

Archaeology in Surrey 2000

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 archaeological contractors. 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 Mr Howe, 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) Group
ASC	Archaeological Services & Consultancy
ASE	Archaeology South-East
ASHLV	Area of Special Historic Landscape Value
BHRG	Banstead History Research Group
BSAG	Bourne Society Archaeological Group
CA	Compass Archaeology
CgMs	CgMs Consulting
CKCA	CKC Archaeology
CNHSS	Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society
FA	Foundations Archaeology
GAP	Gifford and Partners
GfdAG	Guildford Archaeology Group
GMVEU	Guildford Museum Volunteer Excavation Unit
HA	Hampshire Archaeology
JSAC	John Samuels Archaeological Consultants
KuTAS	Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
OAU	Oxford Archaeological Unit
NA	Network Archaeology
Plateau	North Downs Plateau Archaeology Research Group
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

SutAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
SyAS	Surrey Archaeological Society
SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit
SCC	Surrey County Council
SHAHT	Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust
SIHG	Surrey Industrial History Group
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology

The Administrative County

ELMBRIDGE

TQ 088 629 'Atlantis', St George's Hill, Weybridge
Watching brief by J Stevenson of SCAU during the excavation of a swimming pool revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 088 630 Hill House, East Road, Weybridge
Evaluation by G Potter of CA, in advance of residential development, revealed no evidence for activity on the site prior to its use as a garden in the 20th century.

TQ 092 647 12 Beechwood Avenue, Weybridge
Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU in advance of residential development. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 101 665 The Rodds Site, 10–11 Bridge Street, Walton-on-Thames
Evaluation by N Roycroft of MoLAS in advance of redevelopment revealed a ploughed soil containing occasional sherds of medieval pottery. Two linear features that may have formed a property boundary seem to be associated with three cesspits dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. The structures relating to the post-medieval features were not located during the evaluation, probably because they are associated with the street frontages of Church Street and possibly Bridge Street.

TQ 139 651 Sandown Racecourse, Esher
Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU, on the site of a new hospitality suite. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 147 679 New Inn, Matham Road, East Molesey
Evaluation by J Stevenson of SCAU in advance of residential development. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

EPSOM & EWELL

TQ 218 573 Walton Road, Walton Downs
Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU for Epsom Downs Racecourse during reinstatement works. A flint layer was revealed, possibly the remains of a trackway continuing from Ebbisham Lane to the south. No dating evidence for the feature was recovered.

TQ 206 607 Waterloo House, High Street, Epsom
Watching brief by K Sabel of PCA on geotechnical trial pits. Evidence for the 17th–18th century origins of the building were revealed, including earlier foundations, drainage and timber flooring. Remains pre-dating Waterloo House were also revealed, in the form of surviving post-medieval layers and residual medieval building material. Considerable evidence of Saxon/early medieval occupation was also recovered.

TQ 212 607 Epsom United Reformed Church, Church Street, Epsom
Evaluation by J Perry of SutAS on the site of a proposed new hall. This involved the excavation of one trench and revealed the remains of a brick floor with a crushed chalk foundation, probably relating to 19th century stables that once occupied the site.

TQ 211 613 Epsom Water Works, East Street, Epsom
Evaluation by S Ford of TVAS in advance of redevelopment recovered a residual piece of probable Iron Age pottery and a possible struck flint within a late post-medieval feature.

TQ 221 629 St Mary's no 5 Churchyard, Ewell
Excavation by C Orton of University College London revealed evidence for the presence of possibly two Roman buildings adjacent to Stane Street. Numerous domestic finds including glazed Roman pottery, a large quern fragment, animal bones, a whetstone and about 30 coins were recovered. A burial of probable early Roman date was also revealed, which could provide useful information about the limits of settlement in the area at this time. (346)

TQ 223 631 Benhill Motors Site, Ewell
Evaluation and watching brief by A Green and R Hewett of MoLAS revealed only a large 19th century pit and a post-medieval well, and it appears that much of the site had been truncated by 19th century terracing.

TQ 224 633 Land adjacent to 121 London Road, Ewell
Watching brief carried out by G Pattison of SCAU during residential development on a site reputed to contain the course of Stane Street revealed no features or finds.

TQ 237 633 Nonsuch High School, Ewell Road, Cheam

Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU prior to the construction of new classrooms revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

GUILDFORD

SU 988 488 10 Guildown Avenue, Guildford
Controlled strip under the supervision of R Poulton of SCAU of land to be used for two dwellings close to the Saxon cemetery excavated by A W G Lowther in 1929. Parts of the site had been levelled in the past, but it is reasonable to conclude that the cemetery did not extend into the site, as work in undisturbed areas did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 993 477 Artington Manor Farm, Artington
Evaluation by N Rosenberg of JSAC revealed no features of archaeological interest. A small amount of medieval pottery recovered was thought to have been deposited during manuring in the medieval period.

SU 998 479–986 427 Shalford to Munstead water main
Ongoing monitoring by R King of FA of the pipe laying has so far not revealed any finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 996 492 Millmead Lock, Guildford
Archaeological recording of the lock by C Currie of CKCA for the National Trust, undertaken during repair works. Two phases of brickwork were recorded. Both were made of frogless bricks, suggesting a construction date before 1900 as most likely, with the phases distinguished by different mortar types. Documentary research has revealed that major repairs in concrete were carried out to the lock chamber in 1937, giving it the appearance it had prior to the present works.

SU 997 492 1 Castle Hill, Guildford
Watching brief by R Poulton and M Dover of SCAU during remedial works to a post-medieval wall. Earlier walls were revealed, possibly relating to the Great Hall of the 12th and 13th century royal palace.

SU 999 497 9–11 Chertsey Street, Guildford
Watching brief by J Boas and C Currie for CKCA. Documentary and illustrative records show that at least two old buildings of 16th/17th century date existed on the site before they were demolished in 1937 to make way for the Guildford Labour Exchange. Archaeological recording on the site following the demolition of this latter building showed that most of the site had been disturbed by late post-medieval and 20th century activity.

SU 906 541 & 911 523 (centred) Ash Ranges
Rapid walkover survey directed by J English of SyAS as part of the SCC heathland project. Two areas were examined. In the northern area, close to

Mytchett Gate, a series of small banks was identified, which may be the remains of a field system, potentially of some antiquity. Other identified features included possible tracks or tree lines, a number of banks and lynchets, and two parish boundaries. The southern area at Wyke Common also contained a number of banks, together with an earthwork 'fort' of modern date, and evidence for gravel extraction. Both sites exhibited numerous signs of modern military activity such as foxholes, shelters, dugouts and slit trenches. (345)

SU 98 53 (centred) Whitmoor Common, Worplesdon
Survey and small-scale excavation by J English of SyAS on a field system on the common revealed a complex set of field boundaries, but no dating evidence. Soil samples were taken for soil chemistry and pollen analysis. (342)

MOLE VALLEY

TQ 198 417–217 417 Cudworth water main
Monitoring of the pipe laying by N Shaikhley of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 198 421 The Old Rectory, Church Lane, Newdigate
Evaluation by J Stevenson of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 165 564 7–11 Bridge Street, Leatherhead
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU on the site of a new residential development, revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 165 565 16–20 Bridge Street, Leatherhead
Evaluation by G Bruce of AOC in advance of office redevelopment revealed post-medieval pits and post-holes. The nature of the features encountered confirm the view, from post-medieval cartographic sources, that the part of the site to be redeveloped was predominantly open ground, at the rear of the street frontage. A small assemblage of worked flint was also recovered, and whilst it is residual and not possible to date, it does add to the general picture of prehistoric activity within Leatherhead.

TQ 177 516 Burford Bridge, Westhumble
Mesolithic tranchet axe or adze discovered by L Jardine in 1944, identified and recorded by J Cotton of SyAS. (341)

TQ 182 540 Mickleham and Leatherhead Downs landscape survey
Survey undertaken under the direction of C Currie of CKCA, as part of the Community Archaeology Project, for SCC and SyAS, to assess whether the study area was suitable for designation as an ASHLV. Both documentary research and fieldwork added greatly to existing knowledge of these areas; a fuller summary of results has been published in the *SyAS Bulletin*. (345)

TQ 198 505–144 366 Betchworth to Rowhook gas pipeline
Fieldwalking, field reconnaissance, geophysical survey, and monitoring of groundworks by NA in advance of, and during, the creation of new pipeline. Report on fieldwork awaited.

TQ 207 512 Betchworth Limeworks
Investigation by SIHG has revealed a further type of tile kiln on the site. The '1938 separate-feed kiln' is the seventh type to be recorded there. (343)

REIGATE & BANSTEAD

TQ 278 489 41 Common Road, Redhill
Watching brief carried out by T Howe of SCC on the site of a rear extension revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 241 545 Banstead Heath, Banstead
Report to the SMR by P Harp of Plateau of the discovery of a post-glacial lithic scatter. The assemblage was mostly composed of debitage, although a few scrapers and a large adze were noted. Extensive survey work is being conducted in this area as part of the ASHLV project, due to be reported in early to mid-2001.

TQ 253 500 Reigate Priory Park
Watching brief carried out by R Poulton of SCAU, on remedial footpath and drainage works. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed, most likely because of the largely superficial nature of the works.

TQ 253 503 Reigate Castle
Watching brief carried out by S Hind of SCAU on the installation of a hand rail alongside an existing footpath did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 258 504 Emmott House, Chart Way, Reigate
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU prior to the construction of a new wing. No features of significance were revealed, although Roman and medieval material was recovered from the topsoil.

TQ 254 599 Holly Hill, Holly Lane, Banstead
Evaluation by J Stevenson of SCAU in advance of residential development on the site. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 272 600 Weston Acres, Woodmansterne Lane, Woodmansterne
A watching brief maintained by J Stevenson of SCAU revealed several pieces of burnt flint and a flint scraper, but no features of archaeological interest.

RUNNYMEDE

TQ 008 636 Queenwood Farm, Chobham Road, Chobham
Evaluation by J Stevenson of SCAU prior to the creation of a new 'heathland style' golf course. No

finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed. A subsequent watching brief discovered only a few pieces of calcined flint. Fieldwalking by A Allen, a local archaeologist, led to the discovery of sherds of pottery and tile of late Roman date in one area. The stripped area adjoining the find site was examined, but no features relating to occupation were found. The sherds showed signs of being rolled, and it is probable that any occupation site was located a little further to the west of the findspot, closer to a natural water supply and on the better-drained higher ground, and outside the area of the golf course development.

TQ 040 666 Two Bridges, Guildford Street, Chertsey
Watching brief carried out by N Shaikhley of SCAU revealed that part of the site had already been disturbed by previous development activities, but within exposed areas that had not been subject to past development, no archaeological features and finds were identified.

TQ 041 669 16 Gogmore Lane, Chertsey
Watching brief carried out by N Shaikhley of SCAU during office redevelopment did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 046 666 Pound Road, Chertsey
Evaluation by H Knight of MoLAS in advance of a new office development. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed by trial trenching, which showed that the site had been quarried extensively in the late 19th–early 20th centuries. However, borehole testing elsewhere suggested that part of the site may still retain undisturbed soil horizons of possible archaeological significance.

TQ 055 650 The Marconi site, Station Road, Addlestone
Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU prior to commercial redevelopment. Much of the site was shown to have been terraced, although a single ditch of probable prehistoric date was revealed.

TQ 061 632 Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone
Watching brief carried out by M Dover of SCAU on stripping of an area in advance of mineral extraction. Ditches, probably belonging to a field system, were traced in several locations. Pottery recovered was of later Bronze Age date, and in one area was of a sufficient quantity to suggest a settlement site in the near vicinity. Further work is planned.

TQ 019 715 Unit 1, Causeway Estate, Egham
Evaluation by J Stevenson of SCAU prior to industrial redevelopment. Phase I trial trenching revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest. Phase II will take place early in 2001.

TQ 043 700 Land to rear of 15 London Street, Chertsey
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU in advance of office development indicated that any evidence of settlement prior to modern times is likely to have

already been removed by recent disturbance. The thick layer of flooded deposits revealed suggests that the area may have been outside the gravel island which allowed the development of both the town and abbey.

SPELTHORNE

TQ 052 688 Laleham Recreation Ground, Laleham

Watching brief carried out by T Howe of SCC on the site of a new cricket pavilion. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 069 676 Saxon County School, Shepperton Green

Geophysical survey carried out by Matthew McMurray as part of a university project, in order to locate the Roman building which excavations nearby in 1986 had suggested may be present in the field. Faint traces of stone walls were identified, as well as a possible roundhouse, which may be associated with the building. The survey also revealed a possible field system. Resistivity work is planned for the area in mid-2001.

TQ 097 677 The former Turret Works, Fordbridge Road, Sunbury

Evaluation by J Stevenson of SCAU prior to redevelopment of the site. A single prehistoric feature was revealed, suggestive of tree clearance. A watching brief subsequently conducted on the site by N Shaikhley of SCAU failed to find any additional finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 033 716 30–38 Church Street, Staines

Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU in advance of a proposed new office development. A large degree of disturbance was noted, to some considerable depth. Archaeological features were observed at lower levels, including a brick floor — either a cellar or cesspit. Safety concerns prohibited further investigation.

TQ 034 716 Tilly's Lane West, Staines (fig 1)

Excavation by J McKinley of WA of a site on the High Street frontage, and of the former British Gas site, both as part of the Central Trading Estate redevelopment. Limited evidence of Bronze Age activity was observed at both sites, including flood defence measures and probable agricultural activity. The major phase of occupation was in the early Romano-British period, where domestic activity, including a tessellated floor surface and associated wall lines indicative of a substantial structure, as well as small-scale industrial activity, was concentrated in the area of the High Street site. Activity of a more marginal character was occurring on the British Gas site. Flooding was clearly a problem at this time, with broad ditches forming defences and evidence for at least one major alluvial incursion. Most of the evidence of the late Romano-British period is suggestive of agricultural activity. None of the excavated features or deposits were indicative of immediate



Fig 1 Tilly's Lane West: excavation of the tessellated floor surface. (Photograph by WA)

post Romano-British activity, and there appears to be limited medieval activity, with evidence generally confined to the disposal of domestic refuse.

TQ 039 717 Old Police Station and 10–16 London Road, Staines (fig 2)

Excavation by G Hayman of SCAU revealed evidence of Roman ritual activity, including human inhumations and cremations and an animal burial, and pits and ditches which may belong to later, 4th century, settlement. Interpretation is tentative as work is in progress, and no finds analysis has taken place.

TQ 033 720 Moor Lane, Staines

Evaluation by J Pine of TVAS in advance of redevelopment revealed a concentration of features in one part of the site. The features comprised pits, postholes and two possible ditches, and may represent several phases of activity. The features that could be dated appear to be from the early medieval period, but the discovery of pottery of Roman and early to middle Saxon date suggests activity of those dates in the near vicinity. Excavation of this area is proposed for the future. Elsewhere on the site, the evaluation revealed peat which, when fully analysed, should provide palaeoenvironmental information about the area but no further archaeological evidence.



Fig 2 Old Police Station, Staines: a possible *bustum* — a rectangular pit dug beneath a cremation pyre to aid combustion and then employed as a site of burial of the cremated remains. (Photograph by SCAU)

TQ 052 720 Hengrove Farm, Staines

Continuing monitoring work by J Stevenson of SCAU on stripping of the site in advance of mineral extraction revealed a long stretch of ditch. This probably relates to the possible Bronze Age field system previously identified on the site.

TQ 063 706 Matthew Arnold School, Staines

Geophysical survey carried out by Matthew McMurray as part of a university project, in order to test for the existence of an eastern enclosure to the Caesar's Camp earthwork, as defined by William Stukeley in 1723. A number of new features were identified, including the remains of a possible banjo enclosure, and a kiln site. A possible Roman building was also noted, although this could not be confirmed. The area of the Caesar's Camp Scheduled Monument was re-plotted, and revealed what appeared to be the remains of a circular ditch within the enclosure. Stukeley's eastern enclosure was not identified conclusively, although what appeared to be an extremely large ditch was revealed in the approximate area; its dimensions suggest it is not contemporary with the scheduled feature.

TQ 095 708 BP Research Centre (southern section), Sunbury-on-Thames

Observation by R Young of PCA of a geotechnical survey, to clarify the level of truncation across the site. The survey suggested minimal truncation between the existing buildings on the site, and the nature of the deposits indicate a complex history of flooding and reworking of deposits by alluvial action.

Possible archaeological deposits containing burnt flints and clay were observed in two boreholes.

TQ 060 856 Home Farm, Laleham

Evaluation on phase 8 of the mineral extraction works by G Hayman of SCAU. A number of ditches were revealed, probably relating to field systems located away from the main focus of settlement. A few isolated pits and a single cremation burial appear to support this hypothesis. Few finds were recovered from the site, and the material has not been processed at the time of writing, but what was found was suggestive of a Bronze Age date.

SURREY HEATH

SU 910 631 4–10 London Road, Bagshot

Training excavation by SHAHT, under the direction of G Cole, revealed evidence of possible prehistoric and post-medieval activity, including further remains of timber buildings discovered during previous excavations on other areas of the site.

TANDRIDGE

TQ 317 564 Caterham Barracks, Caterham on the Hill

Ongoing evaluation by J Perry of SutAS in advance of residential redevelopment has so far revealed only modern deposits and features.

TQ 323 508 'Hillview' and The Builder's Yard, Castle Street, Bletchingley
Watching brief carried out by N Shaikhley of SCAU during demolition prior to redevelopment, revealed the site to have been sufficiently disturbed to have removed any archaeological remains which may once have existed.

TQ 345 573 475 Godstone Road, Whyteleafe
Watching brief carried out by L Barber of ASE during excavation of a soakaway revealed no finds or features of interest, and that the site had been badly truncated by previous development.

TQ 384 522 Old Bell, High Street, Oxted
Observation by P Gray and A Hughes of SyAS on the structure during building work revealed evidence suggestive of use as a tavern. (345)

TQ 387 595 Chelsham landscape survey
Survey, under the direction of C Currie of CKCA, commissioned jointly by SCC and SyAS as part of the Community Archaeology Project to assess whether the study area was suitable for designation as an ASHLV. Both documentary research and fieldwork added greatly to existing knowledge of the area; a fuller summary of results has been published in the *SyAS Bulletin*. (345)

TQ 396 529 Gresham Road, Oxted
Watching brief carried out by T Howe and G Jackson of SCC on the site of a single-storey extension. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 397 532 Park Road, Oxted
Evaluation by J Perry of SutAS in advance of residential development did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 395 555 Botley Hill Farm, Woldingham
Discovery of Neolithic axe reported to, and identified and recorded by, J Cotton of SyAS. (341)

TQ 418 455 Haxted Mill, Haxted
Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU identified and recorded a large timber beam in the base of one of the foundation trenches of a new extension. The date of the beam is unclear, but it is possible that it acted as part of a revetment, which confined the flow of the river towards the waterwheel that powered the mill. The beam has been preserved *in situ* on the site.

TQ 405 532 St Peter's Church, Limpsfield
Watching brief carried out by J Stevenson of SCAU during the construction of an extension, demonstrated that the area had been heavily disturbed by many years of burials. No trace of any features relating to a possible earlier church on the site were noted.

TQ 407 563 Waylands Farm, Tatsfield
Watching brief carried out by C Hasler of SyAS on the site of a mobile telephone mast. The site lay

directly above the line of the London–Lewes Roman road, which was revealed in the 3 x 3 m foundation pit for the mast. The road was found to be composed of a pebble surface, approximately 0.1 m thick, overlying a flint layer of 0.12–0.15 m thickness. The width of the road is estimated to be about 6 m, although it was apparent that some damage had been caused to the feature previously, probably during the excavation of nearby ponds, and during site levelling which took place 40–60 years ago.

WAVERLEY

SU 813 454 Willey Place Farm, Farnham
Watching brief carried out by D Graham of SyAS on the site of a residential development revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 825 449 Land to the rear of Turners Cottages, Wrecclesham
Observation of seven geotechnical test pits by P Bright of HA. No archaeologically significant finds or features were seen.

SU 829 454 Weydon County Secondary School, Wrecclesham
Evaluation by J Stevenson of SCAU in advance of the construction of a sports centre and on land designated for future residential development. Nine trenches were excavated but no features or finds were revealed.

SU 83 40 Frensham Common (fig 3)
Recovery by D and A Graham of SyAS of 455 coins ranging in date from Roman 1st century BC to mid-2nd century AD, but including Iron Age quarter staters, together with several arrow/spearheads, fragments of a bronze *askos* and 55 miniature clay pots. The site was first located by a metal detector user in the 1980s and is almost certainly votive in nature. The pots are well made, of varying types, in coarse grey ware and are c4 cm high. The pots appear to have been ritually deposited in small pits, though many have subsequently become scattered by rabbit activity. The coins appear to be the result of several periods of deposition and it is highly likely that the whole assemblage relates to a Roman site on a nearby hill which, in the light of the current evidence is possibly that of a Roman temple. (338)

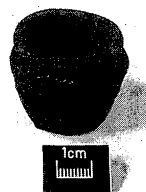


Fig 3 Frensham Common: miniature pot. (Photograph by D Graham)

SU 838 474 Farnham Park

Test trenching by D Graham of SyAS confirmed that the low platform visible just outside and slightly to the north of the postern gate of Farnham Castle is in fact a laid gravel surface. The feature was first noted during a landscape survey in 1998 and appears to lie at the western end of a low flattened bank that runs through the park more or less parallel to The Avenue. Previous work had shown that this bank appeared to be a gravelled road with side ditches and to date to the mid-17th century. The current work confirmed the likely date of the feature, with the recovery of a lead pistol ball, a number of coiled lead strips and a quantity of clay pipe stems of probable 17th century date, seeming to point to the platform being the site of a Civil War cannon park. This formed part of the Parliamentary army base in Farnham Park and is known from documentary sources to have been sited close to the walls of the castle. The fact that the road and platform respected the northern edge of the medieval strip field system probably means that it follows the line of an earlier medieval trackway leading to the postern gate. Part of a pit containing medieval carved stonework was also located and this may represent building rubble from the restoration works carried out by Bishop Morley at the end of the Civil War.

SU 841 468 The Bush Hotel, Farnham

Watching brief by D Graham of SyAS on foundation and service trench excavations proved inconclusive due to site conditions, although a small quantity of pottery of probable Saxo-Norman date was recovered from the removed spoil.

SU 855 477 Sainsbury's Superstore, Water Lane, Farnham

Evaluation by B Barber of MoLAS on the site of an extension to the existing superstore. This revealed truncation to a uniform level across the site, probably during construction of the existing superstore, and any archaeology that might have been present would have already been destroyed.

SU 871 435 Tilford west bridge, Tilford (fig 4)

Survey by N Shaikhley and G Pattison of SCAU of the fabric of the medieval and later bailey bridges, prior to proposed repairs.

SU 875 485 Farnham Quarry, Runfold (formerly referred to as Runfold Farm Pit) (fig 5)

A watching brief carried out during stripping of the site in advance of mineral extraction was followed by an excavation by G Hayman of SCAU later in the year. This extended considerably the area of excavation carried out the previous year. The archaeological work has revealed a variety of features of Late Iron Age and early Roman origin. These features include numerous ditches, which form parts of field systems and settlement enclosures, with evidence for trackways with ditches to either side. A total of eighteen roundhouses, all with entrances to the south-east, were identifiable. Other features include the expected range of pits and postholes, as well as several substantial waterholes

(wells). The development of the settlement over several centuries is implied, and it is hoped that analysis of the finds and features will enable the sequence to be sorted out. Similar enclosed settlements were found a short distance to the north-east during the construction of the Runfold diversion (Blackwater valley) road system. There were few finds apart from the pottery, which includes interesting assemblages of Iron Age and 1st century Roman material. The latter is almost exclusively of Alice Holt types, and there are a number of definite wasters, although no kilns or kiln debris were found in the excavations.

SU 904 328 Half Moon House, High Street, Haslemere

Historic building recording by C Currie and E Roberts for CKCA assessing the impact of proposed alterations. The earliest surviving fabric shows that the building evolved from a late medieval hall house, and the construction details suggest a building of pre-1500 date, which could possibly be as early as the late 14th century. The unusual position of the building, set back from the main borough plan on a prime burgage plot opposite the town hall, suggests that it was built on the site of a structure of a very early origin, possibly pre-dating the laying out of Haslemere borough in the 12th or early 13th century. (346)

SU 905 328 11 Nutshell Lane, Farnham

Watching brief carried out by N Shaikhley of SCAU following on from evaluation of the site in 1999. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed, possibly owing to the advanced state of the development when the archaeological monitoring commenced.

SU 905 330 The Georgian House Hotel, High Street, Haslemere

Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU on the site of a new residential block at the hotel illustrated that the area had been disturbed by modern rubbish disposal.

SU 960 354 St Mary's Church, Chiddingfold

Watching brief carried out by E Whitbourn of SyAS during work on improving the churchyard path, and restoration work on the lych gate and coffin rest. Work on the footpath revealed three brick tombs, and one tomb was opened to reveal two 18th century coffins. (344)

SU 911 468 Hillbury Camp, Puttenham

Topographic survey of the hillfort by D and A Graham of SyAS as part of the ASHLV project. Extensive survey work is ongoing in this area, due to be reported in early to mid-2001. (346)

SU 926 423 Bagmoor Common, Elstead

Metal detector and walkover survey directed by D Graham of SyAS, following tree felling and ground scraping by Surrey Wildlife Trust. A small quantity of flintwork was found, including a Neolithic oblique arrowhead, and a small amount of probable prehistoric pottery. Metal detecting produced the blade of



Fig 4 Tilford west bridge, Tilford. (Photograph by SCAU)



Fig 5 Farnham Quarry, Runfold: excavation of the ring gully of a probable Iron Age roundhouse. (Photograph by SCAU)

a bronze axe, probably the broken tip of a palstave axe. (339)

SU 969 423 Ladywell Farm, Busbridge
Contour survey by D and A Graham of SyAS, on a field adjacent to the scheduled site of St Mary's Church. A number of possible quarry pits were noted, together with an area which may have been levelled. However, no conclusive evidence of settlement was seen.

SU 979 446 Costcutters Superstore, 71 Meadrow, Godalming
Watching brief carried out by E Whitbourn of SyAS during redevelopment did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 029 460 Hazlehurst, Blackheath
Watching brief carried out by E Whitbourn of SyAS, on the foundation trenches of a new extension. No finds or features of archaeological interest were present.

TQ 086 400 Sayers Croft Residential Field Centre, Ewhurst
Metal detector survey directed by E Whitbourn as part of an A-level archaeology course. A number of items were recorded; the earliest that could be dated was a 1905 penny. (346)

WOKING

SU 962 587 Brookwood Hospital, Knaphill
Evaluation by C Greatorex of ASE on part of the former Brookwood Hospital site in advance of residential development. The area had been considerably disturbed by 20th century construction, and no finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 054 586 Pigeon House Wharf, Pyrford
Recording by C Currie of CKCA, of remains of a building revealed during clearance of fallen trees. From map evidence, this would appear to be the northern half of the building known as Pigeon House Cottage.

South-West London Boroughs

CROYDON

TQ 310 641 Waddon Factory Estate, Queensway, Croydon (fig 6)
An evaluation by L Casson for MoLAS found struck flints in a hillwash deposit, interpreted as evidence of possible Early Bronze Age activity. Fragments of Roman ceramic building material were also recovered from the same levels. Ploughsoil containing post-medieval pottery and 19th–20th century material overlay the hillwash.

TQ 314 617 12–25 Purley Parade, High Street, Purley
A watching brief by R Hewett for MoLAS found that the site had been truncated.

TQ 318 631 Hayling Manor School, Pampisford Road, Croydon

A watching brief by R Hewett for MoLAS found a scatter of struck flint flakes in the south area of the site; elsewhere extensive terracing had taken place.

TQ 319 668 344–354 London Road, Croydon

An evaluation by K Ritchie for WA revealed extensive and deep modern disturbances.

TQ 322 654 Former Grant's Building, 14–30 High Street, 40–45 Surrey Street, Middle Street, Croydon
An evaluation and watching brief by J Drummond-Murray and R Hewett for MoLAS re-located two chalk-built structures that had initially been revealed in 1988 on the west side of the site. On the Middle Street side of the site, a chalk-lined well was recorded. The chalk-lined structure by the Royal Oak public house was backfilled in the early–middle 18th century, possibly with domestic material from the Royal Oak public house. The second chalk structure was also a cesspit, again filled in the 18th century; it contained a small selection of domestic pottery but no clay pipe bowls. The chalk well had been backfilled in the late 19th century, possibly when this area was redeveloped in the 1890s following the Croydon Improvement Act. The construction dates for all these features could not be determined. From the distribution of these features it may be possible to draw rough boundaries for the properties on Surrey Street during the 18th century. The construction of the Grant's department store around the beginning of the 20th century had removed all other archaeological deposits and features through a combination of very deep basements and terracing into the hill towards High Street. Service trenches had truncated any remains in Middle Street.

TQ 349 621 Selsdon Park Hotel, Addington Road, South Croydon

An evaluation by T McDonald for HAT located a single ditch containing struck and burnt flint that is likely to relate to dispersed prehistoric occupation in the area of Selsdon Hill. An unstratified Roman sherd was also found.

TQ 372 640 Addington Village Farm, Addington Village Road, Addington

An evaluation by J Saunders for TVAS revealed evidence of medieval occupation. It consisted of pits and postholes, dating to the 11th–13th centuries, and suggests that the medieval village may have extended further east than was previously thought.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 178 685 17–23 Woodbines Avenue, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by J Leary for PCA uncovered a number of prehistoric stakeholes and postholes which were sealed by a possible prehistoric ploughsoil containing burnt flint. A Bronze Age date is suggested by residual flint from later contexts.



Fig 6 Waddon Factory Estate, Queensway, Croydon: systematic grid excavation for prehistoric flintwork. (Photograph by MoLAS)

Above lay another ploughsoil dating to the Saxon period, though it also contained residual burnt and struck flint and Roman pottery. The Saxon ploughsoil was, in turn, overlain by 18th and 19th century ground-raising deposits.

TQ 179 688 4–6 Oaklea Passage, Kingston upon Thames

A watching brief by I Howell for MoLAS recorded late 18th–early 19th century material which filled an irregular cut feature above what appears to have been a palaeochannel. The palaeochannel may well have joined the river Hogsmill to the north or north-west. Three soakaway pits were located at the back of the two standing buildings.

TQ 181 699 Former Gas Works, Richmond Road, Kingston upon Thames

A prehistoric snapped flint blade was found in ploughsoil during an evaluation by C Cowan for MoLAS.

TQ 183 964 Rotunda, Cromwell Road, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by J Leary for PCA found a number of residual struck flint flakes, ranging in date from Mesolithic to Bronze Age, as well as burnt flint and a few fragments of red haematite. This suggests prehistoric activity over a long period of time at or near the site. On the south-east side of the site was a

large domestic rubbish pit containing early medieval pottery and dated to the 10th to mid-11th centuries. A ditch cutting natural was recorded in the north-west of the site; its primary fill is dated to the mid-11th to mid-12th centuries. A large assemblage of pottery wasters, provisionally interpreted as South Hertfordshire Grey ware and dated to the mid-12th to 13th centuries, suggests that a kiln existed nearby. At the south end of the site a series of large shallow pits dated to mid–late 13th to 14th centuries, was recorded; the pits probably indicate the rear of the properties that may have lain further west, possibly fronting Clarence Street. To the north-west an alignment of eight postholes provided the first evidence of building activity which appears to have been of medieval date. The postholes were later replaced, apparently in the 16th to 17th centuries. A final phase of activity in the north-west was represented by a number of linear pits, possibly bedding trenches associated with garden horticulture. Pottery recovered from these features suggests a later post-medieval date. In the south-east a series of 18th–19th century beam slots, possibly the remains of a barn or stables, overlay the Saxo-Norman pits.

TQ 188 639 132–136 Moor Lane, Chessington

An evaluation by R Densem for CA recorded a soil horizon that probably related to the use of the site as a nursery garden in the 20th century.

TQ 205 990 Coombe Conduit, Coombe Lane, Norbiton, Kingston upon Thames
Excavation of a new service trench was monitored by S Hemley for AOC. A brick structure, possibly a drain of late 15th or early 16th century date, was revealed.

TQ 209 707 Coombe Hill Golf Club, Warren Cutting, Kingston upon Thames
A watching brief by M Wiggins for MoLAS found that the site had been truncated.

TQ 221 663 Malden Green Farm, Malden Road, Worcester Park
An evaluation by S Ford for TVAS revealed possible medieval deposits and a gully.

LAMBETH

TQ 294 754 54 Bromell's Road, SW4
An evaluation by M White for GAP located a brick-lined soakaway, infilled with large quantities of domestic material dated to the mid-19th century. To the north was a basement built of stock-bricks. A possible garden soil was also recorded.

TQ 307 793 Riddell House, St Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth Palace Road, SE1
An evaluation by J Sygrave for MoLAS found that a Roman pit or ditch and two 19th/early 20th century wells or cesspits had survived truncation. Residual building material of Roman imbrex, the fabric of which dated to AD 140–250, and medieval splashed-glaze tile, dated to c 12th century, were recovered.

TQ 305 786 19 Albert Embankment, SE11
Excavations were carried out by K Tyler for MoLAS on this site which had been partially excavated in 1988. It revealed agricultural deposits on the site until the early 18th century, when the western part of the site was consolidated with dumps containing large amounts of biscuit ware and kiln furniture derived from a tin-glaze (delft) pot house. The most likely source of this material is the Lambeth High Street pot house to the north, which functioned between 1732/4–1786 and 1789–c 1793. Also found in the dumps was kiln furniture from stoneware manufacture; although the specific source is not yet known, this was being made in Lambeth from the 18th century. These dumps appear to have been deposited in advance of the construction of the first buildings on the site, represented by brick-built foundations, the earliest of which were at the west side of the site, closest to the Thames frontage. All the buildings had associated cesspits; these contained 19th century house-clearance groups, including chimney pots, wine vessels, glass bottles, ink-wells, spectacles and storage vessels from inns. Remains of 18th century brick buildings, which appear to have been constructed along Salamanca Street to the north, were uncovered and may have been associated with possible timber-lined pits and wells recorded directly to the south. In the eastern and southern parts of the site the agricultural deposits

appear to have been extensively re-worked, probably representing garden soil. The northern buildings appear to have been demolished by the end of the 18th or early 19th century when a layer containing much kiln waste, ash and bricks was dumped over most of the site. The buildings on Salamanca Street, and probably those on the western side of the site, were rebuilt.

TQ 321 720 1–3 Pilgrim Hill, SE27
A watching brief by J Butler and T Cuthbertson for PCA recovered burnt and struck flint in a waterlaid deposit in the south of the site, suggesting possible prehistoric activity around a stream or pond. A feature recorded in one of the test pits suggested the presence of medieval activity in the vicinity of standing buildings near Pilgrim Hill itself. An almost complete Second World War Anderson shelter was found.

MERTON

TQ 230 725 Mill Cottage, Wimbledon Common, Windmill Road, SW19
A watching brief by P Miller for MoLAS exposed the north-east footings and a series of drain runs of a documented 20th century cottage.

TQ 235 720 Jenny Lind House, 49 Parkside, SW19
An evaluation by R Densem and G Potter for CA recorded a soil horizon, which probably represented open land before the construction of the house in the 1850s. This was overlaid by made-ground for subsequent development and a spread of gravel, the latter probably part of a documented carriage drive.

TQ 236 701 'Furnitureland', Merton High Street, SW19 (fig 7)
The earliest features uncovered during excavations by D Saxby for MoLAS were two intercutting ditches, which date to either the Roman or medieval periods. They contained fire-cracked flint. On the east side of the site a tile kiln, dating to the late 15th century, was revealed. It had been placed within an earlier structure comprising a sunken building with postholes along two sides, which may have represented an open-ended forming shed for the manufacture of tiles. The tile kiln was constructed from re-used waste tiles from the earlier firings of the kiln. Three furnace chambers and a horizontal flue placed to the rear of the kiln were recorded. After a number of firings, the kiln was rebuilt, this time incorporating re-used 12th century Reigate stone capitals from the priory of St Mary, Merton (founded in 1114). The kiln was truncated by chalk foundation walls of part of the Gatehouse, a building believed to have been used originally as the guest-house of the priory, the major part of which lies beneath Merton High Street. During the middle of the 18th century this building was enlarged with the extensions at each end. It was demolished around 1911.



Fig 7 Merton High Street, SW19: excavation of a 15th century roof tile kiln, showing the furnace chambers at the back with the flue projecting from the rear of the kiln. (Photograph by MoLAS)

TQ 238 706 87 Ridgway, SW19

A standing building was recorded by A Westman for MoLAS. The building was a small vernacular, commercial and industrial building, comprising ground and first floors only. The oldest structures identified were its west and south external walls, built of timber studding infilled with brick, a brick chimney stack, and possibly two sets of brick stair footings and two thinner internal walls of studding, infilled with bricks laid on edge. These formed part of what was probably the first building on the site, a detached cottage and workshop, or pair of cottages. This building is documented as having been in existence by 1850, but not before 1842. The western half of this building was used as a farriery and smithy from at least 1867, and was largely retained in use when the building was later substantially modified and enlarged. A window (or possibly a wide door) in the south wall was blocked, indicating that the new building was no longer detached. A second chimneystack was built to the east and the whole building covered with a single new roof. Internally the building was divided into two self-contained sets of rooms, each with its own staircase, possibly continuing the previous arrangement. This development is dated on documentary evidence probably to 1891–4. According to similar evidence, the building was converted in 1915, partly into a bootmaker's shop and partly into a garage for motor vehicles. By 1920 the bootmaker had left and the garage occupied

all the ground floor; this was probably when a brick and concrete lean-to was added on the ground floor to the east of the building. After 1935 the shop became a tobacconist's and confectioner's, which it remained until about 1978. The garage continued to use the Ridgway address until 1989, although latterly the business was carried on from the rear of the premises. In 1978–81 the shop front was rebuilt and the interior converted into a clothes boutique; at this time, if not before, the accommodation was thrown together, the northern staircase being removed and a separate front door leading to it from the Ridgway frontage being blocked up. The boutique was closed in 1998 and the building left empty.

TQ 252 673 New Court, Green Lane, Morden

An evaluation by N Shepherd for OAU found that the site had been extensively disturbed in modern times.

TQ 269 683 CMA site (former), Mitcham Enterprise Park, 80 Morden Road, Mitcham

Possible indications of tree removal were recorded above the natural gravels during an evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS. They were overlaid by medieval or later agricultural soil, associated with a small linear feature and a pit. In the northern part of the site lay the rail tracks of the railway goods yard which occupied the site during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Apart from the northern and

eastern parts, much of the site had been truncated by early to mid-20th century gravel extraction pits.

TQ 270 682 Travis Perkins, Morden Road, Mitcham

Medieval or post-medieval ploughsoil was recorded in a watching brief by D Saxby for MoLAS.

TQ 270 686 Mitcham Vicarage, 21 Church Road, Mitcham

An excavation by S Ford for TVAS revealed a number of parallel gullies dating from the late Saxon or early medieval period to the 18th century, but they were mainly of early medieval date. Pits and postholes, of similar dates, were also recorded.

RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

TQ 188 717 'The Ryders', Parkgate House, Ham Gate, Ham Gate Avenue, Richmond

An evaluation by J Hunn for ASC recorded late 19th century levelling deposits; the site had been used as riding stables for much of the 20th century.

TQ 180 749 12 Elton Street, Union Court, Richmond

An evaluation by C Cowan for MoLAS found that much of the site was truncated by 19th century activity, except in the south where ploughsoil was recorded. A 19th century red-brick wall foundation, which may be identified with the external wall of one of the houses documented in 1894, was recorded. Two pits of the same date were also excavated.

TQ 198 768 Kew Sewage Treatment Works, off Mortlake Road, Kew, Richmond

Further to an evaluation (*SyAC*, **87**, 207), monitoring of piling for foundations was undertaken by P Lambert for TVAS but no archaeological features were exposed.

TQ 207 759 77–91 Mortlake High Street, SW14 (fig 8)

In an evaluation by L Darton for PCA, prehistoric features were found cutting into the natural sand in a trench in the south-east of the site, close to Mortlake High Street. A gully was also recorded, but is undated. In the north-east corner was a shallow circular pit, containing a fragment of burnt flint and with a stakehole in its centre. In the north-east corner of the site an alignment of stakeholes and one posthole with packing stones was found in the alluvial silt; it may be the remains of a late prehistoric or early medieval structure, such as a fish trap or fence, but datable finds were not recovered. It was succeeded by a late medieval brick building which had a glazed-tile floor, overlying a patterned brick floor. Several late medieval or early 16th century pitched-brick hearths were found to the west. Fragmentary 16th century walls were also recorded in the south of the site. On the east side of the site were the remains of 16th and 17th century buildings: an external wall parallel with Mortlake High Street,

which truncated an earlier wall, and an abutting internal wall. A series of 18th century drains was found to respect the line of the later building; it continued to the west, connecting with another drain. Its backfill was cut during the construction of a clay-lined 19th century wall, backfilled with material that included saggars from a pottery kiln. Remains of other 18th–19th century walls were also recorded. In the south-east of the site the walls of the 16th century buildings were truncated by the construction of three walls of a substantial late 17th century building. During the 18th century this building appears to have been converted for industrial usage, as many vents had been knocked through the brickwork. It extended northwards towards the Thames as more rooms were added, and several phases of drains led from the building north-west towards the river. The building was eventually demolished in the late 18th–early 19th century. In the western half of the site a late 18th–early 19th century hexagonal brick structure was found; it was thin walled and lined externally with puddled clay. The internal walls were rendered and a lead pipe in its centre overlay a deposit of pottery wasters and kiln furniture; this was overlaid by clay and then gravel, and backfilled with domestic rubbish. This structure may have formed the base of a tank used for industrial processes.

SOUTHWARK

TQ 317 807 Railway Viaduct Blackfriars, The Queen's Walk, SE1

The brick foundations of the Blackfriars railway viaduct (built in 1884–6) and deep deposits of made-ground were recorded during a watching brief by T Mackinder for MoLAS.

TQ 318 789 The London College of Printing, Oswin Street, SE1

An evaluation by D Stirk for AOC revealed a palaeochannel of unknown date, sealed by an agricultural soil which was bounded by, and probably contemporary with, a large 16th–17th century drainage ditch. The northernmost trench contained an area of densely intercutting pits, most of which contained pottery from the 12th–14th centuries. Extensive 19th century structures, some of which had been damaged during the Second World War, were also located.

TQ 322 798 24A Marshalsea Road, SE1

A watching brief by A Douglas for PCA recorded dumped deposits dating to the 18th century, cut by later drains.

TQ 322 804 20–22 New Globe Walk, SE1

Excavations by N Elsdon for MoLAS revealed evidence of the Tudor Hope animal baiting arena and playhouse, the earliest of which was a 'pond for dead dogs', attested in a Tudor documentary source. The silts contained bones from mastiff-sized dogs used in bear baiting, and horses which appear to have been fed to them. This dated to after 1580, and



Fig 8 77–91 Mortlake High Street, SW14: excavations, looking west. (Photograph by PCA)

may have been associated with 'Bear Gardens 3' which was active from *c*1540 to 1613, and was rebuilt *c*1583. A stable or kennel, probably associated with a later phase of bear baiting, such as the Hope 'theatre' (in use *c*1613–56) overlay the silted-up pond. The walls had been constructed of re-used ships' planking. Later in the 17th century the site was occupied by several phases of glassworks and potteries, the former represented by drains built of brick and lumps of glass slag, as well as fragments of glass crucibles and other waste. All the cullet is of dark green glass, which suggests the production of bottles. A dump of 'biscuit' wasters, trivets (spacers), saggars, and square shelf tiles from the pottery is dated to 1630–80. The forms identified are a standard range of tin-glazed wares for this period, including caudle cups, mug or cup bases, porringers, foot-ringed chargers, ointment pots, and dry-drug jars or albarellos. Elements of the kiln structure itself were found in the form of fragments of wall clay, which may show some sign of repair by the application of additional layers of clay and organic temper onto its original surface. The remains of later structures probably belong to subsequent industrial activity on the site, which continued in various forms into the 19th century.

TQ 323 793 1 Dickens Square, SE1

An evaluation by J Taylor for MoLAS located a ditch, dated to the early to mid-2nd century, which was sealed by ploughsoil, also of Roman date. A gully and a pit were cut into the ploughsoil but both

were truncated before being sealed by post-medieval garden soil.

TQ 323 802 Southwark Business Village, Southwark Bridge Road, SE1

An evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS found evidence of prehistoric activity, indicated by fire-cracked flint from alluvial deposits. These deposits were cut by a ditch in the fill of which was found a small model lead mattock that may have been a votive offering. The ditch was cut by two pits of Roman date.

TQ 325 797 32 Long Lane, SE1

A watching brief by D Stirk for AOC located alluvial silt and peat deposits, the alluvial silt strongly indicating that the edge of a palaeochannel beneath Long Lane ran north-west to south-east across the site. Post-medieval deposits were recorded in the east of the site.

TQ 325 803 Car park site, corner of Clink Street, Stoney Street, SE1 (fig 9)

An evaluation by J Drummond-Murray for MoLAS took place within the boundaries of the Winchester Palace Scheduled Ancient Monument. The south wall, the central foundation and, in particular, the west wall of the palace were located, enabling the full dimensions of the palace to be calculated. All floor levels within the palace had been truncated during the construction of a flour mill after a fire in 1814. Extensive post-medieval dumps were recorded



Fig 9 Clink Street, SE1: internal face of the south wall of Winchester Palace with a millstone set in a brick floor of a flour warehouse destroyed in 1941. (Photograph by MoLAS)

in the area that had formed the kitchen garden of the palace and above which were the remains of small tenement houses.

TQ 325 804 Winchester Wharf, Clink Street, SE1
An excavation within the defined Scheduled Ancient Monument of Winchester Palace was carried out by C Cowan and D Sankey for MoLAS. Two phases of construction were found, consisting of wall foundations and floors belonging to previous warehouse buildings on the site; these probably dated to 1780. The excavations did not have an impact upon the remains of Winchester Palace.

TQ 325 804 Clink Street, SE1
A watching brief by G Potter for CA recorded modern fill.

TQ 325 804 Corner of Clink Street and Stoney Street, SE1
Modern backfill deposits were observed during a watching brief by R Densem for CA.

TQ 326 800 Former York Clinic, 117 Borough High Street and the Nag's Head Yard Workshop, SE1 (figs 10–11)
A small scatter of prehistoric flints was recovered from an excavation by C Pickard for PCA. They were found in the natural sand of an eyot which was surrounded by three interconnected channels, one

of which had several closely spaced piles within it, possibly the remains of an early timber jetty. An oak post-and-plank revetment was recorded along the western edge of one channel and there was evidence for regularly spaced jetty structures. This channel also appears to have been exploited for its marine food supply, evidenced by the remains of a fish trap, double fishhook and oyster shell dump. To the east of the channel were extensive deposits containing large quantities of building material, pottery and domestic waste, especially oyster shells. An assemblage of amphorae and mortaria was located towards the eastern limit of excavation. A build-up of humic material then occurred, which may indicate that maintenance of the channel had ceased. It was sealed by extensive reclamation dumps above which, in the York Clinic area, the remains of at least five clay-and-timber strip buildings were constructed. These appear to have been aligned on the Roman road to the west and date from the last third of the 1st century to the second half of the 2nd century. Several phases of rebuilding were recorded and a room in one of the buildings produced large quantities of slag and possible industrial residues. A tessellated floor was also recorded in the area, possibly part of the same phase of building. In the north-west corner of the York Clinic site a timber box-framed well was located, backfilled with Roman demolition material indicative of a high status property in the vicinity. To the south a metallated gravel surface was



Fig 10 117 Borough High Street, SE1: Roman amphorae used in drainage, looking east. (Photograph by PCA)

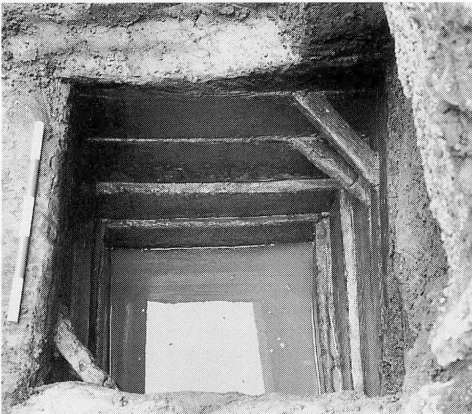


Fig 11 117 Borough High Street, SE1: Roman timber box-framed well, looking east. (Photograph by PCA)

located that extended across the former channel. Two further Roman buildings were recorded in Nag's Head Yard, separated by a small alleyway and built upon a series of levelling dumps that overlay the backfilled channel. An upturned pottery vessel containing a dog skull was recovered from the dump; it may have been votive. The southernmost building contained several hearths and two large ovens (in

one of which a miniature amphora was found), associated with a scorched brickearth floor. From this building a basalt die was recovered, the sides decorated with lead inlaid letters: 'T VA EST ORTI VRBIS ITALIA'. Re-building also took place on a building recorded in the south-west of the Nag's Head site, where one of its floors sealed a cremation urn with lid. Its disuse was marked by large quantities of demolition debris and above it a metalled road was constructed which was resurfaced many times. South of the road a timber structure was recorded above a clean brickearth layer, evidenced by numerous postholes and cuts. The Roman building levels were sealed by dark earth containing late Roman artefacts and, in the York Clinic area, the remains of an east-west inhumation. In the east of the York Clinic site the dark earth was cut by numerous features dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, including cess and rubbish pits, a pit containing the articulated burial of a horse and a barrel well backfilled with domestic waste. At the Nag's Head site the dark earth deposits were cut by the remains of a medieval building and two cesspits; the building had undergone several rebuilds and been extended to the east. Internally it had pitched tile hearths which had also been rebuilt several times. South of the building a small gravel east-west alleyway or yard was located. Sealing, and in places truncating, this building were several phases of post-medieval and later buildings, dating to the 17th–18th



Fig 12 Southwark Cathedral, Montague Close, SE1: lead coffin and skeleton in southern graveyard. (Photograph by PCA)

centuries and built on roughly the same alignment as earlier buildings. A cobbled alleyway and in-built drains were recorded, and a series of intercutting tanning pits and a chalk-walled cellar or cesspit were associated with the later buildings.

TQ 326 803 London Electricity supply trench, Clink Street, SE1

The digging of a supply trench through the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Winchester Palace was monitored by S Blatherwick. No archaeological deposits were uncovered.

TQ 327 803 Southwark Cathedral, Montague Close, SE1 (fig 12)

Further excavations by C Mayo for PCA followed earlier investigations (*S&AC*, 87, 210). Excavations to the north-west of the cathedral revealed Roman dump deposits, postholes, pits, an external surface and a ditch, possibly reflecting activity on marginal ground to the west of the bridgehead and the road and buildings identified in the earlier investigations. Dark earth deposits were recorded. Several substantial stone walls and a mortar surface were revealed;

these may have been part of the Priory of St Mary Overie, the church of which survives as the cathedral. At the eastern end of the cathedral the walls of the early 14th century Lady Chapel were recorded. Post-medieval walls and surfaces were also found. Internally, the brick barrel vaulting of a 17th century crypt was exposed, possibly constructed for Bishop Lancelot Andrews (d. 1620); it had a tiled floor and 18th century graffiti were identified on the walls. The crypt appeared to have been emptied of any burials, prior to the chapel's demolition in 1830, to make way for the new London Bridge. Externally, the chapel was found to have been surrounded by 17th and 18th century houses whose backyards extended up to the chapel's walls. A watching brief, mostly to the south of the cathedral, has enabled many of the medieval priory walls to be recorded. Walls associated with post-medieval alterations to the church were also recorded, as were many burials.

TQ 330 792 Former Hartley's Jam Factory, Green Walk, SE1

A watching brief by R Cowie for MoLAS revealed waterlaid and peat deposits within a channel between Bermondsey eyot and the river Thames. They were cut by a ditch, a pit and a barrel-lined feature, all apparently of post-medieval date.

TQ 331 794 237A Long Lane, SE1

Two features overlain by a post-medieval ploughsoil were noted in a watching brief by R Densem and G Potter for CA.

TQ 332 796 135–137 Bermondsey Street, SE1

An evaluation by D Divers for PCA revealed an undated ditch or drainage gully within which two posts may have been the remnants of a revetment or timber lining. It was succeeded by a brick culvert associated with a 17th century building, which was probably a house fronting on to Bermondsey Street. The east and south external walls of the building were recorded, the drain running through the eastern rear wall, and both including in their composition large re-used stones, presumably from Bermondsey Abbey. Internally the building had a compacted chalk floor; external surfaces were also recorded, the earliest dating to the 16th century. During the 18th century the drain was renewed and the building itself was either rebuilt or received extensive repairs. New buildings were constructed in the 19th century and were later underpinned to create a basement.

TQ 332 796 151–153 Bermondsey Street, SE1

An evaluation and excavation by M Beasley and K Wooldridge for PCA revealed the remains of a medieval timber-framed building and associated garden soils. Another building, later in date, consisted of brick and stone walls with internal earth and tile floors, and fireplaces; it was built of re-used stone and tile, probably recovered from demolished medieval buildings at Bermondsey Abbey. A sunken barrel outside this building may have been a storage pit. The buildings were covered by extensive 18th and 19th century demolition dumps. Walls dating to

the early post-medieval period were located. Tanning pits, consisting of three wooden barrels, and a number of rectangular pits, provisionally dated to the 18th–19th centuries, were excavated, as well as a timber tanning trough.

TQ 333 785 Marcia Road, Old Kent Road, SE1
An evaluation by D Stirk for AOC established that the site had been truncated by 19th century cellars.

TQ 333 795 175 Bermondsey Street, SE1
Evidence of tanning was found by T Cuthbertson for PCA; it consisted of pits and tanning waste and is dated to the 17th and 18th centuries.

TQ 334 796 168 Tower Bridge Road, SE1
An evaluation by A Brett for MoLAS revealed a sequence of peat and waterlaid deposits at what would have been the marshy southernmost edge of an eyot, possibly that of Horsleydown. One flint tool was recovered. These deposits had been cut by a substantial ditch, containing a medieval drinking jug, which was sealed by reclamation deposits. Constructed above these levels was the recently demolished building which had probably been part of an industrial complex. It was evidenced by a mortar floor and associated cobbled surface and drain.

TQ 334 797 169 Tower Bridge Road, SE1
An evaluation by C Hall for PCA revealed several amorphous cut features, overlaid by a deposit containing burnt and worked lithics. This is likely to represent Neolithic or Bronze Age activity. Post-medieval ditches and subsequent ground raising were recorded.

TQ 336 775 Winchcombe and Kemble Courts, off St George's Way, SE15
Extensive landscaping was found, by A Rae for PCA, to have been undertaken in the 19th century. Foundations, of 19th century date, were also observed.

TQ 337 790 Bermondsey Spa Regeneration Site A, Grange Road, SE1
An evaluation and training excavation was undertaken by H Sheldon for Birkbeck College, Faculty of Continuing Education. Evidence was found of agricultural and horticultural ditches and features of 18th century date, and evidence of industrial activity pre-dating the construction of mid-19th century properties. Fronting on to Grange Road were the foundations of the basements of two Victorian properties which had both flagstone and timber floors, the latter supported on small brick pier bases. Fireplaces were recorded to the west of both of the basements and internal partitions and additions; they may indicate that there was more than one phase of construction associated with the buildings. At the north end of the site garden boundary walls, associated with properties fronting Alscot Road, and extensive pitting, were recorded.

TQ 337 797 285–291 Tooley Street, SE1
An evaluation by L Darton for PCA revealed two Iron Age features: a gully with fragments of pottery, daub, burnt and struck flint and a shallow circular pit with an *in-situ* pot. The pit also cut a deposit containing fragments of burnt and struck flint, the latter characteristic of Mesolithic or early Neolithic industries.

TQ 337 798 255 Tooley Street, SE1
An evaluation and watching brief by T Mackinder for MoLAS revealed an undated ditch, small pits and stakeholes and a pit, possibly dated to the Late Iron Age or early Roman period. In one of the trenches, a ploughsoil deposit was found to have been cut by 17th or 18th century bedding trenches and two pits. In another trench a 17th century ditch and several pits were recorded, followed by dumping to raise the ground level; four whale bones and numerous clay pipes were recovered from this dump. Brick buildings were then constructed above the dumps along Three Oak Lane, and two brick wells that were backfilled in the late 19th century.

TQ 341 766 Peckham Bus Garage, Peckham High Street, SE15
This evaluation and watching brief by D Hart for AOC followed earlier work in 1999 (*SJAC*, 87, 215). An irregular ditch that terminated to the west and was probably some form of property delineation was recorded; it dates to the mid-12th to early 13th centuries. Cutting through this ditch was a feature that contained two postholes and appears to have been structural. Evidence was also recorded of early post-medieval activity in the form of intensive pitting adjacent to Peckham High Street; a potential property boundary, of comparable date and extending back from the street, was also identified.

TQ 341 798 St Saviour's House, 21 Bermondsey Wall West, SE1
Made-ground, a post-medieval brushwood surface and the remains of foundations dating to the 19th and 20th centuries were recorded during a watching brief by T Cuthbertson for PCA.

TQ 349 774 789–797 Old Kent Road, SE15
A possible ditch or channel, undated, and overlaid by a 17th–19th century deposit, were recorded during an evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS.

TQ 352 799 Tunnel Wharf, 21–123 Rotherhithe Street, SE16
An evaluation by T Mackinder for MoLAS revealed a series of dumps, possibly 18th century in date, above which were substantial brick walls and a series of brick and stone plinths of the 18th century warehouses known to have existed on the site.

TQ 355 783 Thameslink 2000, Railway viaduct adjacent to Silwood Street, SE16
Peat and waterlaid deposits, all probably of prehistoric date, were observed during a watching brief by T Mackinder for MoLAS. Other deposits recorded

were associated with the construction of the embankment and brick railway viaduct, originally constructed in 1836–7.

TQ 357 804 165 Rotherhithe Street, SE16
A timber structure, consisting of two vertical piles and associated horizontal timbers, was revealed above alluvial silts during an evaluation by K Heard for MoLAS. Above lay dumped deposits of 17th–18th century date. In one trench these were truncated by a cut feature in the base of which were two piles.

TQ 365 798 Durand's Wharf, Rotherhithe Street, SE16
An evaluation by J Smith and J Murray for HAT exposed a deep sequence of alluvial deposits: floodplain gravels overlaid by silts and peat suggestive of a floodplain fen.

SUTTON

TQ 257 647 Land at St Nicholas Way, Sutton
Various amorphous features, possibly representing tree clearance, were identified during an evaluation by G Parsons for PCA. They contained a number of lithics indicating domestic activity datable to the Bronze Age. Remains of a chalk wall foundation and a gully were recorded, sealed by medieval ploughsoil. Excavations by G Potter for CA followed, recovering more struck flint as well as a pit that contained charcoal and evidence of firing *in situ*, the latter radiocarbon dated to the late 5th–late 3rd centuries BC (Early–Middle Iron Age). Two medieval ditches, which probably represent property boundaries, date to at least the 13th century. The corner of a medieval structure, represented by two beam slots, and 19th century drains and a well, were also excavated.

TQ 281 626 Former Queen Mary's Hospital, Queen Mary's Avenue, Carshalton
Two residual struck flints and one possible Roman sherd were recovered from an evaluation by G Potter for CA. One trench revealed the cut for a water reservoir of c 1900.

TQ 287 629 9–10 Woodcote Hall, Woodcote Avenue, Wallington
The construction of two small southern extensions to this 18th century building was monitored by J Perry for SutAS. No deposits earlier than the 18th century were recorded, though a Flemish paver (floor tile) of late 17th century date and an 18th century mathematical tile, were recovered.

TQ 301 664 Croydon Mail Centre, Beddington Farm Road, Croydon
A watching brief by R Hewett for MoLAS revealed that the site had been truncated in recent times.

WANDSWORTH

TQ 216 743 Froebel College, Clarence Lane, SW15
A watching brief by J Perry for SutAS recorded 20th century walls and topsoil.

TQ 245 752 225–229 Putney Bridge Road, SW15
Building recording by A Upson for CgMs was undertaken at Mouliniere House, a brick-built mansion c 1700 in date and demolished in c 1935. The complete ground plan of the mansion was established.

TQ 245 752 225 Putney Bridge Road, SW15
An excavation by A Douglas for PCA revealed the remains of Mouliniere House, built in c 1700. The foundations, possibly of the south-west corner of this house were located and an east–west return to the wall foundation may represent the northern wall of a single-storey outshot to the main part of the house. Rebuilt in later times, this would probably have been a small ancillary room. To the rear of the building a deposit probably represents garden soil laid down and built up throughout the 18th century. A rebuild to part of the north wall of the extension and its north–south return was recorded; the bricks, some of which were re-used, suggested a mid–late 18th century date. In the 19th century the south-west corner of the outshot appears to have been rebuilt. To the east was the east–west return, which abutted the original brickwork. During this phase a drain was installed in the outshot. Abutting, and to the north of the late 18th century rebuild, a brick-lined pit was built, the internal facing rendered with a hard white mortar suggesting a possible water tank. This was backfilled with masonry rubble and was not excavated. To the north and abutting the brick-lined pit was the arched roof of a brick sewer, probably contemporary with the pit. A north–south wall foundation, recorded in section, abutted the brick tank and was built over the sewer; it may be that this wall represented the enclosure of the water tank within the building, effectively extending the outshot to the north. Brick fabrics suggest these elements were contemporary in their date of construction, between the early and mid-19th century. A final phase of the building is likely to date to the first half of the 20th century. The external face of the 19th century east–west wall was resurfaced and a Yorkstone paving slab, which abutted and respected the wall to the north, was probably the back yard surface at the time of demolition of Mouliniere House.

TQ 249 746 8–20 Upper Richmond Road, SW15
An evaluation by T Wilson for MoLAS recorded levelling deposits.

TQ 251 731 Land adjacent to Duntshill Mill, Duntshill Road, SW18
A watching brief by B Taylor for AOC revealed 19th century dumped deposits and the footings of Duntshill Mill.

TQ 253 732 Southfields Community College car park, 333 Merton Road, SW18
In a watching brief by G Potter and R Densem for CA, an undated ditch, possibly a field boundary, was recorded. It was overlain by 19th–20th century soil horizons.

TQ 255 747 5 Church Row, Wandsworth Plain, SW18

An evaluation by M Beasley for PCA recorded a series of dumped layers which made up the ground beside the river Wandle, presumably behind a river revetment. These were cut by the foundations of two buildings, the first of which was a brick-built wall dated to the 17th or 18th centuries; the second was probably a late 19th century outbuilding or industrial unit within the Church Row property.

TQ 258 750 Ferrier Industrial Estate, Morie Street, SW18

An evaluation by D Stirk for AOC revealed, in the north of the site, prehistoric features consisting of five pits, three of which may have been part of a fence line. In the middle of the site, a shallow ditch and a cluster of three pits were found while in the south, a possible shallow ditch was recorded. Two fragments of Late Neolithic–Early Bronze Age pottery and struck flint fragments were recovered from these features. Above lay a ploughsoil containing struck flint, which was covered by a soil deposit dating to the post-medieval period.

TQ 272 773. Albion and Bridge Wharves, Hester Road, SW11

A watching brief by A Harper for AOC found that the site had been disturbed by late post-medieval and 20th century activity.

TQ 274 718 45 Moffat Road, SW17

An evaluation by J Perry for SutAS located demolition debris from 19th century houses.

TQ 278 721 74–80 Upper Tooting Road, SW17

An evaluation by T Carew for PCA revealed a series of medieval features cut into the natural silt and clay in the south of the site. These were mostly intercutting pits with one or more linear features; their fills contained high proportions of cess, and are dated to the 13th–16th centuries. A pair of 17th–18th century ditches was also recorded.

TQ 257 742 Wandsworth Workshops, 86–89 Garratt Lane, SW18

A watching brief by R Densem for CA recorded alluvial deposits of the river Wandle during hand augering; whether they were of undisturbed or disturbed material could not be ascertained.