

Archaeology in Surrey 1976–78

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It has been decided to replace the reprinting of *Bulletin* notes with a report on items of archaeological interest noted in the course of the years under review. This first report is to some extent experimental, and it is regretted that there has not been sufficient time to announce the idea more widely. Some omissions are inevitable and will, it is hoped, be corrected in future issues. This report is based largely on the *Bulletins* and on the authors' own personal knowledge, but in future contributions of information will be solicited. Where a number appears at the end of the note it is that of the relevant *Bulletin*.

The reports cover the area of the present administrative county and those parts of the historic county now in Greater London. Most of the latter have already been in 'Excavation round-up' in the *London Archaeologist* for the appropriate years, but are included here for completeness. The notes are divided into sections for each District or Borough, and therein ordered by national grid reference firstly by kilometre squares (4 figure references) and then within those squares. Responsibility for the administrative county is taken by Dr Bird, and for Greater London by Mr McCracken, except that notes on industrial archaeology for both areas have been prepared as a separate section by Dr and Mrs Crocker.

Each report will note chance finds and the results of organised fieldwork (including excavation, fieldwalking and site observation), and possibly new information relating to earlier finds. It is not intended to replace the publication of extended 'notes' on significant finds or reinterpretations; indeed these will be encouraged. Interim reports on excavations, however, will be taken into the body of the present report and kept as short as possible. Some site plans of significant excavations not yet published are included. Only six figure grid references are given as a measure of protection against misuse of the information by 'treasure hunters'. Where more detailed information is available it may be obtained by genuine enquirers from the relevant county or borough sites and monuments records.

Modern archaeology embraces a wide variety of interests and it would be difficult to establish absolute criteria for the inclusion or not of particular items in these lists. Some *Bulletin* items not falling within the appropriate categories have been included below as *Notes*.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY

Elmbridge

TQ 125 665 (general area) Molesey Road, Hersham

Two mammoth's teeth and a leg bone found in gravel working, reported by Morag Barton (Jan 1978). (143)

Epsom and Ewell

TQ 218 627 Bourne Hall, Ewell

Largely complete 2nd century AD vessel originally found c1890, probably from a burial group, reported by J.F. Cotton (Mar 1979). (155)

TQ 228 608 The Looe, Reigate Road, Ewell

Excavation (1946-9, by T.K. Walls) of part of a 'native' farmstead of 1st century BC and 1st century AD, with residual material of late 5th and 4th century BC, reported by J.F. Cotton. Notable finds include 9 inscribed bone counters, (*Britannia* 8 (1977), 445 and fig 30). (145)

TQ 225 621 Seymour's Nursery, Ewell

A bronze fibula of the EIA, reported by J.F. Cotton (Feb 1979). (154)

TQ 222 630 St Mary's Churchyard, Ewell

Excavation (1970-75) by R. Temple and J.A. Barfoot for Nonsuch Antiquarian Society located a yard or spur road from Stane Street. It was cut by later features. A considerable quantity of Roman artefacts was recovered, also earlier flint flakes. (123)

Guildford

SU 969 493 Guildford Park Manor (fig 1)

Excavation by Dr A.G. Crocker for the University of Surrey Archaeological Society and Department of Adult Education (fourth season, 1975). Various

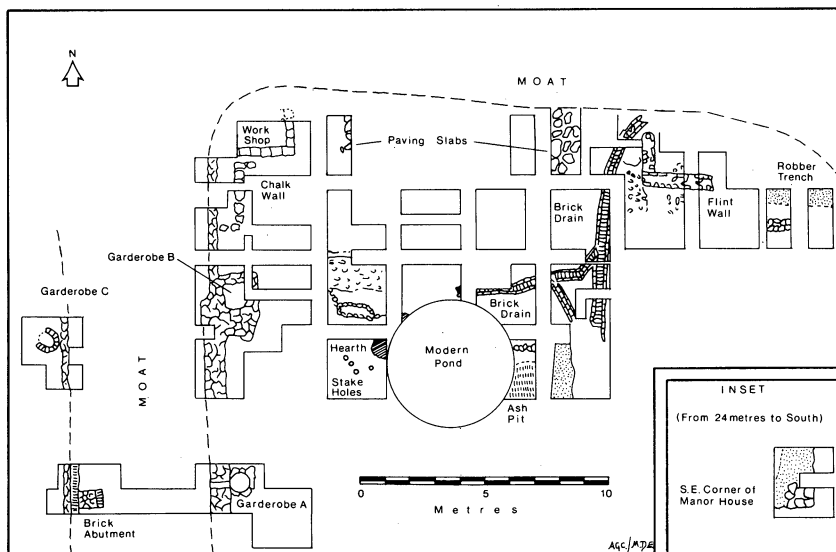


Fig 1 Guildford Park Manor 1972-5: plan of site. (Drawn by M.D. Eckett from an original by A.G. Crocker.)

features of 13th to 17th century date were located at the north end of the moated island, and part of the manor house was also found. (129)

SU 991 483 Piccards Manor, Guildford

Excavation (1976-7) by G. Hayes for the Guildford Group of SyAS recovered 13th to 19th century pottery and other objects, but no features were seen. (136)

SU 994 491 35 Bury Fields, Guildford

Excavation (1975-6) by Barbara Blatchford and Audrey Monk for the Guildford Group of SyAS located pottery from the 13th century onwards, but no certain medieval features. (132)

SU 994 492 5 and 6 Millmead, Guildford

Excavation (1975-6) by Barbara Blatchford and Audrey Monk for the Guildford Group of SyAS produced two features with flint, chalk and tile fragments and associated 13th/14th century pottery, a burnt area with associated late 12th/13th century pottery, and several later features. (132)

SU 995 491 Bow Cottages and Britannia Inn, Millmead, Guildford

Excavation (1975-6) by Barbara Blatchford and Audrey Monk for the Guildford Group of SyAS produced worked prehistoric flints, a RB sherd and 13th/14th century pottery as well as later material. (132)

SU 995 495 Dominican Friary, Guildford

Excavation by R.J. Poulton for SyAS, Guildford Museum and DOE (second season, 1978; first 1974 by H. Woods). Plan of nave of church (much damaged) and a large number of burials recovered, including that of a young girl in a lead coffin in the church. (151)

SU 996 492 13 Quarry Street, Guildford

Excavation and site recording by Deirdre Dendy and M.J. Alexander for Guildford Museum of a 14th century arch and early medieval pits and pottery.

SU 997 495 73/75 North Street, Guildford

Site watching by M.J. Alexander for Guildford Museum revealed only late pits.

TQ 010 521 Prospect Farm, Burpham

Excavation (Mar 1978) by M.G. O'Connell for SyAS and DOE located LBA or EIA pottery and associated features in an area much disturbed in modern times. (155)

TQ 030 563 Tannery Lane, Send

Worked flints from a collection made 1925-30 recorded by L.G. Bowerman. (135)

TQ 061 599 Wisley Sewage Works

Coin of Gordian III (mid 3rd century) reported by Ann Watson (Mar 1979). (155)

TQ 062 598 Wisley

Two sherds of RB pottery, a few small pieces of iron slag, and flint-tempered pottery found in fieldwork by Ann Watson. (145)

TQ 062 598 to 070 598 M25 route, Wisley

Worked flints found in fieldwork (1978) by Ann Watson. (145)

TQ 064 599 Wisley

Coin of late 3rd century AD reported by Ann Watson (Mar 1979). (155)

TQ 067 595 Wisley

Medieval pottery found in fieldwork (1978) by Ann Watson near the site of a cottage called Pheasants or Pleasants. (145)

TQ 069 598 Wisley

Trial excavation (1977) by Ann Watson followed by excavation (1978) by M.G. O'Connell for SyAS and DOE located a few 12th century features, and prehistoric pottery in apparently redeposited soil. (155)

TQ 071 602 Byfleet

Suggested original findspot (1907) of two dug-out canoes, one then destroyed and the other the one usually supposed to be from TQ 064 599. Reported (Mar 1979) by Ann Watson. (155)

TQ 089 560 Blackmoor Heath Farm, Ockham

The lower half of a Bargate quernstone of c 2nd century BC found several years ago in deep ploughing, reported (Feb 1978) by Ann Watson. (144)

TQ 087 572 Yarne, Ockham

Early medieval and later pottery and material found in landscaping, and reported (Feb 1978) by Ann Watson. (144)

TQ 080 593 Wisley Common

Excavation by S.P. Needham for SyAS and DOE of a slight mound; no evidence for a barrow. Parish boundary bank also sectioned.

Mole Valley

TQ 125 479 Wotton, St John's Church

Excavation (Sept 1975) by D.J. Fowler for SyAS and DOE revealed a suggested five phase sequence for the west end of the church, including a twice built and demolished nave west of the tower. There was little dating evidence. (127)

TQ 164 494 30 Church Street, Dorking

Excavation (Oct 1975) by M.G. O'Connell for SyAS and DOE revealed 4th century RB pottery and some later material in agricultural soil. (123)

TQ 164 495 The Malthouse, North Street, Dorking

Excavation (Sept 1978) by Vivien Ettliger for SyAS produced RB, medieval and later pottery and other material, but no features. (155)

TQ 165 494 The Wheatsheaf, Dorking

Excavation (1976) by M.G. O'Connell for SyAS and DOE revealed a probable first century Roman ditch, later RB pottery, two 13th/14th century features and later material. (129) (See also above, pp 49-62)

TQ 165 495 St Martin's Church, Dorking

Excavation and recording by Vivien Ettliger for SyAS (reported 1978) revealed undateable floor or demolition levels of an earlier church, and a quantity of RB tile and pottery from disturbed soil over the natural subsoil. (150)

TQ 169 497 (New) telephone exchange, Dorking
 Coin of Hadrian found during building work, recorded (Sept 1976) by Deirdre Dendy. (130)

TQ 164 553 River Mole, south of Leatherhead
 Fieldwork by G.T.L. Elmore (reported Feb 1976) located several RB sherds and a coin of Constantine. (124)

Areas of TQ 169 586 to 169 570, 177 584 to 175 574 and 182 588 to 180 577 Ashtead (fig 2)

Research (1976) by W.J. Blair suggested a field system of six roughly regular 2300 foot squares possibly associated with the Ashtead Villa. (124)

TQ 173 507 Friends Provident Life Offices, Dorking
 Roman pottery and tile recorded (1976) by Vivien Ettlinger in a water-pipe trench. (126)

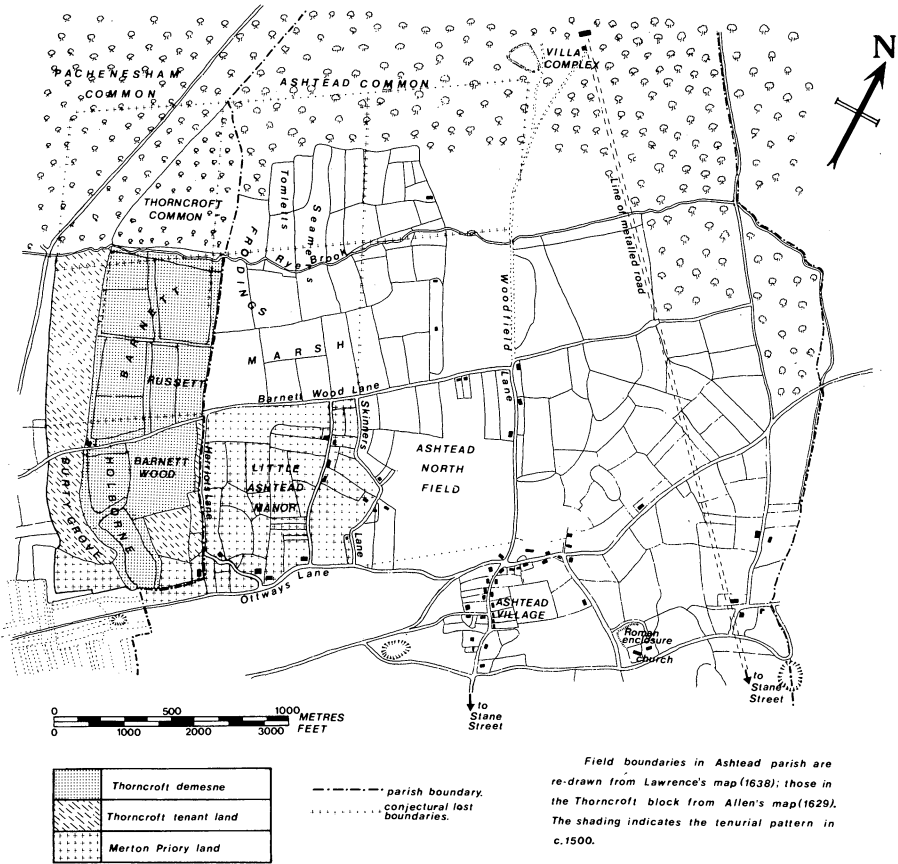


Fig 2 Suggested field system at Ashtead. (Drawn by W.J. Blair.)

TQ 174 513 Juniper Hill

Excavation (in 1953/4) by J.A. Alexander across a hollow way on the supposed line of Stane Street revealed a small area of level surface of chalk blocks, with no dating evidence. (124)

TQ 178 513 Juniper Hill

Excavation (in 1953/4) by J.A. Alexander on the supposed line of Stane Street located two shallow ditches (roadside?) but no metalling. (124)

TQ 171 521 North of Burford Bridge

Excavation (in 1953/4) by J.A. Alexander on the supposed line of Stane Street revealed no trace of road metalling. (124)

TQ 192 562 Ashtead

Excavation by Rosamond Hanworth for SyAS and DOE located the course of Stane Street as a terrace cut into the chalk, possibly by the use of a plough.

Reigate and Banstead

TQ 232 414, 238 418 and 236 415 Charlwood

Relocation of Mesolithic sites and the finds from them, originally discovered in World War II, noted (April 1977) by R.L. Ellaby. (136)

TQ 235 480 Flanchford

Excavation by R.L. Ellaby for Holmesdale Archaeological Group and SyAS (reported Feb 1976) revealed a large mass of Mesolithic flints in soil redeposited over a 13th century site containing two firepits. (124)

TQ 250 503 Somer's Hall, Reigate

Excavation by M.G. O'Connell for SyAS and DOE (reported Jan 1976) located only modern disturbance over the natural subsoil. (123)

TQ 253 501 Brewery Yard, Reigate

Excavation by D.W. Williams for Holmesdale Archaeological Group and Reigate and Banstead Archaeological Co-ordination Committee located a possible stream or ditch, probably the boundary between town and Priory. It was backfilled in one operation c1590. (133) (See also above, pp 175-90)

TQ 253 501 16 Bell Street, Reigate (fig 3)

Excavation by D.W. Williams for Holmesdale Archaeological Group and SyAS (second season, 1975-6) located part of a 13th century building probably demolished in the 16th century, cut by a well or soakaway filled in in the 17th century, and an 18th century pit. South of this building was a revetted ditch filled in probably in the early 14th century, and traces of a possible outbuilding demolished in the 16th century. Other late finds were made. (128)

TQ 257 503 Old Vicarage Site, Reigate

Trial excavation (1977) by D.W. Williams for Holmesdale Archaeological Group, Reigate and Banstead Archaeological Co-ordination Committee and SyAS revealed features of 12th century date, and later medieval and more modern features. Further excavation by D.W. Williams and by D.G. Bird for SyAS and DOE revealed a large part of the plan of the medieval and later vicarage. (140 and 151)

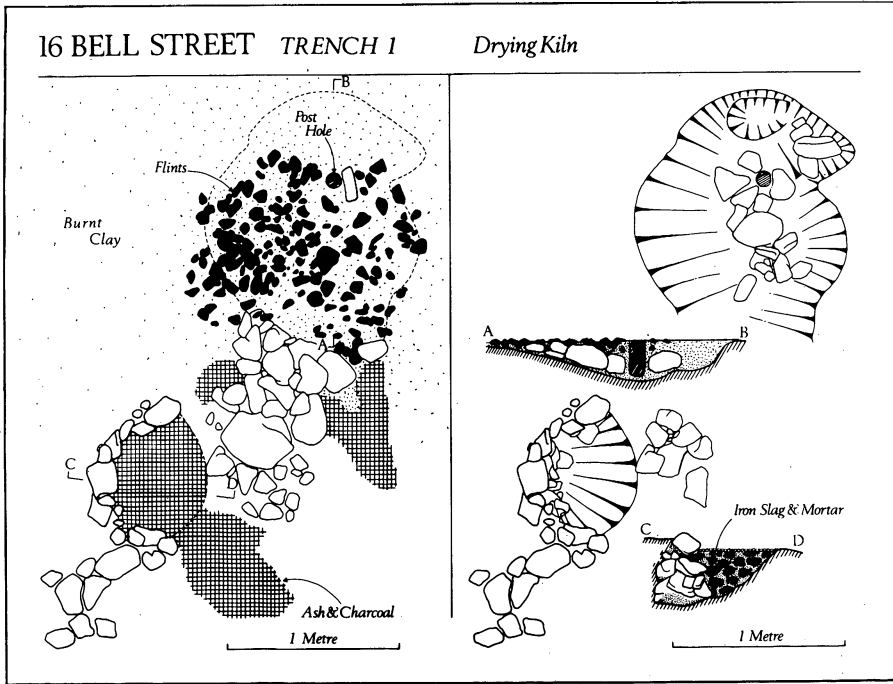


Fig 3 16 Bell Street, Reigate: drying kiln. (Drawn by D.W. Williams.)

TQ 255 603 Banstead

A British Potin coin found by T.K. Walls (1977). (137)

TQ 273 431 Court Lodge Farm, Horley

Possible original findspot of two 14th century jugs located by D.W. Williams at the British Museum (which came from a moated site in Horley). (140)

TQ 276 493 to 285 466 to 288 441 Earlswood — Salfords — Horley

Identification, by hedge species counting, of a possible Saxon trackway, noted (Sept 1977) by R.L. Ellaby. The route may have later associations with medieval pottery kilns. (140)

TQ 284 473 Salfords

Broken Acheulian hand-axe found in fieldwork by R.L. Ellaby (1978). (152)

TQ 284 474 Woodlands Field, Earlswood

Aerial photographs and ground survey by R.L. Ellaby revealed two dark soil marks with occupation debris, probably a 13th/14th century farm complex. (143)

Runnymede

TQ 015 714 Daisy Meadow, Egham

Trial excavation by D.M. Longley for SyAS and DOE revealed only one sherd of RB pottery and no features.

TQ 016 715 Petter's Sports Field, Egham

Excavation by M.G. O'Connell for SyAS and DOE located an Early/Middle BA ditch, a LBA ditch containing a 78 piece bronze hoard (including a variety of weapons, tools, vessels, and ornamental attachments, and much pottery in the levels above), two parallel RB ditches (one a palisade trench?) probably of the later first century and part of a RB roadside ditch containing a coin of Constantine, part of a medieval ditch containing 12th century pottery and bone, and several later features. (138) Excavation was also continued on one part of the site by D.M. Barker for Egham by Runnymede Historical Society. (*London Archaeol* 3, 123-30)

TQ 018 718 Runnymede Bridge

Excavation (1976) by D.M. Longley for SyAS and DOE of a Later BA site produced several occupation features and pottery, bronze implements, bone worked and unworked (including antler cheek pieces) and other artefacts. (127) (*London Archaeol* 3, 10-17; full report in *SyAS Res Vol* 6, in the press)

TQ 019 719 Runnymede Bridge

Salvage work and excavation (1978) by D.M. Longley and S.P. Needham for SyAS and DOE of a site discovered by D.M. Barker revealed two major levels: Neolithic sealed by flood deposits on which was a Later BA site associated with timber piles forming a waterfront. There were many finds including two polished axes, much LBA pottery and bone and a possible wooden cup. 'Environmental' samples of major importance were recovered. (152) (*Current Archaeol* 6 262-7)

TQ 044 668 14/16/18 London Street, Chertsey (fig 4)

Excavation by R.J. Poulton for SyAS and DOE revealed a sequence of timber buildings starting probably in the 12th century, to the late 16th century and followed by at least seven phases of brick-built structures through to the late 19th century. It should be possible to establish a pottery sequence from the 12th to the 19th century. (146)

TQ 040 690 (general area) Mixnams Pit, Thorpe

Location of three BA objects probably from this pit reported (Sept 1977) by J.L. Nevinson and S.P. Needham. (140)

Spelthorne

TQ 035 715 National Westminster Bank, Staines

Excavation (1976) by K. Crouch for London and Middlesex Archaeological Society and DOE revealed a RB occupation site, with first and 2nd century timber buildings, a mid 2nd century well and an east-west ditch south of the buildings.

TQ 036 716 Central Area Development, Staines

Excavation (1977) by K. Crouch for LAMAS and DOE produced 1st and 2nd

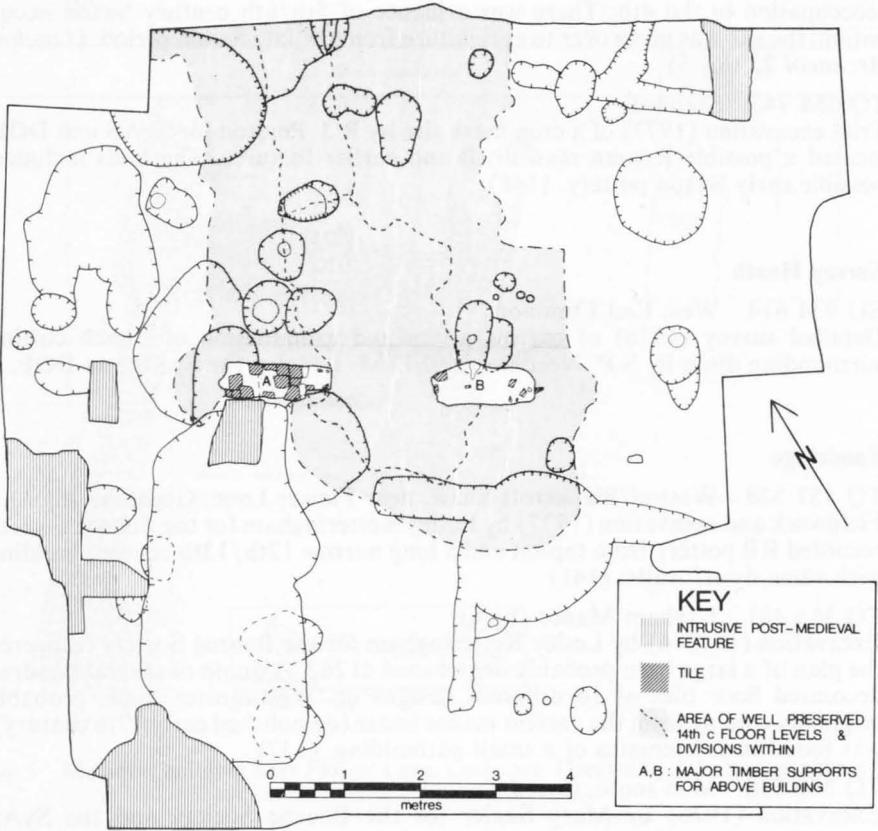


Fig 4 London Street, Chertsey: plan of site. (Drawn by I. Roberts from an original by R.J. Poulton.)

century AD gravel workings and parts of three RB timber buildings on the National Provincial Bank site; a RB gully and general Saxon gullies, one reused in the 10th/11th century; and possibly pre-Flavian ditches and timber building, the latter demolished and replaced by others by the end of the 1st century. These in turn were demolished c130 and replaced by a masonry building, with further construction in the 2nd century, apparently no occupation in the 3rd and further activity in the 4th. Two early Saxon pits were covered by black soil containing late Saxon to 16th century material. A late pipe kiln was also discovered. (*London Archaeol* 3, 180-6)

TQ 037 715 Friends Burial Ground, Staines
Excavation (1976) by K. Crouch for LAMAS and DOE revealed a RB occupation site of late 1st/2nd century date, abandoned 3rd century with some

reoccupation in the 4th. There was evidence of 5th/6th century Saxon occupation; the site was given over to agriculture from the late Saxon period. (*London Archaeol* 2, 362-5)

TQ 054 745 Stanwell

Trial excavation (1977) of a crop mark site by R.J. Poulton for SyAS and DOE located a possible Roman road ditch and earlier features. The finds included possible early Saxon pottery. (146)

Surrey Heath

SU 934 614 West End Common

Detailed survey (1976) of barrow group and examination of trench cutting surrounding ditch by S.P. Needham and D.M. Longley for SyAS and DOE.

Tandridge

TQ 357 528 West of Blackcroft Shaw, near Flower Lane, Godstone (fig 5)
Fieldwork and excavation (1977) by Lesley Ketteringham for the Bourne Society recorded RB pottery from topsoil and a long narrow 12th/13th century building with stone dwarf walls. (141)

TQ 365 481 Lagham Manor (fig 6)

Excavation (1975-6) by Lesley Ketteringham for the Bourne Society recovered the plan of a large barn probably demolished c1262. A dump of several hundred decorated floor tiles of 16 different designs of 'Westminster' type, probably originally coming from the ancient manor house (demolished early 17th century), was found in the remains of a small outbuilding. (137)

TQ 380 538 M25 route, Oxted Tunnel

Excavation (1976) by Mary Saaler for the Bourne Society and the SyAS revealed no obvious explanation of a mark located on aerial photographs, and no ancient material. (135)

TQ 390 541 North-east of Chalkpit Wood

Report of RB pottery on the surface on the M25 line, by Lesley Ketteringham. (141)

Waverley

SU 839 467 Middle Church Lane, Farnham

Excavation (1978) by K.D. Graham for Farnham and District Museum Society located parts of probably 16th and 17th century buildings and a number of Mesolithic flakes, below the remains of a known early 19th century hop kiln. (148)

SU 852 481 Bourne Mill

Suggested by Joan Harding that this Mesolithic site was also a Neolithic causewayed camp. (129)

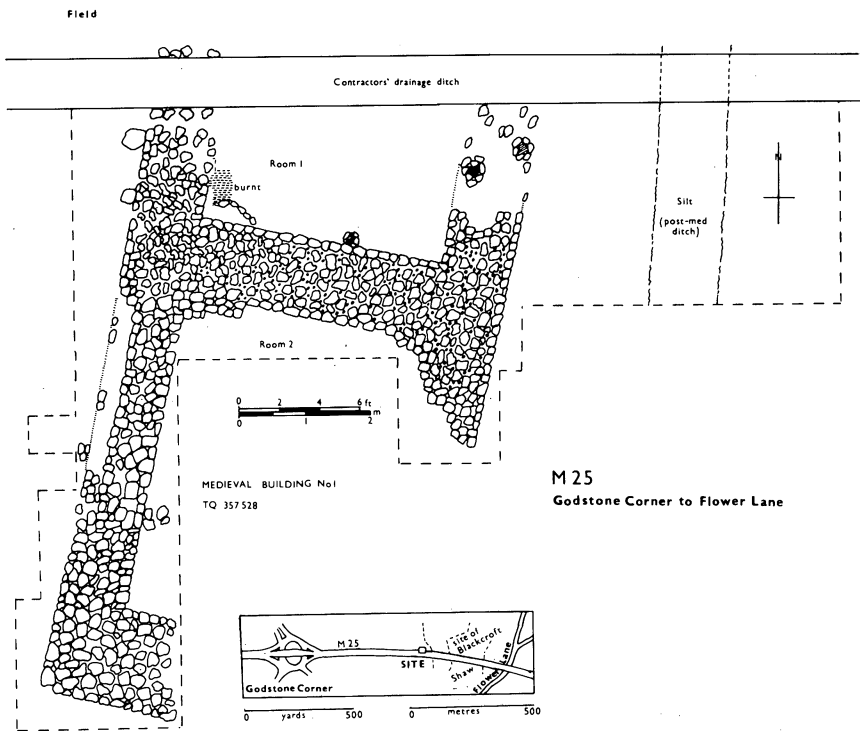


Fig 5 Medieval building near Flower Lane, Godstone. (Drawn by L.L. Ketteringham.)

SU 967 438 The Mint, Godalming

Excavation (1976) by J.A. Janaway for the Godalming Group of SyAS located 17th century features. (131)

SU 968 437 Jaeger Factory, Godalming

Excavation (1976) by J.A. Janaway for the Godalming Group of SyAS revealed only disturbed soil with medieval to 19th century pottery. (131)

SU 968 438 Rose and Crown, Mill Lane, Godalming

Excavation (1976) by J.A. Janaway for the Godalming Group of SyAS revealed 18th/19th century pits and buildings cutting a layer containing medieval pottery and flint flakes. (131)

SU 969 438 77 High Street, Godalming

Excavation (1976) by J.A. Janaway for the Godalming Group of SyAS located a trench feature cutting a possible medieval layer. (131)

SU 969 439 Angel Court, Godalming

Excavation (1977) by J.A. Janaway for the Godalming Group of SyAS located

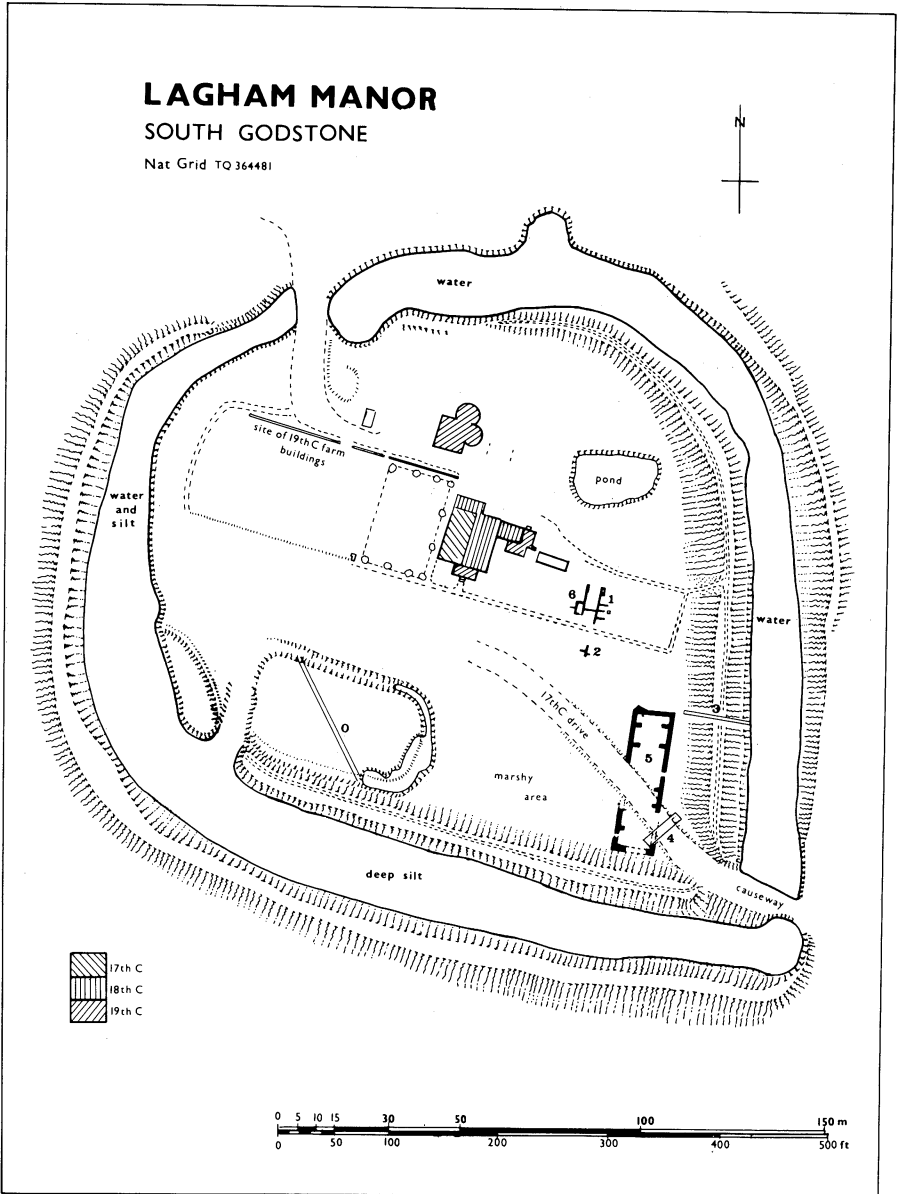


Fig 6 Laghman Manor: plan of site. (Drawn by L.L. Ketteringham.)

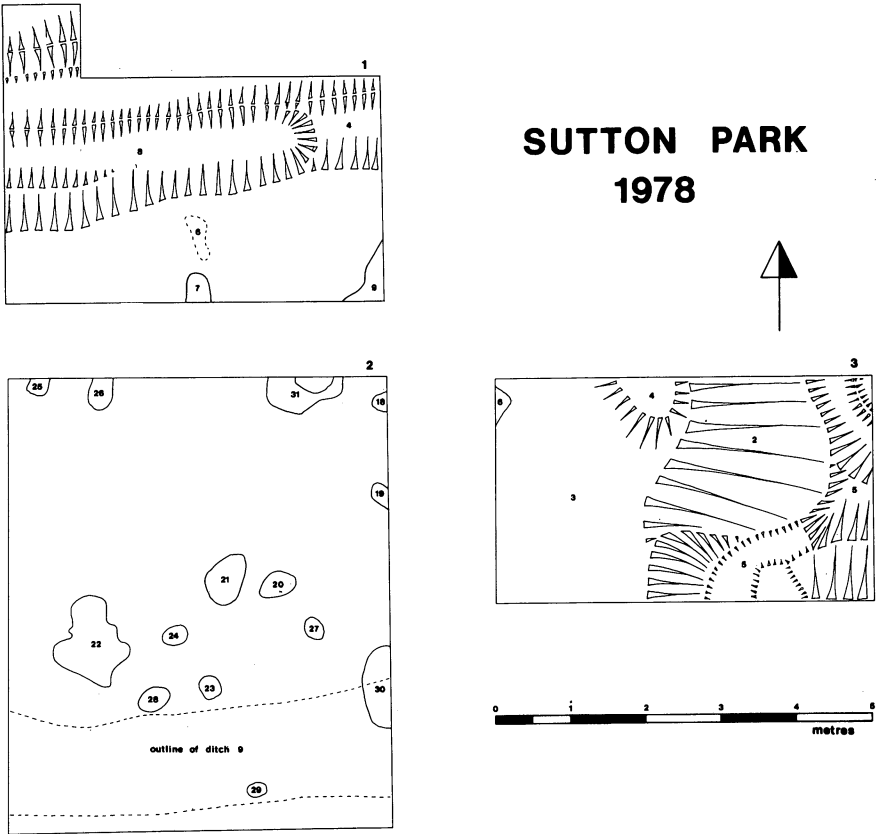


Fig 7 Sutton Park: plan of site. (Drawn by D.G. Bird.)

17th and 18th century pits cutting an apparently medieval layer which in one place overlay traces of another deposit containing flint flakes. (141)

TQ 004 386 Hascombe Camp

Two seasons of excavation (1975 and 1977) by F.H. Thompson for the Society of Antiquaries and SyAS concentrated on the defences and a number of anomalies indicated by gradiometer survey by A.J. Clark. The defences consisted of a single stone-faced rampart and a V-shaped ditch, possibly right round the promontory. The primary ditch silt on the south-east side was sampled for Mr Clark's sediment dating programme. The fort's entrance was through two out-turned stone-revetted banks; a recess in each guarded the front of a post-hole setting for a front gate some 6 metres wide, and there was also a rear gate position. In the interior some of the anomalies proved to be large pits; one which contained carbonized grain may have been a dwelling. Other features included a hearth, possibly two others, and probable quarry pits for the revetment. Finds

included Late Iron Age pottery, 3 Class I Potin coins (first half first century BC), bee-hive quern fragments, and sling stones. (124 and 142)

TQ 019 465 Great Tanglely Manor

Traces of a revetment of a possible earlier moat were recorded in a workman's trench (Nov 1975) by Dr A.G. Crocker. A 15th century pottery sherd was associated with the revetment. (125)

Woking

SU 964 594 Warbury Lane, Knaphill

A Mesolithic flint axe or adze, found by chance some years ago, loaned to Nancy Cox for recording (126)

SU 983 595 Brockhill near Parley Bridge, Horsell

Excavation (1975) by Nancy Cox for Mayford History Society discovered Mesolithic flints and led to the rediscovery of an earlier collection of over 1500 implements from the site, some of them of the Upper Palaeolithic. Later excavation (1977) by C. Bonsall for Mayford History Society, SyAS, DOE and the British Museum confirmed the importance of the site and collection. (126 and 139)

TQ 004 538 Sutton Park, Woking (fig 7)

Excavation (1978) by Dr D.G. Bird for SyAS and DOE of a supposed pre-Conquest manor site revealed a possible medieval ditch system and part of a later brick building. Finds of all periods from 13th to 19th century were made. (154)

TQ 018 590 Maybury Hill, Woking

A coin of Constantius II (mid 4th century AD), found (1974) in gardening, reported (Jan 1979) by R. Morgan. (153)

SOUTH-WEST LONDON BOROUGHES

Croydon

TQ 312 624 1 Overhill Road

Excavation (1978) by R. Savage for Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society revealed that a former boundary bank between Croydon and Sutton contained no evidence to suggest this was originally a Roman road.

TQ 313 627 Coldharbour Lane

Excavation (1978) by R. Savage for CNHSS failed to find any evidence of a presumed Roman road.

TQ 373 624 Featherbed Lane, Addington

Excavation (1976-7) by R. Savage for CNHSS of a well 1 mile south of the village reached a depth of 82 feet and indicated that the well was deliberately back-filled in the 13th and 14th centuries. Lynchets and earthworks can be seen on the golf course and three other wells may exist in the immediate area. (138)

TQ 370 639 Addington Village, Croydon

Excavation (1976) by R. Savage for CNHSS on the site of Lower Farm recovered no material later than the 13th century (disturbed site).

Kingston-upon-Thames

TQ 178 693 29 Thames Street

Excavation (1976) by D. Hinton for Kingston Museum and DOE revealed 18th century pits, a medieval pit lined with chalk blocks and tile and four hearths of various periods. A property boundary was traced back to a ditch with 8th-10th century pottery. (134)

TQ 180 691 Eden Walk II

Excavation (1976) by L. Gillibrand for Kingston Museum and DOE located two late Saxon or Saxo-Norman ditches cut into brickearth. Evidence for medieval tenements on part of the site and preparation of animal skins took place on the wetter eastern and southern parts of the site, ceasing c1500. Site remained open until late 18th century. (134)

TQ 180 691 Guildhall Extension

Excavation (1976) by G. Parnell for Kingston Museum and DOE located 14th century and later post-holes and pits. (134)

TQ 181 692 Eden Walk II

Excavation (1977) by D. Hinton for Kingston Museum and DOE uncovered a compact deposit of brushwood and branches perhaps deliberately laid, sealed by a thick layer of clay. Associated finds include Neolithic and BA pottery, a human cranium, animal bones and flint flakes. During later site watching a Surrey white ware kiln was located.

TQ 182 691 la Fairfield West

Excavation (1976) by S. Nelson for Kingston Museum and Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society revealed a scatter of struck flints, small sherds and pot-boilers suggesting prehistoric settlement to the east of the present town centre. (134)

TQ 182 692 75 Eden Street

Excavation (1978) by Mrs P. Nicolaysen for Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society revealed pits and trenches containing Surrey white ware.

Lambeth

TQ 300 717 St Leonards Church, Streatham

Excavation (1977) by K. Dark revealed archaeological levels disturbed by vaults.

TQ 303 781 Vauxhall Pottery

Excavation (1977) by R. Edwards for Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society revealed floors dated to 1865 and wall bases of the 'wet' end of the stoneware factory. A large quantity of pottery dated to 1860-65 was recovered. (148)

Further excavation (1978) by R. Edwards for SLAS uncovered the final building of the pottery: at the east end there were 3 stoneware kiln bases (Singer 1835-65) which replaced 3 smaller ones (attributed to Wisker 1812-35) which in turn overlay 18th century delftware type kilns. Large delftware waste dumps also found. (153)

TQ 303 781 Vauxhall Bridgefoot, SE1
Excavation (1977) by Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee failed to locate the medieval waterfront.

TQ 307 781 Finck Street
Excavation (1978) by R. Densem for SLAEC failed to locate Watling Street but a robbed-out building of possible Tudor date and medieval ditches were found. (159)

TQ 307 786 Black Prince Road/Lambeth Road, SE11
Excavation (1978) begun in late 1978 by R. Densem for SLAEC in an area where Tudor pottery was produced. (159)

TQ 310 796 20 Lower Marsh, SE1
Excavation (1978) by E. Ferretti and R. Densem for SLAEC recovered remains of a 19th century bread oven. (159)

TQ 313 794 Morley Street
Excavation (1978) by R. Densem for SLAEC revealed a ditch with kiln debris of c1760. (159)

TQ 315 980 Roupell Street, Hatfields, SE1
Excavation (1977) by SLAEC failed to locate any features earlier than 18th century hearths.

Merton

TQ 244 714 St Mary's Church, Wimbledon
Excavation (1976) by N. Plastow for John Evelyn Society found building rubble dating from the 14th through 18th centuries and sherds of medieval pottery.

TQ 250 675 St Lawrence Church, Morden
W. Rudd, for Merton Historical Society, reported (Jan 1979) the finding of sherds of medieval pottery in the churchyard. Post-medieval pottery was found in a school yard in Lower Morden and in Tudor Drive. (153)

TQ 255 671 Glastonbury Road, Morden
W. Rudd, for Merton Historical Society, reported (1976) the collection of a number of sherds of RB and later pottery. (124)

TQ 255 671 to 254 670 Green Lane, Morden
Report by E. Montague of the discovery (1976) of 220 sherds of RB pottery, as well as pieces of bone and flint in topsoil turned up by development east of St Helier Station. The majority of the sherds date to the late 1st or early 2nd century but two sherds may be Saxon. It is suggested that the sherds indicate a large area of RB occupation. (130)

TQ 265 696 Merton Priory, Station Road
Trial excavation (1976) by S. McCracken for SyAS and DOE on the site of the Austin Priory of St Mary uncovered the eastern end of the chapter house (12th century) with associated floor levels. Three burials within the building. (135)

Further excavation (1977) by S. McCracken revealed the entire chapter house and determined that the building was originally rectangular; later the building

was enlarged with the addition of an apsidal eastern end. Twenty-five burials were found within the chapter house. Portions of the cloister, slype and infirmary passage were also excavated.

Completion of the excavation (1978) by S. McCracken of the chapter house. A small portion of the canon's cemetery (10 graves) and two sections of wall (east of the chapter house) were excavated. The walls may be part of the infirmary.

Richmond-upon-Thames

TQ 138 774 47 Kew Road, Kew Green

Recording undertaken (1978) by R. and Lesley Adkins for SyAS and DOE of six soakaways and an underground brick chamber of presumed early 19th century date. (155)

TQ 176 748 The Retreat, Retreat Road

Excavation (1978) by Annie Robinson for SyAS and DOE failed to locate the late 15th century friary associated with Richmond Palace. Post-medieval pits and a quantity of Tudor building rubble found.

TQ 220 765 Barnes Parish Church

Recording undertaken (1978) by S. McCracken for SyAS and DOE of the medieval wall paintings revealed when the church of St Mary was badly burned. A Norman arch was revealed in the south wall and the roof of the south aisle was dated to c1500. (156)

Southwark

TQ 320 794 124 Borough High Street

Excavation (1977) by M.J. Hammerson for Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee revealed the possible remains of a hearth associated with flint blades of possible Neolithic/BA date. Also an inhumation of perhaps iron age date. Above this was a layer of silt with early Roman pottery and post-holes. Two phases of a Roman road of the 1st century survived.

TQ 324 794 Harper Road

Excavation (1977) by SLAEC uncovered an inhumation burial packed in chalk, surrounded by iron nails, dated to the 4th century. Also gullies of 17th century date used for the foundation trenches of tenter frames.

TQ 325 796 Arcadia Buildings

Excavation (1978) by M. Dean for SLAEC revealed five phases of Watling Street and occupation layers on either side of the road with traces of a wooden building at the NE side and floors at the SW. Medieval features included post-holes for a rectangular building and tenter frame gullies. There was evidence of post-medieval industrial use and a 17th century pipe kiln was recovered. The kiln is to be restored by the Museum of London. (159)

TQ 325 797 Silvester Buildings, Tabard Street

Excavation (1976) by B. Yule for SLAEC uncovered six large pits: two Roman, four medieval. (138)

TQ 325 798 213 Borough High Street
Excavation (1977) by R. Densem for SLAEC revealed Roman timbers overlain by metalling for the Roman bridge approach road.

TQ 325 799 175-177 Borough High Street
Excavation (1976) by Laura Schaaf for SLAEC revealed three Roman channels, two revetted, and all back-filled in the 1st-2nd centuries. Above this was part of a 2nd century house itself sealed by late 3rd/early 4th century deposits. Also three 2nd century wells and a 15th century chalk wall. (138)

TQ 325 799 199 Borough High Street
Excavation (1976) by C. Murray and Laura Schaaf for SLAEC of a Roman ditch complex consisting of four mid-1st century ditches. (138)

TA 326 796 Chaucer House, Pilgrimage Street
Excavation (1976) by E. Ferretti, Laura Schaaf and B. Yule for SLAEC of a mainly Roman agricultural area. A late medieval building as well as medieval pits and drainage ditches were found. Dumping for land reclamation occurred in 16th-17th centuries. (138)

TQ 328 791 Cardinal Bourne Street
Excavation (1977) by M.J. Hammerson for SLAEC revealed two intersecting stream beds and a gravel spread of possible Roman date.

TQ 329 792 Rephidim Street
Excavation (1976) by M.J. Hammerson for SLAEC revealed evidence for Roman agricultural activity close to the presumed line of Watling Street. (138)

TQ 320 805 Bankside Power Station
Excavation (1978) by M.J. Hammerson for SLAEC uncovered a succession of shoreline deposits from the 14th through 16th centuries. Late 15th or early 16th century wooden structures found may be associated with boat making or docking facilities. Quantity of leather recovered from nearby leather market area. (159)

TQ 327 803 Southwark Cathedral Crypt
Excavation (1977) by M.J. Hammerson for SLAEC revealed traces of clay and timber buildings of 1st century date and a timber lined well of probably late Roman date. The well contained a group of sculptured stones, perhaps the furnishings of a mausoleum, with a large amount of building rubble. Sculptures provisionally dated to the 2nd century. (*London Archaeol* 3,206-12)

TQ 328 802 11-19 St Thomas Street
Excavation (1977) by M.G. Dennis and Wendy McIsaac for SLAEC produced Iron Age sherds, a Roman building sealed below dark earth cut in turn by pits (?agricultural level). Sherds of Pingsdorf pottery and a half penny of Alfred were found. A stone cellar or undercroft, probably of late medieval date, may be part of St Thomas' Hospital. This was superseded by a brick building probably part of a 16th century hospital rebuilding.

TQ 333 786 Hendre Road, SE1
Excavation (1978) by M.G. Dennis for SLAEC revealed a Roman ditch. (159)

TQ 331 802 Willson's Wharf

Site watching (1978) by B. Yule for SLAEC allowed for recording of waterside deposits; evidence of medieval river erosion found. (159)

Sutton

TQ 285 650 32 Burleigh Ave, Wallington

Excavation (1976) by C. Orton and K. Pryer for Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society revealed two burials located near a medieval chapel (excavated 1921). The southernmost burial cut an Iron Age or Saxon oven and ditch. Scatter of Roman pottery and post-medieval demolition debris. (133) (See also above, pp 77-82.)

TQ 298 648 32 Royston Ave, Wallington

C. Orton reported the discovery (1977) of Roman pottery sherds (possibly ancillary vessels from Roman burials from the nearby Bandon Hill cemetery). (145)

TQ 299 647 Bandon Hill cemetery

Account by K. Pryer for BCWAS of Roman pottery found (1976) during grave digging. Sherds dated to no later than c AD 70 may represent settlement as well as RB burials. (134)

Excavation (1977) by C. Orton for BCWAS recovered Iron Age and Roman pottery, flints, and a loom weight but no early features in an area of known Roman burials. (145)

TQ 291 652 Beddington Park

Excavation (1978) by S. McCracken for SyAS and DOE on site where three silver pennies and a silver half penny of William I were found by metal detecting. Scatter of medieval pottery and struck flints recovered.

TQ 300 645 Bandon Hill Cemetery Extension

Excavation (1978) by J. Perry for BCWAS discovered Mesolithic flints and pottery dating from the Iron Age to the present. No Roman features found.

Wandsworth

TQ 230 752 321 Upper Richmond Road

Excavation (1976) by N. Farrant for Wandsworth Historical Society revealed a section of WNW/ESE single track road, possibly Roman, with two ditches.

TQ 237 758 22 Bendemmer Road, Putney

Excavation (1977) by N. Farrant for WHS produced a number of Roman and later sherds and a thin gravel surface.

TQ 237 759 Spring Passage, Putney

Investigation (1978) by N. Farrant for WHS produced four Roman sherds on supposed earliest Roman approach to the Thames.

TQ 238 755 55 Felsham Road, Putney

Excavation (1976) by N. Farrant for WHS revealed a possible Roman ditch aligned NE/SW.

TQ 239 755 38 Felsham Road, Putney
Excavation (1976-78) by N. Farrant for WHS revealed Roman features including a possible Roman crossroads (one road leading to the Thames, the other at right angles), a small hut with timber beam foundation, ditches relating to two earlier periods (Roman) than the roads, sherds of Neolithic and iron age pottery, struck flints and archaeological features relating to the Victorian horse depot formerly on the site. The roads and ditches suggested to the Director a system of Roman centuriation.

TQ 268 768 Althorpe Grove, Battersea
Completion of excavation (1976) by S. McCracken for SyAS and DOE revealed Saxon timber building foundation trenches cut into alluvium. Saxon pottery sherds included grass tempered and Ipswich ware types; also found was a 10th century decorated bone comb. Evidence of post-medieval gardens belonging to Battersea Manor House. (125)

TQ 269 769 Althorpe Grove, Battersea
Excavation (1977) by S. McCracken for SyAS and DOE of a site to the north of the 1975/76 excavations. Saxon pits and pottery were found on a gravel and alluvium terrace but no structures were located. (139)

TQ 282 755 67 Felsham Road, Putney
Excavation (1977) by N. Farrant for WHS failed to locate any Roman features.

River Thames

TQ 17NE — TQ 27NW Brentford Kew (north bank)
Reported by Annie Robinson for SyAS and DOE that Iron Age coins of the Atrebates had been found (1976 and 1977) on the foreshore by metal detecting. The coins had been offered for sale by B.A. Seaby and Co. (148)

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Guildford

TQ 039 576 Newark, Ripley
J. Oliver and L. Bowerman describe a large eel trap. The brickwork appears to be contemporary with, or earlier than, gearing for sluices dated to 1818. (133)
(See also below, p 272.)

TQ 040 514 Clandon Park (fig 8)
M.J. Alexander reports that the waterwheel which stood in a half-collapsed brick vault in the dam of the ornamental lake has been removed for restoration. It was made by Filmer and Mason at the Millmead foundry, Guildford, probably in the 1860s or 1870s. (132)

Area TQ 05 47 Albury
P.W. Sowan invites suggestions as to the possible location of chalk mines on the Albury Estate of Henry Drummond, MP, and elsewhere in the Shalford and Guildford areas. (144)

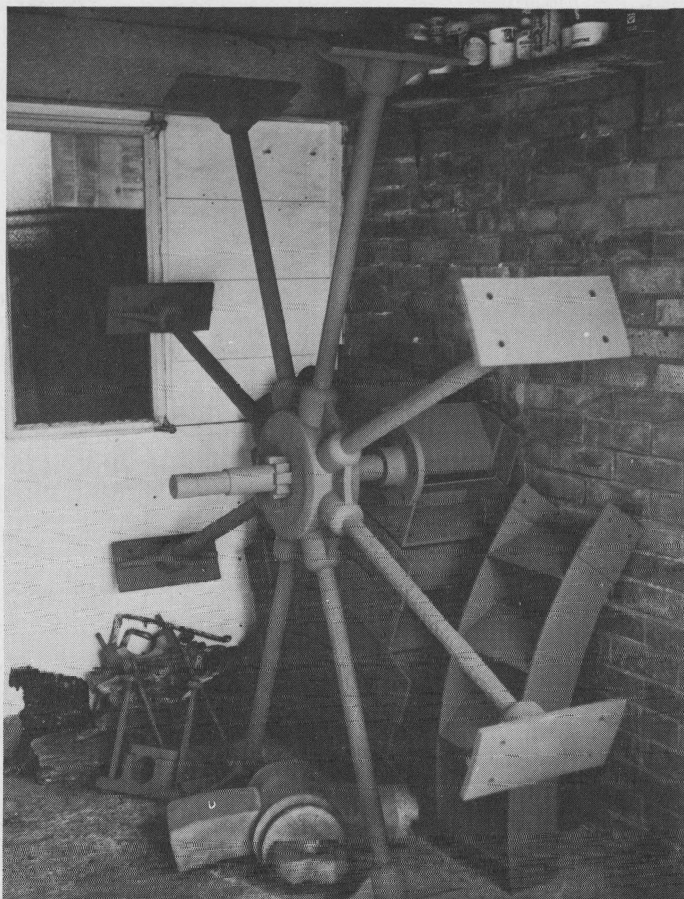


Fig 8 Clandon Park waterwheel dismantled for restoration. (Photo: P. Knee.)

Mole Valley

TQ 198 510 Brockham

P.W. Sowan reports that records relating to the limeworks, hearthstone mines, brickworks and sandpits are being deposited in the Surrey Record Office. He also explains the current situation regarding ownership of the site and the formulation of plans for its future management. (145)

Reigate and Banstead

TQ 245 519 Colley Hill Mine, Reigate

D.J. Turner reports that the last working hearthstone mine, which closed in 1960 or 1961, was explored in 1974. Some 900 m of passages were open with

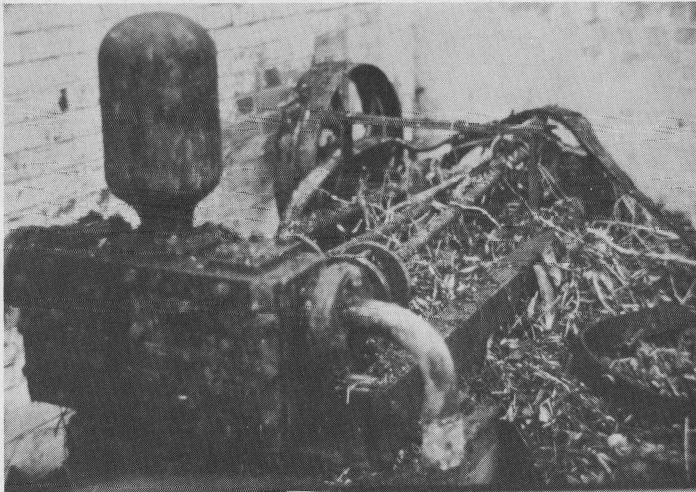


Fig 9 Snowdenham Mill water pump. (Photo: F. Haveron.)

remains of rails, pit-props, trollies and other artefacts. The entrance was re-blocked for safety. (126)

TQ 280 536 Gatton Bottom Mine, Merstham

D.J. Turner reports that the mine was explored in 1971 by Croydon Caving Club in connection with the construction of the M25. Artefacts suggest that working ceased c1830. (126)

TQ 301 539 Upper Greensand Quarries, Merstham

D.J. Turner reports that a survey carried out in 1969 by motorway consultants showed extensive quarry passages, mostly backfilled with 'deads', connecting the firestone and hearthstone quarries between the A23 and Quarry Hangers. (125)

Waverley

SU 913 317 Lythe Hill, Haslemere

The ice-house at Lythe Hill has been examined by W.R. and E.B. Trotter and W. Hudson of the Haslemere Group of Surrey Archaeological Society. It is built of bricks which could be of 18th or 19th century date. (129) (See also below, p 271-2.)

SU 967 438 The Mint, Godalming

J. Janaway reports that finds from the excavations in 1976 included a large number of pins relating to the textile and clothing industries. (131)

SU 982 444 Catteshall Mill, Godalming

A.G. and Glenys Crocker are making a detailed historical survey. Corn milling, fulling, paper-making, tanning and engineering have been carried on at the site. The present buildings are mainly late 19th century and contain a unique water turbine of c1870. (130)

TQ 002 442 Snowdenham Mill, Bramley (fig 9)

J. Axten describes a late 19th century triple ram high-lift water pump which supplied water to Snowdenham Hall (across the road from Snowdenham House). Lord Hamilton of Dalzell has kindly presented the pump and its shafting to the Society for restoration. (137)