

# Archaeology in Surrey 1996–7

Compiled by

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The purpose of these notes is to record chance finds and the results of organized 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 *Bulletin*, the Surrey Industrial History Group's *Newsletter*, and the records of professional field units. Where a number appears with 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. Users are reminded that a grid reference is only the south-west corner of a square and not a specific point. Only six-figure grid references are given as some measure of protection for sensitive sites; more information, if available, may be obtained by *bona fide* enquirers from the relevant sites and monuments records. Responsibility for the administrative county is taken by Mr Jackson and Ms Saich, and for Greater London by Ms Maloney. Copies of many of the reports on which the notes are based are held in the SyAS Library at Guildford.

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

## Abbreviations

AOC	AOC (Archaeology) Ltd
ASE	Archaeology South-East
BHRG	Banstead History Research Group
BSAG	Bourne Society Archaeological Group
CgMs	CgMs Consultants
CNHSS	Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society
DBRG	Domestic Buildings Research Group
EH	English Heritage
GfdAG	Guildford Archaeology Group
GMVEU	Guildford Museum Volunteer Excavation Unit
HAT	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
KuTAS	Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society
LPE	Lawson-Price Environmental
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
NA	Northamptonshire Archaeology
NTA	Norton Thompson Associates
OAU	Oxford Archaeological Unit
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
RAS	Richmond Archaeological Society
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
SutAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
SyAS	Surrey Archaeological Society

SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit
SCC	Surrey County Council
SELAU	South-East London Archaeological Unit
SHAHT	Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust
SIHG	Surrey Industrial History Group
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology

## The Administrative County

### GENERAL

#### Woodland Survey

A rapid survey of several areas of woodland within the county was carried out by N Bannister for SCC's Planning Dept, as part of an ongoing project into the nature of Surrey's woodland. Woods within the following parishes were included: Abinger, Chiddingfold, East Horsley, Effingham, Holmwood, Thursley and Witley. The woods were chosen to reflect broad divisions across the county, namely the chalk Downs, the greensand hills and the Weald Clay. The work confirmed that there are a variety of archaeological features preserved within woods, the most dominant feature being earthbanks. However, the occurrence of archaeological features was found to diminish where mechanical extraction of timber had taken place. Similarly, former areas of coppice were found to survive best in the most inaccessible parts of the various holdings, such as along gills.

#### Metropolitan Drinking Fountain & Cattle Trough Association

Report by C Mann on the number of surviving cattle troughs, mostly erected by the association, within the county. The earliest such troughs known to have been erected in the county were two at Epsom in 1876 and the latest one in Guildford in 1929. (SIHG 100)

TQ 97 44–TQ 07 65 Wey and Godalming Navigations  
Historic landscape survey of the navigations was undertaken by C Currie for the National Trust. The Wey Navigation was created first, work starting in 1651; the Godalming Navigation was added in 1760–4. The survey details the current condition of the locks, bridges and weirs of the Navigations, as well as associated features such as mills, and discusses their historical context.

### ELMBRIDGE

#### Centred TQ 075 587 Ockham and Wisley Commons (fig 1)

Historic landscape survey by C Currie, for SCC's Planning Dept, as part of the process for considering designation as an Area of Historic Landscape Value. The most frequent earthwork features on the commons are the large number of substantial parallel ridges, some up to 3m high and extending for over 100m. Most of the identified groupings surround former quarries, lending support to the theory that these features are related to mineral extraction. The remains of conventional quarrying are also highly visible, both as quarry pits

and spoil mounds. In fact, the survey suggests that the Red Hill hengiform monument may be formed from fairly recent quarry upcast. The adjacent quarry, which has formerly been suggested to be Roman in date, appears to respect the Cobham/Wisley parish boundary, suggesting it postdates that boundary.

#### TQ 087 628 The Old Cottage, St George's Hill, Weybridge

Evaluation by C Cowan and S Jones of MoLAS, for Antler Homes, in advance of construction of a replacement house within the hillfort. The trial trenching revealed late post-medieval remains including a brick and tile drain and a small area of sunken brick flooring, but no evidence for earlier activity.

#### Around TQ 10 59 Cobham Parish

A mid-late Saxon dress pin and harness decoration, and later material, found by metal detector and reported to DW Williams (this volume, 178–181, 195).

#### TQ 113 577 New Barn Farm, Cobham

Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU, for Balfour Beatty, in advance of works relating to the widening of the M25. No features or finds of archaeological interest were noted. (314)

#### TQ 133 658 Land off Mill Road, Esher

Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, for Orbit Housing Association and Hunting Gate Partnership, in advance of residential redevelopment. No features or finds of archaeological interest were revealed. Part of the site was found to have been badly disturbed and the remainder to be covered by alluvial deposits, suggesting that the site was too low lying, and therefore wet, to have been attractive to ancient settlement. (321)

#### TQ 134 651 Trinity School, Esher

A watching brief was maintained by M Dover of SCAU on the groundworks for extensions to the school, for SCC's Property Services Dept. No features or finds of archaeological interest were noted. (321)

#### TQ 158 666 Milk Marketing Board, Giggs Hill Green, Thames Ditton

Evaluation by S Weaver of TVAS for Fairclough Homes Ltd, in advance of redevelopment. The recovery of a few pieces of grass-tempered Saxon pottery led to further evaluation by S Ford of TVAS, but no associated features were identified. It is likely that the Saxon and later medieval pottery recovered are the result of activities such as manuring. (310)



Fig 1 Ockham Common: linear earthworks. (Photograph by C Currie)

#### EPSOM & EWELL

TQ194 464 Manor Hospital, Epsom  
Evaluation by J Saunders of TVAS, for the South Thames Regional Health Authority, in advance of redevelopment. No sign of the expected moat around the manor was revealed, but two hollows containing Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were identified. A subsequent small-scale excavation revealed a further pit also containing pottery of that date, but no other related features. (310)

TQ192 621 Services Complex, Epsom Hospital Cluster  
Report by P Wakefield on a rapid survey of this complex, which includes the water works and electricity generating station for the hospitals of the former Horton Manor estate. The buildings date from 1901 and were designed by W Clifford Smith, engineer to the London County Council Asylums Committee. The boiler house has suffered a change of use that involved the loss of its chimney, but the water works and generator hall survive relatively intact, albeit derelict. A disused reservoir probably served the original steam boilers. Following WWII another boiler house was constructed, which supplied steam heating to the whole of the hospital cluster. (SIHG100)

TQ203 576 Golf Course at Woodcote Park, Epsom  
A watching brief was maintained on groundworks for the extension to the Coronation Course by R Poulton of SCAU, for the RAC Country Club. No features or finds of archaeological interest were noted. (321)

TQ214 575 Beaconsfield Road, Langley Vale  
Evaluation by J Stevenson of SCAU, for SCC's Property Services Dept, on the site of the new Epsom Downs School. The area evaluated was adjacent to the 18th century, and possibly earlier, hare warren, but no evidence for past activity was revealed in any of the trial trenches. (321)

TQ210 607 Land west of the Town Hall, Epsom  
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU of land proposed for a new access road to the Town Hall and associated development, for Epsom & Ewell Borough Council. The trial trenching revealed a limited number of archaeological features and finds of probable 18th century and later date, two residual pottery sherds of probable late medieval date, and a number of stray finds of struck and burnt flint. (321)

TQ210 608 2 Church Street, Epsom  
A watching brief was carried out by J Robertson of SCAU, for Surrey Free Inns plc, on redevelopment of this site, within the historic centre of Epsom, for a new public house. Two wall footings, one brick relieving arch and a strip of crushed chalk, all of post-medieval date, were the only features noted. (314)

TQ223 618 North-East Surrey College of Technology, Ewell  
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, for NESCOL, of areas for new buildings adjacent to the college. The trial

trenching revealed a gully containing numerous pieces of worked flint; a second gully-like feature identified may be of natural origin. A subsequent watching brief on the development recorded a continuation of the prehistoric gully, which produced further flint, and a second feature from which no finds were retrieved. (321)

Around TQ 22 62 Ewell Parish

An Iron Age potin coin and a late Saxon or Viking sword pommel, found by metal detector and reported to DW Williams (this volume, 174, 181).

TQ 221 621 Seymour's Garden Centre, Ewell

Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, for Homebase Ltd, of an area of this redevelopment site that appeared to have been unaffected by chalk quarrying, found this not to be the case; a quite considerable depth of made ground was revealed above natural chalk. (321)

TQ 222 624 Seymour's Nursery, Ewell

A copper alloy 'vase-headed' pin of Late Bronze Age date, found by metal detector and reported to J Cotton of SyAS. (300)

TQ 224 625 Ewell House Grove, Ewell

Examination of a series of tunnels below this road was carried out by members of Subterranea Britannica, at the request of SCC's County Roads Group. The tunnels are almost certainly service tunnels associated with the now demolished Ewell House and probably date to the late 17th or early 18th centuries. Some of the tunnels are lined with brick, others are just left as the sandstone they have been cut through. Later modification included ornamentation of some of the tunnels and use as a WWII air-raid shelter. A separate report indicates that some stabilization of the tunnels is required, but it is hoped that they can remain open.

TQ 225 630 Nonsuch Palace Gardens

Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU followed a geophysical survey by the Bartlett-Clark Consultancy, which had revealed a number of anomalies; both pieces of work were carried out for Epsom & Ewell Borough Council, to provide additional information with which to interpret the palace site. Walls between the Privy Garden and the Wilderness were revealed, as were walls between the Orchard, the Wilderness and the Plain. A pit containing 12th-13th century pottery was revealed in one trial trench, probably associated with the settlement of Cuddington, removed c 1538 when Nonsuch Palace was built. (312, 314)

TQ 234 618 Howell Hill, East Ewell

A segment of a tapering copper alloy blade, found by metal detector and reported to J Cotton of SyAS. It was probably a Late Bronze Age leaf-shaped sword, broken up as scrap for re-casting. (300)

TQ 235 621 Howell Hill, East Ewell

The butt end of a copper alloy axe, found by metal detector and reported to J Cotton of SyAS. The axe was probably either an Early or Middle Bronze Age flanged form. It was presumably broken up as scrap for re-casting. (300)

## GUILDFORD

### General

Two Romano-British mounts from the Guildford/Farnham area, found by metal detector and reported to DW Williams (this volume, 178).

SU 878 486 Land at Runfold Farm, near Runfold

Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU, for Pioneer Concrete Holdings plc, of land proposed for a service station, revealed no features of archaeological interest and one retouched flint flake. The peaty nature of the soil suggests the area may have been unattractive for use because it was prone to waterlogging.

SU 887 497 Former BT Engineering Centre, Tongham

Evaluation by A Gollop of PCA of a site proposed for residential development, for Crest Homes, revealed a ploughsoil below modern makeup levels. The ploughsoil contained two sherds of medieval pottery and may represent agricultural activity on the site from the medieval period onwards. No earlier archaeological features or finds were revealed.

SU 892 476 Seale Lodge Sandpit, Seale Lane, Seale

Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, on behalf of A & J Bull (Southern) Ltd, of an area in advance of mineral extraction, revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest. (321)

SU 898 481 Seale Chalkpit, Seale

Report by RW Williams on the excavation of a limekiln, built into the western face of this chalkpit, by volunteers for the Surrey Wildlife Trust. It is intended that the excavated kiln should become a bat habitat. (SIHG 92)

Centred SU 888 523 The Inner Quadrant, Ash

Evaluation by J Wright of WA, for Barratt Southern Counties, of a site proposed for residential development revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest. A considerable depth of alluvial sands overlay the natural gravel, but no palaeo-landsurfaces were revealed sealed by or within the sands.

SU 893 501 Land adjacent to Ash Lodge Drive, Ash

A watching brief was maintained by G Pattison of SCAU, for Thames Water Utilities, on the works for a new pipeline. A concentration of late medieval pottery was identified at the eastern end of the route, close to South Lane, presumably indicating the presence of a kiln in the vicinity.

SU 897 502 South Lane, Ash

Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU, for Charles Church South East, in advance of residential redevelopment. A large quantity of late 14th to 15th century whiteware pottery, including wasters, was recovered, suggesting a kiln site in the vicinity. (314)

SU 897 506 Manfield School, Ash

A watching brief by the GMVEU on the redevelopment of the school site revealed a considerable quantity of mainly early 17th century Border ware, including wasters and kiln furniture. Small quantities of medieval whiteware and late 17th/18th century Red Border ware were also recovered. A kiln site clearly lies in the vicinity. (307)

## SU 921 496 Green Lane, Wanborough

Geophysical surveys were undertaken by EH's Ancient Monuments Laboratory, to assess the extent of features associated with the Roman temple. The general magnetic response was quiet, suggesting little occupation had occurred in this area; the resistivity survey recorded a number of anomalies, including a possible trackway and rubble spreads.

## SU 934 455 Aldro School, Shackleford

Evaluation by SutAS, for the school, in advance of new building works. With the exception of a sherd of medieval pottery, no archaeological finds or features were located. However, the area had clearly been disturbed by previous development.

## SU 946 438 Eashing Mill, Lower Eashing

Survey by T P Smith of MoLAS of buildings to be demolished as part of the redevelopment of Eashing Mill. The buildings were the remnants of the main mill building and two conjoined cottages to the north-west. The style of the mill building, and its use of two-tone brickwork, belongs to the second half of the 19th century, probably to the last quarter of that century. The cottages are so close in style to the mill building that they were almost certainly built at more or less the same time — perhaps as a single project. It is possible that the cottages served as offices for the mill, but it is more likely that they were for domestic use.

## Around SU 967 495 Manor Farm, Guildford

Fieldwalking by GfdAG, led by H Davies, of fields to the north of Manor Farm revealed a concentration of Romano-British and medieval pottery. Bronze Age pottery and worked flints were also recovered.

## Around SU 980 488 Guildford Park

A report on fieldwalking by H Davies of SyAS in 1993. Four fields within the former park were covered and a variety of post-medieval finds, including Red Border ware, were found. It is thought that these probably result from manuring of the fields. (310)

## SU 982 489 Henley Fort, Guildford

A watching brief on limited building works to this 19th century mobilization centre was carried out by R Poulton of SCAU for the Building & Property Consultancy. No features or finds of archaeological interest were noted. (321)

## SU 990 490 Land adjacent to 35 Mountside and the Mount, Guildford

A watching brief was carried out by J Stevenson of SCAU during excavation of the foundations of two new houses, for Ebbquest Properties. A small ditch or gully was recorded but no dating evidence was recovered. (321)

## SU 994 495 Old Electricity Works, Guildford

Observation of works to this building, by the GMVEU, recorded river silts below it, which contained the skeleton of a horse. (300)

SU 994 496 Oversby House, Onslow Road, Guildford  
A watching brief was maintained by R Poulton of SCAU on the redevelopment of this site, for the Scottish Provident Institution. Recent made-ground covered the site, below which alluvial clays and sands were observed; in the deepest excavation, a peaty deposit was observed. No features or finds of archaeological interest were noted. (321)

## SU 996 492 49–50 Quarry Street, Guildford

The GMVEU recorded chalk walling in the cellar, which appears to be very substantial. It is suggested that this could be the remains of a corner tower to the castle. (300)

## SU 996 492 King's Head public house, Quarry Street, Guildford

A watching brief by the GMVEU recorded earlier chalk block walls beneath the standing building. Pottery recovered from the site dates from the 12th–13th century, with some scratched ware sherds of the 11th century also being recovered. (300)

## SU 996 493 50–54 High Street, Guildford

Excavation by R Poulton of SCAU, for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of the upstand at the rear of these buildings followed trial trenching by the GMVEU. Much modern disturbance was revealed but a number of 12th–14th century pits survived. One such pit, of 12th/13th century date, appeared to be sealed by chalk rubble, which is presumed to be debris from the partial demolition of the medieval chamber below these properties. (321)

## SU 996 493 6 Quarry Street, Guildford

A watching brief by the GMVEU recorded evidence for chalk walling in the cellar. Trial excavation revealed an earlier brick floor in the cellar; finds included red ware of 14th–15th century date, White and Red Border wares of 17th and 18th century date and tin-glazed ware of 18th century date. (300)

## SU 996 493 59 Quarry Street, Guildford

A watching brief by the GMVEU recovered 52 Penn tiles that had been reused in a number of fireplaces within the building; it is likely that these were originally from the chancel of St Mary's church, which is opposite this former rectory. (300)

## SU 996 493 61 Quarry Street, Guildford

A watching brief by the GMVEU recorded evidence for chalk walling in the cellar. (300)

## SU 996 494 80–82 High Street, Guildford

Excavation and a subsequent watching brief were carried out by R Poulton of SCAU, for Characin Developments, on this redevelopment site within the historic centre of Guildford. This revealed evidence for backlands activity, especially of 12th to 14th century date and also of 18th century date. The virtual absence of material between the 14th and 17th centuries suggests the plot was being used for non-domestic purposes — one suggestion is that it was the yard for an inn. (314)

## SU 996 495 Army &amp; Navy Store, Guildford

A watching brief was carried out by J Robertson and G Pattison of SCAU on extensions to the store, which lies within the historic centre of Guildford, for the House of Fraser. Extensive modern disturbance was revealed, but some archaeological levels survived. Three pits were recorded, which contained 13th century and later medieval material, suggesting this area had formed part of the backlands of properties fronting the High Street. (314)

## SU 996 495 50–51 North Street, Guildford

A watching brief was maintained by R Poulton of SCAU on works to these buildings, for Gorsewood Securities Ltd. Despite little previous disturbance of the site, no features or finds of archaeological interest were noted. This is presumed to be because until the town ditch was infilled in the late 16th/early 17th century, this area would have formed the very rear of a plot fronting the High Street and was, therefore, little used. (321)

## SU 997 493 20 Chapel Street, Guildford

A watching brief by the GMVEU recorded chalk block walling in the cellar, including a number of dressed stones and a blocked doorway.

## SU 997 494 112 High Street, Guildford

A watching brief by the GMVEU recorded evidence for chalk walling in the cellar, including parts of a possible corbel, steps leading to a filled-in doorway and another blocked opening with recessed stone edgings. (300)

## SU 997 494 28A Castle Street, Guildford

A watching brief was maintained by R Poulton of SCAU, on behalf of Holmshaw Property Company Ltd, during the course of clearance and construction on the site.

Only two relatively undisturbed areas were exposed. No features were revealed; finds from the site included 17th century and later brick, pottery and a clay pipe, but nothing obviously earlier. (321)

## SU 901 503 Ash Manor, Ash Green

A watching brief on works to convert a barn to residential use, by SCAU for Mr and Mrs McDougall, revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest. (314)

## SU 935 527 Henley Park, Normandy

Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, for Hencan Ltd, on an area west of the main 17th century house, revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest. Although the site was found to have been much disturbed, this was not sufficient to have removed all traces of the buildings and features associated with the medieval manor house known to have existed at Henley. This may indicate that the present Henley Park is not located on the former manor house site. A watching brief on works to the foundations of the south wall of the main house revealed re-used chalk mouldings from door and window frames, of probable medieval date; clearly there was a substantial medieval building in the vicinity. (321)

## SU 942 556 Manor House, Pirbright

Analysis of the recent survey of the Manor House by the DBRG suggests that it might be the remains of a hunting lodge built for Edward IV c1482. (307)

Evaluation of the site of a proposed extension to the house was carried out by R Poulton of SCAU for Mr and Mrs Lees. No trace of the expected east wing was revealed, suggesting that it had not been based upon substantial foundations and that its demolition in the 18th century was thorough. Only two features of medieval date were found but a number of earlier features were revealed. A subsequent excavation was directed by G Hayman. Four intercutting ditches of late pre-Roman Iron Age date were revealed, defining what was clearly an important boundary, probably associated with a settlement. A small number of features containing Bronze Age pottery were also revealed. A range of finds were recovered, including probable Neolithic flints. The site was presumably attractive for settlement because it is a topographic high-spot, safe from flooding but close to water. Only four of the features found in the excavation might be of medieval date. (321)

Observation by the GMVEU of the laying of a new water main revealed evidence for the line of the now infilled moat to the south of the manor house. (300)

## Centred SU 955 532 Merrist Wood, Guildford

Evaluation by A Chadwick of AOC, for Merrist Wood College, in advance of the construction of a golf course revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest, except for remains associated with Cobbett's Hill Farm. The bulk of the finds from the site of the farm suggest post-medieval occupation, possibly as early as the 16th century in origin. (302)

## Centred SU 969 509 Land adjoining Barnwood School, Guildford

A watching brief was maintained by R Poulton of SCAU, for SCC's Resources Dept, on drainage trenches excavated as part of the laying out of new pitches in an area evaluated by SCAU in 1994 and confirmed to contain remains of Romano-British date. A wide scatter of Roman pottery and tile was noted, as well as stone rubble. Observation of works to the stream that forms the boundary with Broad Street Common revealed no evidence for archaeological deposits, suggesting that it may well have been in existence when the site was occupied in the Roman period.

Further evaluation of an area of this potential redevelopment site was carried out by G Hayman of SCAU. An extensive spread of features, including building foundations, was identified; these are likely to represent structures associated with the adjacent villa. (321)

## SU 962 524 Land adjacent to Fairlands Community Centre, Worplesdon

Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU, for the Fairlands Practice, of the site proposed for a new surgery and the construction of a cricket pitch. The only feature of archaeological interest was a small gully containing burnt flint. (314)

## SU 978 504 Coachlad's Copse, Guildford

Report by M Alexander of research on this wood that revealed it was earlier known as 'Colt's Lodge Coppice', suggesting that it may be the site of one of the lodges to Guildford Park. (298)

SU 970 510 St Mary's RC School, Barnwood Road, Guildford

Evaluation of the site, as part of an application for redevelopment, was carried out by J Robertson of SCAU, for the Diocese of Arundel & Brighton. The area was found to have been extensively levelled during the construction of the school; no features were found sealed below the dumped material, but it contained a number of finds including struck and burnt flint as well as medieval and post-medieval material. Despite the proximity of the Broad Street villa, no finds of Roman date were recovered. (321)

SU 988 518 Northmead School, Stoughton, Guildford  
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, for L T Deeprose Ltd, on the site of a new classroom block, revealed a ditch of Roman date. The ditch identified may represent a boundary to settlement that lay on the gravels to the north-west, under the existing school buildings — the rest of the site is on clay. The finds indicate late 1st century or early 2nd century AD occupation. A subsequent watching brief revealed no further features or finds. (321)

SU 988 522 Land off Grange Road, Stoughton, Guildford

Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, for LT Deeprose Ltd, of school playing fields proposed for residential development. No features or finds of archaeological interest were noted, although the area did not appear to have been previously disturbed.

Around SU 986 533 Whitmoor Common

Soil sampling of two boundary banks by K Sargent, to try to establish whether podzolization of the soil had commenced before the banks were constructed, produced inconclusive results. One bank was found to consist of windblown sand, which had presumably built up against some kind of obstacle, and is not therefore a genuine boundary bank. Related work carried out in 1995 by I Ellis had indicated a change in vegetation from deciduous woodland to heath via arable cultivation, with a *Tilia* decline clear within the soil buried beneath one bank, suggesting it could be Bronze Age in date. This buried soil also showed signs of podzolization, indicating that soil quality was already deteriorating when the field boundary was built. A survey programme, led by J English of SyAS, to record this former field system — originally identified by S Needham — has revealed that the system is more extensive than first thought.

SU 992 502 Dapdune Wharf, Guildford

A watching brief was maintained by C Currie on further works at this wharf on the Wey Navigation, for the National Trust. This confirmed the findings of the evaluation carried out in 1995; earlier, but undated, phases of wharf construction are sealed below 19th and 20th century levels.

TQ 000 496 Somerset House, High Street, Guildford  
Observation of works to this early 18th century building, by the GMVEU, revealed little of archaeological interest. (300)

Around TQ 025 490 White Lane, Guildford  
Hedgerow dating by H Davies of SyAS suggests that the hedgerow on the north side of the lane dates to the 12th century. The hedgerow to the south is likely to be of a similar age, but has been affected by modern development. (316)

TQ 039 480 Postford Mill, Albury

Further evaluation of this site by WA, for Priestmere Properties Ltd, revealed mainly 19th century brick features thought to relate to the water supply for the mill. A subsequent watching brief by P Andrews and M Laidlaw of WA, on the redevelopment, revealed only modern dumping and natural subsoil (315)

Around TQ 04 47 Albury Parish

The tip of a blade, probably a Middle Bronze Age rapier, found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams (this volume, 171).

Around TQ 063 482 Home Farm, Albury

Fieldwalking by GfdAG, led by M Borrell, of fields south of the A25, in an area where Romano-British finds have been reported, revealed little of archaeological interest.

TQ 073 467-077 469 Albury Raw Water Transport

A watching brief by M Dover of SCAU was maintained on the construction of this pipeline, for Thames Water Utilities. No features or finds of archaeological interest were noted. (321)

TQ 073 478-094 437 Hurtwood Reservoir inlet main  
A watching brief was maintained by R Poulton of SCAU on the construction of this pipeline, where work was not along an existing road, for Thames Water Utilities. No features were noted and the only finds recovered were a few pieces of flint debitage. (321)

TQ 074 476-084 475 Hurtwood Main, Shere

A watching brief was maintained by R Poulton of SCAU, for Thames Water Utilities, on the construction of a new pipeline. No features of archaeological interest were noted and the only finds were a few struck flints. (314)

TQ 074 478 Coal Yard, Shere

A watching brief was maintained by R Poulton of SCAU, for Priestmere Properties Ltd, on the redevelopment of this site in the centre of the village. The site had been previously disturbed to some extent, but in one area what was thought to be a former channel of the Tillingbourne was identified crossing the site. (314)

Centred TQ 075 587 Ockham and Wisley Commons  
See description under Elmbridge, page 218.

Around TQ 086 522 West Horsley

Fieldwalking by J English of SyAS of an area where Iron Age finds have been reported revealed little of archaeological interest.

## TQ117 538 The Convent, Effingham

A watching brief was maintained by R Poulton of SCAU, for Cedarwood Construction, on the construction of an extension to the convent. No features or finds of archaeological interest were noted. (314)

## TQ118 537 St Laurence's Churchyard, Effingham

Report on the excavation of a cylindrical brick structure revealed by subsidence; it was probably a water tank associated with East Court House. (313)

## MOLE VALLEY

## General

Two 1st century AD brooches from the Dorking/Brockham area, found by metal detector and reported to DW Williams (this volume, 176).

## TQ144 399 Carpoles Farm Cottage, Ockley

A watching brief by J English of SyAS on construction of an extension revealed no features of archaeological interest; no pottery earlier than the late 17th century was recovered.

## TQ106 475 Cocks Farm, Abinger

Excavation by S Dyer, for SyAS, continued on the site of a villa first excavated in 1877, with the aim of establishing the size of the complex and the location of the 19th century excavation. The work established the plan of a western range of what is presumed to be a corridor villa, but not the full extent of the complex. The results suggest different phases of construction, with the western range possibly being the earliest and the northern range the latest. Finds recovered range from mid/late 1st century to late 4th century AD. The location of the 19th century excavation remains unconfirmed. Evaluation of an anomaly identified during geophysical surveying in 1995 revealed a Romano-British ditch running east-west, to the rear of the villa complex. (307, 320)

## TQ114 459 St James' Church, Abinger

A watching brief by D Saich of SCC on the groundworks for a new vestry revealed a sherd of 4th century Roman pottery.

## TQ124 414 Gosterwood Manor, Forest Green

Evaluation by R Poulton and G Pattison of SCAU, for Gosterwood Estates Ltd, in advance of the construction of a lake revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest. A subsequent evaluation by J Stevenson of SCAU, within the area of a proposed swimming pool, also revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest. (321)

## TQ168 436 Copse Farm, Holmwood

Reports on the removal of a windpump from this farm to the Rural Life Centre, Tilford, where it will be restored. (SIHG 95, 100)

## Centred TQ167 478 Flint Hill, Dorking

Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU, for Cala Homes (South) Ltd, in advance of residential development on the projected route of Stane Street revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest. (314)

## TQ168 484 The Tower, Tower Hill, Dorking

Observation by N Shaikhley of SCAU of the footing trenches for an extension to The Tower, which was constructed c1820. The corner of a wall constructed in the same stone as, and presumably associated with, The Tower was revealed; no finds were recovered. (321)

## Around TQ16 49 Dorking Parish

The blade of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe, found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams (this volume, 171).

## TQ164 494 Land to rear of 29–55 High Street, Dorking

Excavation of this redevelopment site within the historic centre of Dorking, for Fairclough Homes, by J Pine of TVAS, continued in 1996. A number of medieval pits, postholes and gullies and a late medieval well were recorded. The pottery from these features has been dated to the 12th/13th century. A few features of Roman date were also recorded. (301)

## TQ165 493 The Old Abattoir site, Rose Hill, Dorking

Building recording by B Higgins and V Ettlinger of one of the former abattoir buildings, to be retained and refurbished, identified it as 17th or 18th century in origin. A watching brief was undertaken by N Shaikhley of SCAU, for Ian Vincent Property, during construction of housing on the remainder of the site. A ceramic vessel, identified as a 'tyg' of 17th century date, was found in spoil. No features of archaeological interest were revealed; the site was seen to have been extensively disturbed. (314, 321)

## TQ167 494 164/168 High Street, Dorking

A watching brief was maintained by R Poulton of SCAU, for Randell Construction, on works to this building. A mixed layer of probably 17th–18th century date overlying natural sand was revealed during groundworks. (314)

## Around TQ16 51 West Humble Parish

A 1st century AD brooch and later material, found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams (this volume, 174, 195).

## Around TQ16 53 Mickleham Parish

Part of a double-ended bridle link of 11th/12th century date, found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams (this volume, 181).

## Around TQ16 56 Leatherhead Parish

A blank for an 'Aylesford' brooch of mid-1st century BC date, two Roman-British brooches and later material, found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams (this volume, 174, 195).

## TQ176 491 10 Deepdene Wood, Dorking

A watching brief was maintained by R Poulton of SCAU, for Mr and Mrs Grundy, on the groundworks for extensions to this property; no features or finds of archaeological interest were noted.



## Around TQ19 49 Brockham Parish

An Iron Age potin coin, an 11th century stirrup terminal and an 11th/12th century double-ended bridle link, found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams (this volume, 174, 181).

## TQ197 420 Six Bells public house, Newdigate

Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, for Mr and Mrs Callcut, of the site of a barn, which is to be converted for residential use. The original brick sill walls for the timber frame were revealed, but no other features of archaeological interest were present.

## Around TQ135 520 Polesden Lacey and Ranmore Common Estates

Historic landscape survey by C Currie of these estates, for the National Trust. Early references mention a number of 'hatches' or gates, where tracks left the farmland to enter the common. These 'hatches' are likely to be Saxon, if not earlier, and adjoining them are equally ancient farm sites, all but one of which still survive. The Polesden family and estate are first mentioned in documents of the late 12th century. The suffix 'Lacey' is first mentioned in 1562, but it did not become commonly used until the 18th or even 19th centuries; previously the estate was known as High Polesden. In 1630 the first country house was built on the estate and the surrounding landscape was increasingly gentrified from then on.

## TQ137 553 The Moat House, Great Bookham

A watching brief was undertaken by N Shaikhley of SCAU on behalf of the owners Mr and Mrs Scheller, during construction of an extension. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed. (321)

## Centred TQ157 575 Former National Power Site, Leatherhead

Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, for Brown & Root Ltd, in advance of redevelopment revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest, but the site was found to have been previously disturbed to some degree. (314)

## TQ173 515 Burford Lodge, Mickleham

A watching brief by D Dunkin of ASE, for Berkeley Homes, during the construction of three new buildings in the grounds of the Lodge, found the areas had been heavily disturbed by the construction of 19th and 20th century outbuildings; no features or finds of archaeological interest were noted.

## Centred TQ178 518 Box Hill Estate

Historic landscape survey by N Bannister, for the National Trust, of its Box Hill estate. The oldest boundaries on the estate are thought to be those bounding the old trackways, such as along Box Hill Road. The shaws dividing the woodland/downland from the fields are also probably medieval in origin. The present woodland reflects the change from traditional wood pasture mixed with sheep walks to amenity woodland in the 19th and 20th centuries. The oldest trees present on the estate are the large-leaved limes at the bottom of the Whites, which have been coppiced. A few pollards survive despite extensive clearance in the 18th century; they are largely confined to the scarp top, along the road. Two large

chalk quarries are present on the estate. The one by Warren Farm is shown on the 1838 tithe map and has a kiln associated with it, the one on the crest of Box Hill is described as an old quarry in 1838.

## TQ171 529 Juniper Hill, Mickleham

Evaluation by L Bashford of ASE, for Mr Renoir, to test the location of Stane Street, as part of an inquiry into the infilling of the Downs Road hollow way. Any evidence for early use of Downs Road may have been removed during the construction of supporting brick walls alongside the track and erosion of the hollow way itself. Very little dating evidence was recovered, but other features revealed are thought likely to represent post-medieval landscaping. One gravel surface, presumed to represent a path or track, may be earlier. A watching brief was subsequently maintained by SCAU on the re-excavation of the hollow way.

## Centred TQ180 563 Highlands Farm, Leatherhead

Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, for Balfour Beatty, in advance of the construction of a bund adjacent to the M25, revealed three pit-hole-like features which contained no finds and a pit containing burnt bone and flint. A subsequent watching brief on works in the vicinity recorded no further features. (314)

## TQ193 579 City of London Freeman's School, Ashted

Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, for the Corporation of London, of the sites for new classroom blocks recorded no features or finds of archaeological interest. A subsequent watching brief by R Poulton also revealed no features or finds of interest. (314, 321)

## TQ207 505 Franks' Sandpit, Betchworth

Excavation by D W Williams, for SyAS and SCC's Planning Dept, continued. The full extent of the prehistoric pit concentration was confirmed, with no sign of an encircling ditch or other defining boundary. A preliminary examination of the pottery recovered from these features indicates that conjoining pieces of Grooved Ware were deposited in different pits, although no vessel appears to be completely reconstructable. Examination of the pottery associated with the later enclosure to the south suggests usage from the very Late Iron Age through to the early 2nd century AD. (307)

## Centred TQ202 512 Brockham and Betchworth Quarries

A rapid survey of the quarries was undertaken by J Robertson of SCAU for SCC's Planning Dept, as part of an ongoing project on Areas of Historic Landscape Value. A small quarry at TQ 203 512 may equate with one shown on Rocque's map c 1768. The tracks 'White Road' and 'Red Road' that run past the quarries are hollow ways and may, therefore, have early origins. (314, 321)

Interim report published on work carried out by the Wealden Cave & Mine Society and the Kent Underground Research Group at Brockham Quarry. Excavation of the brick lined haulage shaft (at TQ 198 510) revealed its base 17.63m below ground level. Two openings led off from the bottom of the shaft, approximately opposite each other, with narrow-gauge rails leading between them. Excavation of these two passages continues. (SIHG 91)

**TQ 220 507 Yewdells, Buckland**

Report by D Ferns on the restoration of the windmill in the grounds of this property. The mill was built between 1860 and 1876 and is believed to be the only surviving example of a wind powered sawmill workshop in Britain. Further restoration is planned to reinstate the cap and sails. (311; SIHG 99)

**REIGATE & BANSTEAD****TQ 251 499 Priory Park, Reigate**

A watching brief by D W Williams of SyAS on works to underpin a toilet block recorded part of a substantial structure constructed of chalk blocks with brick facings; the floor of the structure was of clay with closely-spaced parallel timbers. The structure had been infilled with brick rubble and silty clay. No dating evidence was recovered but the structure is probably early 19th century in date and presumably relates to water management in the landscaped gardens around the priory. (302)

**TQ 268 489 Land at Ardmore, Redhill**

Evaluation by SutAS, for Scammell Properties Ltd, of an area proposed for residential redevelopment in the vicinity of the scheduled Bronze Age barrow on Earlswood Common. The site was found to have been partially disturbed by earlier building works. No archaeological features or finds earlier than the 19th or 20th century were found, except for two pieces of struck flint.

**TQ 275 428 Ye Olde Six Bells public house, Horley**

A watching brief by R Poulton and J Stevenson of SCAU, was maintained on works to this 15th century building, for Bass Taverns. No historic fabric was revealed during alterations and the groundworks were so limited that little disturbance sufficient to reveal archaeological remains occurred. (321)

**TQ 288 436 Land east of Balcombe Road, Horley**

Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, for Wimpey Homes, in advance of residential development revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest. (314)

**TQ 229 577 Land at Headley Drive, Tadworth**

Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU for SCC's Property Services Dept, of land to the north-east of a known Anglo-Saxon cemetery, produced no evidence for burials. A few features, mainly ditches and gullies, were recorded, only one of which produced dating evidence — a sherd of late 12th/early 13th pottery. A number of stray finds were also recovered, including a sherd of Bronze Age pottery, pieces of struck and burnt flint and a sherd of late Saxon pottery.

**Centred TQ 235 500 Reigate Heath**

Historic landscape survey of the heath by N Bannister for Reigate & Banstead Borough Council and the Reigate & Banstead Archaeological Co-ordination Committee. Apart from the remains of the known barrows, another possible barrow was identified, as well as two former tree clumps, which might originally have been sited on mounds (possibly barrows). The remainder of the earthworks identified largely consist of hollow ways, quarries and former ponds. Areas of formerly wet heath

were found to have dried out, leading to a potential loss of palaeo-environmental evidence. It is suggested that Mesolithic activity may have been concentrated on the fringes of these wetlands, particularly adjacent to 'The Moors' to the east of the heath.

**TQ 231 536 Walton Heath, Walton-on-the-Hill**

Observation by S Dyer, for SyAS, of disturbance caused by the excavation of a series of trenches for an irrigation system on the golf course, adjacent to the Roman villa. North of the villa site a concentration of Romano-British tile was observed but this may have been redeposited previously, to infill a hollow of some kind. Elsewhere a few sherds of greyware pottery were recovered. The disturbance was also observed by the BHRG who collected a quantity of Roman pottery, mainly 3rd century greywares, and also noted the concentration of tegula and imbrex tiles. (313)

As a result of this work, P Harp of the BHRG was shown, and recorded, two finds made a number of years ago about 100 yards from the villa site. One of these is part of a Neolithic polished flint axe, the other a Late Bronze Age socketed axe.

**TQ 231 569 Shelveys Green, Tadworth**

Evaluation by SutAS, for Linden Homes South-East Ltd, of an area to be redeveloped found no features of archaeological interest. A number of finds of struck and burnt flint recovered are likely to have derived from up-slope, indicating prehistoric activity in the vicinity of, but not on, the development site. (311)

**TQ 232 578 Chapel Grove, Burgh Heath**

A watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU was carried out during the construction of a car park in the vicinity of the site of St Leonard's Chapel, for Kennedy & Partners. A few shallow features were revealed following topsoil stripping, but none contained datable material.

**TQ 234 588 Great Burgh, Burgh Heath**

Evaluation by SCAU on behalf of Portland Properties Ltd of part of an area of the grounds to be redeveloped. Much of the area was found to have been disturbed. Elsewhere no finds of archaeological interest were made and only one feature, itself of uncertain significance, was identified. (321)

**TQ 236 580 Land adjacent to Chapel Way, Burgh Heath**

Evaluation and excavation by J Saunders of TVAS, for Linden Homes, in advance of residential development. A number of prehistoric flints were recovered, but the earliest features recorded date to the 1st to mid-2nd centuries AD and probably represent part of a field system. Also present was a pit containing mid-late 2nd century pottery, most of which was typical of a low-status rural settlement. Two posthole-sized features, probably both Roman, contained cremated bone, analysis of which suggests they were sheep/goat. Later remains include two possible lime-burning clamps of 13th to mid-14th century date. Other medieval remains included a shallow ditch and pit of similar date. The majority of the medieval pottery recovered from these features came from cooking pots, suggesting settlement in the vicinity. (319)

Around TQ 240 586 Tattenham Way, Banstead  
Fieldwalking by P Harp of the BHRG has recorded a quantity of flints, mostly of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date; the flints are mostly scrapers, awls and secondary flakes. Some Mesolithic flints have also been recovered, including a blunted-back microlith and a tranchet axe. (314)

TQ 243 582 Corner Site, Headley Drive, Tadworth  
A watching brief was maintained on the development of this site by J Stevenson of SCAU for Orbit Housing Association. No features of archaeological interest were noted, confirming that the Anglo-Saxon cemetery does not extend this far east. A few pieces of burnt flint were recovered.

TQ 243 590 Tumble Beacon, Banstead  
A survey of the barrow was carried out by K Pringle for BHRG and SyAS. Examination of the section revealed by the removal of a retaining wall constructed c 1924 revealed no evidence for turf lines. A number of struck flints were recovered from the backfill of the retaining wall and one flake was recovered during the cleaning of the section. Further examination of the barrow revealed that a substantial air raid shelter had been constructed within it. (320)

Around TQ 25 50 Reigate Parish  
A socketed axe of Late Bronze Age date, an Iron Age potin coin and later material, found by metal detector and reported to DW Williams (this volume, 171, 174, 195).

TQ 250 503 6 Slipshoe Street, Reigate  
Evaluation by N Shaikhley of SCAU, for Mr Westwood, partly within the 16th century standing building, in advance of building works. One trench to the rear of the building revealed a pit containing medieval pottery; within the building a rammed chalk floor, presumed to relate to the original occupation of the building, was revealed. A subsequent watching brief recorded little of archaeological interest. (314)

TQ 251 502 74-6 High Street, Reigate  
A watching brief by DW Williams of work to this property, which cuts into the slope below the castle. Subsidence resulted in the destruction of a 19th century brick baking oven and a stone and brick revetment, before recording could take place, as well as the rear wall of this 16th-17th century building. Subsequent observation revealed a buried soil layer, which contained early Mesolithic flint blades and 13th century pottery, that had been disturbed by excavation, presumably for sand, at some point in the 13th century. This excavation had subsequently been infilled, firstly by the deposit of 13th century rubbish and secondly by a considerable depth of sand and sandstone, which presumably relates to the construction of earthworks at the castle. (318)

TQ 252 503 44-50 High Street, Reigate  
Evaluation of land to the rear of these properties, in advance of landscaping, was carried out by J Stevenson of SCAU for Giles Contracts Management. A post-medieval make up layer was found to overlie natural sand. (321)

TQ 252 503 Castle Keep, Reigate  
A watching brief was maintained by G Beresford for Priestmere Properties, on the redevelopment of this site within the bailey of Reigate Castle, following an evaluation in 1994. The construction of the new building on piles meant that ground disturbance was limited, but evidence for a medieval rubble layer was recorded. Observation of works for a new access drive revealed a spur to the moat that is shown on 19th century maps. This feature was sealed below the bank adjoining the existing moat, demonstrating that at this point at least the bank is modern.

TQ 253 500 Reigate Priory, Reigate  
A building survey was carried out by G Pattison and N Shaikhley of SCAU for SCC's Resources Dept, after the removal of external rendering revealed a number of different phases; two elevations were recorded. The present priory building lies on the site of Reigate Priory, founded in 1235 and dissolved in 1535, but the earliest structural work recorded was late 17th century. (314)

TQ 253 504 Town Hall, Reigate  
A watching brief by SCAU, for Reigate & Banstead Borough Council, on the excavation of geotechnical test pits on the site of a proposed extension, found one showing possible archaeological stratigraphy. A subsequent watching brief by DW Williams on the excavation of further test pits recorded what may be the line of the castle ditch. A wide and shallow ditch is suggested, the silt of which contained 13th century pottery. To the east of this, traces of a 13th century ploughsoil were recorded. (321)

TQ 254 501 22-36 Bell Street, Reigate  
A watching brief by J Stevenson of SCAU was maintained on the redevelopment of this site for Cooper Estates Ltd. The watching brief was not commissioned until the groundworks were well advanced. In the limited number of foundation trenches still open two green-sand walls were observed, which probably relate to a building of 13th or 14th century date; these are very probably walls identified in the 1988/9 excavation.

TQ 254 504 1-5 Castlefield Road, Reigate  
Evaluation by C Currie, for the Hampton Land & Estates Ltd, of this site adjacent to the castle. The only features of note were three ditches that probably formed part of a late medieval or early post-medieval field system. (319)

Centred TQ 250 520 Colley Hill and Reigate Hill  
A rapid survey of this area was undertaken by C Currie for SCC's Planning Dept, as part of an ongoing project considering Areas of Historic Landscape Value. No historic landscape features of significance were noted.

Centred TQ 263 561 Eyhurst Golf Course, Chipstead  
Evaluation and watching brief by G Pattison of SCAU, for C Bell (Tadworth) Ltd, as part of the construction of a golf course. No features were recorded during the evaluation, and the only finds were two pieces of late medieval pottery (Eyhurst Farm dates to the 14th century). A few pieces of struck flint were recovered during the watching brief. (314)

## Centred TQ 275 528 Gatton Park

Report by P Tarplee on research into the estate's hydraulic rams, by the Surrey Gardens Trust. The rams were supplied in 1922 by Green & Carter of Somerset, which has comprehensive records dating back to 1836. These show that a ram was supplied to the estate in 1875. One was also supplied in 1851, with valves for another ram, presumably installed before the start of the existing records. (SIHG 101)

## TQ 282 504 Redstone Annexe Site, Redhill

A watching brief was maintained by L Pollinger of TVAS on the redevelopment of this site for Persimmon Homes. The site was found to have been extensively disturbed by the construction of former buildings. The only feature of archaeological interest identified was a possible wall of rough uncut stone blocks close to and approximately parallel with the eastern boundary of the site; no dating evidence was recovered. (319)

## Centred TQ 285 513 Foxborough Park, Redhill

Evaluation in advance of redevelopment of this industrial site, in the vicinity of the medieval settlement of Wiggie, was carried out by R Poulton of SCAU for Schroder Exempt Property Unit Trust. The evaluation revealed that much of the site had been disturbed, presumably during the construction of the existing buildings. The northern third of the site was found not to have been affected, but no features or finds of archaeological interest were noted in this area. (321)

## Around TQ 29 53 Merstham Parish

A 1st century AD brooch and later material, found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams (this volume, 176, 195).

## Centred TQ 295 564 Netherne Hospital, Hooley

Evaluation by J Stevenson of SCAU, for Gleeson Homes, in an area of the former hospital site where Iron Age/Romano British material was discovered c1959. The area tested was found to have been extensively disturbed and no features or finds of archaeological interest were noted. Geophysical survey of the remaining areas of the hospital site to be redeveloped was carried out by the Bartlett-Clark Consultancy and some interesting anomalies were recorded. (321)

## TQ 273 600 Woodmansterne

Resistivity survey by S Dyer of SyAS and the BHRG of part of the earthwork that lies north of Woodmansterne Street. The results were inconclusive.

## RUNNYMEDE

## SU 993 651 Flutters Hill House, Long Cross

Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, for the Hunter Price Partnership, of the site of the replacement to Flutters Hill House and a proposed service run adjacent to the scheduled barrow north-west of the house. The trial trenching revealed no archaeological activity except for one struck flint flake and three possible features. No artefacts were recovered from the features, which may be natural. A subsequent watching brief revealed no further features or finds. (321)

## SU 991 702 Land adjacent to Wick Road, Englefield Green

A watching brief on the excavation of geotechnical test-pits, by D Hawkins of CgMs, for Fairview New Homes, revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

## SU 998 719 Castle Hill, Englefield Green

Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, for Castle Hill Estate, in advance of the construction of new leisure facilities revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest, although the site had been disturbed to some extent previously. (314)

## Centred TQ 002 683 Holloway Sanatorium, Stroud

Report by W Goddard on the original water supply to the Sanatorium, built 1871–84. An artesian well supplied the water storage tank in the water tower, which provided the hydraulic pressure for hot and cold water services around the hospital complex. Over the years, a series of artesian wells had to be sunk as silting affected the earlier ones. During redevelopment of the hospital site one of these former wells was revealed. J Mills reported that a further water reservoir, in the form of a below-ground tank, was also revealed during the recent works. (SIHG 98)

## Centred TQ 025 648 Botleys Park, Chertsey

Evaluation and a subsequent watching brief were carried out by R Poulton of SCAU, for P & O Developments, on part of the redevelopment of this hospital site. Evidence was revealed for formal gardens and structures presumed to relate to the precursor of the present, mid-18th century, Botleys Mansion, and also for 17th to 18th century brick making. (314)

## TQ 025 690 Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe

Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, for RMC Aggregates (UK) Ltd, in advance of mineral extraction. Although no features of archaeological interest were revealed, a number of stray finds indicate activity relating to the prehistoric, Roman, possibly Saxon, and medieval periods. A watching brief was subsequently maintained on stripping of the first phase for extraction and a pit and possible posthole were recorded. Both features contained a mix of finds ranging from struck flints, through Saxon grass-tempered pottery to medieval and post-medieval pottery. (321)

## TQ 039 665 Chertsey Revitalization Scheme: phase 5

Evaluation of this redevelopment site was carried out by D Hopkinson of AOC, for Countryside Commercial. A series of ditches of mid-10th to mid-12th century date were revealed and a quantity of 13th to 15th century material was recovered, indicating that occupation of this period lies in the vicinity.

## TQ 039 666 Chertsey Revitalization Scheme: phase 6

Evaluation and subsequent excavation by J Robertson of SCAU, for Countryside Commercial, of this redevelopment site. Evidence for prehistoric activity was recovered in the form of struck and burnt flint and a probably Bronze Age pot sherd. A sherd of grass-tempered Saxon pottery was also recovered. Well-preserved stratigraphy indicated occupation in the vicinity from the late 13th century onwards, possibly associated with

the medieval suburb of Styvynton, previously only known from documents. In the 14th century a revetting wall was built adjacent to the Bourne and subsequently used for the foundation of a probably timber-framed building. Floor levels associated with this building included two hearths, one of which may have been associated with iron smithing. This building appears to have been rebuilt in the 16th century and to have been demolished in the late 18th century. (314, 318, 321)

TQ 041 671 Windsor Street/Colonel's Lane, Chertsey  
Evaluation and subsequent excavation of a site proposed for redevelopment was carried out by G Hayman of SCAU, for A E Genet Holdings Ltd. In the 13th century, or earlier, the site had been quarried for gravel. The resulting hollows were infilled in the 13th and 14th centuries and in the 15th century a building was erected on the street frontage (the site lies outside the previously suggested limits of medieval Chertsey). This building remained in use for at least 200 years and in the late 17th century two clay pipe kilns were constructed within it, using existing chimneys. Subsequent building works on site led to the recovery of a number of Chertsey tiles, including at least one design not in the British Museum's collection and catalogue. (308, 314)

Centred TQ 060 629 Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone  
(fig 2)

Excavations (centred TQ 063 630) by G Hayman of SCAU, for Ready Mixed Concrete (UK) Ltd, followed earlier evaluation. The work confirmed the presence of

Iron Age and Roman settlement; some medieval features were also identified. (314)

Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU of phase 4 of this mineral extraction site (centred TQ 057 635) revealed two areas with some archaeological interest. Both produced gullies or ditches containing prehistoric, probably Bronze Age, pottery. Other features were of post-medieval date. Finds recovered include an obliquely-blunted point microlith. (321)

TQ 061 641 Coxes Lock, Addlestone

A watching brief was carried out by C Currie, for the National Trust, on repair works to this lock on the Wey Navigation. The drain-down sluices at the southern end of the lock were recorded. The upper brickwork of the lock appears relatively modern, but the lower parts, particularly below the lower gates, are probably original. A date stone inscribed '1770' appears to be *in situ*.

TQ 068 647 Town Lock, Weybridge

A watching brief was carried out by C Currie for the National Trust on repair works to this lock, also on the Wey Navigation. The drain down sluices at the eastern end of the lock were recorded. As with Coxes Lock, original 18th century fabric appeared to survive in the lower parts — in this case immediately around the lower gates.

TQ 001 712 Lime Lodge, Englefield Green

Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, for Wates Built Homes, in advance of residential development revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest. (314)



Fig 2 Wey Manor Farm: Iron Age roundhouse. (Photograph by SCAU)

## TQ012 714 81–84 High Street, Egham

Evaluation of this site by J Saunders of TVAS, for Prides Crossing Property Ltd and Cardale Developments Ltd, revealed little evidence for activity to the rear of the site except a possible medieval or post-medieval ditch and earlier pit. Towards the street frontage a sequence of medieval deposits was revealed, leading to area excavation. This confirmed the presence of deposits relating to occupation from the 12th century onwards, although the area of the street frontage itself was found to have been destroyed by basemending. Two features of prehistoric date — a Bronze Age gully and a probably Iron Age pit — were also recorded. (319)

## TQ013 713 Manor Farm, Egham

Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU, for Runnymede Borough Council, of land proposed for development adjacent to Manor Farm, which is medieval in date. No features of archaeological interest were recorded and the only finds were one piece of struck and one piece of burnt flint. (314)

## TQ013 714 Former Katherine Wheel public house, Egham

Evaluation of this redevelopment site was carried out by G Hayman of SCAU for Clonlony Investments Ltd. Although the site had quite extensive modern disturbance, a number of medieval features and layers were identified, presumably relating to occupation; the site lies within the historic centre of Egham. A subsequent watching brief on the redevelopment by M Dover of SCAU confirmed these results. (314)

## TQ016 717 Land at 20 The Avenue, Egham

Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, for Pricketts Ltd, in advance of redevelopment found that the site had been extensively disturbed previously; no features or finds of archaeological interest were recorded. (314)

## SPELTHORNE

## Centred TQ043 691 Penton Hook, Laleham

A watching brief by the OAU on trial pits excavated by the Environment Agency on the site of a proposed new wetland habitat, revealed silts and clays over natural gravel. These silts and clays, which presumably represent inundations by the river, were sealed by modern dredgings. A subsequent watching brief by OAU on the excavation of trial pits on the site of a proposed fish spawning channel, also for the Environment Agency, revealed a similar sequence of deposits.

## TQ045 695 Fairylands Caravan Park, Laleham (fig 3)

Evaluation and subsequent excavation by R Taylor-Wilson of PCA, for Crest Homes, of this redevelopment site adjacent to the Thames. Struck flints recovered indicate Late Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement in the near vicinity, with some indication of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic activity as well. The site was most extensively occupied in the Late Iron Age, when a settlement, probably a small farmstead, was established, the main focus of which was outside the excavated area. The main features excavated were a series of enclosure ditches and numerous pits and postholes. Part of what has been interpreted as the eaves-drip gully of a Late Iron

Age roundhouse was also recorded. Occupation continued into the Roman period, although the focus of the settlement appears to have shifted progressively further from this site. A few features of probable Saxon date were also revealed. Subsequently the site appears to have been used for agriculture and little else until the post-medieval period. (315)

## TQ047 698 Worple Road, Laleham

Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, for Berkeley Homes (Thames Valley) Ltd, of a site for residential development in the vicinity of a known cropmark site. No features or finds of archaeological interest were found; the site had previously been disturbed. (314)

## TQ053 689 The Builder's Yard, The Broadway, Laleham

A watching brief was carried out by R Poulton of SCAU, for Thirlstone Homes Ltd, on the redevelopment of this site. The site was found to have been extensively disturbed previously; no features or finds of archaeological interest were noted. (321)

## Centred TQ059 689 Home Farm, Laleham

Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU of phase 5 (and parts of 6A and 9) of this mineral extraction site, for Greenham Construction Materials Ltd, revealed a number of features of prehistoric date. Subsequent area excavation (centred TQ062 686) revealed a number of small pits and postholes and a substantial waterlogged pit believed to be a water-hole, all likely to be of Bronze Age date. Two ditches found running roughly parallel to one another, six metres apart, could be the remains of a contemporaneous trackway. (311, 314)

Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU of phase 6B revealed a variety of features of Late Bronze Age date and a contemporaneous stream channel. Subsequent excavation of two areas (centred TQ059 691) revealed: a number of pits, one of which contained fragments of human bone and several of which were packed with burnt flint; several cremation burials; a number of postholes, including ones forming the groundplan of a round house with a doorway facing south-east; at least one water-hole and two ditches. The finds were principally pottery of Late Bronze Age date, though some may be earlier Bronze Age or Late Neolithic. Evaluation of the remainder of phase 6A revealed numerous features of Late Neolithic and Bronze Age date. One possibly Neolithic cremation burial was identified. Subsequently three areas were opened up for excavation (centred TQ062 685), which revealed numerous small pits and postholes, a number of ditches and at least two further cremation burials. Most features produced only small quantities of finds, making the features difficult to date. Most are probably Bronze Age, others may be Neolithic and at least one ditch is probably Roman. A large Bronze Age water-hole, which contained waterlogged deposits, contained preserved fragments of wood: five small wooden stakes were found driven into the base of the feature. (320, 321)

## TQ053 690 Laburnum Cottage, The Broadway, Laleham

A watching brief on the construction of a replacement dwelling was carried out by S Dyer of SyAS. No features or finds of archaeological interest were noted.

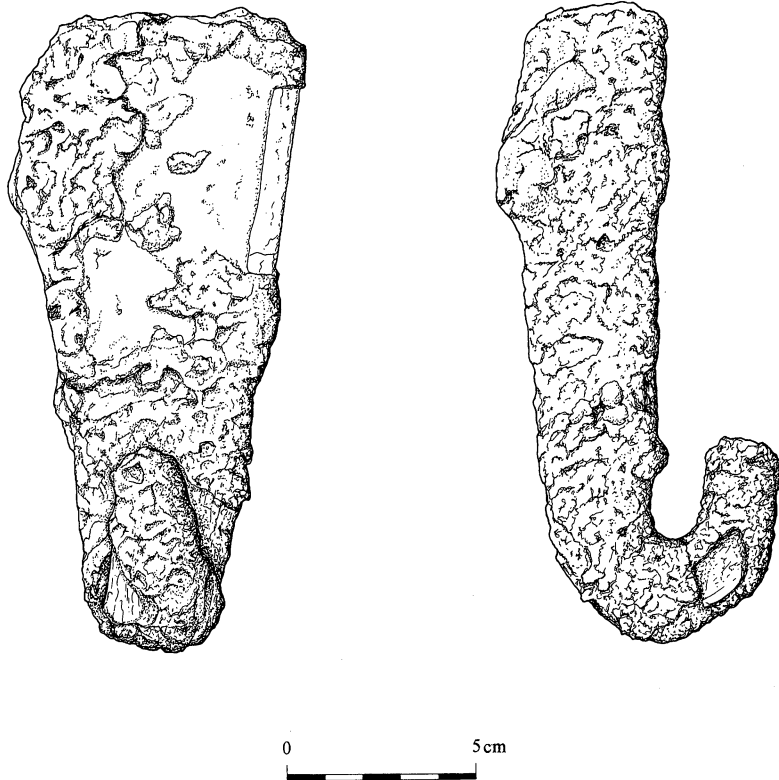


Fig 3 Fairylands, Laleham: Iron Age hooked billet (a form of trade iron) from a pit fill. (Drawing by PCA)

Centred TQ 062 691 Land south-west of Queen Mary Reservoir, Laleham  
 Observation by S Hind and R Poulton of SCAU, for Reservoir Aggregates Ltd, of topsoil stripping in advance of phase 5 of mineral extraction revealed only two pieces of medieval pottery, a flint flake and occasional pieces of burnt flint.

TQ 076 673 St Nicholas' School Playing Field, Shepperton  
 Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, for Tarmac Quarry Products, revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest. A considerable depth of alluvial clays were found to overlie the gravel, with no indication of any buried former river channels. (321)

Centred TQ 076 682 Staines Road Farm, Shepperton  
 A watching brief by J Stevenson of SCAU, for Henry Streeter (Sand & Ballast) Ltd, on continuing works at this mineral extraction site recorded no features or finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 029 721 The Close, Vicarage Road, Staines  
 Evaluation by D Hopkinson of AOC, on behalf of Nicholas King Homes, in advance of residential redevelopment revealed a number of features, including a

possible cultivation mark containing a sherd of mid-late Bronze Age pottery. Subsequently an area excavation was carried out by R Entwistle of AOC and a watching brief was also maintained on the development. A small assemblage of Mesolithic flints was recovered, as well as some sherds of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery. The earliest features recorded were a number of small pits containing Middle Bronze Age pottery, as well as some struck and burnt flints. A large shallow pit dating to the Early Iron Age was the only certain feature of that date. A number of features containing Romano-British pottery were located at the southern end of the site, including a large ditch which may have acted as a boundary — perhaps for settlement outside the area of excavation. A large medieval ditch (13th-14th century) followed a similar alignment. A number of features could not be securely dated, including a large square enclosure.

TQ 034 716 Sweep's Ditch, Staines  
 Evaluation by J McKinley of WA, for MEPC, as part of an application for development. The results suggest that the higher ground south of the ditch was augmented in the medieval, and possibly Roman, periods by dumping, with the low-lying land north of the ditch remaining prone to flooding. In the post-medieval period the build up of material across this northern area presumably led to the need for a formal drainage ditch to be constructed.

Centred TQ 034 718 River Colne, Staines Central Trading Estate

A watching brief was maintained by M Dover of SCAU on works to the river, within the Trading Estate, for the Environment Agency. Owing to difficulties with access, not all areas of ground disturbance could be observed, but in those areas examined no features or finds of archaeological interest were noted. (321)

Centred TQ 035 718 Central Trading Estate, Staines Evaluation and subsequent excavation by J McKinley of WA, for MEPC, was carried out in advance of the redevelopment of the estate. The evaluation identified three broad zones within the site: the edge of the town gravel island, a broad alluvium-filled channel to the north and, beyond this, a second gravel island. Subsequent work concentrated on the two islands. Excavation on the northern island (centred at TQ 033 719) recorded part of an enclosure/field system of Bronze Age date and another of Roman date, as well as agricultural features from the medieval period. Excavation on the edge of the town island (centred at TQ 036 717) identified two major episodes of alluviation, in between which a substantial palaeo-channel formed. The upper fills of this feature are thought to be Neolithic in date; a preliminary examination of samples taken indicates that it flowed through an open rather than wooded environment. A small number of features containing no datable finds can also be attributed to the prehistoric period on stratigraphic grounds. A series of Roman boundary ditches roughly parallel with the High Street were identified, presumably separating the settlement area from marginal land to the north. In the medieval period the land appears to have been divided into burgage plots; the different plots showed evidence for different usage.

TQ 039 716 24–32 Kingston Road, Staines

Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, on behalf of United House Construction, was carried out in advance of redevelopment. Two phases of flood deposits (Roman and post-Roman) were revealed below modern disturbance. These in turn overlay natural brickearth and gravels. The evaluation found no evidence for Roman or earlier features sealed by the flood deposits; in particular no trace of the possible Roman ditch identified by the Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group, during their work in 1992, was revealed in either trial trench. Nor was there any sign of the 13th–16th century boundary ditches recently identified by SCAU on the adjacent Police Station site. (321)

TQ 032 720 Duncroft School, Staines

Evaluation and subsequent excavation was carried out by J Robertson of SCAU for Nicholas King Homes, before residential development of the school grounds. The site lies outside the Roman and medieval settlement of Staines but in close proximity to the parish church. Numerous features of late Saxon date were revealed, confirming that there had been some shift of settlement during that period away from the site of the Roman town. Some features of Saxo-Norman date were identified, but insufficient to establish whether Duncroft was the site of Staines's Manor House. A number of features of prehistoric, possibly Bronze Age, date were also recorded. In addition, residual pieces of Roman pottery were recovered. (309, 314)

TQ 034 741 Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell Moor

Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU, for Greenham Construction Materials Ltd, on a site proposed for mineral extraction in the vicinity of a previously excavated Iron Age site. One ditch was noted, but no finds were recovered. A subsequent watching brief by M Dover on the stripping of part of the area for mineral extraction noted no features or finds of archaeological interest. (314)

Centred TQ 037 744 Hithermoor Pit, Stanwell Moor

Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU, for Greenham Construction Materials Ltd, of an area proposed for mineral extraction (and a flood relief channel) identified a silty deposit containing worked flint, sherds of prehistoric (probably Bronze Age) pottery and two sherds of Roman pottery, which overlay a buried river channel. (314)

Centred TQ 038 747 Stanwell Diversion Channel

Evaluation by S Ford of TVAS for the Environment Agency of the area proposed for a flood relief channel adjacent to the River Colne. Most of the trial trenches were negative, but at the northern end of the proposed channel a pit containing burnt flint and a fragment of prehistoric, possibly Bronze Age, pottery was identified. A spread of burnt flint and charcoal adjoining this feature produced a similar sherd of pottery. (319)

TQ 040 716 Police Station, Kingston Road, Staines

Excavation by J Robertson of SCAU for the Metropolitan Police Service followed on from evaluation in 1995; the site for the new police station lies on the fringes of the Roman and later settlement of Staines. The excavation revealed a number of ditches that had been cut parallel to the roadline. The ceramic sequence suggests that in the 13th/14th century the roadside ditch was infilled by flood deposits; a new ditch was cut further east, infilling in the late 15th/early 16th centuries; this ditch was in turn replaced by one further east, that must have encroached upon the Kingston Road; it too was infilled and sealed by a layer containing 16th century material; subsequently a ploughsoil developed over the site. The quantity of finds recovered suggests that the ditches served a dual purpose of roadside drain and property boundary. A number of residual finds of prehistoric and Roman date were also recovered. (314)

TQ 042 718 Bus Garage, London Road, Staines

Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU, for Berkley Hambro plc and Clonlyon Investments Ltd, in advance of redevelopment of this site. Some areas were found to have been previously disturbed, but a spread of gravel containing sherds of Roman pottery and tile was tentatively identified as a track surface of that date. (314)

Centred at TQ 053 720 Hengrove Farm, near Staines

Evaluation involving a geophysical survey and trial trenching was carried out on this prospective mineral site, by the Bartlett-Clark Consultancy and G Hayman of SCAU respectively, for Henry Streeter (Sand & Ballast). This work revealed a scatter of prehistoric features across the site and a concentration of features of Roman date indicating settlement, probably a small farmstead, at the southern end of the site. (321)



TQ 066 733 Land adjacent to the former St Anne's School, Stanwell

A watching brief by L Pollinger of TVAS was carried out on a residential development by Fairclough Homes Ltd, in an area partly evaluated by SCAU in 1994. No features or finds of archaeological interest were noted. (319)

Centred TQ 067 731 Former Stanwell Centre, Short Lane, Stanwell

A watching brief was carried out by TVAS on the construction of a sports ground and pavilion, for Ashford Sports Club Ltd, in an area where a ring ditch has been noted on aerial photographs. Most of the groundworks were shallow with the limited deeper works revealing only levels of modern dumping. A few pieces of struck flint were recovered during the watching brief. (319)

TQ 060 743 Lord Knyvett's School, Stanwell

Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU, for Airways Housing Society Ltd, in advance of residential development in the grounds of this 17th century building. A number of ditches were identified, of both Roman and early medieval (11th-12th century) date. The recovery of a number of pieces of struck and burnt flint also suggests prehistoric activity. A subsequent watching brief on construction revealed little more. (314, 321)

Centred TQ 067 742 Cargo Point, Bedfont Road, Stanwell

Evaluation by N Elsdon of MoLAS, for Lynton plc and Birse Construction, of a site proposed for redevelopment, revealed a number of features thought to indicate the remains of a prehistoric field system. Excavation and a watching brief on the development was subsequently carried out by H Knight of MoLAS. At least two phases of Middle Bronze Age activity were recorded, relating to the division of the area into fields. Subsequently, in the medieval period, the area was again divided into fields. Several wells, pits and postholes of this date were recorded, including the remains of a rectangular structure. In the 18th century, a series of ditches were cut alongside what is now Bedfont Road. (319, 322)

TQ 068 742 Land west of Long Lane, Stanwell

An evaluation by H Knight of MoLAS, for Sandville Properties, in advance of redevelopment, revealed a number of features, mostly gullies and pits, which were undated but thought to be prehistoric and probably associated with the field system identified at the adjoining Cargo Point site. In addition, brick structures and pits of 18th century date, associated with the settlement of West Bedfont, were identified.

#### SURREY HEATH

SU 910 632 44 High Street, Bagshot

Report on a wall painting revealed during renovation works. The paintings were recorded by G Pattison of SCAU and P Gray of SyAS. The building itself appears to be 14th century in origin, with a 16th century rebuild. The paintings were revealed on two walls of a downstairs room and probably represent 16th and 17th century decoration, possibly relating to the building's use as an inn. (317, 321)

SU 911 632 The King's Arms public house, High Street, Bagshot

Excavation by SHAHT, under the direction of G Cole, to the rear of 36-40 High Street. The earliest feature revealed was a wide flat-bottomed ditch which may have been one of the fishponds known from documentary records to have existed on the site. Sherds of Coarse Border Ware vessels of 14th century date were recovered from the base of the ditch; from the middle of the 16th century the ditch was infilled by rubbish. To the north-west of the ditch was a flint cobbled surface; to the south-east of the ditch was evidence for a post-constructed building with a trampled sand and clay floor. These features had been affected by subsequent disturbance on the site. (317)

SU 911 634 42 London Road, Bagshot

Excavation by SHAHT continued. Further evidence for the 17th-19th century tannery was recorded, below which flood deposits sealed levels of Romano-British date. Pottery recovered indicates occupation from the mid/late 1st century through to the late 3rd century. Further flood deposits below these levels sealed ditches associated with concentrations of burnt and struck flint and pottery, which appears to be Early Neolithic in date. (309)

SU 911 634 BP Service Station, Bagshot

An evaluation and subsequent watching brief was carried out by WA for BP plc during the re-ordering of the garage. Extensive modern disturbance over natural sands and, in one place, alluvium were noted. (319)

SU 915 636 The Hartdene/Morris Depository, Bagshot

A watching brief by J Stevenson of SCAU was maintained on the redevelopment of this site for McCarthy & Stone (Developments) Ltd. Up to 2m of recent made-ground was identified; no features or finds of archaeological interest were noted. (321)

#### TANDRIDGE

Centred TQ 392 438 Land at New Place Farm, Lingfield

Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, for Sunley Estates plc, in advance of residential redevelopment revealed no features of archaeological interest. A few finds of late medieval and post-medieval date were recovered, probably the result of manuring. (321)

TQ 309 509 Nutfield Court, Nutfield

Evaluation was carried out by S Stevens of ASE, for Rushmon Ltd, in advance of new building in the grounds of Nutfield Court, which lies adjacent to the church of St Peter and St Paul. No archaeological features or finds were found although the site appeared relatively undisturbed.

TQ 308 556 Chaldon Court, Chaldon

Excavation of a trial pit, by J Wileman of KuTAS, to test for evidence of a former wing to the Court, which dates to the 14th century. Possible Tudor brick fragments, greensand ashlar and a clay pipe stem were recovered from below a rammed chalk floor. These sealed an earlier layer that contained fragments of tile.

TQ 317 519 Pendell Court, Bletchingley  
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, for the Hawthorns School, in advance of the construction of new sports and teaching blocks. The only feature of some interest identified was the robber trench for a former garden or courtyard wall, probably of 18th or 19th century date. (314)

TQ 318 521 Water Lane, Bletchingley  
A resistivity survey of the site of the probable Roman bath-house was carried out by M Davies and C Hasler of SyAS and followed by the excavation of a number of trial pits. The work confirmed the presence of the bath-house and that the 19th century plan of the building was rather simplified; no trace of further buildings was found.

Centred TQ 319 524 Land North of Water Lane, Bletchingley  
Fieldwalking by the BSAG of an area where cropmarks have been identified on aerial photographs. Numerous pieces of worked flint were recovered, as well as some burnt flint. Apart from two pieces of Roman pottery, the bulk of the pottery recovered was medieval (late 12th/early 13th century) and post-medieval. A resistivity survey confirmed the presence of a number of features.

Around TQ 32 50 Bletchingley Parish  
Fragments of a Late Bronze Age winged palstave axe and blade of Carp's tongue type, a Romano-British brooch and possible handle, two mid-late Saxon stirrup terminals and a double-ended bridle link, and later material, found by metal detector and reported to DW Williams (this volume, 171, 176, 181, 195).

TQ 321 506 Cherry Tree Cottage, Bletchingley  
A watching brief was carried out by N Hembrey of SCAU, for Mr Tunstall and Dr Butler, on service trenching at this cottage, which lies adjacent to Bletchingley Castle. No features or finds of archaeological interest were noted.

TQ 326 506 39 High Street, Bletchingley  
A watching brief by M Saaler of BSAG, on works for a new garage to the rear of this property revealed no archaeological features, but a range of pottery dating from the 14th century onwards was recovered.

TQ 326 521 Place Farm, Bletchingley (fig 4)  
Excavation by M Russell, for the BSAG, continued on the site of Bletchingley Place. A series of substantial greensand and brick foundations, robber trenches and deep postholes associated with the west range of the house built sometime before 1521 by Edward Stafford, 3rd duke of Buckingham, was identified; the features could not be securely dated, but a late 15th century date seems likely. In the early 16th century additions and alterations were made, entirely in brick, including the blocking of a large entrance in order to build a small room with a chimney. By the mid-16th century a small rectangular garderobe tower was added and a greensand wall constructed to enclose a courtyard. Finds from the garderobe chamber, including window glass and masses of building rubble, suggest that this part of the range had fallen out of use, or been demolished, by 1650. Evidence from the robber trenches

indicates that most of the inner court (the main domestic ranges) was demolished between 1670 and 1680 (substantial parts of the outer court survived into the 19th century). To the north-east of the house a structure 6.5m wide and 2.2m deep, with well-made greensand walls, was sectioned by machine. The structure can be broadly dated by the fact that it cut deposits containing 13th century pottery and was infilled by kitchen refuse, including large quantities of deer bones, of late 15th-early 16th century date. It may have formed part of a cellared structure or been part of a moat or fishpond. By the mid-16th century a brick drain had been constructed through the infill and between 1670 and 1680 the structure was sealed by almost 2m of clay, as the area was levelled up. On slightly higher ground to the west a trench revealed 13th-14th century deposits, associated with a high-status building of that date identified during previous years' excavations. Also revealed was a scatter of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age flints and pottery; finds included a virtually complete jar containing calcined flints.

Centred TQ 326 558 St Lawrence's Hospital, Caterham  
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, for Bellway Homes, of the former hospital site in advance of redevelopment. The evaluation produced no features or finds of archaeological interest. (314)

TQ 333 559 Land at the junction of Chaldon Road and High Street, Caterham  
A watching brief was maintained on the redevelopment of this former school site by R Poulton and S Hind of SCAU, for McCarthy & Stone Ltd. The site was found to have been extensively disturbed, probably during the construction of the school, and no features or finds of archaeological interest were recorded. (321)

TQ 334 556 Royal Oak public house, High Street, Caterham  
A watching brief by J Davison of CNHSS on the construction of a rear extension revealed no archaeological features, but a number of large blocks of chalk were seen — presumably relating to an earlier structure of some kind. One piece of medieval pottery and several sherds of probably 18th century redware were recovered. In addition the presence of a quantity of iron slag and burnt shale and coal suggests iron working took place on the site at some point before the public house was built c 1880. The property was known as 'The Smith's Shop' in 18th and 19th century documents.

TQ 335 566 44 Manor Avenue, Caterham  
A watching brief by M Saaler and J Matthews of the BSAG on works for a new extension to this building, which was originally part of the stable block of Caterham Court. Flint and mortar foundations and an earlier foundation trench were revealed, as well as a pebbled surface, all presumably relating to different phases of stable building. (303)

Centred TQ 341 552 Eothen School, Caterham  
A watching brief by M Saaler of the BSAG on the redevelopment of this site recorded no features or finds of archaeological interest other than the remains of a WWII air raid shelter, which was recorded by M Tadd of SIHG.

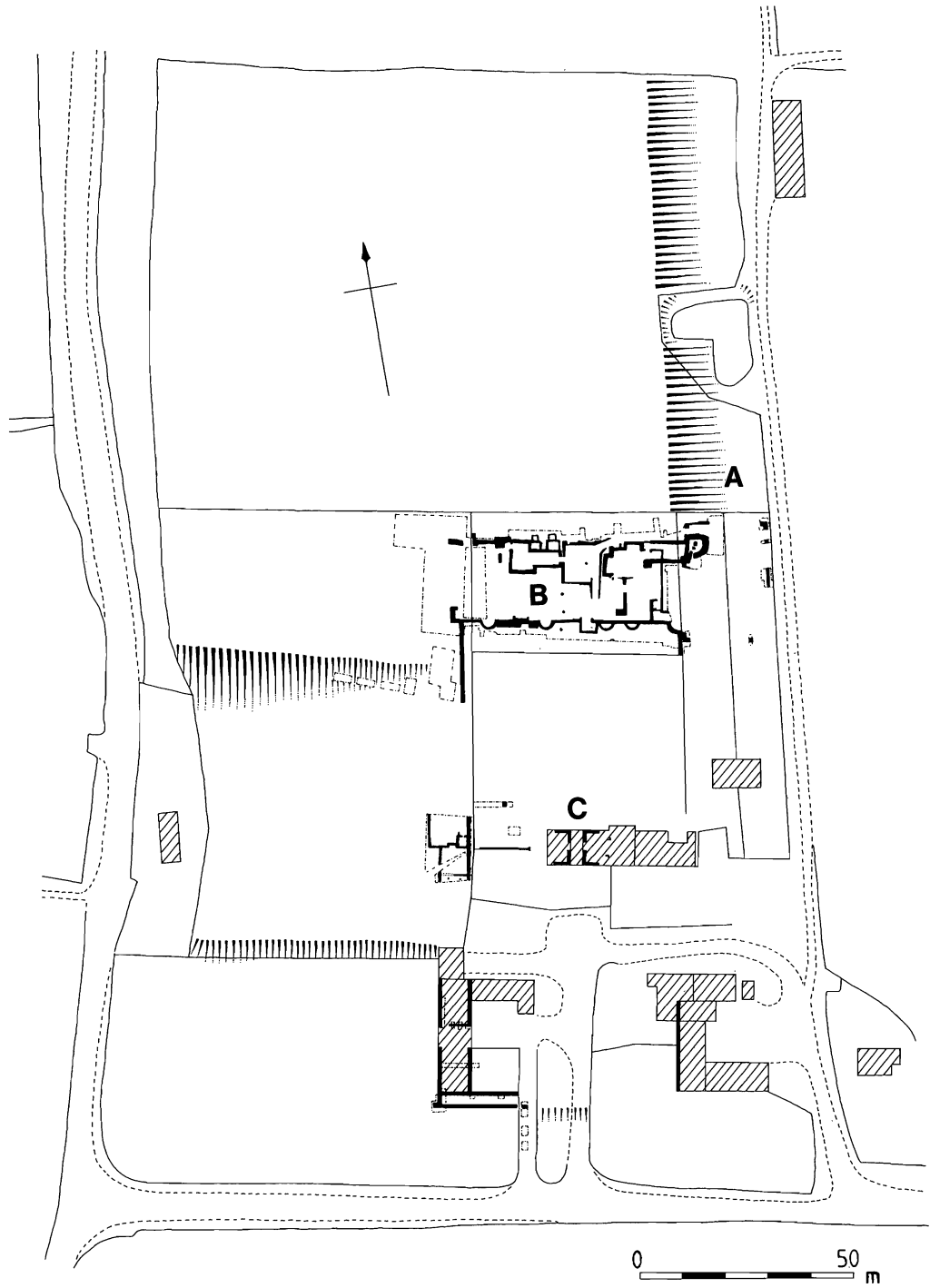


Fig 4 Plan of excavated and extant 16th century structures at Bletchingley Place. A = Possible cellared structure; B = Hall; C = Gatehouse to inner court. (Drawing by M Russell)

TQ 344 551 Land rear of 104–114 Godstone Road, Caterham

Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU for Croudace Homes, of an area for residential development, revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest, although the site appeared relatively undisturbed. (321)

TQ 342 565 220 Stafford Road, Caterham

Partial excavation of an infilled well in the garden by the BSAG and CNHSS. The shaft was lined with handmade and mostly unfrosted bricks, suggesting the feature is late 18th/early 19th century in date. A cottage is first shown in this vicinity on a map of 1820. The well was infilled late in the 19th century.

Around TQ 35 51 Godstone Parish

A Late Iron Age or early Romano-British belt-hoop and strap union, part of a handle and three brooches of Romano-British date, and later material, found by metal detector and reported to DW Williams (this volume, 171–2, 176, 178, 195).

TQ 357 511 The Old Packhorse, Church Lane, Godstone

A watching brief by the BSAG on works for a new extension to the rear of this 15th century building revealed a brick floor, probably 16th or 17th century in date.

TQ 356 587 Former allotments, Dane Road, Warmingham

Evaluation by J Pine of TVAS, for the Diocese of Southwark, of a site for residential development, revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 362 522 Streete Court School, Godstone

Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, for Crystal Palace FC, in advance of the construction of a number of pitches. No features or finds of archaeological interest were recorded. (314)

TQ 369 559 Holly Lodge, Station Road, Woldingham

A watching brief by J Stevenson of SCAU was maintained on the construction of a swimming pool, for Mr and Mrs Burchell, in an area where Neolithic flints have previously been recorded. No features or finds of archaeological interest were noted. (321)

Around TQ 36 56 Woldingham Parish

A thistle brooch c AD 43–65, found by metal detector and reported to DW Williams (this volume, 174).

Around TQ 37 50 Tandridge Parish

A 10th/11th century disc brooch and later material, found by metal detector and reported to DW Williams (see Williams this volume).

TQ 384 543 Oxted Limeworks (fig 5)

Interim report received on the survey of these limeworks by N Catford and M Tadd of SIHG and Subterranea Britannica in 1994–5. Apart from the main bank of draw kilns, a pair of rare 'Brockham kilns' were also recorded.

Around TQ 38 58 Chelsham Parish

A bell-shaped Romano-British stud and later material, found by metal detector and reported to DW Williams (this volume, 178, 184, 187, 195).

TQ 388 585 Chelsham Court Farm, near Warmingham

Evaluation by M Davies for SyAS, incorporating a geophysical survey by the Bartlett-Clark Consultancy, of a site identified from aerial photographs by J Hampton in 1992. The geophysical survey confirmed the presence of buildings, which were subsequently tested by trial excavation. A villa and separate bath-house, occupied from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD, but badly plough-damaged, were revealed.

TQ 372 600 St Mary's Church, Farleigh

A watching brief by J Saunders of TVAS was maintained on the construction of a replacement hall and associated works. The foundation trenches for the hall were too shallow to affect any archaeological deposits. A service trench cut through the boundary bank to the south; no dating evidence for the bank's construction was recovered and no trace of an associated ditch was seen. (319)

TQ 404 421 Land off the Meades, Dormansland

Evaluation by SutAS of land on the edge of the village, in advance of residential development, for Linden Homes (South-East) Ltd. No archaeological features or finds earlier than 19th century were found.

TQ 406 436 St Piers School, Lingfield

Observation of geotechnical trial pits by D Tyler of AOC, for the school, in an area of playing fields proposed for new buildings, revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest, although the site appeared relatively undisturbed.

TQ 425 440 Starborough Castle, Lingfield

A watching brief by D Saich of SCC on the construction of new stables revealed a very truncated pit or ditch densely packed with brick, tile, animal bone, oyster shells and occasional pieces of glass. The handmade bricks and flat tiles suggest they may be as early as the 16th century in date. (304)

TQ 402 517 Home Farm, Oxted

Continuation of evaluation at this site by SutAS, for Linden Homes, revealed no features of archaeological interest — the only find of interest was a microlith. (311)

TQ 402 525 Land at Brassey Road, Limpsfield

Evaluation by R James of ASE for Wates Built Homes of land proposed for residential development. Despite a programme of test pitting, in addition to trial trenching, very little artefactual material was recovered, the majority of which was post-medieval. A lynchet crossing the site was sectioned and found to have 18th century pottery at its base. The site is therefore likely to have been enclosed for agricultural purposes quite late. Two geological trial pits were excavated to assess the likelihood of Palaeolithic material being present; no artefactual evidence was recovered and the deposits revealed were considered unlikely to support *in-situ* Palaeolithic remains. Pockets of charcoal flecking, increasing towards the base of the brickearth deposits, were noted in one trial pit.

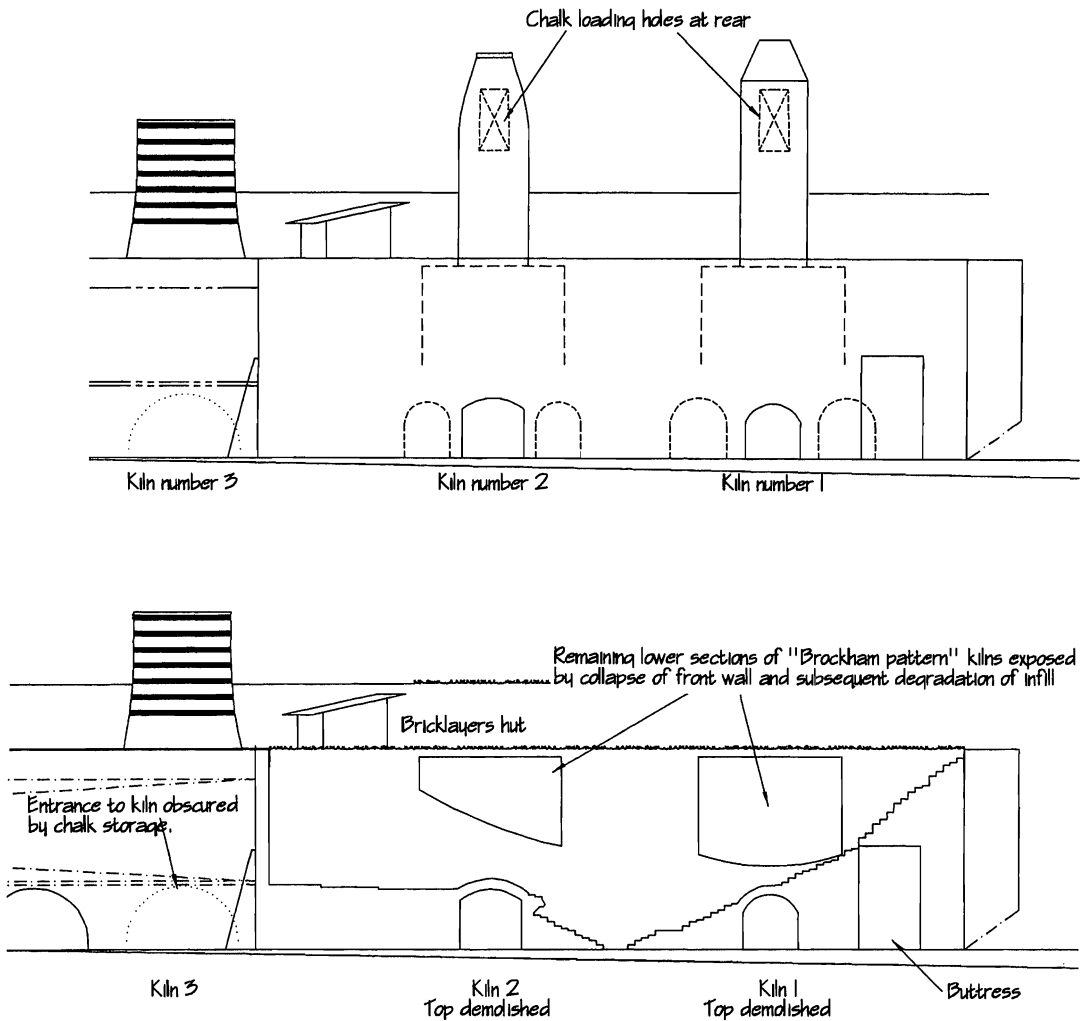


Fig 5 Oxted Limeworks: reconstruction of the Brockham pattern kilns (above) and actual survey (below). (Drawing by SIHG)

TQ 405 529 Padbrook, Limpsfield

A watching brief was kept on part of this residential development by N Shaikhley of SCAU for Direct Build Services. No features or finds of archaeological interest were noted.

TQ 404 545 Titsey

A programme of geophysical survey and trial excavation by M Davies and the BSAG around the site of the known villa identified a second 'twin' villa and two other buildings — one certainly Roman, and the other probably so. The two villas were separated by a stream, and an extensive area of surfacing seems to have been laid on the wetter ground between the two villas. (315)

TQ 432 509 Trevereux Manor, Limpsfield

Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, for R Stilgoe, of an area proposed for an extension to the lake created in 1994,

when a watching brief recorded a pit containing Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery. The evaluation confirmed that the London-Lewes Roman road runs only about 15m west of the alignment indicated by the OS. The road has clearly suffered damage since it fell out of use, probably as a result of ploughing. There was no sign of the expected side ditches. Numerous finds were recovered, indicating occupation in the near vicinity during the Roman period. Prehistoric flints, principally of Bronze Age date, were also recovered, suggesting occupation of that date also lies in the vicinity. (321)

WAVERLEY

SU 888 325 Land adjacent to Sickle Mill, Haslemere  
A watching brief was carried out by R Poulton of SCAU, for Waverley Borough Council, on the development of the site of the former millpond for a

leisure centre. Modern infill was found to extend to a depth of 4m, below which was sealed a grey/black silty clay, presumably representing silting of the pond. (321)

**SU 839 446 Burnt Hill, The Bourne, Farnham**

A plano-convex flint knife of Early Bronze Age date, found some years ago, reported to and recorded by, K D Graham of SyAS. (304)

**SU 839 469 6-7 Castle Street, Farnham**

A watching brief was maintained by A and K D Graham of SyAS on the refurbishment of these buildings and a pair of timber-framed barns (formerly a malthouse and kiln) to their rear and trial excavation was carried out in the garden. The main buildings were rebuilt c1958 and the only evidence for an earlier phase was part of the north wall, which incorporated a probably Tudor fireplace. No evidence for occupation earlier than the late 18th/early 19th century was seen in trial pits or builders' trenches. The edge of a north-south ditch seen at the end of the garden might be the former town ditch; its upper fills contained medieval and later pottery. (305)

**SU 839 469 74 Castle Street, Farnham**

A watching brief by K D Graham of SyAS on works for a rear extension confirmed that the site had previously been extensively disturbed and no trace survived of the 13th century pottery kiln identified in 1991.

**SU 834 484 Land adjacent to 4 Hampton Road, Farnham**

A watching brief by K D Graham of SyAS on the construction of a house on this site revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest. A metal detector survey also produced no material earlier than the 19th century.

**SU 848 449 Land rear of 15 Lodge Hill Road, Farnham**

A watching brief by K D Graham of SyAS on the redevelopment of this site recorded no features or finds of archaeological interest.

**SU 840 467 46 Downing Street, Farnham**

A watching brief by K D Graham of SyAS on the works for a rear extension revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

**SU 845 467 The Fairfield, Farnham**

An Early Iron Age 'leech' brooch recovered several years ago during gardening, reported to A and K D Graham of SyAS. The brooch was apparently found 'with bones and pottery', but these had not been retained. (299)

**Centred SU 840 480 Farnham Park**

A rapid survey of the park was undertaken by K D Graham of SyAS for SCC's Planning Dept, as part of an ongoing project examining Areas of Historic Landscape Value. The park was originally a deer park for the bishops of Winchester at Farnham Castle, and was created c1376-7. It incorporates remains of strip fields, which may pre-date its creation, and features associated with later industrial activity, namely a number of clay pits and at least one medieval tile kiln.

**Centred SU 850 410 Frensham Common**

A rapid survey of the common was undertaken by I Dormor for SCC's Planning Dept, as part of an ongoing project examining Areas of Historic Landscape Value.

A survey of the group of barrows (SU 853 406) overlooking Frensham Great Pond was undertaken by the RCHME, for SyAS, in advance of restoration works — much of the damage to the barrows is thought to be the result of Second World War activity. (310)

Work by A and K D Graham of SyAS identified a number of other possible barrow sites around the Great Pond. (301)

One of these, a mound on Warren Hill (SU 843 404), was subsequently surveyed by K Pringle and trial trenched by K D Graham. The mound was found to have been constructed artificially and included the remains of turves, but there was no sign of a surrounding ditch. Samples were taken for pollen analysis.

**SU 850 475 St James' Residential Home, Farnham**

Evaluation of this site by PCA, for Barratt Southern Counties, was carried out in advance of redevelopment. No features or finds of archaeological interest were recorded, suggesting that the site was agricultural land until modern times.

**SU 866 462 4 Swift's Close, Farnham**

A watching brief by K D Graham of SyAS on an extension to this house, which lies in the vicinity of known Mesolithic finds. No finds were recovered during the watching brief, but one feature, a possible pit or gully was recorded.

**Centred SU 862 471 Princess Royal Sandpit, Runfold**

Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, for BFI Ltd, of two areas permitted for mineral extraction, produced little of archaeological interest except for an area centred at SU 861 473. Here no features were revealed, but numerous finds of both prehistoric and Roman date were recovered. Analysis of the soils from which these finds were recovered indicates that they are essentially hillwash. This suggests occupation nearby, on higher ground, in both the prehistoric and Roman periods. Unfortunately, the area of higher ground adjacent has previously been quarried. The evidence for the prehistoric period includes finds from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age (and possibly into the Iron Age). The evidence for the Roman period is more specific, indicating occupation from the late 2nd into the late 3rd centuries AD. (314)

**Centred SU 869 487 Runfold Farm (fig 6)**

Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU of the first phase of this mineral extraction site, for Pioneer Concrete Holdings plc, revealed numerous archaeological features. The majority of these dated to the Iron Age; the presence of a number of ring gullies suggests that this was a settlement site, similar to those found nearby at Tongham Nurseries excavated in 1993. This evaluation also revealed some early Roman material. Subsequent evaluation to the east of this area (centred SU 873 485) revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest, presumably because the area is more low lying and therefore less attractive for settlement. (321)



Fig 6 Runfold Farm: concentration of early Roman pottery in the infill of a ditch. (Photograph by SCAU)

SU 873 435 Tilford Bridge  
Standing building survey by G Pattison of SCAU, for SCC's Highways and Transport Dept, in advance of strengthening works. (321)

SU 905 328 The White Horse Hotel, Haslemere  
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, on behalf of the Strathmoor Group, of a site proposed for residential development. Three trial trenches were excavated and only one feature, which contained 19th/20th century material, was revealed. This shallow ditch is likely to represent a late field boundary, rather than the edge of the town plots. (321)

Around SU 919 344 Grayswood Pumping Station  
A watching brief was maintained by M Dover of SCAU, for Thames Water Utilities, on works associated with the construction of a new pumping station at Grayswood. No features or finds of archaeological interest were noted.

SU 927 377 Park Copse, Hindhead  
A watching brief was undertaken by K Watson of WA, for Southern Electric, during the replacement of the Hindhead substation overhead cable support poles. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed.

SU 930 350-977 395 Hydon Ball Reservoir  
A watching brief was maintained by M Dover of SCAU, for Thames Water Utilities, on the construction of a replacement pipeline to the reservoir, where work was not along an existing road. The route passed close to the church at Hambledon, and pieces of medieval and post-medieval tile, and some post-medieval pottery were recovered from this section, although no features were noted. The section through the field boundary south of the track to Upper Vann Lane suggested that a ditch had preceded the current boundary bank, but no dating evidence was recovered. Little else of archaeological interest was noted. (321)

Around SU 90 41 Thursley Common  
Prehistoric flints found over a number of years on the common, reported to K D Graham of SyAS. The flints include Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age tools and a quantity of waste flakes. (305; this volume 163-9)

Around SU 922 400 Witley Common  
Examination by J English of SyAS of areas stripped for ecological reasons, adjacent to the Bronze Age barrows, revealed little of archaeological interest. In the vicinity the remains of another possible barrow were identified and recorded.

SU 953 423 Milford House, Portsmouth Road, Milford  
Evaluation by S Stevens of ASE, for Rushmon Ltd, of the site of new building in the grounds revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest. Milford House was built in 1730; the terrace to the rear, which will be affected by the new building, was recorded.

SU 957 452 Charterhouse School, Godalming  
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, for the school, of the site proposed for a new hall revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest although the site appeared relatively undisturbed. (321)

Centred SU 972 402 Hydestile and King George V Hospitals, Hambledon  
Evaluation by J Saunders of TVAS, for Bryant Country Homes Southern Ltd, was carried out in advance of residential redevelopment. The site of the Hydestile Hospital, where Roman or medieval pottery was recovered in 1943, was found to be extensively disturbed; no features or finds of archaeological interest were noted. The site of the King George V was less disturbed, but the only find recovered was a flint flake, possibly Mesolithic. (319)

SU 972 439 7/8 Bridge Street, Godalming  
A watching brief by S Janaway of SyAS, on the groundworks for an extension, revealed a Victorian brick-lined cesspit containing various 19th century artefacts.

SU 974 441 Godalming Wharf  
A watching brief by C Currie on the excavation of a drainage trench, for the National Trust (Southern Region), revealed the wharf to have been constructed with compacted chalk. The area of the wharf where this trench was located had clearly been used for open storage of coal and other items.

Around TQ 051 336 Monktonhook, Alford  
Fieldwalking by J English of SyAS around this deserted settlement site revealed a concentration of bloomery slag and pottery from the 13th century onwards.

TQ 096 394 Rumbeams Farm, Ewhurst  
Report by J English of SyAS on a curved boundary bank and ditch around the farm, which encloses an area of c 64 acres. This may represent an original virgated holding, formed as settlement expanded into the Weald in the medieval period. Such holdings often appear to be formed of multiples of about 30 acres in Surrey. (304)

TQ 008 449 St Catherine's Junior School, Bramley  
A watching brief by J Stevenson of SCAU on the groundworks for an extension, for the school, which lies in the centre of the village, produced evidence for some modern disturbance and no features or finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 037 447-060 422 Alderbrook Main Pipeline  
A watching brief was maintained by M Dover of SCAU, for Thames Water Utilities, on the construction of a replacement water main. A concentration of prehistoric pottery was noted at TQ 037 440 and further excavation revealed a layer containing numerous sherds of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery overlying what appeared to be a buried soil, which itself sealed a row of possible postholes. It seems likely that the layer containing the prehistoric pottery represents erosion of material from the adjoining hillslopes.

#### WOKING

Centred SU 967 577 Sites B2 and B3, Brookwood Hospital, Knaphill  
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, for Bellway Homes, in advance of residential development, revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

SU 983 595 Parley, Horsell Birch, Woking  
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, for Malcolm McD Hooker & Co, in advance of residential development adjacent to a known findspot of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flints. A small quantity of struck flint was recovered, probably of Mesolithic date, but the pieces were dispersed in the top and subsoil. (314)

SU 997 592 The Vicarage, Horsell  
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, for the Guildford Diocesan Parsonages Board, on the site for a new vicarage, adjacent to the former vicarage. A shallow pit produced a sherd of 13th-14th century date, a second feature contained no dating evidence. (309, 314)

Centred TQ 045 596 Lees Farm, Pyrford  
Evaluation by P Jones of SCAU, for American Golf (UK) Ltd, in advance of the construction of a golf-course. The site of Burchet Farm was tested but no material earlier than the 18th century was recovered. A considerable depth of peat was identified in one area, presumably relating to a former channel of the Wey. No other features or finds of archaeological interest were recorded. (314)

Centred TQ 013 616 Mizen's Farm, Horsell  
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, for TAG McLaren Holdings Ltd, of the site for the new TAG McLaren HQ, revealed a general spread of features of prehistoric (both Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Bronze Age), Roman and medieval date. The majority of the features were gullies and ditches. No focus of activity was identified. It seems likely that the settlement(s) lay outside the evaluated area, possibly near Mizen's Farm itself. (321)

### South-West London Boroughs

#### CROYDON

TQ 300 581 Farthing Down, Downs Road, Coulsdon  
A watching brief was carried out by B Watson for MoLAS on the sites of proposed new gate and latch posts which were excavated under archaeological supervision as a condition of Scheduled Ancient Monument consent. Natural chalk or in some cases deep modern disturbance was exposed.

TQ 309 668 Canterbury Road, Mitcham Road (junction), Croydon  
An evaluation by S Stevens for MoLAS found ploughmarks in the natural brickearth and worked and burnt flint and some post-medieval pottery in the overlying subsoil.

TQ 304 687 Pollard's Hill Recreation Ground, Pollard's Hill, SW16  
A watching brief by P Thompson for MoLAS revealed a garden soil containing late 18th and 19th century pottery. A series of low banks are visible on the site — these have been interpreted as an earthwork — but testpits close to the banks encountered no evidence for ditches or deep quarrying, implying very limited activity or occupation on the site.

TQ 310 622 St Thomas More School, Russell Hill, Purley  
An evaluation by S Stevens for MoLAS found that the site deposits had been truncated during the construction of the school in the 19th century.

TQ 311 635 Land off Pegasus Way, Imperial Way, Croydon  
An evaluation by W Boismier for WA located one prehistoric feature, possibly a hearth. Worked flint was recovered from the brickearth immediately above, which may represent a buried soil.

TQ 319 632 218-222 Pampisford Road, South Croydon  
An evaluation by B Bishop for PCA and D Hawkins for LPE revealed residual prehistoric flintwork in mixed garden soil, indicating repeated low-density exploitation of the area in prehistoric times.

TQ 319 639 61-61a Haling Park Road, Croydon  
An evaluation by J Davison for CNHSS recovered prehistoric struck and fire-cracked flint and some Roman and medieval pottery from a shallow soil above the natural chalk. Bedding trenches probably belonged to the garden of the medieval Haling Manor house which lay just east of the site.



TQ 311 648 Waddon Goods Yard, Purley Way, Croydon  
An evaluation by G Bruce for AOC recovered 154 prehistoric worked flints from the subsoil. Most of these seem to indicate a general Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date; the only recognizable object was an arrowhead of mid to Late Neolithic date. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ 319 643 42-46 Bramley Hill, South Croydon  
An evaluation by S Stevens for MoLAS revealed topsoil containing burnt flint and post-medieval pottery.

TQ 310 677 78 Thornton Road, Croydon  
An evaluation and watching brief by D Hopkinson for AOC revealed two linear features, one of which was associated with postholes. They are undated.

TQ 311 676 64-68 Thornton Road, Thornton Heath  
A watching brief by R Cowie for MoLAS found that the site in one area had been truncated by a basement and that elsewhere there was only topsoil.

TQ 314 672 513-515 London Road, Croydon  
An evaluation by R Hewett for MoLAS revealed garden soil, probably relating to London House (constructed in the 1870s).

TQ 314 673 Mayday University Hospital, New Energy Centre, Mayday Road, Thornton Heath  
An evaluation by S Stevens for MoLAS found only modern made-ground.

TQ 315 671 518 Croydon Road, Croydon  
An evaluation by J Davison for CNHSS which took place in a standing building of mid-19th century date revealed a scatter of early to mid-19th century material over a ploughsoil containing 18th century material.

TQ 324 602 Station Road (former garage workshop site), Kenley  
An evaluation by R Hewett for MoLAS recorded hillwash deposits containing prehistoric flints. These were overlaid by an agricultural soil into which 19th and 20th foundations and drainage had been set.

TQ 320 634 238 Pampisford Road, South Croydon  
No archaeological remains were found during an evaluation by A Ford for TVAS.

TQ 320 636 43 Haling Park Road, Croydon  
A watching brief by B Philp for SELAU exposed subsoil beneath topsoil.

TQ 322 639 Whitgift School, Haling Park Road, Croydon  
D Kenyon for AOC carried out an evaluation during which five Bronze Age struck flints were recovered from hillwash material. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ 321 658 The Drummond Centre (phase II), Tamworth Road, Croydon  
An evaluation by J Taylor for MoLAS found prehistoric flints in three cut features, and from the subsoil. The remains of a Victorian brick building were also located, one of its walls supported on uncoursed greensand blocks.

TQ 321 659 145-147 North End, Croydon  
An evaluation by G Potter for MoLAS uncovered features related to mid-19th century and subsequent development of the site.

TQ 323 654 3-7 Park Street, Croydon  
Excavations were carried out by P Miller for MoLAS, revealing a cultivated soil on the west side of the site which contained a quantity of Late Iron Age pottery, worked flints and burnt bone. On the east side of the site were two, possibly Roman, parallel linear features, one of which contained 1st-2nd century pottery and may have been a boundary ditch. A ploughsoil subsequently developed on the site, and several medieval or early post-medieval pits were cut into it. Building then commenced in the 18th or 19th century.

TQ 325 651 68-74 Park Lane, Croydon  
Excavations by R Nielsen for MoLAS revealed prehistoric cut features which are broadly dated from the Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age. They were sealed by the possible remains of a cultivated soil containing Roman and medieval material. At the north end of the trench a medieval gravel extraction pit was recorded, followed by a further cultivated soil into which 18th-19th century wall footings had been set.

TQ 327 652 7-11 Beech House Road, Croydon  
A watching brief by D Kenyon for AOC found that the site had been heavily truncated, with no surviving archaeological deposits.

TQ 333 647 Land at rear of 163 Coombe Road, Croydon  
An evaluation by S Stevens for MoLAS recovered two pieces of possible worked flint and two sherds of Roman pottery from the subsoil. The subsoil was also scored by plough marks dated to the later 17th or 18th century, and then generally overlaid by garden soil.

TQ 330 672 190-218 Gloucester Road, Selhurst  
An evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS revealed a probable gravel or brickearth extraction pit, infilled in the 18th or 19th century, and succeeded by the remains of a 19th century cow or pig shed.

TQ 342 605 Atwood Primary School, Limsfield Road, Sanderstead, Croydon  
An evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS found that the site had been truncated during the construction of the school.

TQ 343 605 The Methodist Church (land adjacent), Limsfield Road, Sanderstead, Croydon  
An evaluation and watching brief by S Stevens for MoLAS revealed a number of linear features and pits, the latter containing burnt materials and pure clay. Two of these features contained late Iron Age pottery, a date consistent with the known Late Iron Age-early Romano-British activity in the area. In the overlying topsoil a possible prehistoric flint and post-medieval material was noted.

TQ 370 639 Home Farm, Addington Palace Golf Club, Addington Village Road, Addington  
An evaluation by S Tucker for MoLAS indicated that only redeposited material was present.

TQ 392 623 Rutland Works, Vulcan Way, New Addington

A watching brief by S Tucker for MoLAS found that the site been truncated or was covered by modern made-ground.

#### KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 177 693 Kingston Bridge (south side), Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS located timber revetments and the north boundary of the associated property. Ten phases were identified, the earliest dendrochronologically dated to the early 14th century. Some revetments were constructed from reused boat and building timbers. A substantial 17th or 18th century brick wall subsequently replaced the property boundary defined by the waterfront structures; it remains today as the wall flanking steps which lead down to the river.

TQ 179 691 Kingston Guildhall, Magistrates' Court Extension, High Street, Kingston upon Thames

A watching brief in 1995 (*JyAC*, 84, 222) preceded an evaluation by S Stevens for MoLAS. Generally the site was covered by an alluvial deposit which, in the north-east of the site, was cut by a drainage ditch of early medieval date. Succeeding this was a possible well and a flint wall footing. Towards the east of the site a wall, of apparent Tudor date, had been built directly on to the alluvium which was cut, in the north of the site, by a large ditch. A brick wall, of 18th or 19th century date, was subsequently constructed above.

TQ 179 698 Kingston Power Station, Lower Ham Road, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation and watching brief by S Ford for TVAS revealed alluvial deposits over most of the site which produced a few sherds of Neolithic pottery and flint flakes. A late medieval gully or pit was also recorded. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ 183 668 The Former Eye Hospital, 17 Upper Brighton Road, Surbiton

An evaluation by D Tyler for AOC exposed features associated with a formal garden, dated to the 19th–20th centuries; they were either associated with the Eye Hospital or the previous building, Southborough House.

TQ 180 689 Kingston College Car Park, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by OAU exposed modern features.

TQ 185 687 Mill Place, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by OAU revealed a paleochannel, probably an earlier course of the river Hogsmill which lies to the south of the site. Worked flint and burnt flint dating to the Neolithic period were recovered.

TQ 186 688 Former VP Winery, Villiers Road, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by S Leaver for LPE revealed alluvial deposits which indicate an earlier course of the river Hogsmill. On the surface of these deposits was a group

of burnt flints and flint flakes, probably representing debris from a riverside fire. Two post-medieval postholes had been cut into the alluvium. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ 188 683 Lower Marsh Lane (northside), Lower Marsh Road, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by C Cowan for MoLAS revealed late post-medieval alluvial deposits, probably derived from flooding of the nearby Hogsmill river and associated tributaries, with reclamation dumps above.

TQ 180 694 14–18 Fife Road, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by N Oakey for WA found only modern deposits. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ 182 692 Sopwith Way, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by D Hawkins for LPE exposed the courses of the Latchmere stream, a tributary of the river Thames which was infilled during the mid-19th century. A little Roman material was recovered; it probably originated to the east of the site but erosion and flooding of the stream had effectively removed all *in-situ* traces of human activity prior to the early post-medieval period. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ 183 697 16 Acre Road, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by C Pickard for MoLAS recorded garden or plough soil and two Anderson shelter foundations.

TQ 184 694 Canbury Park Road, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by B Bishop for LPE revealed an agricultural subsoil dating from the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age to the early post-medieval period, though it was unclear whether the flints were *in situ* or redeposited by fluvial action. A post-medieval pit was also recorded. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ 190 646 Borax Research (former), Cox Lane, Chessington

An evaluation by M Birley for MoLAS revealed a scatter of Mesolithic worked flints and a quantity of burnt flints, as well as a single sherd of Iron Age pottery, in the topsoil, presumably having rolled down a slope in the south-east corner of the site.

TQ 202 701 Wolsey Spring, George Road, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by B Bishop for LPE revealed worked flints and burnt flint in a naturally deposited layer and in a possible pit or posthole, though the latter is otherwise undated. A post-medieval field drain and garden soil were also recorded. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ 202 703 Longhouse, George Road, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation and excavation by J Butler for PCA exposed gravel extraction pits of late 19th–early 20th century date. Their backfill contained both burnt and struck flints and prehistoric pottery fragments, indicating Late Bronze Age activity in the near vicinity of the site.

TQ 203 701 Marymount International School, George Road, Kingston upon Thames  
An evaluation by V Ridgeway for PCA revealed Bronze Age pottery and worked flints from the top of a layer of sand. They had probably been washed down from higher up the slope to the north of the site. In one trench a layer of topsoil was recorded; this may have been associated with gardens which are documented in the area from the 18th century. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ 207 704 Birchmoor, Warren Cutting, Kingston Hill  
An evaluation by J Bowsher for MoLAS located a ditch of probable Bronze Age date.

TQ 204 710 Coombe Lodge, Coombe Ridings, Kingston Hill  
An evaluation by J Nowell for WA recorded 19th or 20th century soils and building debris. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ 211 662 Manor Farm Buildings, Church Road, Worcester Park  
Excavations by R Nielsen for MoLAS followed an evaluation in 1995 (*SyAC*, 84, 224). Mesolithic or later flint tools and waste material were recovered from the overburden and may represent the earliest activity on the site. Two adzes were apparently deliberately placed in a Middle Iron Age pit. A concentration of Early-Middle Iron Age features were located in the north-west of the site, one of them possibly representing a structure. Romano-British features consisted of land boundaries or drainage ditches and a few pits. A field boundary ditch of early medieval date was also located; it was essentially aligned with the present north-west boundary of the site, an alignment which persisted into the post-medieval period, implying that the site remained in agricultural usage until the construction of Manor Farm Buildings from c 1855 onwards.

TQ 212 662 Former St John's Vicarage, Church Road, Old Malden, Worcester Park  
Excavations by P Andrews for WA revealed evidence of prehistoric activity, the earliest being redeposited Mesolithic flintwork. Slight evidence of settlement was found for the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and more substantial evidence for the Late Iron Age — a ditch and several pits. Occupation in the early Romano-British period, and continuing into the 3rd-4th century AD, is attested by a large ditch — possibly an enclosure ditch — and other features. Two pairs of substantial ditches along the north edge of the site, which possibly defined a trackway to the rear of a property or properties fronting Church Road, are dated to the 11th-12th century. Subsequent medieval activity comprised a series of ditches and gullies dated to between the 12th and 14th centuries defining small plots. Substantial remains of the late 17th to early 20th century vicarage survived.

#### LAMBETH

TQ 291 759 4-20 North Street, SW4  
An evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS located post-medieval features associated with domestic buildings, including a 17th century cesspit, an 18th century ditch and wall and a cesspit and drain dating to the 19th century.

TQ 308 760 Rear of 103 Broomgrove Road, Stockwell Road, SW9  
A watching brief by P Askew for MoLAS revealed garden soil containing Victorian pottery.

TQ 306 779 St Anne's Primary School, Harleyford Road, SE11  
An evaluation by P Miller for MoLAS recovered prehistoric waste flakes and a sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery from the top of the natural brickearth and gravel, and from a later pit. They were succeeded by garden soil of 18th-19th century date and features associated with the yard areas or tenements that previously existed along the east frontage of the site.

TQ 305 789 Lambeth Bridge House, Lambeth Road, SE1  
An evaluation by B Bishop for PCA revealed reclamation ditches and deposits dating to the 13th-14th century and 17th-18th century. Above these were walls and a floor, probably related to the production of tin-glazed ware, also dated to the 17th and 18th centuries; this was followed by extensive Victorian industrial activity, also relating to the production of ceramics, mostly of stoneware items such as drainage pipes.

TQ 306 784 79-81b Vauxhall Walk, SE11  
An evaluation by P Miller for MoLAS revealed a number of 18th and 19th century pits and a probable robbed out wall; some residual prehistoric flintwork was retrieved from one of these pits. They were overlaid by post-medieval garden or ploughsoil which generally contained 18th and 19th century material. In the north of the site large ragstone and brick footings of the 19th century school buildings that had occupied the site were recorded, as well as the brick floor of a cellar which probably belonged to a tenement shown on the 1871 OS map.

TQ 306 799 The Millennium Wheel site, Jubilee Gardens, Belvedere Road, SE1  
An evaluation by G Spurr for MoLAS examined a number of boreholes to provide evidence of palaeo-environmental conditions. A sequence typical of a floodplain, followed by a marsh-like environment and at a level which suggests that it related to the Roman period, was recorded. This sequence was sealed by thick deposits of post-medieval made-ground.

TQ 307 797 Thames Water pipeline, Belvedere Road, SE1  
A watching brief by J Minkin for MoLAS found a sealed well or sump with the lower part of an *in-situ* pump, set into an alluvial silt and clay. It is dated to the mid-late 18th century and may have been associated with a number of workshops adjacent to the site at this time.

TQ 305 802 Thames Foreshore, Jubilee Gardens (opposite, on foreshore), SE1  
Examination of small trial holes along a measured grid by S Stevens for MoLAS indicated that post-medieval aggregation overlay alluvial silts of possible medieval date.

TQ306 801 River Thames, opposite County Hall and south of Hungerford Bridge, SE1  
An auger survey by S Hoad for MoLAS recorded natural gravels gradually falling towards the river, though one area showed a sharp fall, possibly the result of truncation by dredging for the clearance of an entrance to one of the numerous wharfs that lined this part of the river in the 18th and 19th century.

TQ306 802 River Thames dredging (Flood Mitigation 3), Hungerford Bridge — adjacent to south side, SE1  
A watching brief was carried out by J Bowsher for MoLAS on material dredged from the river Thames near Hungerford Bridge. Most of the material proved to be modern with only one or two pieces of very abraded earlier pottery.

TQ311 749 51–57 Effra Road, SW2  
An evaluation by P Askew for MoLAS revealed redeposited soil mixed with 19th century rubble and the remains of a late 19th or early 20th century foundation wall.

TQ311 767 11–13 Hillyard Street, SW9  
A watching brief by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS recorded 19th and 20th century pottery and building material. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ310 795 126–156 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1  
Excavations by J Partridge for MoLAS revealed a possible prehistoric or Roman ditch, from which a single Roman potsherd, burnt flint and waste flakes were recovered. Virtually following the same course as the ditch was the foundation of a post-medieval wall, possibly because both marked a property boundary. Post-medieval wells and pits were also recorded, the latter overlain by garden soil in the backs of the properties that once occupied the site.

TQ313 805 Oxo Tower, Old Barge House Alley, SE1  
A watching brief by G Potter for MoLAS revealed a large drainage channel which flowed into the Thames; its infill contained 16th century material. Apparently of medieval origin, this drainage channel is shown on a number of 16th and early 17th century plans; thereafter it appears to have gone out of use, although until recently its approximate line was marked by Old Barge House Alley. The site was then substantially truncated by 19th century and subsequent development.

TQ328 799 Cornwall House, 1 Waterloo Road, SE1  
A watching brief by E Norton for NTA revealed a thick deposit of peat which elsewhere has been dated to the Bronze Age. It was sealed by successive layers of alluvial clays, followed by reclamation dumps, the latter probably used for agriculture. Their upper levels are dated to the 16th–18th century; they were cut by two drainage ditches before the site was developed in the early 19th century.

#### MERTON

TQ225 685 Tesco Store, Burlington Road, New Malden  
An evaluation by C Cowan for MoLAS exposed alluvial clay which had probably derived from inundations of the Pylbrook, situated immediately to the north of the site.

TQ224 710 Caesar's Camp, Royal Wimbledon Golf Club, Camp Road, SW19  
A watching brief was carried out by N Roycroft for MoLAS on five trenches located in the Iron Age hillfort of Caesar's Camp (Scheduled Ancient Monument). Some burnt and one struck flint, a pit and a possible metallised surface over the west causeway were considered to date from the prehistoric occupation. Evidence for medieval or post-medieval ridge-and-furrow fields was also noted. A central path flanked by lateral ditches, which was a precursor of the path that cuts through the site, was recorded. It was clear that the medieval or post-medieval ploughing had removed any *in-situ* deposits inside the fort, leaving only deep-cut features into gravel.

TQ232 680 Meadbrook, Grand Drive, SW20  
An evaluation by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS revealed fragments of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age pottery, burnt flint and flint flakes in deposits of alluvial clay; these were probably deposited by river action. The quantity suggests the presence of a prehistoric site nearby, possibly to the south-west.

TQ232 703 Land adjacent to 110 Ridgway, SW19  
An evaluation by R Hewett for MoLAS located 20th century features.

TQ236 722 52 Wimbledon Park Side, SW19  
An evaluation by J Proctor for PCA established that terracing had removed much of the natural and subsequent strata. A small linear feature may have been part of a prehistoric gully that was found on the neighbouring site. Elsewhere only modern features associated with the garden's landscaping and drainage were located. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ243 713 9 Highbury Road, SW19  
An evaluation by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS located only modern features.

TQ245 715 The Well House, 21 Arthur Road, SW19  
An evaluation by J Taylor for MoLAS recorded deposits associated with land use subsequent to the major landscaping of the early 18th century when the new manor house was constructed to the south-east.

TQ252 709 70 Garfield Road, SW19  
A watching brief by R Harris for PCA recorded alluvial silts, probably of the river Wandle which lies to the east of the site. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ267 682 145 Morden Road, Mitcham  
An evaluation by C Pickard for PCA exposed a substantial soil deposit containing pottery dating to the 17th–18th centuries.

TQ261 694 Kango Factory, Deer Park Road, SW19  
An evaluation by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS revealed alluvial silts, presumably from the river Wandle, which were disturbed in modern times. (London Archaeol 8.2)

**TQ 265 705** Oval Plant site, Byegrove Road, SW19  
A watching brief by P Miller for MoLAS revealed alluvial deposits associated with the river Wandle which forms the west boundary of the site. These were succeeded by soil horizons of probable post-medieval date.

**TQ 267 701** Land bordered by High Street, Christchurch Road and the river Pickle, SW19  
An evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS revealed, in the south-east of the site, prehistoric palaeo-channels which were presumably part of the river Pickle/Wandle. A section of Stane Street was located in the north-west of the site; its southern ditch contained pottery dating to the 1st-3rd century. To the north a ditch or channel may have been part of an associated drainage system. Sealing the road and channels was a sequence of alluvial flood deposits above which there was some evidence for 18th and 19th century activity, including a ditch or channel of 18th century date which may have been associated with the calico industry.

**TQ 269 707** 38 High Street, Colliers Wood, SW17  
A watching brief by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS recovered some 18th century worked stone. (London Archaeol 8.2)

**TQ 271 686** 80-82 Church Road, Mitcham  
An evaluation and excavation by G Bruce for AOC revealed an early medieval pit containing fragments of cooking vessels, ash and bone, suggesting activity in the area from the 11th to the mid-12th century. Two other pits were possibly contemporary but yielded no dating evidence. A ploughsoil sealing these features contained pottery from the mid-12th to the mid-13th century when the land use was agricultural. Two pits of the 18th and 19th centuries were also recorded. (London Archaeol 8.2)

**TQ 271 686** 21 Church Road, Vicarage Gardens, Mitcham  
An evaluation by S Weaver for TVAS in the vicarage gardens revealed a pit and three ditches dated to the late Saxon to early medieval period, and an undated pit containing a horse skeleton. (London Archaeol 8.2)

**TQ 273 680** 42 Tramway Path (land adjacent), Mitcham  
An evaluation by R Hewett for MoLAS revealed a pit which contained Roman material and some early to middle Saxon pottery. These latter finds are particularly significant in view of the site's proximity to the Mitcham Anglo-Saxon cemetery and the previous lack of evidence for settlement in this part of Mitcham.

**TQ 279 680** Land at Caesar's Walk, Mitcham  
An evaluation by D Hopkinson for AOC revealed fairly recent soils and subsoils; no archaeological remains survived.

**TQ 280 688** 31 Commonsides, Mitcham  
An evaluation by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS recovered post-medieval finds.

## RICHMOND

**TQ 175 748** Trumpeter's House, The Old Palace, The Green, Richmond upon Thames  
Excavations by R Cowie on behalf of Channel 4 were undertaken to reveal the precise location of the 'privy lodgings' — or royal apartments — of the Tudor Richmond Palace. The project was filmed for a programme in the *Time Team* television series, which was screened in January 1998. The remains of a number of structures were uncovered, including a wall dated to the reign of Henry VII which may have been part of a bay projecting out from the main building (as shown on 16th and early 17th century pictures of the palace). Evidence for the north-west tower and the north side of the royal apartments was also found. Dumps of rubble containing 17th century stoneware are likely to represent the demolition of most of the palace during the Commonwealth (c 1650).

**TQ 174 757** Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Course, Old Deer Park, Richmond Road, Richmond  
An evaluation by J Moore for AOC recorded post-medieval levelling. (London Archaeol 8.2)

**TQ 182 729** Petersham Parsonage, Bute Avenue, Richmond  
An evaluation by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS found late medieval and post-medieval finds and a 19th century feature. (London Archaeol 8.2)

**TQ 181 752** 19-23 Church Road, Richmond  
A watching brief by V Ridgeway and J Proctor for PCA revealed modern features only. (London Archaeol 8.2)

**TQ 184 774** Lower Nurseries, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Road, Kew  
A watching brief by M Wiggins for MoLAS recorded a possible weathered soil horizon.

**TQ 208 759** 105 Mortlake High Street, SW14  
Excavations by D Tyler for AOC revealed a series of probable prehistoric features comprising part of a curvilinear gully, postholes and stakeholes and a straight linear gully: these suggest part of a settlement, possibly related to Bronze Age remains on the adjacent site. Alluvial deposits above the prehistoric features were succeeded by the partial remains of 16th-18th century structures but there was also a number of late medieval to post-medieval artefacts, suggesting an active shoreline environment. There was also evidence for successive periods of scouring and natural deposition along the Thames with attempts at stabilizing the foreshore by dumping.

**TQ 207 760** 61-69 Mortlake High Street, SW14  
An evaluation and excavation by N Holder and S Hoard for MoLAS revealed a small pit of possible prehistoric date, overlaid by 16th-17th century garden soils and features which may have been associated with walls and a pond, possibly part of the remains of a Tudor house and garden that fronted on to Mortlake High Street. Above the Tudor deposits were a series of brick walls, foundations, drains and fragments of sugar-cone moulds which were probably connected with a documented 17th century sugar refinery. These were followed by the 17th-

18th century remains of the documented Sanders' Pottery; quantities of pottery wasters, both tin-glazed and salt-glazed, kiln furniture and kiln debris have been recovered. Also recorded were the remains of a kiln structure with brick fireboxes, associated with the reuse and repair of, and later additions to, the earlier sugar refinery building. The pothouse was demolished during the 19th century; above the demolition layers were the substantial brick walls, floors and foundations of a documented 19th century malthouse and associated oasthouses.

**TQ 207 760** The Lord Napier public house, 71–75 Mortlake High Street, SW14

An evaluation by J Nowell for WA, followed by an excavation by S Hoad for MoLAS, two prehistoric pits and a ditch, both containing struck flint artefacts; one fragment of pottery was also recovered. These were succeeded by a pair of double ovens, brick walls, floors and drains which may be associated with a documented 17th century sugar refinery. (London Archaeol 8.2)

**TQ 208 760** 107 Mortlake High Street, SW14

Excavations were carried out by N Roycroft for MoLAS, revealing a series of boundary or drainage ditches which date from the late Iron Age to the late Roman period. These were followed by two sunken-featured buildings constructed in c.500, one with an external oven. Subsequent alluvial deposition covered the site up to the end of the 16th century. During the 17th century the site was progressively built over, commencing with a revetment, a building on the Mortlake High Street frontage and large posthole structures, all separated by gravel surfaces. During the 18th century a wharf was constructed, backed by a pottery works (probably that of William Sanders, built in 1752), gardens, drains, buildings and road. One of the later 18th century buildings recorded was a well-preserved malthouse (built 1791) on the eastern part of the site, fronting the river. It was demolished in the mid-19th century; the kiln was likewise eventually demolished or significantly altered and a new building erected; it had been refurbished in the late 19th–20th century and showed evidence of metalworking.

**TQ 231 776** Harrods Depository (former), Trinity Church Road, SW13

An evaluation by S Jones for MoLAS revealed four undated ditches, one of which may have been a palaeo-channel. Ploughsoil and then alluvium filled and sealed the ditches. The ploughsoil was cut by a ditch, probably a field drain, along the west edge of the area; it contained 17th century pottery.

## SOUTHWARK

**TQ 318 804** 47–67 Hopton Street, SE1 (fig 7)

Excavations by V Ridgeway, B Bishop and G Brown for PCA followed an evaluation (*SyAC*, **84**, 229–30). They revealed substantial evidence of prehistoric occupation and cultivation, including quantities of lithics and pottery dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age. The site was abandoned in the mid-Bronze Age when water levels rose. Ponds and ditches, probably associated with an historically documented tidal millpond, constitute evidence for the re-occupation of the site in the late

medieval or early post-medieval period. A series of dumps then appear to have been used to reclaim the marshy ground, upon which the remains of a mid–late 18th century glasshouse were excavated. These comprised a central furnace and flues, internal floors containing glassworking debris, and ancillary structures and factory outbuildings. Later walls were probably associated with another glasshouse, that of Pellatt and Green, which was constructed and added to in the 19th century.

**TQ 329 766** 80 Camberwell Church Street, SE5

An evaluation by P Askew for MoLAS uncovered a garden soil which was cut by the remains of a posthole structure and a mid-19th century pit and a brick cellar which had been backfilled by the late 19th to early 20th century.

**TQ 323 799** Red Cross Gardens, SE1

An evaluation by B Dix and J Prentice for NA was undertaken to assess its potential for interpretation and possible restoration. The original garden of 1888 was located: the ornamental fishpond, the former bandstand, aspects of the covered playground, gravelled paths, drains and pond.

**TQ 326 794** 165 Great Dover Street, SE1

An evaluation by J Drummond-Murray and excavations and a watching brief by T Mackinder for MoLAS revealed road gravels and associated ditches which are identified as part of Roman Watling Street. Several field boundary ditches were also recorded, succeeded by a large timber-piled building and timber-lined well. The area was then used as a cemetery and four structures were built parallel to the road — monuments and possible mausoleum within enclosures. To the south-west of these structures were several cremations in pots and inhumations, including three 'plaster' burials.

**TQ 327 799** Hunt's House, Guy's Hospital, Great Maze Pond, SE1

An evaluation by R Taylor-Wilson for PCA revealed some prehistoric activity, probably seasonal, which is indicated by the presence of lithic material and cut features in the alluvium which formed the surface of the late prehistoric marsh. Evidence of drainage and reclamation occurred throughout the Roman period with an intensive phase during the mid–late 3rd century. The site was abandoned in the 4th century and its submergence over the next few centuries is represented by thick alluvial deposits. These were eventually cut by drainage ditches of late medieval and early post-medieval date. Ground consolidation in the southern part of the site is dated to the 16th or 17th century, so that by the late 17th century building activity had commenced and in the mid-19th century Hunt's House was constructed.

**TQ 329 795** 169 Long Lane, SE1

An evaluation by B Bishop for PCA recorded modern drains and a cellar. (London Archaeol 8.2)

**TQ 322 805** Benbow House, Bear Gardens, SE1

Following an evaluation in 1995 (*SyAC*, **84**, 230) monitoring by B Barber for MoLAS took place on a



Fig 7 Hopton Street: furnace and flues of a late 18th century glassworking kiln with part of a 19th century Pellatt glass house in the background. (Photograph by Tim Loveless for PCA)

geotechnical investigation. Alluvial silts were the deepest recorded deposits. Two phases of a c 18th century brick structure and 19th century ironworking dumps were recorded. Excavations were then undertaken by T Mackinder, after which the site was reburied. Above the alluvium were the remains of walls, floors and a large cellar of buildings fronting on to Bankside during the medieval period: these are identified as the 'stews', owned by the bishops of Winchester. Post-medieval brick walls, cellars and drains were recorded as well as evidence of industry: a delftware kiln, debris from glass-making and metal-working.

**TQ 323 803** Globe Theatre and Anchor Terrace Car Park, 1–15 Anchor Terrace, SE1

A watching brief carried out by J Taylor and B Barber for MoLAS found evidence of flooding during the medieval period, followed by land reclamation and a series of parallel, shallow pits dated to the 16th century, and a north–south ditch which may relate to one of the south boundaries of the documented Globe estate. Above were dumps and garden soils, some of which may have been contemporary with the Globe Theatre. Excavation in this area did not impinge upon the Globe Theatre, a Scheduled Ancient Monument,

but against the east edge of the excavation was a sequence of mortar surfaces, probably associated with features which occurred at a similar level to parts of the Globe Theatre located in 1989 (*SyAC*, **82**, 215); they may have been part of one of the properties fronting on to Globe Alley (documented in 1647). Measures were taken to preserve these features *in situ*. The upper part of the sequence related to later 17th century industrial and domestic activity and mid–late 18th century brick wall footings and surfaces.

**TQ 324 801** 51–53 Southwark Street, SE1 (fig 8)

An evaluation and excavation by D Killock for PCA revealed two stream channels on either side of a sand island which were lined with revetment structures and a walkway in the Roman period. They were succeeded by the deposition of much demolition rubble, including painted wall plaster and fragments of mosaics and box tiles, indicating that a building of some note had existed nearby. Construction phases followed before most of the area was occupied by post-built structures of some size and importance. Their demolition marked the end of the Roman period. Activity was resumed in the post-medieval period with a sequence of cut features and a brick wall. (*London Archaeol* 8.2)



Fig 8 Southwark Street: a late 1st–early 2nd century timber revetment. (Photograph by Tim Loveless for PCA)

**TQ 325 803 Winchester Walk, SE1**

A watching brief by E Norton for PCA recorded soil horizons with medieval and post-medieval inclusions, which may mean that the site lies in the garden to the south of the medieval Winchester Palace. On the east side of the site demolition rubble appeared to fill a post-medieval cellar. (London Archaeol 8.2)

**TQ 325 803 14–16 Stoney Street, SE1**

An evaluation by C Cowan for MoLAS revealed the revetted south edge and foreshore of a channel which could have been either Roman or medieval in date. Roman deposits, which may have derived from clay-and-timber buildings, and alluvial deposits of a north–south post-medieval channel were also recorded. The channel was located on excavations to the west and is marked on historic maps. A 17th century date is indicated by the pottery.

**TQ 327 802 10–18 London Bridge Street, SE1**

A watching brief and excavation was carried out by P Askew for MoLAS on this standing building which lies on the site of St Thomas' Hospital (1215–1862). Roman activity was represented by a possible drain, two postholes and a pit which are dated to the 2nd century. Medieval dumping followed with evidence of pits, and a

cellar or cess pit; two grave slabs dated 1200–1350 had been reused in the construction of the latter and are believed to have come from the early medieval St Thomas' Chapel which lay on the north side of the site. The medieval dumping contained pottery dated to the 13th–15th century and also a residual fragment of Roman stamped Caerleon ware bead-and-flange mortarium, *c* AD 110–170/180, bearing the letters DBM; this find is the first of its kind in London and the stamp has not yet been paralleled.

**TQ 328 801 15 St Thomas Street (Grout Shaft), SE1**

Excavations by S Stevens for MoLAS revealed two early Roman ditches and a number of pits. They were succeeded by a further ditch, a pit, a possible hearth, and a layer of peg tile fragments. The timber supports of a rectangular, well-like feature, probably Roman in date, were also recorded.

**TQ 332 775 Gloucester Grove, St George's Way, SE15**

An evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS recorded ploughsoil dating to the 19th century.

**TQ 335 782 14–38 Albany Road, SE5**

No archaeological remains were uncovered during a watching brief by G Hull for TVAS.



**TQ 331 794 239 Long Lane, SE1**

An evaluation and excavation by J Bates for MoLAS located a number of medieval and post-medieval pits, some of which may have had an industrial usage. They were succeeded by dump layers cut by two large drains or sewers.

**TQ 332 797 100-104 Bermondsey Street, SE1**

See Killock, this volume 125-39.

**TQ 333 792 207-208 Grange Road, SE1**

An evaluation by A Steele for MoLAS revealed pits and a linear feature, both undated, overlain by ploughsoil containing Roman pottery. The ploughsoil was cut by post-medieval wall foundations and sealed by the demolition rubble of a 19th century terraced house that occupied the site.

**TQ 334 796 Vinegar Yard, 33 Tanner Street, SE1**

A watching brief by K Heard for MoLAS revealed a small, possibly prehistoric, cooking pit truncated by a channel which was filled with alluvial sand and peats containing material of possible Bronze Age date. The peats were sealed by a thick deposit of silt containing residual Roman and medieval pottery. A later sequence of watercourses was recorded along the south boundary of the site, apparently revetted in the later medieval period. A possible Tudor fish pond was located which would have been associated with nearby Bermondsey Abbey. In the mid-17th century a probable roadside ditch was revetted in the south of the site and at the same time tanning activity seemed to increase, represented by a number of sunken barrels, a timber box drain and a possible lime-slaking pit. The site continued in use as a tan-yard until the second half of the 18th century when large wooden tanks were constructed for tanning cattle hides. In the early 19th century the site was acquired by a vinegar company, and was used as the factory yard until its closure in 1991.

**TQ 334 797 Brunswick Court, SE1**

An evaluation by T Carew for PCA recovered prehistoric pottery fragments and burnt flint and struck flints from waterlaid sand at the southern edge of the Horsley-down Eyot. The earliest features exposed were a post-hole and a ditch which may have been of Roman date. During the post-medieval period the site was divided by a line of stakeholes with a drainage ditch to the east and a number of linear features (for industrial use) to the west. These were sealed by post-medieval and modern make-up layers.

**TQ 336 798 10-16 Lafone Street, SE1**

An evaluation and excavation by J Bates for MoLAS uncovered a series of prehistoric arid marks formed by ploughing. These were sealed by a ploughsoil of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date into which a number of features were cut, the most significant being a possible field boundary ditch. The site was then sealed by a peat deposit, probably representing part of the Tilbury IV regression of the late 2nd millennium BC. It is likely that flooding of the area made the site uninhabitable until the medieval or early post-medieval period when a wooden structure was built within a channel — possibly

the foundations for a bridge. More flood deposits occurred, and attempts at drainage, until truncated by late 19th century basements.

**TQ 338 798 Butler's Wharf, Gainsford Street, SE1**

An evaluation by M Bagwell for PCA recorded alluvial clay with peat deposits. Consolidation of the ground took place in the 17th century with the laying of crushed chalk; ground raising dumps were deposited in the late 17th century and by the late 18th century domestic buildings were in evidence, initially to the north and then west of the site, with a sequence of external yard surfaces to the east. During the mid-late 19th century further building took place, the yard area being retained; these were demolished in the 20th century.

**TQ 338 799 West Courtyard, Butler's Wharf Estate, SE1**

An evaluation by D Divers for PCA revealed burnt flints and two cut features containing struck flints and prehistoric pottery; these were sealed by alluvium. Re-occupation of the site eventually took place in the 17th century with the construction of an east-west embankment — possible river defences — and drainage and reclamation features. These continued until the late 18th century when two walls and a brick-lined well were constructed to the south of the bank.

**TQ 339 797 British Vinegars (Sarsons Vinegar Ltd), Roper Lane, SE1**

A photographic survey of buildings and industrial processes was undertaken by S Hall for PCA. It established, that though there was little mechanical evidence, it was possible to deduce the chain of processes involved in vinegar making and that, overall, the buildings on the site showed evidence for piecemeal adaptation, but with some elements of style and maintenance of an industrial vernacular tradition.

**TQ 332 800 26 Magdalen Street, SE1**

An evaluation and excavation by S Chew for MoLAS revealed a natural channel over a distance of 4m which, from the early 16th century, was repeatedly revetted and constricted. The revetting comprised oak and elm re-used ships' planking. Four phases were identified and different styles of build could be related to the tenement boundaries along Magdalen Street. As the channel was constricted a number of timber-lined cesspits, a timber privy and a sluice were constructed adjacent to it. Carpentry techniques and marks were clearly visible. In the early 17th century the channel was backfilled with domestic rubbish, including delftware vessels and wasters, jugs and Bellarmines.

**TQ 338 800 Spice Quay, Shad Thames, SE1**

An evaluation by D Divers for PCA revealed alluvium overlaid by foreshore deposits of the mid-16th to mid-17th century. To the west foreshore deposits, consolidated with chalk in the late 17th-early 18th century, seem to represent the preparation of the site for the construction of wharfs; this had been extended to the rest of the site by the late 18th century, when the area was divided into properties and a warehouse was built in the west. By the end of the 19th century the entire site was used for warehouses. (London Archaeol 8.2)

## TQ 345 755 18–26 Nunhead Lane, SE15

An evaluation by S Stevens for MoLAS revealed a layer of alluvium dated to the post-medieval period. In one trench it was overlaid by a soil, probably representing the development of market gardening in Peckham in the 17th century.

## TQ 340 768 The Five Estates, land south of Lisford Street, SE15

An evaluation by N Holder for MoLAS recovered three prehistoric struck flint flakes from a thin subsoil. The subsoil was cut by a possible Roman pit before much of the site was overlaid by post-medieval horticultural soil; cut into this were six 17th–18th century pits, probably associated with market gardening, which were in turn succeeded by Victorian terraced housing.

## TQ 343 766 Safeway Stores extension, Aylesham Centre, Hanover Park, SE15

An evaluation and excavation undertaken by P Askew for MoLAS revealed a buried soil from which a quantity of residual prehistoric flints and a single sherd of pottery were recovered, indicating limited activity from at least the Neolithic and Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. The soil appears to have been worked for cultivation from Roman times until the 18th century when it was cut by a boundary or ha-ha ditch; this ditch was recut in the 19th century and seems to have remained a landscape feature until 1951. On the east side of the site 19th century garden features and property boundary fence-lines seem to relate to boundaries in the back gardens of tenements constructed *c.* 1878.

## TQ 345 768 Staffordshire Street, Goldsmith Road, SE15

An evaluation by C Pickard for MoLAS exposed soil deposits dated to the 17th and 18th century and related garden features, suggestive of market gardening. Three wells, probably dating to the late 19th century, were also recorded.

## TQ 348 767 64–74 Queen's Road, SE15

An evaluation by G Hull for TVAS revealed a post-medieval well.

## TQ 347 772 1–29 Studholme Street, SE15

An evaluation by S Stevens for MoLAS uncovered an alluvial sequence cut by a large quarry pit of late 19th or early 20th century date.

## TQ 340 797 Jacob's Island, Bermondsey Wall West, SE1

An evaluation and excavation by D Saxby for MoLAS revealed prehistoric alluvium and peat deposits of the Tilbury IV regression which occurred during the Bronze Age in the late 2nd millennium BC. This sequence was eventually succeeded by the chalk foundation walls of two buildings which would have been associated with buildings belonging to the medieval St Saviour's Mill near the river Neckinger. During the 17th century the watercourses that define Jacob's Island were dug; these were linked to the river Thames and probably included mill-streams and a branch of the river Neckinger. The medieval mill continued in use and five separate phases of timber revetments for the mill and river Neckinger, dated to the 17th–18th century, were recorded. In the vicinity of

the mill a number of features associated with a documented 18th century waterworks were also exposed. One of the watercourses was revetted in the 19th century with timbers from boats and boat-builders' off-cuts.

## TQ 341 797 53 George Row, SE16

An evaluation by D Divers for PCA exposed a deposit of alluvium and peat, cut to the south-east by a massive channel which is marked by a dip in Flockton Street immediately to the east of the site. This was gradually filled during the early post-medieval period before being back-filled in the 17th or 18th century. A timber drain and a deep 19th century brick drain were also recorded. To the north west of the site were the remains of a warehouse basement, probably dated to the late 19th century.

## TQ 341 798 Adlard's Wharf, Bermondsey Wall West, SE16 (fig 9)

An excavation and watching brief by D Divers and A Telfer for PCA revealed part of the medieval chalk-and-timber embankment which is reflected in the line of the street. A sequence of three, presumably consecutive, timber revetments were partially exposed and these probably represent the early post-medieval development of the site. They were succeeded by six phases of waterfront from the early 17th century which were made up of 24 individual timber revetments — the timber mostly reused from boats and ships — and one of brick. Also recorded were the remains of a timber building, features related to a waterfront and dumps of pottery kiln waste.

## TQ 341 798 Odessa Wharf (Block L), Bermondsey Wall West, SE1

A foreshore survey was undertaken by D Lees, K Polard and B Sloane for the Archaeological Foreshore Survey, following a general survey conducted along this stretch of the river by the Thames Archaeological Survey. An area of over 2600 m<sup>2</sup> was surveyed and barge-beds, timber structures and possible ships' timbers were noted and plotted.

## TQ 345 792 Southwark College, Surrey Docks Centre Playground, Storks Road, SE16

An evaluation by J Butler and F Meddens for PCA found prehistoric burnt flint and struck flints and pottery from a waterlaid deposit above the natural clay. Above this lay late 18th or mid-19th century made-ground. (London Archaeol 8.2)

## TQ 348 796 Platform Wharf, 23 Paradise Street, SE16

The digging of wall foundations on this Scheduled Ancient Monument site was monitored by S Blatherwick for MoLAS. A brick soakaway and a brick surface, both of 19th century date, were recorded; they could have been associated with documented tenements.

## TQ 348 804 The Knot Garden, 125 Rotherhithe Street, SE16

A watching brief by S Chew for MoLAS recorded three phases of timber revetment, all of which were constructed of reused ships' timbers. The latest phase of revetment had been constructed of piles reused from a possible jetty or enclosed wharf. A sequence of post-medieval dumped deposits indicates a date for the timber structures of 1620–1800.



Fig 9 Adlard's Wharf: a timber revetment made from sections of a clinker-built boat hull. (Photograph by Tim Loveless for PCA)

TQ 351 773 Leo Street, 816-866 Old Kent Road, SE15  
An evaluation and training excavation by S Jackson and H Sheldon revealed a ploughsoil containing 15th-17th century and later pottery. Evidence for 19th century buildings and 20th century Anderson shelters was also found. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ 351 798 Hope (Sufferance) Wharf, SE16  
A watching brief by D Palmer and D Hopkinson for AOC revealed a post-medieval pit and a quantity of clay pipes, the latter associated with the manufacture of pipes in nearby Elephant Street.

TQ 357 794 Surrey Quays, Surrey Quays Road, SE16  
An evaluation by P Hutchings and G Spurr for MoLAS exposed alluvial clays which contained a layer of peats dated to the Early-Middle Bronze Age. They were overlaid by post-medieval infill material.

TQ 356 802 Bull Head Wharf, Rotherhithe Street, SE16  
An evaluation by J Bates for MoLAS revealed alluvial clay overlaid by a series of dumps and further alluvial deposits, probably of post-medieval date. These abutted the remains of a low north-south revetment or barge bed. In the north-west of the trench were the remains of brick features, probably largely Victorian in date.

TQ 361 789 71-97 Plough Way, SE17  
An evaluation and excavation by S Stevens for MoLAS revealed peat deposits overlaid by alluvial silts, suggesting a flooded marsh. One residual prehistoric struck flint was recovered from the peat. Victorian basements truncated the alluvium.

TQ 365 791 Rainbow Quay, Rope Street, SE16 (fig 10)  
An evaluation and excavation, by S Ford, A Douglas and G Brown for TVAS with PCA, revealed the 18th century quayside, when the dock would have been used for the laying-up of ships and for repairs. Its resurfacing, some time after 1740, was succeeded by cobble lanes and brick and timber structures, some of which appear to have been associated with the whaling trade. In particular, a circular brick structure may have been the base for a copper boiling pot in which whale blubber was reduced; close by was a sunken timber box which could have been used for the *fenks* or blubber residue. These structures were demolished by the early 19th century and a warehouse complex built; walls, alleyways, loading bays, gateways and internal elements survived. Replacement warehouses, as well as railway tracks and hydraulic pipes for the operation of cranes and machinery, followed. (London Archaeol 8.2)

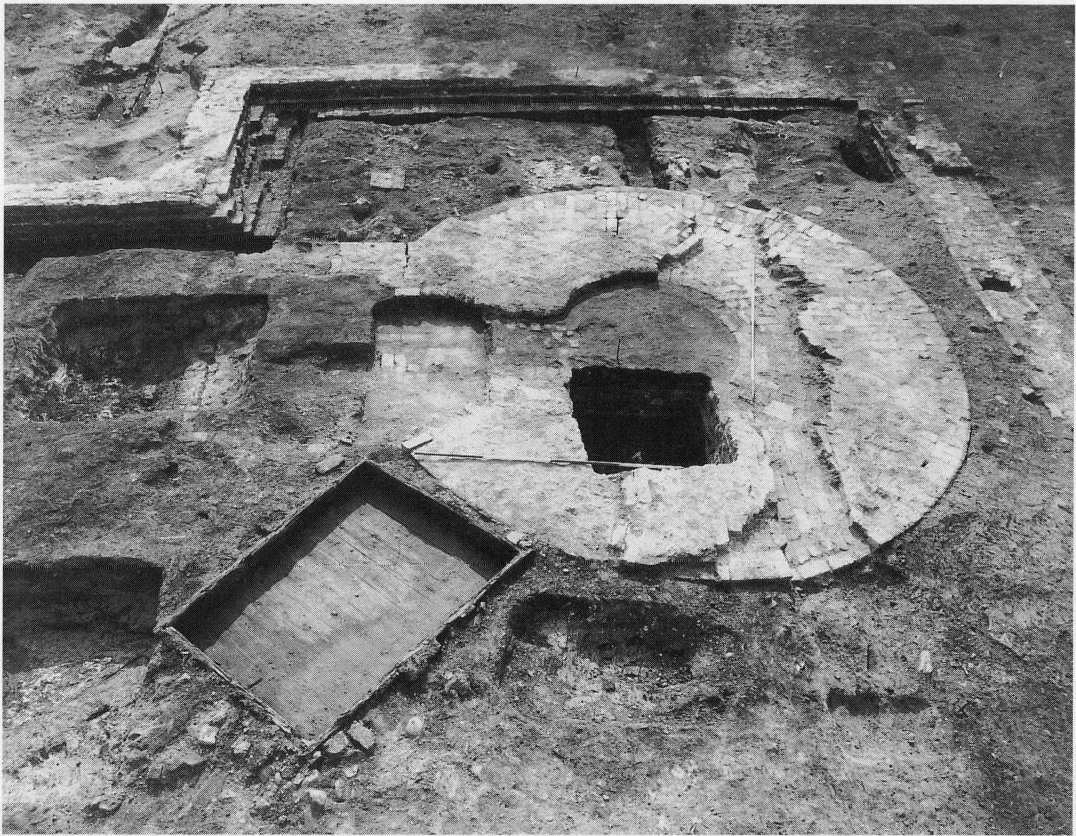


Fig 10 Rainbow Quay: brick furnace or chimney base and *fenks* box. (Photograph by Tim Loveless for PCA)

TQ 366 791 Dockmaster's Quay, Rope Street, SE16  
An evaluation by D Dobson for PCA located the southern limits of a number of warehouses and the fill deposits behind the entrance wall of South Dock, and confirms the cartographic evidence which indicates a mid-19th century date for the quay.

SUTTON

TQ 241 638 St Dunstan' Rectory, 15 Malden Road, Cheam  
An evaluation by M Saunders for TVAS recovered a few sherds of 12th–13th century pottery but no features

TQ 246 640 Seears Park Nursery, Love Lane, Sutton  
No archaeological deposits or features were observed during a watching brief by K Wooldridge for MoLAS.

TQ 253 618 43 The Crescent, Belmont  
A watching brief by J Partridge for MoLAS revealed a possible Saxon crouched inhumation cut into the natural chalk. No finds were recovered apart from a possibly residual waste flake.

TQ 275 625 Medical Research Council site, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton  
An evaluation by S Stevens for MoLAS found that the natural chalk, sporadically scored by ploughmarks, was overlaid by topsoil.

TQ 274 650 Carshalton High School for Girls, West Street, Carshalton  
An evaluation by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS located a field boundary ditch.

TQ 280 648 Mill Lane, Carshalton  
An evaluation and excavation by K Ritchie for WA was undertaken on the west bank of the river Wandle. All deposits recorded were of modern origin.

TQ 284 647 Westcroft Road, Carshalton (fig 11)  
An evaluation and excavation by J Proctor for PCA revealed three phases of Late Bronze Age activity. The first phase was represented by a ditch to the south of the site, the second by a series of postholes, shallow pits and two ditches and the third by a period of ritual activity in which many features contained deposits of material which had been placed in a planned and orderly fashion. These included a semi-circular ditch with two pits at

each end, one of which contained a horse skull with quern stones and fired clay arranged around it; the other contained flint nodules and flakes. Another pit had three stakeholes in its base and contained large flint nodules over which a copper or bronze object had been placed, with deer skull and antler fragments placed around and over the flint. Seven further pits were associated with this phase, with one containing burnt animal bones and others purposely arranged flint. These features were sealed by ploughsoil which had been cut by a post-medieval ditch and covered by a modern car park.

TQ 286 645 The Duke's Head, Wallington Green, Wallington

Excavations by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS revealed the foundations of a late 18th century house, one of a terrace of five houses. A single struck flint flake was found on the surface of the natural chalk.

TQ 286 654 Bridge House, 282 London Road, Wallington

An evaluation by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS revealed the remains of a timber structure dated to the late medieval or early post-medieval period. These were

succeeded by a mid-19th century extension to the house, which is of late 18th century date.

TQ 282 664 Recreation Ground, Orchard Avenue, Hackbridge, Mitcham

An evaluation by J Partridge for MoLAS located a ditch, possibly post-medieval in date. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ 285 661 Furlong Close, Mile Road, Hackbridge

An evaluation by R Nielsen for MoLAS revealed a depression or channel which was sealed by a ploughsoil containing prehistoric to post-medieval artefacts.

TQ 297 651 33 Church Lane, Beddington

A watching brief by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS located several 19th century foundations together with two pieces of reused medieval or late medieval stonework.

TQ 299 650 256-264 Croydon Road, Wallington

An evaluation by N Roycroft for MoLAS revealed four small, undated pits, from which some burnt flint, animal bone and one undiagnostic struck flint were recovered. In a second trench a late post-medieval brick floor, soakaways and garden soil were recorded.



Fig 11 Westcroft Road: ritual deposit of red deer antlers and skull with flint nodules. (Photograph by Tim Loveless for PCA)

TQ299 673 Mitcham House, Mitcham Road, Croydon

An evaluation by S Stevens for MoLAS uncovered a possible subsoil, sealed by overburden.

TQ303 648 The Link Primary School, 138 Croydon Road, Beddington, Mitcham

An evaluation by J Taylor for MoLAS located only topsoil.

TQ302 656 110 Beddington Lane, Sutton

An evaluation by W Boismier for WA revealed an undated ditch beneath 20th century made-ground.

#### WANDSWORTH

TQ216 725 116–126 RoehamptonVale, SW15

An evaluation by J Murray for HAT revealed a boundary ditch or watercourse infilled in the later post-medieval period, and alluvial deposits associated with the course of the Beverley brook.

TQ217 739 Danebury School, Alton Education Centre (former), Danebury Avenue, SW15

An evaluation by R Cowie for MoLAS revealed a land drain and a large feature, such as a pond or a channel, both of late post-medieval date

TQ219 743 Froebel College Education Building, Roehampton Lane, SW15

An evaluation by J Nowell for WA uncovered gravels redeposited in modern times. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ234 670 38–38a Danemere Street, SW11

An evaluation by D Lakin for MoLAS located alluvial sands associated with the Beverley brook. It was infilled with dumps of late 19th century domestic rubbish and building debris.

TQ236 760 Imperial College Boat Club, 2–3 Holt Villas (formerly), Embankment, SW15

An evaluation by B Barber for MoLAS revealed post-medieval marsh deposits overlaid with a thick dump of 19th century material which served either as part of a phase of flood defence and/or as land reclamation for the construction of the buildings on the site.

TQ242 746 Former Territorial Army Centre, Lytton Grove, SW15

An evaluation by P Frickers and D Hawkins for LPE recorded an undated stakehole and a ploughsoil. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ246 743 Coldstream Gardens, SW18

An evaluation by C Bell for OAU revealed 19th century cultivation soil and modern intrusions. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ240 755 2–4 Lower Richmond Road, SW15

Excavations and watching brief by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS revealed at least three timber water-fronts beneath 18th century and later deposits. The first dates from the latter part of the 16th century, the

second probably to the 17th century and the third probably dates from the end of the 17th or early 18th century. Finds from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods were recovered. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ243 755 Brewhouse Street, SW15

An evaluation was carried out by V Birbeck for WA on the site of a former brewery. It established that there had been significant disturbance during the construction of the brewery.

TQ252 747 St Joseph's Primary School, SW18

An evaluation by S Weaver for TVAS found that the site had been heavily disturbed in recent times. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ252 748 52–58 Putney Bridge Road, SW15

An evaluation by OAU exposed Victorian house foundations above post-medieval garden soil.

TQ253 752 The former Shell Oil Terminal, Point Pleasant, SW11

An evaluation by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS indicated that the ancient course and mouth of the river Wandle is located on the site. Environmental evidence dating from the early Holocene to the post-medieval period was recovered.

TQ260 747 168–174 East Hill, SW18

A watching brief by S Stevens for MoLAS recorded post-medieval levelling deposits.

TQ267 765 Gwynne Road, Battersea, SW11

A watching brief and evaluation by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS uncovered a deposit containing 16th and 17th century pottery and the remains of a probable cellar of 19th date.

TQ269 762 2–4 Gwynne Road, SW11

An evaluation by B Bishop for PCA recovered one abraded prehistoric flint blade and some fire-cracked flint from the top of the natural silt-clay. It was overlaid by agricultural soil into which 19th century buildings and other features had been set. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ272 715 120–124 Tooting High Street, SW17

A watching brief by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS exposed the foundations of several houses; post-medieval material was recovered. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ270 769 5 Bolingbroke Walk, SW11

An evaluation by J Bates for MoLAS uncovered a number of post-medieval features, including a well and a possible soakaway.

TQ276 763 Former Latchmere School, Burns Road, SW11

An evaluation by J Proctor for PCA revealed possible prehistoric surfaces in one trench. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ 274 773 117 Albert Bridge Road, SW11  
 An evaluation by J Proctor for PCA revealed post-medieval dumps. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ 274 773 127 Albert Bridge Road, SW11  
 An evaluation by C Thomas for MoLAS revealed thick deposits of alluvium, the upper part of which dates to the 19th century. At the south end of the site it was overlaid by dumped soil, probably representing the mid-19th century reclamation of this area to form Battersea Park.

TQ 283 726 219-221 Balham High Road, SW17  
 An evaluation by P Treveil for MoLAS revealed mixed gravel and silt deposits, which may have derived from a stream, the Falcon brook, known to have crossed the site. Brick walls could have been part of a culvert for the stream. In another trench a cut feature contained late 17th or early 18th century pottery.

TQ 284 744 Former Walsingham Lower School, Clapham Common West Side, SW4  
 An evaluation by D Killock for PCA located a possible gravel extraction pit, two linear cut features and a wall, datable to the 19th century. (London Archaeol 8.2)

TQ 288 740 Land at Enterprise House, Cathles Road, SW12  
 An evaluation by J Bates for MoLAS exposed a number of 19th century or later features.

TQ 290 774 Battersea Power Station, Kirtling Street, SW8  
 An evaluation by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS found that in the south and south-east of the site worked soils survived; these probably dated from before 1862 when this area was noted for its market gardening. Environmental evidence dating from the early Holocene to the middle to late Saxon periods was recovered.