

Archaeology in Surrey 1988-1989

Compiled by D G BIRD, GLENYS CROCKER and J S McCRACKEN

The purpose of these notes is to record chance finds and the results of organised work (including excavation, fieldwalking and observation of development sites), even where this is negative. New information relating to earlier finds may also be included. The notes are based largely upon the Society's *Bulletins*, the Industrial History Group's newsletter and (in the case of Greater London) the *London Archaeologist*. Where a number appears at the end of a note it is that of the relevant *Bulletin*; if there is no reference the information comes from the compiler's personal knowledge, but no attempt is made to give all possible references.

Notes are divided into sections for each District or Borough, and therein ordered by national grid reference firstly by kilometre squares (four figure references) and then within those squares. Only six figure grid references are given as some measure of protection against 'treasure hunters'; more detailed information, if available, may be obtained by *bona fide* enquirers from the relevant County or Borough sites and monuments records. Responsibility for the administrative county is taken by Dr Bird, and for Greater London by Mr McCracken, except that extra industrial archaeology material has been gathered by Mrs Crocker.

The compilers are aware that there may be omissions or errors, and would be grateful to receive details so that they may be corrected in future issues, for which new information and illustrative material would also be welcomed by the relevant compiler.

The Administrative County

GENERAL

Survey of Second World War 'pillbox' gun emplacements in progress (fig 1), coordinated by C Shephard. (SIHG 45, 49)

ELMBRIDGE

Area centred TQ 067 624 Brooklands

First stages of evaluation of area carried out by G Hayman for SCC and Trafalgar Brookmount in advance of gravel extraction.

TQ 077 637 St George's Hill

Suggested by T E Evans that surface excavations, previously interpreted as iron ore workings, were formed by digging for ballast for construction of railway track. (SIHG 47)

TQ 086 618 Forest House, St George's Hill

Observation by D G Bird for SCC of post holes dug for new fence construction on ramparts revealed nothing of interest.

TQ 094 662 18 Oatlands Drive, Weybridge

Small-scale excavation by M Curtis for WARG located flints thought to be Neolithic.



Fig 1. Elstead Mill, SU 903 438: pillbox originally disguised as a summer house. Photograph by C Shepheard

TQ 096 664 Bridge Street, Walton on Thames

Site watching by M Curtis for WARG close to Mount Felix failed to produce any further prehistoric or Saxon material.

TQ 101 609 Former Sewage Works, Cobham

Trial excavation and survey by R J Poulton for SCC and J Sainsbury revealed only scattered artefacts including probable Mesolithic flints and prehistoric, RB and medieval pottery. It appeared that medieval ploughing had destroyed all ancient levels which may have existed. (235)

TQ 101 665 Church Street, Walton on Thames

Excavation by M Curtis for WARG in advance of proposed redevelopment uncovered early post-medieval to 19th century deposits. (235, 239)

Area centred TQ 112 682 Apps Court Farm, Walton on Thames

Observation of gravel extraction by R J Poulton and S P Dyer for SCC and Redland located a buried former river channel about 30m wide and parallel to the Thames.

Around TQ 115 603 Leigh Hill, Cobham

Discovery of lead 'coins' with RB type markings (fig 2) reported by Ann Watson. Confirmed as fakes by the British Museum. As they could not be serious forgeries, might they be a hoax, perhaps linked to the early 20th century excavations in this area?

TQ 134 633 Claremont School, Esher

Brick shaft and culvert of the former Vanbrugh house recorded by M Curtis for WARG (235). Geophysical survey to locate the former house site accurately also planned.

GUILDFORD

SU 949 483 Hog's Back

Location of Armada beacon suggested by M J Alexander (fig 3) in contrast to location proposed in *SyAC* 78, 1987, 103-8 by F Kitchen. (231). Supported by G Robinson. (232)

Centred SU 956 475 A3 Hog's Back to B3000

Report by K D Graham of fieldwork on the A3 improvement scheme. Little material was recovered, even near the known RB villa at Compton. A handful of RB tile was found at the southern end of this part of the road scheme, and a few struck flint flakes and sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered generally along the route. (229)

SU 993 493 Park Street, Guildford

Observation of building work by Julia Arthur revealed nothing of interest; archaeological levels may have been too deep to judge by earlier work in this area.

SU 996 494 72-74 High Street, Guildford

Observation by D G Bird for SCC of refurbishment of medieval undercroft as tourist centre. The floor and steps from the street were carefully cleaned with the assistance of the Guildford Group of SyAS. The steps were shown to be much repaired but with an apparently original core; they survived best through the entrance where unfortunately they



Fig 2. Lead 'coins' from Leigh Hill, Cobham. Photograph by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum

had to be removed except for a few centimetres to mark the original line. The floor was apparently of brick (probably to be dated to the 17th century) over the natural chalk; there was no sign of a medieval floor. The modern rear entrance steps were removed to allow for the emplacement of drying machinery and were found to have been placed over a brick shaft assumed to have been a cess pit. The original side entrance was examined as best as possible; it seems to have had a quarter turn to a staircase running up alongside the wall.

SU 997 493 Guildford Castle

Major refurbishment of existing fabric started by Guildford Borough Council.

TQ 023 537 Three Fords, Potters Lane, Send

Possible location of paper mill marked on Senex's map of Surrey, 1729, discussed by A G Crocker and J W Molyneux-Child. (SIHG 48)

Centred TQ 032 476 Chilworth Gunpowder Works

Reported by D Evans that recording has progressed from the site of the incorporating mills (c1886) to that of the 1890s cordite works. (SIHG 52)

Around TQ 03 51 Clandon Park area

Two RB sites (one with tile and 4th century pottery, the other with 1st to 4th century sherds) and two medieval sites further south (one with 14th–16th century material, the other with shell-tempered pottery) discovered in fieldwalking by P M G Jones.

Centred TQ 032 562 Prews Farm, Tannery Lane, Send

Site observation by S P Dyer for SCC and Hall Aggregates revealed nothing of interest.

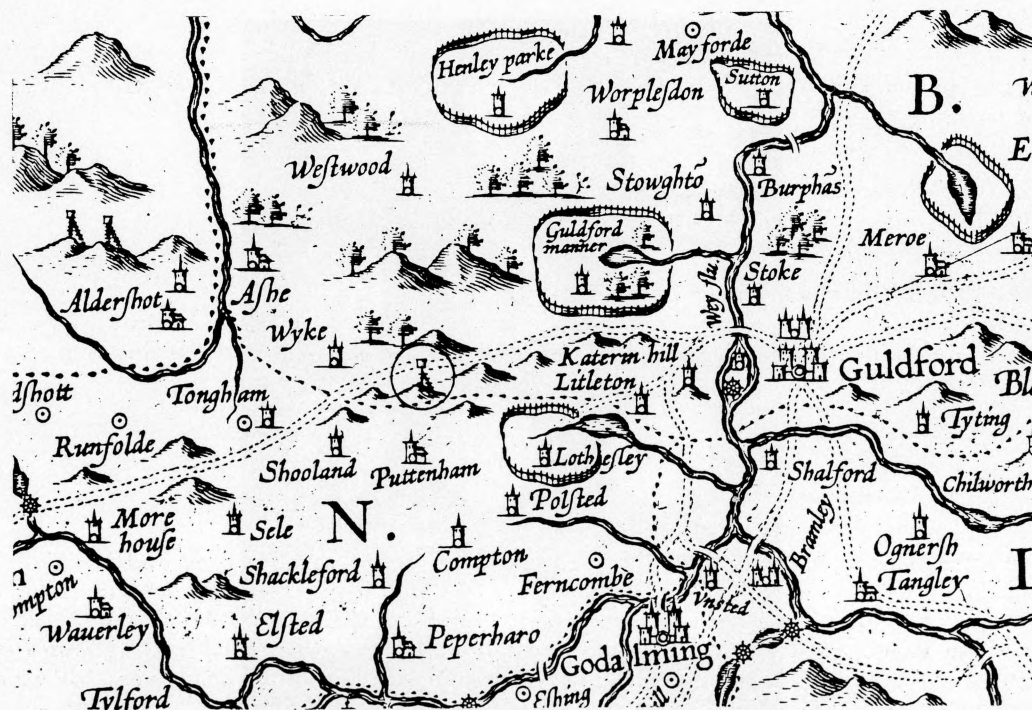


Fig 3. Extract from map by William Smith, 1602/3, showing the position of the beacon on the Hog's Back (circled)

TQ 041 577 Newark Priory

Small-scale excavations were undertaken by D Batchelor for HBMC to check for plough damage. Priory remains located in 1928/9 were rediscovered and the depth of ploughing established. (242) See this volume, *Notes*

Centred TQ 051 449 Farley Heath

Survey of medieval field systems carried out by Judie English. A bank was sectioned for environmental analysis; it had a small ditch under it apparently too large to be merely for marking out. No clear evidence for early land surfaces survived. Continuing damage by treasure hunters to the RB temple site was noted.

TQ 053 449 Skemp Pond, Farley Heath

Large pieces of greensand and some 20 pieces of RB tile found in root plate of fallen tree and recorded by Judie English. It is suggested that the pond is related to medieval enclosures and the tile and greensand represents paving to protect its edges from erosion. (231)

Around TQ 058 599 Wisley

Ann Watson reported that archaeomagnetic dating of hearth by A J Clark suggested a 1st century BC date. J Hodgkinson of the Wealden Iron Research Group could not be certain that the slag was from iron smithing.

Centred TQ 061 579 Wisley golf course

Site observation begun by R J Poulton for SCC and Marlin Estates Ltd.

Around TQ 07 52 West Horsley area

A site with a late Saxon to early medieval pottery scatter located by P M G Jones in fieldwalking.

TQ 107 548 Effingham la Leigh

13th-14th century pottery and tile noted in tree roots by P M G Jones.

TQ 113 499 Effingham Upper Common

Banjo enclosure known from illustration in some copies of Manning & Bray (*SyAC* 24, 1921, 40-55) located as still surviving, very low earthworks, with the possible remains of an associated field system, and reported by D J Field.

GUILDFORD-WAVERLEY

General: A281

Five milestones in Surrey on the 1757 turnpike road from Guildford to Arundel via Alfold identified by R Williams. That at Bramley (TQ 015 439) is undergoing repair; no lettering survives. The others are at Shalford Road, Guildford (SU 999 480: "Brighton 41"); Horsham Road, Shalford (TQ 000 465: "Brighton 40"); Horsham Road, Grafham (TQ 026 411: no surviving lettering; formerly on the opposite side of the road, near Milestone Cottage); and opposite the lane to the church at Alfold (TQ 038 339: "Brighton 32"). The last stone shows that the route through Alfold and Loxwood was the original road to Brighton. (SIHG 45)

MOLE VALLEY

General: Abinger-Holmbury

Report by D J Field and K Winser of fieldwalking project on a transect 1km by 10km set across the geological grain. Nearly 200ha of woodland were walked; particularly noted were a large number of quarries on the Hythe Beds. It is suggested that some could be early, perhaps RB. Systematic walking of nearly 100ha of ploughed land produced an estimated 25,000 pieces of flint coming from throughout the area. (230) Pottery suggesting a RB occupation site was discovered in the Abinger area; only sandstone blocks and a few sherds were found on the known villa site.

TQ 11 48 White Down Lane, Abinger

Report by P Sowan on scant remains of the short-lived Mid-Surrey Limeworks (TQ 115 483), established in the 1920s, with associated chalkpits. There are also traces of brickworks at TQ 110 483. (SIHG 46)

Centred TQ 128 448 Leith Hill Common

111 approximately 8-11m square earthworks, all with small bank and surrounding ditch, noted by O Davies, many in pairs each side of a road or track. They seem to be marked on Rocque's map of the county. (231)

TQ 145 605 Midgarth, High Street, Oxshott

Site watching by E Crossland for LDLHS revealed nothing of interest from a site known to have produced a few RB sherds in the past.

TQ 153 440 Anstiebury Camp

Clearance after tree loss in 1987 storm observed by D J Field, D W Williams, D G Bird and others. No finds were noted but the conditions were difficult. Geophysical survey was later carried out by S P Dyer for SCC and HBMC and various anomalies were noted. This work was followed by the excavation of three trenches by R J Poulton to provide information on which site management decisions could be based. Two trenches on sloping ground produced nothing of interest; the third, on the top of the hill, revealed IA and RB pottery and features including an IA ditch running approximately east-west. Further work is planned.

Centred TQ 158 547 Bocketts Farm

Initial phases of the Surrey Historic Landscape Project included fieldwalking in this area by S P Dyer and Judie English for SyAS. Finds in 1989 were mostly flintwork with a little pottery.

TQ 154 578 Pachenesham, Leatherhead

Minor work carried out by owners on the ditches (with scheduled monument consent).

TQ 166 496 Church Square, Dorking

Trial excavation by R J Poulton for SCC, Bredero and Mole Valley DC in advance of redevelopment was followed by excavation by G N Hayman. Three 1st-2nd century RB ditches were found, one small with much pottery and building material, the others more substantial, one being about 2.5m wide and running north-south. There was also evidence for 14 human burials probably of early medieval date. A ditch to the east is likely to have marked the original limit of burials, replaced probably in the late 13th century by the present boundary line of the graveyard. (235, 241, 248)

TQ 166 562 The Mansion, Leatherhead

Observation of building works by E Crossland for LDLHS allowed examination of foundations of existing building and recovery of a worked greensand block, probably part of a window surround from the Elizabethan house previously on the site.

TQ 170 498 Mole Valley DC Offices, Pippbrook

Discovery of 4th century RB coin in tree roots reported by Vivien Ettlinger.

TQ 170 506 near Dorking Station

Reported by S Robertson that during redevelopment the foundations were exposed of the Southern Railway area office buildings, air-raid shelters and other features dating from the Second World War. (SIHG 50)

TQ 171 524 Mickleham

Evidence for the line of Stane Street (a continuous horizontal band of flints about 1.5m below the surface) noted by J Sankey in storm damage clearance. (230)

TQ 177 601 Ashtead Common

A few sherds of RB pottery and tile noted by E Crossland in storm-damaged areas near the villa site.

TQ 182 547 Cherkley Court, Leatherhead

Scheduled round barrow destroyed in clearance of storm-damaged trees; surrounding areas of archaeological interest also disturbed.

TQ 182 567 Esso HQ, Ashtead

Excavation by G N Hayman for SCC and Esso Petroleum revealed further evidence for the Saxon period cemeteries previously excavated. Another 12 inhumations were found, five clearly pagan, of which three had iron knives, one also having two bronze pins. The other burials were probably executions; one in particular seemed to have had hands tied behind the back. Some 15 sherds of prehistoric pottery, some at least probably Neolithic, were found in the excavation. (241) The laying of a water main along the lane to the south was monitored by L Le Mottee, but nothing of interest was observed.

TQ 192 581 North-east of Ashtead churchyard

Excavation by G N Hayman for SCC and the City of London to test the area proposed for a sports hall produced confusing results. A probable RB chalk quarry and other features were recorded.

TQ 200 555 Headley

Note by G Corti on the site of the RB building partially excavated by J McCulloch in 1959. (243)

TQ 211 496 Priest's Cottage, Betchworth

Probably three human burials found by workmen in lowering the floor levels of this 17th century building and recorded by D W Williams (but not seen by him *in situ*). Two seem to have been recognised more or less in position and both were apparently already disturbed when found, one seemingly under an external wall of the house. The burials were apparently only shallow. The house is adjacent to the churchyard and these are therefore presumed to be medieval burials either outside consecrated ground or within a subsequently contracted graveyard. (234)

REIGATE & BANSTEAD

Centred TQ 229 509 Tap Wood, Buckland

Observation by D W Williams for SCC and ARC of the first phases of topsoil stripping in advance of sand extraction revealed no features of interest.

TQ 222 552 Motte Place, Walton on the Hill

Observation of foundation work for replacement house to the north of the existing one by D G Bird for SCC revealed no features of interest. One medieval pottery sherd, a few fragments of medieval roof tile and one small piece of a RB tile were noted.

TQ 239 502 Reigate Heath

D W Williams noted that the tree on the southernmost barrow had been destroyed by the storm in 1987 and the site had become incorporated into the car park.

TQ 247 494 Reigate Priory Park

Excavation by D W Williams for HAG following report of BA finds located by metal detector revealed 36 prehistoric sherds of probable LBA date but no features. The original metal finds were a socketed axe and seven pieces of copper cake. A small fragment of a sword blade is said to have come from a spot nearby, and another piece of copper cake from the Park some years ago. (241)

TQ 251 504 London Road, Reigate

Section across a building on the Auction Rooms site recorded by D W Williams for HAG. The remains are identified as the rear of a probably early 17th century building backing onto the lip of the castle ditch and demolished and backfilled c1700. Earlier levels may have existed here. (234)

TQ 252 501 Reigate town centre

Excavation by R J Poulton for SCC and London & Metropolitan PLC in advance of redevelopment, of a site some 35m south of the High Street frontage, to the rear of the buildings known as the Cage and the Stable. The earliest features on the site were two 12th century parallel ditches or gullies running north-south about 5m apart; these may have been plot boundaries relating to the laying out of the new town in the late 12th century. Various rubbish and other pits of 13th century date were found, and the stone foundations of the corner of a substantial ?14th century building, a surprising distance back from the High Street. (235)

TQ 252 502 22 High Street, Reigate

Sections parallel and at right angles to the High Street, behind 22 High Street, were recorded by D W Williams for HAG. The site backs onto the castle. Medieval deposits with 13th century pottery had been sealed by almost 1.5m of yellow sand. Part of a well was also recorded. It is suggested that the sand layer represents upcast from ditch digging at the castle, and that therefore this side of the High Street was not built up before the 16th century. (241)

TQ 253 501 12 Bell Street, Reigate

Excavation by D W Williams for SCC, London & Metropolitan PLC and Reigate & Banstead BC revealed only a few medieval features to the rear of the standing buildings. (243)

TQ 253 501 24-36 Bell Street, Reigate

Excavation by D W Williams for SCC, London & Metropolitan PLC and Reigate & Banstead BC of sites beneath the former showrooms of Reigate Garage. On the southern site there was little evidence for medieval activity except for an area of heat-reddened brickearth and associated shell-tempered pottery. The site was possibly cultivated until the late 16th century when a building was constructed of which fragments were identified between modern disturbances. This was probably a millhouse. On the southern edge of the site a stream channel was found with a massive mortared stone revetment of 12th or

13th century date. The earliest feature on the north showroom site was a probable BA pit. Pre-12th century plough or ard marks were identified sealed by a deposit (which included a sherd of Stamford ware) on which a post-built structure was erected. Although badly disturbed the remains suggested a two-bay structure, perhaps open-sided; it contained a grain drying or malting kiln of which two phases were recognised. Archaeomagnetic dating suggests a date in the second half of the 12th century for the kiln. A chalk-floored building was then erected on the site c1200. South of this were the fragmentary remains of a substantial stone building. It overlay 13th century pits and had gone out of use by the 15th century. A well-constructed Reigate stone building was erected c1550-1600 on the site of the chalk-floored building; it was described as a brewhouse in 1786. It had a block parallel to the street and a wing to the rear and a very well made chimney. Its subsequent alterations were recorded. (243)

TQ 253 502 15 Bell Street, Reigate

Excavation by G N Hayman for SCC and HBMC in advance of development behind known medieval chapel site where planning permission was granted on appeal. There was extensive post-medieval pitting but some medieval features were located including a ditch parallel to Bell Street, cut by a 12th century pit and therefore 12th century or earlier. Parts of medieval stone mouldings were found. (248) Earlier, during building work within the existing structure, D W Williams for HAG recovered a possible hood mould fragment from stone rubble below the floor.

TQ 254 500 71a Bell Street, Reigate

Fragment of moulded stone, apparently an arch voussoir, probably from Reigate Castle, recorded by D W Williams for HAG. It was found a few years ago. Other stones probably from the castle, from the Old Vicarage site, are also noted. (234)

TQ 258 501 Chart Lane, Reigate

Medieval penny found in metal detector survey of site opposite the parish church reported by D W Williams.

TQ 266 490 Chain Pond Site, Meadvale

A sherd of possible BA pottery noted by D W Williams after topsoil stripping.

Around TQ 29 53 Merstham

A sherd of 16th century Maiolica pottery noted in tree roots and reported by D W Williams.

TQ 300 425 Thunderfield Castle

Minor ditch clearance carried out by owners (with scheduled monument consent).

RUNNYMEDE

Centred TQ 018 698 Thorpe Lea Nurseries

Observation of topsoil stripping and gravel extraction by S P Dyer for SCC and Hall Aggregates revealed a buried river channel.

TQ 015 715 65-66A The Avenue, Egham

Excavation by S P Dyer for SAFG in advance of redevelopment revealed a continuation of the multi-period site at Petters Sports Field. Prehistoric worked flints, BA pottery, an IA terret (identified by the British Museum), a few sherds of probable IA pottery and mixed RB pottery were found in a buried river channel. The previously postulated RB

road could not be located and the evidence suggested that it had not existed. A RB ditch was found, probably a continuation from one previously known; there was Saxon pottery in its upper fill. A medieval ditch continuing from the earlier excavations was also located.

TQ 040 670 Surrey Herald site, Windsor Street, Chertsey
Observation of building work by P M G Jones without result.

Around TQ 042 676 Abbey Meads, Chertsey
Observation of gravel working by S P Dyer for SAFG located 13 wooden piles and possible IA pottery.

TQ 043 672 Chertsey Abbey
Excavation by R J Poulton for SCC, Runnymede BC and HBMC on the site of the ovens known from previous excavations, to test the possibility of public display. The ovens were located, more of the ?precinct wall previously found was discovered and Saxo-Norman levels were again located.

SPELTHORNE

Centred TQ 027 722 Church Lammas, Staines
Observation of initial phases of gravel extraction by S P Dyer for SCC and Greenham Construction Materials Ltd with no result.

Centred TQ 030 715 The Causeway, Staines
Observation of redevelopment by P M G Jones for SCC and Cadbury revealed no features of interest.

TQ 033 715 2-12 Clarence Street, Staines
Excavation and site observation by P M G Jones for SCC and McKay Securities in advance of redevelopment examined a site at the confluence of the Thames and the Colne (as it existed from the late RB to the end of the medieval periods). Prehistoric peats and clays were found, cut by a late 1st or early 2nd century RB ditch containing leather offcuts and articles; any other RB levels must have been destroyed by later flood action. Saxon chaff-tempered sherds but no features were found along the bank of the then existing watercourse, which may have been stabilised by large piles in the late Saxon period, perhaps for some structure. Marshy deposits accumulated across the site from the 11th to the 16th centuries. One especially noteworthy find from an early level was a turned wooden bowl. Over 150 wooden piles were recorded in these deposits, some of which were in lines suggesting groynes. Adjacent to the Market Square evidence for the road to the medieval bridge was found with revetting dating from the 12th to the 14th centuries. The earliest roadside buildings were of 15th century date followed by mid-late 16th century redevelopment, followed in turn by early 19th century redevelopment. (240)

TQ 036 716 73-75 High Street, Staines
Excavation by P M G Jones for SCC and Central Union Property Group revealed the rear of early-mid Flavian building evidence along the High Street edge. This was succeeded by a complex of buildings and refloorings at least to the late 2nd century. Buildings were apparently always of timber. There was evidence for flooding in the mid 2nd century. Other features included ovens, hearths, wells and pits. The site was covered by blackearth in the 4th century with some floor levels as yet undated. Saxon and medieval evidence included gullies and building evidence, 14th and 15th century wells and a probable 15th century tile-on-edge hearth. (240)

TQ 036 716 76-88 High Street, Staines

Excavation by P M G Jones for SCC, Prudential Property Services and Woolwich Building Society in advance of redevelopment examined aspects of the site from its street frontage to the Sweeps Ditch. There was some evidence for prehistoric activity in the area near the latter, at the northern end of the site. On the street frontage evidence for occupation in the 1st, 2nd, possibly the 4th, 13th, 14th and from the 16th to the 20th centuries was found. There was much damage caused by cellars but no evidence for RB structures was found until the late 1st or early 2nd centuries, although there was early-mid Flavian material. The eastern side of the site lacked deposits after the 2nd century and the eastern limit of the 2nd century expansion of the town may have lain through the site. It now seems clear that the London-Silchester Roman road must be under the modern High Street. There was some Saxon evidence, including a pit, but no evidence for structures until the 13th century. The present line of Sweeps Ditch was found to be of post-medieval date. (240)

TQ 037 716 109 High Street, Staines

Observation of redevelopment by P M G Jones for SCC noted only modern disturbance over blackearth.

Centred TQ 035 741 Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell

Observation of gravel extraction by P M G Jones and S P Dyer for SCC and Greenham Construction Materials Ltd revealed some worked flints.

TQ 053 706 Matthew Arnold School, Staines

Geophysical survey by R J Poulton and S P Dyer followed by excavation by P M G Jones for SCC (and County Valuer and Estates Surveyor) to attempt to establish the date and degree of survival of the enclosure known from aerial photography. Results were inconclusive but the enclosure seems to be medieval. Evidence for BA occupation in the area marked out by the later enclosure was noted. Further work is planned.

TQ 070 662 Shepperton Ranges

Site observation by S P Dyer for SCC and Tarmac Roadstone revealed no features of interest. The iron sword with bone handle previously noted has been identified as of IA date from crescent-shaped stamps on the blade.

Around TQ 072 678 Sheep Walk, Shepperton

Neolithic axe found in back garden reported by S P Dyer.

Centred TQ 072 674 Pool End, Shepperton

Survey and site observation by P M G Jones for SCC and Tarmac Roadstone located evidence for an extensive buried feature, possibly a former pool upstream from the Neolithic channel previously located in gravel working nearby.

Centred TQ 076 683 Staines Road Farm

Observation and excavation by P M G Jones for SCC and Streeters Sand & Gravel in advance of gravel extraction. A crop mark noted by J N Hampton was located and found to be a hengi-form monument. It had two phases, provisionally dated early-mid Neolithic and later Neolithic, with two associated human burials and animal bone including a dog skull and several antlers. Other finds included a lump of red ochre and a considerable amount of pottery. Nearby features included two pits, one with waterlogged wood and peat. To the north, part of a double pit row was found, cut by gravel working earlier in this century; the length identified suggests a row over 250m long. A nearby peat area was tested and found to contain an alpine flora, probably dating to just after the last Ice Age (figs 4, 5).

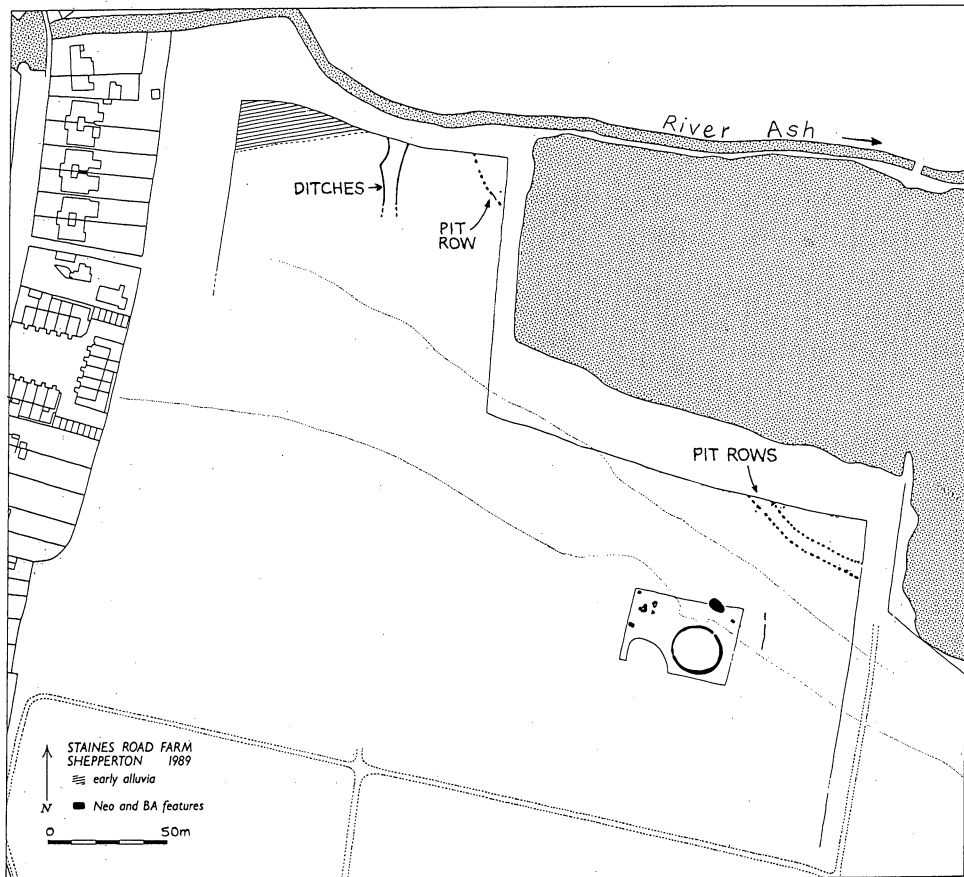


Fig 4. Staines Road Farm, Shepperton: general plan of the area at the northern end of the gravel pit, showing the pit rows, the hengiform monument and other features. Drawn by Phil Jones, SCC

SURREY HEATH

SU 855 600 London Road, Camberley

Reported by J Mills that the concrete elephant sculpture was made for Trollope & Coll's float in the City of London Lord Mayor's Show of 1963 (fig 6). (SIHG 51)

SU 861 602 421-439 London Road, Yorktown, Camberley

Observation of redevelopment by G H Cole for SHAHT revealed 19th century features relating to the development of Yorktown.

SU 912 634 56 High Street, Bagshot

Excavation by G H Cole for SHAHT and Surrey Heath BC in advance of redevelopment. Waterlogged remains of a timber building provisionally dated to 1300-1350 were found, cut by a fence line and then by a massive post-built structure dated to the early 16th century. This was followed by the artificial raising of the land and the construction of a stone building of c1550-1640 dated by pottery, glass, etc thought to indicate a drinking house. The site was then unoccupied until the mid-late 18th century when the cottages recently demolished were constructed. Work in association with the refurbishment of the Three Mariners public house suggested that it was probably erected in the late 17th century. (231)

SU 927 626 South Farm, Lightwater
 Fourth and fifth seasons of excavation on the IA and RB site.

Around SU 97 61 Chobham
 Part of a 14th-15th century bronze bowl found by a mechanical digger, handed for recording to SHAHT and reported by P R G Stokes.

TANDRIDGE

TQ 317 516 Godstone Church
 Observation of grave digging in the northern extension of the churchyard reported by Lesley Ketteringham. 13th-14th century pottery and daub was found, presumably from the village of Walnsted, forerunner of Godstone. (241)

TQ 334 520 North Park Farm, Bletchingley
 Excavation by R J Poulton for SCC, Hepworth Minerals & Chemicals and HBMC in advance of sand quarrying involved the stripping of almost 1ha. A scatter of mid Saxon pottery was found, but no features. *c*AD 1200 a hall house with circular tile-on-edge hearth and associated timber buildings was constructed. In the early 14th century the hall was replaced by a large stone-built structure with angle buttresses. This building continued to stand but a new hall with two-storied wings (one with a cellar) was built *c*1400, and linked to a square kitchen. There were various mid-late 15th century alterations and then an outer court was laid out with a brick-built gatehouse, and a privy court was constructed to the rear of the hall, with a large fishpond. The earthwork known as Little Pickle was probably constructed at this time as a deer pound. The buildings were demolished and the site was cleared soon after 1540. Documentary evidence collected by Mary Saaler is noted. (241) RB pottery has also been noted in early post-excavation work, and extra work on

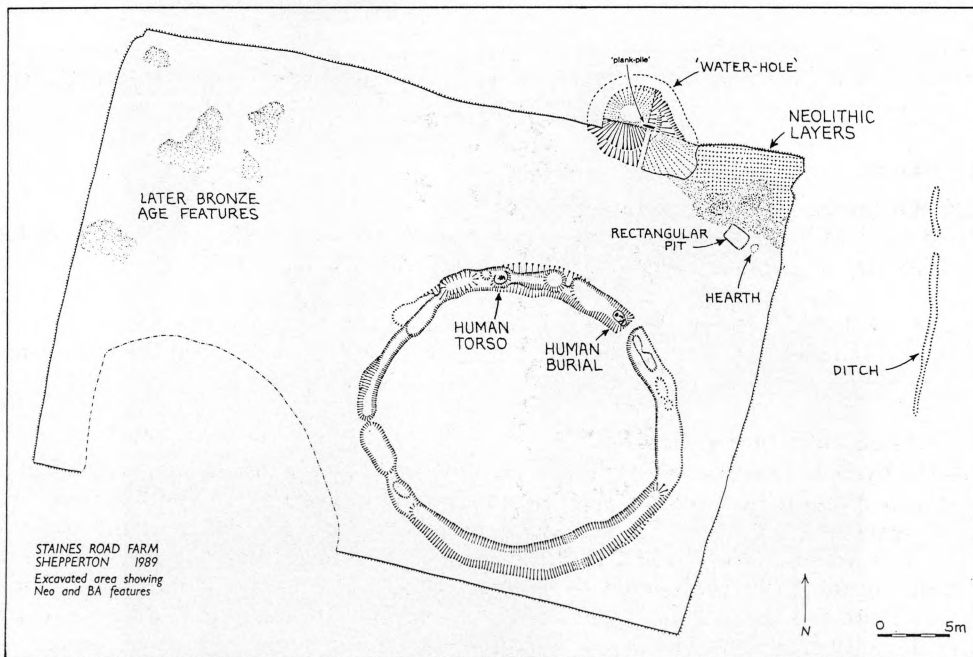


Fig 5. Staines Road Farm, Shepperton: detailed plan of the hengiform monument. Drawn by Phil Jones, SCC

site was able to locate a tower-like structure at the northern end of the complex, thought to be a water tower.

TQ 336 521 Place Farm, Bletchingley
Excavation by M Russell for BSAG continued.

Centred TQ 364 527 Palmers Wood, Godstone
Observation of development by R J Poulton for SCC and Cairn Oil did not locate any features of interest.

Around TQ 422 524 Limpsfield area
D J Field reported that fieldwalking by LTRG located only a few Palaeolithic flint flakes in an area of known handaxe finds.



Fig 6. The concrete elephant sculpture now sited in London Road, Camberley. Photograph by C Shephard

WAVERLEY

SU 839 468 rear of 45 The Borough, Farnham

Excavation by K D Graham for FDMS in advance of redevelopment located no early features and only one fragment of medieval pottery. The site had probably been levelled in association with the construction of Ivy House c1700. 19th century features were recorded, and some evidence relating to the mid-late 19th century corset factory. (236)

SU 841 467 off Union Road, Farnham

Mesolithic flints noted in observation of redevelopment and reported by K D Graham.

SU 840 470 Bear Lane, Farnham

Excavation by R J Poulton for SCC, Kent Developments, WAAC and Waverley BC in advance of redevelopment located evidence for the town ditch. It was 8.5m wide and 2.4m deep and the upper levels had been lost by levelling which had also removed any medieval occupation evidence from the site. Dating evidence suggested that the ditch was dug soon after AD 1200 and had already been infilled by the mid 13th century. Finds from the ditch included dressed fragments of greensand indicating the presence of stone buildings of early date in the town, roof tile wasters, suggesting kilns nearby, and a stone mould for the production of lead tokens, together with a good group of pottery. (235) Later site observation by K D Graham for FDMS revealed further traces of the ditch to the north.

SU 866 454 Waverley Abbey House

Report from C Shephard of a water-wheel driven beam pump which delivered water from the river to a covered reservoir which supplied the house. It was probably installed c1913 when the house was a military hospital. (SIHG 53)

Centred SU 944 465 A3: B3000 to Hurtmore Crossroads

Report by K D Graham of fieldwalking of the A3 improvement scheme, which revealed little except a concentration of RB pottery and tile near the Hurtmore Crossroads. Another find of RB material was tested and found to be redeposited, perhaps from earlier work on the A3. Previous finds of RB material by the Godalming Group of SyAS may relate to this site. (230)

SU 967 437 5-7 Holloway Hill, Godalming

Excavation by R J Poulton for SCC (and County Engineer), in conjunction with dismantling of 16th century building for the Weald & Downland Museum, revealed shallow foundations for the timber building with levelling to accommodate the slope of the hill. Only 16th century pottery was found in the floor levels. A layer of 12th century pottery was found at the northern end of the site, apparently relating to occupation on the High Street frontage. (246)

SU 973 438 Brighton Road/Wharf Street, Godalming.

Excavation by Judie English and K D Graham for WAAC in advance of construction of Godalming Relief Road located only modern disturbance, an undated floor of Bargate slabs and a post-setting which may have been part of the timber-framed building known to have stood on this site. (229)

SU 974 443 Chalk Road, Godalming

Report from T E Evans of granite sleeper blocks, with pairs of holes for fixing chairs, forming a low wall near the site of the former Godalming LSWR station of 1849. (SIHG 47)

TQ 036 420 Upper House Farm, Shamley Green

Observation of building work by N P Barker and D G Bird for SCC revealed that this building was originally a hall house probably of the 15th century. The remains of an open hearth were noted: a few tiles set on edge in yellow clay, burnt red in places and set on a rough stone base.

TQ 046 390 Underslaw, Cranleigh

Discussion by Judie English of this name as a possible pagan Saxon place-name and implications for settlement of it and other names in the area. (233)

TQ 053 426 Willinghurst House, Winterfold Heath

A fine flint dagger, originally found in gardening around 1915-16, recorded by D J Field. The dagger is 132mm long, 49mm wide and 5mm thick with an ochreous patina and well controlled shallow flaking on both faces, and would be dated late Neolithic/EBA. (231)

TQ 06 39 Area round Cranleigh

Seven sites producing worked flint found by Judie English in fieldwalking. She notes that all are on soils warmer and better drained than the surrounding clay, and that very few primary flakes were found, suggesting preliminary working at source, presumably on the Downs. At Snoxhall (TQ 060 373) some 450 Mesolithic flints were found, including six scrapers, one knife, five burins and eight microliths. 76 Mesolithic flints, including one microlith, were found at Knowle (TQ 055 382). 30 worked flints, including a microburin, were discovered in Lower Canfold Wood (TQ 082 395). At Vachery High Park (TQ 064 375) some 30 worked flints were found, including a possible awl, a knife and a scraper, all of probable Neolithic/EBA date. Another 30 worked flints, including a polished axe fragment, were found at Rydinghurst (TQ 028 389), 20 worked flints including a scraper were discovered at Collins Farm (TQ 076 360) and six worked flints including a scraper were found at Wales Wood (TQ 085 380). (245)

Centred TQ 075 403 Ashen Copse, Cranleigh

Description by Judie English of 'grips', narrow parallel channels about 2m apart running at an acute angle downhill, crossed by channels c20m apart going directly downhill. They were meant for woodland drainage and the type is thought to date to after 1750. (239)

TQ 098 358 Ellens Green

1945 reference to RB remains (no details) from the former pond opposite The Wheatsheaf public house noted by Judie English. (229)

South-west London Boroughs

CROYDON

TQ 291 579 9-11 Starrock Road, Coulsdon

Trial excavations by Gillian Batchelor for DGLA in an area of prehistoric activity and known Saxon burials failed to locate any significant features. A lower Palaeolithic handaxe and a worked flint (Mesolithic ?) said to have been found in adjacent gardens were presented to the Museum of London by a local resident. (242; *London Archaeol*, 6.3; 6.7)

TQ 305 662 Valley Park Site, Purley Way

Excavation by B Bazely and S Tucker for DGLA on a site of over 100 acres revealed ditches and pits with late BA and IA pottery. One pit contained a Neolithic sherd. The features are likely to belong to prehistoric field systems. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 309 688 Ederline Avenue/London Road, Norbury SW16

Trial excavation by R Nielsen for DGLA on presumed line of the Roman road failed to locate either the road or associated features. (MoL Arch)

TQ 321 640 Haling Manor, Croydon

Site watching by J Davison for CNHSS at Whitgift School on the site of Haling Manor produced early medieval pottery and an oval chalk and clay oven. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 323 651 113-121 High Street, Croydon

Excavation by Patrica Miller for DGLA revealed two Roman ditches and the northern end of a medieval domestic building. The building, having stone and chalk foundations and internal floor layers, had three main phases dating between the 14th and 16th centuries. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 323 654 Grants, Surrey Street, Croydon

Excavation by S Haynes for DGLA revealed a chalk wall, apparently of medieval date, and a chalk-lined cesspit. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 324 651 5-25 Edridge Road, Croydon

Excavation by Patrica Miller for DGLA located an 18th century boundary wall and residual Roman pottery sherds. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 342 605 Atwood Primary School, Sanderstead

Excavation by Gillian Batchelor for DGLA on the site of a previously discovered (1960) late IA and early Roman settlement discovered an extensive early Roman area of occupation containing pits, post-holes, ditches, ash floors and a drainage sump. Over 5,000 pieces of 1st-2nd century pottery were recovered. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3; 6.7)

TQ 342 605 Atwood Primary School, Sanderstead

Trial trenching by J Davison for CNHSS on the playing fields west of the school failed to locate any features associated with the IA/RB occupation. Some sherds of Roman pottery and fire-cracked flints were found. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3)

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 178 691 Emms Passage, Charter Quay, Kingston

Trial excavations by R Nielsen for DGLA over the Charter Quay development site produced evidence of medieval timber waterfront revetments and medieval/later reclamation with property boundaries to the north and south of the Hogsmill Creek. Stables (18th century), north of Emms Passage, overlie at least two phases of medieval building, the earliest of 13th century date. A possible medieval industrial kiln complex with associated buildings was revealed close to the High Street frontage. Work to continue in 1990. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3; 6.7)

TQ 178 693 2 Clarence Street/34-36 Thames Street, Kingston

Excavation by P Emery for DGLA revealed traces of the Crown and Thistle Inn and tenements of the Rookery demolished to make way for Clarence Street, the new approach road to Kingston Bridge. Seven burials were uncovered below Washerwoman's Alley, indicating that the parish churchyard formerly extended further north. Two pits containing Roman tile were found. (245; *London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 179 696 Bentalls Car Park, Wood Street

A watching brief by R Nielsen for DGLA of piling probes into the previously discovered

prehistoric watercourse in Eden Walk suggested the channel was present in Wood Street in the post-medieval period as marshy ground and may have delineated the eastern edge of the early development of the town. (242; *London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 181 689 1-Wheatfield Way, Kingston

A watching brief by G Potter for DGLA revealed stratified waterlaid deposits which may relate to the Hogsmill Creek or to the prehistoric river channel known to the east of Kingston. These deposits were overlain by 17th century surfaces; a timber revetment with re-used boat material was also traced. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 182 692 Eden Street/Lady Booth Road

Excavation by P Emery for DGLA discovered a river channel, infilled by a sequence of alternating waterlaid deposits of gravel and sand, close to the Eden Street frontage. A considerable amount of Roman pottery, building material, animal bone and metalwork was recovered. The latter included lead fragments, nails, bronze jewellery and over 350 bronze coins. The majority of the coins are 4th century and some have been filed or hammered flat. The site may have been used for votive offerings. Saxon features produced chaff-tempered ware and a pot with stamped decoration. (246; *London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 196 697 Kingston Hospital

A watching brief by G Potter and P Emery for DGLA of a contractor's trench resulted in the discovery of 3m of the lead pipe conduit that supplied Hampton Court Palace in the 16th century. The pipe was apparently laid on the contemporary ground level. (242)

LAMBETH

TQ 292 756 7 Old Town Clapham, SW4

Excavation by T MacDonald for DGLA produced prehistoric flint flakes but no further traces of Saxon occupation first noted at the nearby Rectory Grove site. (242; *London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 292 759 8 Rectory Grove, SW4

A watching brief by K Heard for DGLA revealed natural clays overlain by soils and redeposited gravels with some post-medieval pottery. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 299 716 St Mary's Convent, 3 Tooting Bec Gardens, SW6

A watching brief by T MacDonald and N Scott for DGLA failed to locate any archaeological features. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 303 776 Coronation Buildings, South Lambeth Road, SW8

Excavation by T MacDonald for DGLA produced pits containing late Neolithic, BA and IA flints and pottery. The remains of a large stone building, for which there is no documentary evidence, but which may be 13th/14th century, were also found. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 303 781 Vauxhall Bridgefoot, Albert Embankment, SE11

Excavation by Patricia Price for DGLA revealed substantial remains of a late 17th century glasshouse, with much of the kiln and waste products. Stone foundations of a medieval or later structure were found and three 17th century brick boathouse foundations. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 304 777 30-60 South Lambeth Road, SW8

Investigation by N Scott for DGLA of a site close to the river Effra produced evidence for high natural gravels. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 304 784 38-46 Albert Embankment, SE1

Excavation by N Scott for DGLA of a site expected to reveal evidence of delftware and stoneware production. Excavation confirmed documentary evidence for early experiments with porcelain manufacture on the site c1750. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 309 759 Waterloo Bridge/Upper Marsh, SE1

Investigation by T Catchpole for DGLA of a site within medieval Lambeth produced evidence of a high sand island with evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity. A late medieval/Tudor building fronted Upper Marsh. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 310 795 Lower Marsh/Westminster Bridge, SE1

Excavation by T Catchpole for DGLA revealed a large quantity of flint tools and pottery of Neolithic, BA and IA date. A ditch with Roman pottery and pottery of medieval date was also recovered. The foundations of a brick building of early 17th century were located. (242; *London Archaeol*, 6.3; 6.7)

TQ 311 749 49 Effra Road, Brixton, SW2

Excavation by Wendy Rodgers for DGLA revealed natural clays overlain by plough soil with medieval and later sherds. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 313 802 10-11 Threed Street, SE1

Evaluation by Debbie Mattocks for DGLA revealed peat layers of BA and medieval date. Two ditches and associated rows of timber stakes of probable post-medieval date were found. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

MERTON

TQ 255 678 St Lawrence Parish Churchyard, Morden

Site watching following tree removal by W Rudd for Merton Historical Society revealed the walls of a wheelwright's workshop dated to the early 19th century. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 263 695 Streatham House, Windsor Avenue

Trial excavation by D Saxby for DGLA revealed a thick deposit of peat relating to the river Wandle. Samples were taken for C14 dating. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 267 702 Merton Priory, Colliers Wood, SW19

Continued excavations by Penny Bruce, S Mason and J Nowell for DGLA on the north side of the priory church revealed substantial foundations the whole length of the 100m building. Four phases of construction have been identified; the nave widened to form north and south aisles, the moving of the transepts eastwards, and the addition of a quire and a Lady Chapel. A later phase of buttressing over much of the church was also revealed. To the north of the church was an extensive lay cemetery of several hundred burials.

Areas of the south aisle, the cloister (15m further south than expected) and the northwest corner of the infirmary were investigated in advance of construction of the Merton Relief Road. Work also began south of the Relief Road where large areas of the infirmary and domestic buildings, set round a cloister, have been uncovered. A segment of the monastic drain has been found to the south of the infirmary running along the north side of the

north wall of a two (?) storey domestic building partitioned into small rooms. Excavation continues. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3; 6.7)

TQ 265 703 Merton Bus Garage, Colliers Wood, SW19

Trial excavation by R Nielsen for DGLA on a site west of and close to the present river Wandle revealed a possible 14th century ditch. Subsequent late medieval deposits sealing this included unstratified finds ranging from Roman to post-medieval. (248; *London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 270 686 Benedict Road Primary School, Mitcham

Trail excavation by T Haillay for DGLA close to Mitcham parish church revealed ditches with Roman pottery and animal bone. One ditch contained shell-tempered pottery of 10th–11th century date. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 270 687 Church of St Peter & St Paul, Mitcham

A watching brief by R Nielsen for DGLA on the excavation of a drain revealed graves of uncertain date and two walls of Reigate stone, flint and chalk predating the rebuilding of the church in 1822. (242; *London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 272 698 Kings College Sports Ground, Western Road

Trial excavations by B Bazely for DGLA revealed a number of ditches and pits cutting the gravel terrace. Pottery included Mortlake, Deverel-Rimbury and late BA wares. A possible IA banjo enclosure with a driveway and associated antennae ditches was also revealed. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 281 668 1 Mill Green Road, Mitcham

Trial excavations by N Bugler for DGLA revealed evidence of late medieval/Tudor chalk foundations and a well. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

RICHMOND

TQ 163 733 Car Park, Church Street, Twickenham

Trial excavations by J Nowell for DGLA revealed a medieval ditch draining towards the Thames. No prehistoric features were found although the excavation was within 30m of a known Mesolithic and Neolithic site. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 177 644 Old Bridge Street, Hampton Wick

Investigation by G Potter and P Emery for DGLA of contractor's trenches revealed sections of the western end of the Kingston medieval bridge including part of the causeway and c2m of the downstream wall. The length of the causeway is now established at over 9.5m and the width at c6m. The alignment of the bridge is skewed to the modern bank and to the Kingston approach. (247; *London Archaeol*, 6.7)

SOUTHWARK

TQ 313 804 1–6 Bargehouse Street, SE1

Excavation by T Catchpole for DGLA revealed a number of timber features of uncertain date sealed below clays of medieval or later date. Substantial evidence of post-medieval tanning found. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 316 794 Royal Eye Hospital, St George's Circus, SE1

Trial excavation by J Roche for DGLA revealed the natural gravels overlain by plough soils; features contained tile and pottery of medieval to 18th century date. (242; *London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 316 797 109-115 Blackfriars Road, SE1

Excavation by J Roche for DGLA revealed the natural sands and gravels. Features included pits and ditches of medieval and post-medieval date. Large pits cutting all levels may be gravel quarries associated with the development of the area following the construction of Blackfriars Bridge in the 1760s. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 319 792 Skipton Street, Elephant and Castle, SE1

Excavation by Wendy Rodgers for DGLA on three sites on the west side of the presumed line of Stane Street revealed a metallated 'yard', two ditches of Roman date, pits with tile, 3rd century coins and pottery and fragments of two Roman sculptures. A Roman cremation, within a ditch, suggested the presence of a funerary complex. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 321 803 Skinmarket Place, SE1

Excavation by M Webber for DGLA revealed a high sand island close to the modern waterfront east of Bankside Power station. Neolithic flints and pottery were recovered. A series of flood clays, cut by medieval features, sealed the sand. Two bear skeletons, derived from a Tudor bear-baiting ring known to have existed on the site, were found. Further evidence of the royal 17th century fishponds, the 'King's Pike Garden', was revealed. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 322 804 Southwark Bridge Road, SE1

Excavation by S Blatherwick and J Bowsher for DGLA revealed substantial remains of the Tudor Rose Theatre (c1587-c1605). Two construction phases have been identified; the first (c1587-1592) was of a polygonal building with 12 or 14 sides having an inner yard with a partly raked mortar floor. The stage was c5-6m deep and c11-13m wide. In the second phase the theatre was extended northwards, the yard area increased and the stage moved back some 3m. The superstructure was of timber with lath and plaster infill. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 323 793 Dickens Square, SE1

Excavation by Helen Jones for DGLA failed to locate Roman burials beyond the area of known Roman settlement. Flint flakes were found along with two ditches with 2nd century Roman pottery. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 323 801 52-54 Southwark Street, SE1

Excavation by K Heard for DGLA revealed a revetted channel, of two phases of construction, containing demolition debris from Roman buildings. Robber trenches of a Roman building with stone foundations post-dated the channel. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 323 803 Anchor Terrace, Park Street, SE1

Excavation by S McCudden for DGLA revealed a small segment of the NE portion of the Globe Theatre (1599-1644). The remainder of the theatre, if it survives, will lie beneath Anchor Terrace, a listed early 19th century terrace. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 324 800 10-16 Union Street, SE1

Excavation by K Heard for DGLA revealed 1st century dumping followed by two phases of 1st and 2nd century clay and timber buildings. Both had painted plaster walls. In the later Roman period the site was cut by pits and a well with 3rd century pottery. A 4th

century well contained a folded lead sheet on which a curse had been written. A large ditch with medieval pottery is thought to be the eastern boundary of the Manor of the Bishops of Winchester. (*London Archaeol.*, 6.3; 6.7)

TQ 324 802 Old Courage Brewery, Park Street, SE1

Excavation by J Dillon for DGLA produced flint tools and a pit containing LBA pottery. To the north, sealed by Tilbury IV peat (*c*1,000 BC) was a gravel surface thought to be the Thames foreshore. This contained two hearths, animal bone and flints. Lying on the peat were flint flakes and a core.

Two phases of Roman industrial activity, representing blacksmithing and bronze-casting workshops, were found. In the later Roman period the industrial activity was succeeded by a building with painted plaster walls. The Roman levels were sealed by dark earth.



Fig 7. Courage Brewery site, Park Street, Southwark: wooden floor of dockside Roman warehouse, with entrance ramp in the top right hand corner. Photography by courtesy of the Museum of London

The earliest Roman activity in the northern area of the site was 1st century dumping over Thames clays. This was sealed by a gravelled area (?road). Cutting the gravel was the construction trench for a large timber building in an exceptional state of preservation with its floor of oak planks almost intact (fig 7). Segments of the walls and an entrance ramp also survived. The floor was supported by joists which dovetailed into the wall sill beams which were morticed to take upright wall posts. The structure, thought to be a dockside or riverside warehouse, has been dated to the early 2nd century by pottery. The warehouse was dismantled for conservation. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 324 802 Courage Brewery/Redcross Way, SE1

Excavation by Sophie Jackson for DGLA revealed evidence of the western area of Roman settlement within north Southwark. Early Roman clay and timber buildings were partly overlain by a metalled road. A series of structures, possibly shops with a timber porch, was constructed along the roadside. A building to the south had walls decorated on both sides with painted plaster. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 325 798 179 Borough High Street, SE1

Excavation by P Thompson for DGLA revealed remains of early Roman clay and timber buildings close to the Roman road to London Bridge. These had been built over a backfilled revetted channel into which had projected a timber ramp consisting of a planked walkway with transverse footholds. Damp conditions ensured excellent survival of Roman material including leather and turned wooden vessels. A substantial number of complete pottery vessels was recovered. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 325 799 120-4 Borough High Street, SE1

Excavation by Mary Alexander for DGLA revealed prehistoric post-pits and a large ditch. A complete profile was obtained through the Roman road from London Bridge. This comprised a gravel agger 1m thick surfaced with small cobbles. A 1st century building was found on the east side of the road. Other Roman features including a timber drain and a timber conduit were revealed. A substantial amount of a late Saxon pottery vessel was found. Fragments of medieval stone foundations and medieval and Tudor pits were also located. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 326 802 22 Borough High Street, SE1

Small-scale excavations by B Yule for DGLA identified five Roman building horizons. The buildings, of clay and timber construction, appear to have been set back from the NW edge of the road running from London Bridge. The Roman strata were truncated across much of the area by pits filled with dark earth. A wall of possible medieval date cut through the dark earth. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 328 801 21-27 St Thomas Street, SE1

Excavation by P Thompson for DGLA revealed walls of possible late medieval date on the western end of the site. Linear Roman ditches were found beneath a sequence of Roman dumping and silting. The eastern portion of the site had a similar sequence of Roman dumping. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 329 801 Guy's Hospital Redevelopment, St Thomas Street, SE1

Excavation by R Wilson for DGLA revealed a series of parallel Roman ditches draining the eastern edge of the Southwark settlement. A substantial timber structure, most likely the revetment to the western edge of the Roman channel at Guy's Hospital, was located. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 332 802 London Bridge City, SE1 - Phase II

Excavations by Helen Jones, J Hunter and A Thompson for DGLA were carried out on a number of sites within this development:

Bethel Estate. A watercourse on the southern part of the site may be the moat of Sir John Fastolf's manor house built c1443. Two phases of the watercourse were defined. Finds associated with the site included pewter spoons, complete 14th century pottery vessels and a large quantity of Bellarmine jugs.

North of Anchor Butter Factory and east of Abbot's Lane. The foundations of medieval and later buildings were found along the east bank of a watercourse which is probably the moat of Sir John Fastolf's house (c1443).

South of Anchor Butter Factory, bounded by Tooley Street, Abbot's Lane, Vine Lane and Unicorn Passage. In the centre of the site was a large pond, dug in the 15th century but backfilled in the 17th. Organic finds included a saddle, saddle wallets and two blankets. A watercourse was also traced and this, along with the pond, are thought to belong to Sir John Fastolf's house.

Vine Lane. More of the moat belonging to Sir John Fastolf's house was revealed. To the west, next to Vine Lane, a kiln, settling tank and a possible pier structure associated with the Pickle Herring Wharf delftware pottery kiln (1618) were found.

Gun and Shot Wharf. Further remains of the moated enclosure considered part of the house built c1325, known as the Rosary and owned by Edward II, were revealed.

Symon's Wharf. The site revealed the eastern end of the northern moat of the Rosary. To the east of the moated enclosure and associated with the river frontage were the remains of two timber docks or inlets. The more easterly of the two had an early phase of construction dated by pottery to c1280-1350.

Morgans Lane. Three segments of the Rosary wall were found. To the east was a millstream dated by documentary evidence to the medieval period.

Braidwood Street. The millstream was also noted here where a plank and post revetment was revealed.

Pitt's Court. Excavation revealed garden soil and modern rubbish pits.

Abbot's Lane. An 18th century drain was recorded and a length of clinker-built boat recovered. (242; *London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 333 789 Bricklayers' Arms and Railway Yard (Mandela Way), SE1

Trial excavation by Alison Steele for DGLA revealed 18th and 19th century intrusions cutting flood clays overlying natural gravels. No earlier archaeological features. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 334 793 Bermondsey Abbey, Abbey Street, SE1

Excavation was completed in 1988 by D Beard and S Blatherwick for DGLA. There was widespread Middle Saxon activity indicated by pottery, a third sceat and a decorated, socketed antler piece. The reredorter showed three phases of construction, the first dated to the late 11th/early 12th century, the last to the early 13th. From features visible in the claustral area it was possible to plan the undercroft of the dorter and the south wall of the frater. Other walls and a drain to the south may be part of a late medieval kitchen. Evidence of the re-use of the east wall of the dorter as part of Bermondsey House was also recorded. The site has been scheduled as an Ancient Monument. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 335 790 Alaska Works, Grange Road, SE1

Excavation by M Webber for DGLA located high natural sands containing burnt flint and LBA pottery. Roman features included a ditch and pits. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 335 791 170-6 Grange Road, SE1

Excavation by Alison Steele for DGLA of a site within the SE corner of the Bermondsey Abbey precinct yielded a pit containing late IA/early Roman material and a series of linear trenches with Roman finds. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 337 798 Queen Elizabeth Street, SE1

Trial excavation by T MacDonald and T Catchpole for DGLA on two sites south of Butlers Wharf river front was intended to examine the northern edge of Horsleydown Island. A scatter of Neolithic flints and some prehistoric pottery was found on the southern site. Features relating to post-medieval tanning were found on both the northern and southern sites. (242; *London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 337 799 Phoenix Wharf, 4 Jamaica Road, SE1

Trial excavation by J Bowsher for DGLA revealed the north bank of a river marked on 17th century maps. The river bed deposits sealed a buried prehistoric land surface; cut into the natural sands were ard marks of BA date, the earliest such evidence found in the lower Thames valley. Spade marks, post-holes, flints and pottery were also found. (242; *London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 338 785 Bricklayers' Arms Railway Yard, SE1

Excavation by Helen Jones for DGLA revealed further Tilbury IV peat deposits and a well preserved wooden platform of interlaced branches. (242; *London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 347 797 Platform Wharf, Rotherhithe, SE16

Evaluation by S Blatherwick for DGLA to the south of the moated manor house of Edward III. Prehistoric flint flakes were found along with dumps of waste material from the 17th century delFTWARE industry. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 359 786 305-309 Lower Road, SE8

Trial excavation by P Thompson for DGLA revealed a sand island with some struck flints and small, undated pits. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3)

SUTTON

TQ 258 642 Clarks, 101-103 High Street, Sutton

Excavation by J Nowell for DGLA on the west side of the High Street revealed the remains of two late medieval buildings. Evidence for the first consisted of a 11.5m length of wall standing 2.5m high and made of alternating blocks of chalk and flint producing a chequerboard effect. The wall represents the southern exterior of a large house, most of which could lie below 103 High Street. The second building had two distinct phases but is likely to be similar in date to the first, that is, early 16th century. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 258 644 123-211 High Street, Sutton (Sutton Place)

Excavation by T Haillay and Patricia Miller for DGLA revealed medieval boundary ditches, late medieval features including chalk walls and the possible remains of a wooden structure. Post-medieval features included a chalk wall and cellar. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 259 641 3 Throwley Way, Sutton

Site watching/limited excavation by J Nowell for DGLA on a site east of the High Street revealed several pits containing 11th/12th century pottery. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 278 624 Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton

Trial excavations by S Tucker for DGLA revealed ditches of LBA date and a pit with MIA pottery. Fragments of loomweights, a spindle whorl, Roman pottery and tile and quantities of animal bone were recovered. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 285 662 London Road, Hackbridge

Trial excavation by B Bazely for DGLA revealed a LBA pit and cut features with burnt flint. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 287 665 Interim Storage Pond, Beddington Sewage Works

Evaluation excavation by S Tucker for DGLA over 14 acres revealed flint scatters and ditches and pits with LBA pottery. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 292 649 Beddington Infants School

Excavation by S Mason for DGLA revealed a ditch containing LBA pottery and flint. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 293 660 Wandle Overflow, Beddington Sewage Works

Site watching by R Nielsen for DGLA of the Wandle Overflow channel revealed field systems (?prehistoric) and possible Roman ditches related to Beddington Roman villa. (MoL Arch)

TQ 295 651 Beddington Park, Church Road, Beddington

Excavation in advance of a Segas pipe trench by S Tucker for DGLA revealed a build-up of redeposited sand mixed with medieval roof tile and chalk rubble. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 296 653 Carew Manor, Beddington

Excavation by J Phillips for Carew Manor Group revealed the north-east corner of the Manor moat island which had been supported by stone walls. The date of these walls is not known; excavation of deposits within the moat suggest infilling in the early 18th century. (*London Archaeol*, 6.3)

TQ 300 652 56-60 Guy Road, Beddington

Trial excavation by S Tucker for DGLA failed to reveal any archaeological features. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 302 650 Ariston Alloys, 36 Beddington Lane, Beddington

Trial excavation by S Tucker for DGLA failed to reveal any archaeological features because of severe site disturbance caused by the former use of the site as a sewage farm. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

WANDSWORTH

TQ 252 752 Point Pleasant, Wandsworth

Excavation by D Saxby for DGLA on a gravel terrace close to the Thames produced prehistoric flints along with prehistoric, Saxon and medieval pottery in mixed contexts. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

TQ 286 775 Battersea Wharf, Wandsworth

Trial excavation by Gillian Batchelor for DGLA revealed a sand island but no sign of human occupation. (*London Archaeol*, 6.7)

Abbreviations (see also list at beginning of volume)

BA	Bronze age (E = Early, etc)
BSAG	Bourne Society Archaeological Group
CNHSS	Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society Ltd
DGLA	Department of Greater London Archaeology (Museum of London)
FDMS	Farnham and District Museum Society (Archaeological Group)
HAG	Holmesdale Archaeological Group
HBMC	Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England
IA	Iron Age
KUTAS	Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society
LDLHS	Leatherhead & District Local History Society
LTRG	Lithic Tools Research Group (Surrey)
MoL Arch	Museum of London Archive report
RB	Romano-British
SAFG	Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group
SyAS	Surrey Archaeological Society
SCC	Surrey County Council (Countryside and Heritage Division, Planning Department)
SHAHT	Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust
SIHG	Surrey Industrial History Group (newsletter)
WAAC	Waverley Archaeological Advisory Committee
WARG	Weyside Archaeological Research Group