain. London, 1974.

Harvey, J. H. The stocks held by early nurseries. Offprint from Agricultural History Review, 1974.

Hawkes, J. A guide to the prehistoric and Roman monuments in England and Wales. New ed, London, 1973.

Leighton, B. Outline law of footpaths. London, 1973.

London and Middlesex Archaeological Society. Catalogue of the Library. London, 1972.

London County Council. Members' Library Catalogue. Vol 1. London history and topography. London, 1939.

--- No 17, Fleet Street, Prince Henry's Room, London, 1960.

London Transport. Windmills in and around London. London, 1972.

Mason, R. T. Framed buildings of England. Horsham, 1973.

Ministry of Public Building and Works. The Tower of London, 1963.

Ordnance Survey. Britain before the Norman Conquest. (1:625000 maps and text). Southampton, 1973.

— Field archaeology in Great Britain. ed 5. Southampton, 1973.

Philp, B. Excavations in West Kent, 1960-70. Dover, 1973.

Powell, W. R. Local history from Blue Books, London, 1962,

Reaney, P. H. Place names of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely. Cambridge, 1943, reprinted 1973.

Renfrew, C. Before civilization, London, 1973.

Southeastern Naturalist. Proceedings of 22nd-31st (exc 29th) Congress. London, 1918-27.

Steel, D. J. Sources for non-conformist genealogy. (National index of

parish registers, vol 2). London, 1973.

Strong, D. E. ed. Archaeological theory and practice. (Essays presented to W. F. Grimes). London, 1973.

Twickenham. The borough of Twickenham official guide London, 1964. Underwood, G. The pattern of the past. London, 1972.

Velikovsky, I. Earth in upheaval. London, 1973.

Victoria and Albert Museum. A picture book of English chests, cupboards and cabinets. London, 1930.

Wood, E. S. Collins' Field Guide to archaeology in Britain. ed 3. London, 1972.

b. SURREY—GENERAL

British Railways Board. Channel Tunnel: London-Tunnel rail link. A document for consultation. London, 1964.

Dixon-Scott, J. Surrey—the playground of London: camera pictures. London, 1928.

Farley, M. The Bourne Society guide to local antiquities. Purley, 1973.

Jennings, T. S. A short history of Surrey bells and ringing customs, Kingston, 1974. (From the author, 53 Latchmere Lane, Kingston).

Malden, H. E. A school history of Surrey. London, 1905.

Parker, E. Surrey naturalist. London, 1952.

Sharp, H. A. Historical catalogue of Surrey maps. Croydon, 1927.

Surrey County Council. Blackwater Valley A30 to M3 link. Kingston, 1973.

—— Protecting the Surrey countryside. Kingston, 1970.

Studio 69. Complete brass rubbing guide to the figure brasses in Sussex and Surrey. London, 1974.

Surrey Archaeological Society. Local authority grants for historic buildings. Guildford, 1972.

—— Research volume no 1. Guildford, 1974.

Surrey Local History Council. Surrey history (annual). Chichester, 1973-. Wey Navigation. The history of the River Wey being made navigable. Guildford? 1900.

— The origin of the River Wey Navigation. By T. J. Lacy. Guildford? 1895.

Guides to the churches of: Abinger, Alfold, Blechingley, Chaldon, Cranleigh, East Clandon, Farnham, Dunsfold, Godalming, Great Bookham, Laleham, Lambeth, Leatherhead, Lingfield, Merrow, Oakwood, Pyrford, St Martha, Shepperton, Shere, Thames Ditton, Walton on Thames, Wotton, also St Bartholomew the Great Smithfield (London) and Greenstead (Essex).

c. SURREY—LOCAL

Epsom and Ewell:

Lewer, A. St Mary the Virgin, Ewell. Ewell, 1972.

Elmbridge:

Martin, A. G. Inns and taverns of Walton and Weybridge. (Walton and Weybridge LHS Paper, no 12) Walton, 1974.

Guildford:

Albury Park. Albury, c 1954.

Beynon, P. A hundred years of public health (in Guildford). Guildford, 1973.

The Building of Guildford Cathedral. Guildford, 1960.

Guildford Freemen's Books, 1655-1933, ed H. Carter. Guildford, 1963.

Dingle, J. and Tovey, J. Worplesdon, old and new. Worplesdon, 1974.

O'Connor, M. M. The history of Effingham in Surrey. Effingham, 1973.

Mole Valley:

Collier, A. The story of North Holmwood Church. N Holmwood, 1974. Reigate and Banstead:

Burton, K. An outline of the Banstead district, Banstead, 1974.

Local bibliography (of Banstead). Banstead, 1974.

Surrey Heath:

Rendel, M. A guide to environmental studies of Frimley and Camberley. Camberley, 1973.

Tandridge:

Prendergast, M. D. The coarse ware potteries of medieval Limpsfield in Surrey. Salisbury, 1973.

Waverley:

The book of Farnham. ed 1, Farnham, 1933. ed 4, Farnham, 1949.

Coombs, D. Godalming 400. Godalming, 1974.

Manning, E. Farnham parks. Farnham, 1974.

Woking:

Sutton Place. Sutton Place, 1965.

London Boroughs:

Kingston upon Thames:

Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society. Archaeology and development in . . . Kingston upon Thames. Kingston 1973.

Lambeth:

Edwards, R. Lambeth stoneware: the Woolley collection. Lambeth, 1973.

Wilson, J. B. The story of Norwood. Lambeth, 1973.

Merton:

Boas, G. Wimbledon-has a history. Wimbledon, 1967.

Casswell, J. D. How Wimbledon and Putney Commons were saved. Wimbledon, 1957.

Mitcham settlement examinations, 1784-1814, ed B. Berryman. (Surrey Record Society, vol 27). Guildford, 1973.

Nicholson, G. Walks on Wimbledon Common. Wimbledon, 1971.

Parsloe, G. Wimbledon Village Club and Lecture Hall, 1858-1958. Wimbledon, 1958.

Plastow, N. 'Safe as houses': Wimbledon 1939-1954. Wimbledon, 1972.

Phillips, A. Wimbledon and Putney Commons. Wimbledon, 1967.

Rathbone, P. Paradies Merton. Wimbledon, 1974.

Wimbledon Common Conservators. Programme of events, centenary celebrations. Wimbledon, 1971.

Sutton:

Jones, A. E. An illustrated directory of Old Carshalton. Carshalton, 1973. (£1.50 from the author, 37 Ashcombe Road, Carshalton).

Wandsworth:

Smith, E. E. F. Clapham: an historical tour. rev ed Clapham, 1973.

Smith, E. E. F. and Howgego, J. L. Joseph Powell and his drawings of Clapham. Clapham, 1973.

Wandsworth Historical Society. A charge on the parish: the treatment of poverty in Putney, 1620-1834. Wandsworth, 1974.

Young, D. The church on the High Road: the story of . . . St Mary, Balham. Balham, 1974 (75p plus 30p p & p from the author, Flat 2, 55 Balham Park Road, SW12 8DX).

ADDENDA

Mole Valley:

Dennis, J. A handbook of Dorking, ed 2. Dorking, 1858, reprinted 1974. (£3.00 from Messrs Kohler and Coombes, The Gatehouse, Coldharbour Lane, Dorking RH4 3BH).

Merton:

Merton London Borough. A compendium for schools on local history. Merton, 1974.

Kingston upon Thames:

Kingston Record Office. Road, rail and river. (Archive teaching unit, no 1).

Kingston, 1974. (50p plus p & p from the Borough Archivist, Kingston).

Sutton:

Roberts, H. V. M. All Saints Parish Church, Carshalton. Carshalton, 1973.

Erratum

West Horsley, Church House (Bulletin 110). In J. L. Baker and J. Oliver's note about this house, reference was made to an estate map of about 1640, seen at West Horsley Place. The date of the map should read "... about 1740..." The error is regretted.

Formation of the Godalming Group

At a meeting held in October attended by Godalming members of the Society, it was decided to form a Group with the object of furthering the interests of the SAS within the Godalming area.

The secretary of the successful Guildford Group gave a short talk on the development of that Group and suggested some useful courses of action which can profitably be undertaken where the number of members available is small.

Other members in the Godalming area who may have missed the opening meeting and wish to take part in the work of this new group are invited to communicate with the undersigned, whose address is: Chaos, Tuesley Lane, Godalming.

(T. C. Maile)

Antiquities of Surrey: Progress Report

The task of compiling a list of recommended additions to the Surrey County Council's "Antiquities of Surrey" is nearing completion. It has proved somewhat more arduous than was anticipated due to the desirability of standardising the returns as far as possible. The Conservation Committee wants to make clear that the list cannot be any kind of statutory list but rather a comprehensive list of all the extant secular buildings and monuments of historic interest in the County. Obviously, it would be expected to include all potential and actual statutorily listed buildings. However until the County is officially resurveyed, the Department of the Environment are only likely to consider a limited number of specific buildings for 'spot listing'. If members feel that specific buildings are tinder a serious threat, a full case, together with photographs, should be sent to the Department of the Environment. The Conservation Committee would be pleased to help so far as it possibly can.

Finally, the Committee wishes to thank all those people who have helped with the survey, particularly if, solely due to the amount of work involved, individuals have not been thanked personally.

(P. J. Gray)

Weaving in Surrey

The Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey) is actively recording particulars of Weavers' cottages in Surrey with a view to the publication of a report. The Group would be glad to hear from any member of the Surrey Archaeological Society who would be prepared to undertake research into the history and technology of this Surrey village industry, and write an account of it for joint publication.

Please contact the writer at 11 Lintons Lane, Epsom (Phone 28178).

(Joan M. Harding)

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Egham: A Late Bronze Age mould

Excavations along the line of the M25 have recently revealed an important find from an occupation site at Petters' Sports Field, Egham. The find is part of a carved stone mould for the casting of a bronze socketed axe. Though incomplete, it is clear that the original bivalve mould would have produced a socketed axe of the South Welsh variety. This axe type is characterised by a single moulding round the socket-mouth from which springs a "high-placed" loop. The sides of the axe are virtually straight and slightly splayed, and three ribs are present on the faces—often converging as they would on a product of the Egham mould. The outside surface of this mould-piece has a scored groove which may have been used to key up this half with its counterpart correctly by wrapping a wire round both.

In 1939 distribution of these axes encouraged the interpretation that they were probably manufactured in South Wales and the south-western peninsula. Since then, however, a growing body of evidence has favoured a restatement of the situation. Recognition of more examples of this type has increased the known density in "Wessex" and placed new findspots in more outlying areas, e.g. Kent, Surrey .This fuller distributional knowledge, and in addition, another stone mould find from Bulford, Wiltshire, has led to the suggestion of local production in Wessex, as well as in the West; the Egham find would seem to lend support to this idea.

This object should prove important in the context of the occupation site at which it was found and a full discussion of its significance will follow in the excavation report. It is hoped that the stone of the mould will be identified and it may be possible to test for traces of metal on the inner mould surface.

South Welsh axes are dated to Late Bronze Age 2-3 (c. 8th-6th centuries BC), by their association in hoards of the contemporary metalworking industry of South Wales. An example of the type in Guildford Museum has no recorded provenance, but on the Egham evidence the existing assumption that it comes from around Seale, in West Surrey, is quite acceptable.

(Bernard Johnson and Stuart Needham)

Ewell: Excavation at St. Mary's New Churchyard (TQ 2221563044)

Following the results of the 1970/1 excavation (Sy A Coll LXIX ppi-26), further work to elucidate the occupation at the site and the structure

of Stane Street has been taking place by members and friends of the Nonsuch Archaeological Society, aided by the Bourne Hall Museum.

Two areas, 8m x 2m, in the north-east corner of the site have been worked upon. They have revealed a scatter of flints and pebbles associated with green and red glazed medieval and post-medieval sherds, iron objects studs and nails, together with Romano British sherds. The Romano-British material at all depths consists of colour coated, rouletted, stamped and flanged vessel types, amongst which several coins were found, dating to the late third and early fourth centuries. Just beneath these horizons was the flint surface of Stane Street, with patches of yellow gravel, where flints had been removed. The medieval sherds, loose flints and pebbles were found in those areas devoid of metalling, suggesting robbing by local inhabitants. Some depressions in the road surface, possibly pothole repairs, were packed with dark brown soil, and fragments of brick, quern and pottery, some of which are parts of the same vessel. There is little sign of any Romano-British buildings, but most of the western edge of the road here has been disturbed to a depth of 50cm. A resistivity survey of the immediate area showed a negative pattern but one carried out in an adjacent paddock has given high readings along the 'London Road' alignment, between TO 22175 62975 - 22137 62915.

A further survey and excavation programme is planned to trace the route between The Old Church Tower, Ewell and St Martin's Church, which is under debate, since recent rescue excavations have failed to prove the route of Stante Street through Ewell as published in SAC XLIII, (1935) pp 29-32. (James Barfoot, Richard Temple and Frank Pemberton)

Ewell: Processing of Finds.

Finds from the excavations in Ewell from the 1930s to the most recent sites are being sorted and drawn for a major publication on the Prehistoric and Roman Archaeology of Ewell. Nonsuch Archaeological Society intends to start a fresh session on Sundays for those interested in this work, which entails marking, sorting and preliminary drawing of finds, site by site. Detailed work towards publication is also undertaken by the regular team on Wednesdays, for those members attending evening classes in archaeology. Students undertaking the Certificate in Archaeology, can complete the requirement of processing on either Wednesday or Sunday. Sessions take place at the Upper Mill, Kingston Road, Ewell. Those interested can contact. Ina Godman 01-643 1721 or Richard Temple 01-393 7366, for information about the hours, and equipment needed.

(Ina Godman and R. Temple)

Kingston upon Thames: Eden Walk II site (TO 180691)

A trial excavation on the above site in advance of redevelopment was undertaken for Kingston Museum and the Department of the Environment between 8th April and 1st May 1974. The excavation was directed by Lee Gillibrand and supported by Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society and Kingston Polytechnic Geology Department.

The site, 2,800 square metres in area, lies to the north and east of Eden Street Congregational Church and is bounded by Eden Street and

Union Street. Four trenches were machine excavated and continued by hand-digging as appropriate.

Trench A (25m x 2.20m, 2.10m deep approx.)

This trench was cut from a point 5m north of the Eden Street frontage and 8m from the wall of 27 Eden Street, the eastern boundary of the site. The only structural remains unconnected with the recently demolished buildings were three nineteenth century circular brick-lined cesspits. Otherwise, beneath the modern rubble, a dark gravelly soil was deposited to a depth of 1.60m below the ground surface. This was interpreted as a late horticultural build-up. It overlay sticky organic deposits which seemed to be the fillings of two channels each with a north/south alignment more or less coinciding with the line of the trench. The earlier channel yielded pottery of late fifteenth/early sixteenth century date. The later, which cut th filling of the earlier, produced pottery and pipes of late seventeenth century date. Several lengths of timber planking were found in this filling suggesting the later channel may have had a revetment.

Trench B (approx. 9m x 6.50m)

This was an irregularly shaped trench cut as an extension to the southern end of Trench A. It aimed to investigate the fillings of a channel, possibly a former course of the Hogsmill, which was located in 1965 during construction of the Eden Street multi-storey car-park and which then yielded Neolithic pottery, animal bones, and struck flint flakes. The sediments representing the period of stagnation following the cut-off of the channel were located at a depth of about 2m. Worked flints, including cores, flakes and 'potboilers' were recovered but the water-table level prevented adequate exploration of the area at this depth.

Trench C (2m x 5.75m and extension 6.20m x 3.50m)

This trench was cut in the north-eastern corner of the site running close to Pratts Passage. Hardcore overlay dark humus-like soil which extended to 80cm below the ground surface. Below this was a dark brown silty clay 30cm thick which overlay brickearth. At a depth of up to 80cm into the brickearth were found a leaf-shaped flint arrowhead, sherds of early Saxon grass-tempered ware, and a Saxon polychrome bead. The presence of archaeological material-often too large to be dismissed as having been pushed down by roots-suggests the brickearth was deposted well into the historic period, perhaps as the result of periodic flooding of water meadows. Such conditions may not have been suitable for Saxon occupation but the sherds are not abraded and a settlement may be postulated in the immediate vicinity. Cutting into the brickearth and probably cut from the surface of the brown clay were post holes, pits and a gully all dating to the late twelfth century. No base or rim pottery sherds were found but the two main fabrics were both of Northolt type—Hurst's Developed Early Medieval and Rough Medieval.

Trench D (2.30m x 7.50m)

This trench was opened in the north-western corner of the site with a view to tracing the rear of any medieval properties fronting what is now Union Street. Features of eighteenth and nineteenth century date included brick wall foundations, floor levels and rubbish pits. These features were all cut into a dark humus-like soil, probably a horticultural build-up. Gravel-bearing brickearth was encountered at 1.40m below the ground surface.

Several pits and postholes cut from, but not from above, the surface of the brickearth, and partial excavation of six pits suggested a fourteenth century date for them. Pottery in the fillings included both off white and buff surfaced Sandy Surrey wares. Only two of the pits can be reasonaly interpreted as rubbish pits. One of these was half excavated and contained a 30cm thick layer consisting entirely of cattle horn cores between two layers with broken tile and horse bones. The presence of horn cores in quantity (approximately 150 in the half removed) has elsewhere been interpreted as debris from a horner's workshop. A further deposit of about 30 horn cores was found at the western edge of the trench. The other pits may have had an industrial purpose connected with such a workshop. Some of the postholes cut into the pit fillings and appeared to be of late fifteenth or early sixteenth century date.

It is hoped that larger-scale work will be possible on the site prior to redevelopment. (This account has been prepared from a fuller report written by Lee Gillibrand). (Marion Smith)

South Godstone: Lagham Manor TQ 364481

Excavation of this moated site has been carried out throughout the year by L. Ketteringham for the Bourne Society with permission from The Hon Mrs McNeile Dixon, the owner, and examination of the banks of the moat has been started with permission from the DoE.

Sandstone footings of what is believed to be the bakery and brewhouse with a moderate quantity of thirteenth/fourteenth century pottery have been revealed together with a series of later pottery in the topsoil representing all periods to the present. The building was about 11m long, but may have been longer. It was divided into four compartments, the largest at the north end containing a stone built hearth and oven and had plastered walls. This is believed to have been the bakehouse. The two middle compartments, 1.5m and 1.6m wide, heated by a hearth composed of vertical roof tiles may have been the forcing house for the induced sprouting of the grain and the brewhouse. The whole building was timber-framed with a tiled roof and was destroyed by fire probably in the late fourteenth century.

The moat, which is over 18m wide and as yet of unknown depth but more than 7.5m contains an area of 5 acres (2.5ha). It is irregular in shape and was fortified (documentary evidence) with wooden towers and a pale. The whole site is being surveyed when it is hoped to learn why this very large moat was dug and whether natural contours dictated its shape. The soil over the whole area is pure Weald clay.

(L. Ketteringham)

Staines: Excavations in 1974 at Elmsleigh, behind Barclays Bank, High Street, Staines

The site, 29m by 27m, has revealed at southern end a sixteenth century brick structure 15m in length, with relieving arch and small drainage channel from which was recovered pottery and a seventeenth century bone comb. Demolition of the structure seems to have been in the mid seventeenth century as evidenced by clay pipes, a token dated 1656 and pottery from demolition rubble.

The northern end of the site, unaffected by brick structure, has a gravel surface heavily cut by pits and postholes. Evidence from pottery and coins would suggest that the surface is of fourth/fifth century date with later use in thirteenth century. Excavations are continuing until 31st December at present, though continuation after this date is likely.

(K. R. Crouch, Field Officer)

CONFERENCE

The Vernacular Architecture Group is holding its Annual Conference in Surrey from 8th-12th April 1975. The meeting will be based at Manor House, Godalming. Surrey is rich in the smaller vernacular buildings which retain many original features, and farmhouses and cottages visited will be in Charlwood on one day, in south-west Surrey including Dunsfold, Chiddingfold and Shere on the third day, and a short day will be spent north of the Downs at Chobham, Cobham, Wanborough and Farnham. The visit is being arranged by the Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey).

MEETINGS

NOVEMBER

Saturday 23rd, 3.00 p.m.

THAMESIDE MOLESEY, A TOWPATH RAMBLE. Talk by R. G. M. Baker to Walton & Weybridge LHS at Weybridge Museum Annexe, Please note change of venue.

DECEMBER

Saturday 7th, 3.00 p.m.

THE CINQUE PORTS. Talk by R. B. Cullerne to Beddington, Carshalton & Wallington AS in the Darby & Joan Hall, Cooper Crescent, Nightingale Road, Carshalton. SAS members welcome, fee 5p.

JANUARY

Saturday 11th, 3.00 p.m.

HERALDRY. Talk by W. J. Hill to Beddington, Carshalton & Wallington AS in the Darby & Joan Hall, Cooper Crescent, Nightingale Road, Carshalton. SAS members welcome, fee 5p.

Wednesday 15th, 5 p.m.

THE CEMETERY AND SETTLEMENT COMPLEX AT POUNDBURY, DORSET. Talk by C. J. S. Green to Royal Archaeological Institute in the Rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London

Tuesday 21st, 8 p.m.

STAINES ARCHAEOLOGY. Talk by Maureen Rendell to Kingston upon Thames AS at the Lecture Hall, Kingston Museum, Fairfield West, Kingston upon Thames.

Tuesday 21st, 8.15 p.m.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ST. GEORGE'S HILL, 1914-1934. Talk by Mark Swenarton to Walton & Weybridge LHS at Weybridge Public Hall.

Thursday 30th, 8 p.m.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND. Talk by G. Tucker to Oxted and District HS at the Lecture Room, Oxted Library, Gresham Road, Oxted.

Other meetings in November and December were circulated in Bulletins 110 and 111.

The next issue of the Bulletin will be in January. Copy is required by the 5th of the month previous to publication.

SAS SYMPOSIUM 1975

EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE YEAR

Saturday, February 1st in the Lecture Hall, University of Surrey,

Guildford

In the Chair: R. W. McDowall, OBE, MA, FSA Vice-President, Surrey Archaeological Society.

10.00 a.m. INTRODUCTION: E. G. Sibert, FRTPI, FRICS
County Planning Officer for Surrey

10.30 a.m. WHY PRESERVE?: Dennis J. Turner, FSA, BSc Secretary, Surrey Archaeological Society

11.15 a.m. A DOMESDAY BOOK OF SURREY BUILDERS:

P. J. Gray, ARICS

Surrey Archaeological Society's Conservation Committee

12 noon RECORDING FARMHOUSES & COTTAGES IN SURREY

Joan Harding, FSA, ALA

Chairman of the Domestic Buildings Research Group

Lunch Interval

2.00 p.m. THE CHALLENGE OF CONSERVATION:

Donald W. Insall, FRIBA, FRTPI, SPDip Principal of Donald W. Insall & Associates, Architects and Planners

3.00 p.m. CONSERVATION—LEGISLATION & FINANCE:

J. P. Thomson

Administrator, concerned with the law and policy of preservation and conservation

3.45 p.m. THE FARNHAM TRUST: Michael Blower, FRIBA, AADipl Secretary of the Trust

4.30 p.m. Closing Remarks by the Chairman

Tickets (60p) and lunch tickets (£1.65) are obtainable from T. Conway Walker, Esq, Spring Grove, Water Lane, Cobham, Surrey.