

Archaeology in Surrey 2002

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 first 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 Howe and Mr Jackson, 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
ASE	Archaeology South-East
ASHLV	Area of Special Historic Landscape Value
CA	Compass Archaeology Ltd
CgMs	CgMs Consulting
CKCA	CKC Archaeology
DAS	Development Archaeological Services
EH	English Heritage
GAP	Gifford and Partners Ltd
HA	Hampshire Archaeology
HAT	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
KuTAS	Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
NA	Northamptonshire Archaeology
OA	Oxford Archaeology
OS	Ordnance Survey
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Plateau	North Downs Plateau Archaeology Research Group
SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit
SCC	Surrey County Council
SutAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
SyAS	Surrey Archaeological Society
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology
WCMS	Wealden Cave and Mine Society

The Administrative County

ELMBRIDGE

TQ 075 647 57–59 Baker Street, Weybridge

Evaluation by Geoff Potter of CA involving the excavation of six trenches. Two sherds of 11th or 12th century medieval pottery were recovered from two ditch features in the southern part of the site, and a small fragment of 16th century decorated stove-tile (possibly from the nearby site of Oadands Palace) in a trench to the north. The ditch features are believed to be early boundary or drainage cuts or shallow water-cut channels within an agricultural landscape. A number of narrow post-medieval drainage cuts observed illustrate continued farming of the site. Structural features, relating to 19th and early 20th century housing recorded in the northern part of the site, were built through, and on top of, the post-medieval soils.

TQ 079 652 6 Dovecote Close, Weybridge

Watching brief by G Jackson of SCC following the excavation of foundation trenches for a new conservatory just outside the Scheduled site of Oadands Palace did not reveal any finds or features.

TQ 083 619 Windy Heights, St George's Hill, Weybridge

Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU during demolition of the existing building and construction of a new basemented building. The site is just outside the boundary of the Scheduled hillfort, and some modern disturbance was revealed, but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 084 618 Hevesta and Huf Haus, St George's Hill, Weybridge

Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU during extensions to these properties, both of which are within the boundaries of the Scheduled hillfort. Some modern disturbance was evident, but no finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 085 617 Brindle Crest, St George's Hill, Weybridge

Evaluation by S Anthony of TVAS within the boundaries of the Scheduled hillfort. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed, reinforcing the results of previous archaeological work which suggest the interior of the fort was only sparsely occupied, if at all.

TQ 083 630 Aldworth House, St Georges's Hill, Weybridge

Excavation by M Dover of SCAU in advance of the construction of a basemented building did not reveal any deposits of Neolithic flintwork similar to those that had been observed during building work on a neighbouring plot.

TQ 096 626 Whiteley Village, Weybridge

Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU during the construction of an accommodation block, following an

evaluation in 2001 of this part of the Whiteley Village redevelopment. The watching brief identified a degree of 19th and 20th century disturbance, as well as evidence of root disturbance, but no sign of the ditch (nor any other finds or features) was revealed in the evaluation.

TQ 094 647 63a–63b Oatlands Avenue, Weybridge
Evaluation by N Shaikhley of SCAU in advance of redevelopment in an area close to a previously recorded Bronze Age cemetery did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 146 679 The New Inn public house, East Molesey

Watching brief by G Jackson and T Howe of SCC following the discovery of bones during underpinning works to an internal wall. Given the fragmentary nature of the bones and their location under the wall, it was difficult to determine from which animal they originated and the nature of the feature in which they had been deposited. Examination suggested it was a relatively modern rubbish pit truncated by the construction of the inn in the later 19th century.

EPSOM & EWELL

TQ 217 528 Bourne Hall Health Centre, Chessington Road, Ewell

Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU during redevelopment of the health centre revealed that the site had already been subject to widespread truncation, and where this was not the case, the groundworks were too shallow to expose any archaeology.

TQ 210 654 Linden Bridge School, Worcester Park
Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU during the construction of new school facilities revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

GUILDFORD

SU 882 479 Hog's Back, Sandy Cross

Excavation by members of SyAS and the North East Hampshire Archaeological Society to investigate the nature of a linear soil mark identified on a 1948 aerial photograph. Two sections were excavated of what has been interpreted as a Second World War anti-tank ditch. (359, 360)

SU 920 496 Green Lane, Wanborough (fig 1)

Remedial excavations by D Graham of SyAS on behalf of EH following a series of overnight raids by treasure hunters on the site of the Romano-Celtic temple. The illegal activity was found to have destroyed a length of the ambulatory wall, and had damaged associated archaeological levels. (361)

SU 939 477 Puttenham Golf Club, Puttenham

Watching brief by A Stevenson of AOC following a 2001 evaluation. Despite the proximity of Frowsbury Mound – a large barrow of probable Neolithic or Bronze Age date – no finds or features of interest were revealed.



Fig 1 Green Lane, Wanborough: remedial excavations by SyAS following damage caused by treasure hunters. (Photograph by T Howe)

SU 969 492 Manor Farm, University of Surrey, Guildford

Evaluation by A Holmes of OA in an area proposed for the construction of sports pitches. Possible prehistoric hearth pits and a ditch, together with a medieval boundary ditch probably associated with the royal deer park, and evidence for a post-medieval trackway were revealed, although the general density of features was low. No evidence for a postulated Roman road running through the site was seen, although a band of natural gravel was observed in the approximate location, which may account for previously recorded geophysical anomalies.

A second evaluation by R Every of WA of an area earmarked for residential and academic accommodation located a number of features. Two areas of specific concentration were identified. The first contained a number of Late Bronze/Early Iron Age ditches and pits/postholes, together with a series of undated surrounding features suggestive of significant prehistoric occupation. The second area displayed similar characteristics, although a strong element of Romano-British and medieval activity was also identified. A considerable number of additional features were located outside these areas. Most could not be dated with any accuracy, although it is likely that some represent medieval activity associated with the moated site at Manor Farm.

SU 996 494 71–73 High Street, Guildford (fig 2)

Excavation and a watching brief during piling by J Pine of TVAS, following an evaluation in 2001, revealed some truncation but also pits probably of early medieval date, a later medieval wood-lined well, and a chalk-walled latrine or cesspit of similar date. This was filled with dumped deposits including pottery, bone, metalwork of both iron and copper alloy, and glass. In the base of one of the lift pits, chalk walls of similar dimensions were revealed, and it is probable that this was also a latrine or cesspit. Post-medieval features included a large rectangular pit, a backfilled well, and a brick structure that may have been a blacksmith's forge.

SU 998 495 132–134 High Street, Guildford

Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU prior to alterations and extensions to the property. A wall foundation and well constructed from chalk blocks were recorded and, although no dating evidence was found, were thought to have been part of the Green Man inn, which stood on the site until the mid-18th century. The well had been sealed by a brick capping at some point. A number of later post-medieval features were also revealed.

SU 999 497 Royal Grammar School, Guildford

Watching brief by J Stevenson of ASE carried out during groundworks associated with the development

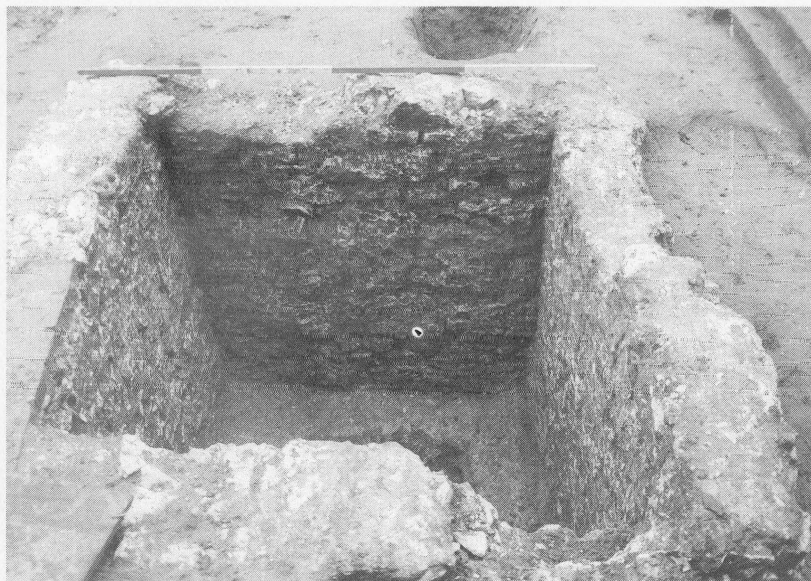


Fig 2 71–73 High Street, Guildford: the excavated medieval chalk-walled latrine or cesspit. (Photograph by T Howe)

of a new sports buildings and pitch revealed the site of a probable Second World War air-raid shelter, and identified some dressed chalk blocks re-used as foundations in the western boundary wall of the site.

SU 970 510 Land off Barnwood Road, Guildford
Evaluation by J Stevenson of SCAU prior to a residential development. Two pits of probable prehistoric origin, containing large amounts of charcoal and burnt flints, were found, although no definitive dating material was present. No evidence for Roman activity was seen despite the proximity of the villa site to the south-west. A compact layer of building rubble seen in three trenches was thought to relate to the demolition of an 18th century farmstead that is known to have existed here. No evidence of any medieval material that would have suggested an earlier phase to the farmstead was found. A subsequent watching brief was recommended, but was conducted too late in the development process to reveal any further material.

SU 986 523 Queen Elizabeth II Barracks, Guildford
Evaluation and excavation by P Boyer of PCA prior to residential development. Extensive horizontal truncation, probably dating to the establishment of the barracks during the Second World War, was found across most of the site. However, an enclosure dating to the mid-late 1st century AD was revealed, which probably formed part of a wider agricultural landscape. Later 17th and 18th century agricultural features were also identified in the same area, which appeared to have escaped the truncation evident across the rest of the site.

TQ 019 543 St Mary's Church, Send
Watching brief by J Stevenson of SCAU during the construction of facilities for the disabled revealed 19th century brick vaults, together with the foundations of the 15th century tower. A curious flint and greensand 'spur' was found to have been built into the foundations. This did not support any known or previously demolished feature, and there is no satisfactory explanation for its function.

TQ 102 540 Great Ridings Wood, Effingham
Landscape assessment by N Bannister, and volunteers from SyAS, for the Woodlands Trust, involving the recording of features identified from maps and documents as well as previously unknown earthworks. The most frequent features recorded were banks and ditches associated with former land divisions. The lack of features relating to woodland management such as charcoal hearths, saw pits, timber extraction routes, is typical of a post-medieval wood in this area located on former farmland.

MOLE VALLEY

TQ 111 462 Raikes Farm, Abinger
Report by J Cotton of the find by R Perry of a Neolithic flint knife. (357)

TQ 137 487 Balchins Lane, Westcott
Recording by G Rapson of a large earthwork, which is possibly part of the remains of a fortified Norman manor house known from documentary evidence as Black Hawes Castle. A sherd from a 12th or 13th century cooking pot was recovered in the garden below the earthwork. (357)

TQ 143 494 Rectangular earthwork at Westcott
Resistivity survey and excavation by G Rapson of a section of a cropmark, previously recorded as a possible Roman camp, revealed an Iron Age ditch. The section was located close to the entrance and contained charcoal-rich deposits, the lowest of which included a large variety of unabraded sherds of burnished pottery. Upper layers included bead rims and grey sandy wares of probable 1st century BC or 1st century AD date. A sample of well-preserved animal bone, including the skull of a red deer stag from which the antlers had been sawn off, was found in the ditch. Also recovered were fragments of large triangular loomweights and daub, a glass bead and part of a small clay disc depicting a plant. Initial pollen analysis was unsuccessful, but several charcoal fragments have been sent for analysis. Fieldwalking of the surrounding fields has recovered multi-period flint scatters including microliths, polished axe fragments, and barbed-and-tanged arrowheads. Lithic analysis suggests a high percentage of tools/waste, and therefore probable prehistoric (particularly Bronze Age) occupation in the area. The fieldwalking also revealed a concentrated scatter of abraded 3rd or 4th century AD pottery. (354, 355, 356)

TQ 165 493 58–84 High Street, Dorking
Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU and members of the WCMS on a network of caves identified on the site during work in 2001. The caves are thought to have been created in the 17th or 18th centuries, at a similar time to others present along the High Street and South Street. Their primary function appears to have been as a source of high-quality sand, although their subsequent uses seem to have been varied, including modification for use as a Second World War air-raid shelter.

TQ 123 540 All Saints Church, Little Bookham
Watching brief by J Robertson of SCAU during groundworks associated with the construction of a replacement vestry. No features or evidence of structures earlier than the demolished vestry were revealed. However, a number of finds were recovered from the foundation and services trenches, including three sherds of pottery ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age, three pieces of struck flint, and several pieces of calcined flint, providing evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity.

TQ 158 570 – TQ 161 567 Randalls Road, Leatherhead
Watching brief by J Stevenson of SCAU during groundworks associated with the excavation of a new sewer. The exposed sections of the sewer trench were too unstable to be examined safely, so only the general stratigraphy was recorded. The accompanying easement strip removed only the topsoil and so did not impact on any archaeological deposits, but a number of unstratified Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age struck flints (three cores, four flakes, one retouched flake, one notched flake) were recovered from the subsoil and removed topsoil.

TQ 163 564 Leatherhead Press, Emlyn Lane, Leatherhead
Watching brief by M Taylor-Sutton of SutAS during residential redevelopment revealed no archaeological deposits.

TQ 166 565 Swan Centre, Leatherhead
Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU prior to the construction of an extension to the Swan Centre. A single flint tool of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint was recovered, although this was found within the subsoil rather than any apparent feature. Nothing further of archaeological note was revealed.

TQ 180 576 Land to rear of the Old Cottage and 5 Ottways Lane, Ashted
Evaluation by G Priestly-Bell of ASE in advance of residential redevelopment exposed a number of features, and subsequent excavation revealed remains of a Late Iron Age settlement. Limited ceramic evidence suggests the settlement may have begun in the middle Iron Age, although two gullies of possible Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date were also present. The Late Iron Age remains comprised significant elements of a probable double ditched enclosure, with a possible entranceway. Postholes within the enclosure may have represented the site of a structure.

TQ 182 573 76–86 Leatherhead Road, Ashted
Evaluation by A Turner of PCA revealed two heavily abraded sherds of prehistoric pottery redeposited in modern features, and that much of the site had been truncated by previous levelling.

TQ 193 533 Headley Heath, Headley
Identification by P Harp of Plateau of a jadeite annular pendant, found on an Edwardian dump c 1980, as 1st Dynasty Egyptian.

TQ 199 540 Headley Heath, Headley
Discovery by S Hill of Plateau of a possible graffito medieval token inscribed on a Roman coin.

TQ 192 580 City of London Freeman's School, Ashted
Watching brief by N Shaikhley and N Marples of SCAU during redevelopment of the car park. The redevelopment comprised mostly topsoil removal and revealed a variety of modern inclusions, but no archaeological features. A collection of struck and calcined flint recovered from the topsoil has been broadly dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

TQ 243 423 Edolphs, Norwood Hill, Charlwood
Watching brief by R Ellaby of SyAS during alterations within the grounds, including the excavation of a swimming pool. No features of archaeological interest were revealed, although a few sherds of possible 17th century pottery were noted.

REIGATE & BANSTEAD

TQ 256 454 Land at Duxhurst Farm, Hookwood
Report on a field survey carried out in 2001 under the



Fig 3 Rookery Farm, Lower Kingswood. Team from the University of Oxford PADMAC (Palaeolithic Artefacts from Deposits Mapped as Clay-with-flints) Unit, working in association with Plateau. (Photograph by G Walker, Plateau)



Fig 4 19 High Street, Reigate: excavation of multi-period urban backlands deposits. (Photograph by PCA)

direction of L Pontin of AOC in advance of redevelopment of the site as a golf course. The survey located a number of areas of interest containing features of probable post-medieval or modern date.

TQ 215 529 Pebblecombe, Walton on the Hill
Fieldwalking by J Ede of Plateau recovered a Palaeolithic flake, and a Neolithic or Bronze Age small flaked axe. A general spread of post-glacial lithics, mainly Neolithic or Bronze Age, occurs across the field on the crest of the scarp slope, while there is more Mesolithic struck flint present on the sandier west of the field.

TQ 221 552 Walton Manor House, Walton on the Hill
Surveying work by Plateau of the Manor House, concentrating on basement levels.

TQ 243 541 Rookery Farm, Lower Kingswood (fig 3)
Excavation by P Harp of Plateau and J Scott-Jackson of Oxford University of five test pits recovered 25 pieces of Lower Palaeolithic struck flint, and a moderate quantity of post-glacial struck flint. The Palaeolithic flint was mainly debitage and mostly from ploughsoil, but also from the underlying Clay-with-flints, and had no obvious clast orientation. Soil samples were taken for analysis. Fieldwalking by Plateau later in the year in the area recovered 61 Palaeolithic flints, one Mesolithic adze fragment, one Neolithic or Bronze Age flaked axe fragment, two Neolithic or Bronze Age pick fragments, and two Neolithic ground flint axe fragments. (360, 361)

TQ 240 586 Tattenham Way Allotments, Banstead
Continuing excavation by P Harp of Plateau of the multi-period site revealed mainly post-glacial lithics of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date, but with occasional suspected Palaeolithic struck flint. A small quantity of Iron Age and Bronze Age pottery was also recovered.

TQ 248 580 Canons Farm, Banstead
Fieldwalking by P Harp of Plateau recovered further Lower Palaeolithic pieces of struck flint, including two complete or nearly complete small pointed bifaces (bringing the total number of Palaeolithic flints found recently at this site to 26). These finds are in addition to Palaeolithic pieces (including one fragmentary biface) found in the c1970s by T Walls, but not previously recognized as Palaeolithic.

TQ 253 502 19 High Street, Reigate (fig 4)
Evaluation by E Wragg of PCA prior to development revealed a sequence of mid-17th and 18th century layers and pits, associated with domestic and possibly small-scale industrial activities. Sealed by these deposits was an apparent 13th century horizon of mixed redeposited natural sand and silt. No features were observed in this layer, although only a small area could be examined in the confines of the evaluation trench. Subsequent excavations by H Clough of PCA revealed a large, hitherto unsuspected medieval water feature, which greatly exceeded the extent of the

excavation area. The feature, which may have been a pond, had been allowed to silt up during the early period of Reigate's development as a town. Medieval stone foundations were found on the surface of the silty primary fills, a north-south alignment of which were thought perhaps to be a property boundary. The silting appears to have continued until the 17th century, when layers indicative of a more solid floor were encountered. Numerous indications of 18th and 19th backyard activity were also found. The results of this excavation, particularly with regard to the medieval sequences, are suggestive of shifting settlement patterns during the first part of Reigate's existence, and have implications for studies of the early urban period.

TQ 265 506 Site of the former Doods Farm, Reigate
See Masfield & Williams, 2003, this volume, 247-59.

TQ 273 532 Tower Wood Quarry, Gatton
Report by P Sowan of a survey by the WCMS and Subterranea Britannica for the Historic Royal Palaces Agency of the underground quarry, following its opening up to remove samples for the Reigate Stone Research Project. The Agency has the care of a number of properties with large quantities of Reigate Stone from the east Surrey quarries, and much is now badly weathered and in need of repair or replacement. (362)

TQ 279 561 Noke Farm, Chipstead
Watching brief by C Currie of CKCA during conversion of farm buildings to residential use, following a standing building survey in 2001. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed. A possible moated site just to the north-east of the farm is listed in the SMR. A number of water-filled hollows indicative of quarrying were noted in this area, but no evidence for a moat was found, suggesting the feature may be a result of antiquarian conjecture.

TQ 274 598 29 Woodmansterne Lane, Woodmansterne
Watching brief by G Jackson of SCC during construction of an extension within the footprint of the earthwork enclosure in Woodmansterne did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 289 527 Land at Wells Place, Merstham
Evaluation by D Palmer of AOC prior to development revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 301 523 Mercers East Quarry, Merstham
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU on the site of a proposed extension to the quarry. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

RUNNYMEDE

TQ 026 674 Orchard House, St Ann's Hill
Watching brief by T Howe of SCC during excavation of foundation trenches revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 034 661 Sandgates, Guildford Road, Chertsey
Watching brief by S Hammond and S Coles of TVAS
following an evaluation in 1999 revealed no finds or
features of archaeological interest.

TQ 044 667 Land off Drill Hall Road, Chertsey
Watching brief by T Howe of SCC during the
excavation of foundations for a new house. A roughly
constructed 19th century garden wall was revealed
running east-west through the plot. The feature was
of considerable interest, however, as it was constructed
from sandstone blocks, apparently re-used following
the demolition of the nearby Chertsey Abbey.
Comparison with samples of abbey stonework held by
Chertsey Museum supported this, while one of the
blocks was carved in a characteristic 12th century
'bowtell' moulding, examples of which had been
recovered during previous excavations on the abbey
site.

TQ 045 667 78 London Street, Chertsey
Watching brief by T Howe of SCC during the
construction of an extension revealed no finds or
features of archaeological interest.

TQ 041 671 Chertsey Museum, Chertsey
Excavation by G Hayman of SCAU prior to the
construction of an extension. The earliest material
found consisted of a few small fragments of Roman
brick and pottery. This was thought to be residual in
origin, although its presence continues to support the
supposition that a site of this date exists somewhere in
the town. Late Saxon and early Norman material was
also found in a reworked agricultural horizon. No
evidence for activity between the 4th and 10th
centuries was found, which is consistent with evidence
from other sites nearby. An absence of activity
relating to the later medieval period was also noted,
although material from the 16th century onwards was
recovered. (359)

TQ 042 671 Land off Colonel's Lane, Chertsey
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU revealed no finds
or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 044 671 Abbey Lodge, Chertsey
Continuation of the watching brief by R Poulton of
SCAU. No other features of interest were revealed,
with much of the site appearing to have been
disturbed considerably in the post-Dissolution period.

TQ 052 663 Mead Lane, Chertsey
Evaluation by A Stephenson of AOC prior to a
residential redevelopment. No finds or features of
archaeological interest were recorded, although
examination of peat deposits found near the course of
the river Bourne suggested that prehistoric cereal
cultivation had taken place in the area during a hiatus
in flooding episodes. The lack of artefactual evidence
has precluded a precise date for this cultivation,
although analysis is ongoing.

TQ 053 664 Bridge Wharf, Chertsey
Evaluation by C Cowan of MoLAS, following a

previous borehole survey that had concluded that
much of the site was relatively undisturbed and that a
good geoarchaeological sequence appeared across the
site. The evaluation showed that a promontory of high
gravel existed in the northern part of the site, with a
surface dipping down to the south. Features
containing four pottery sherds dated to the Late
Bronze Age or the Early Iron Age were recorded in
one trench beneath the alluvium. These testify to the
dryland nature of the riverside in the past, but also
indicate an early phase of landscape erosion along the
gravel promontory adjoining the Thames channel. No
evidence of the medieval bridge was found, although
pottery dated c1230-1400 was recovered from the
topsoil/subsoil interface in some of the trenches.
Shallow pits, postholes, and a ditch in the north-west
part of the site, were dated to the 17th century, and
overlain by garden soils which developed in the 18th
and 19th centuries. The only evidence for post-
medieval structures was part of a 19th century brick
wall footing, a robbed Victorian river wall, and a
tracked boat slipway

TQ 060 634 Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone
Evaluation and watching brief by J Robertson of
SCAU in advance of an extension to the quarry. A
number of features were identified, although a paucity
of dating evidence made interpretation difficult. A field
system, delineated by a series of ditches, seemed to
date to the late medieval/early post-medieval period.
A large number of discrete irregular hollows were
interpreted as tree hollows, although there was some
suggestion they may have been periglacial in origin.
A Middle Bronze Age axe head was discovered
apparently buried in a posthole, although the
provenance is not secure. The lack of additional
prehistoric material may indicate that it became
buried at a later date.

TQ 015 715 6 Vicarage Road, Egham
Watching brief by G Potter of CA during the
construction of a house. Foundations relating to an
early 19th century structure known from cartographic
sources were revealed, together with evidence for pre-
19th century subsoil and buried topsoil horizons. No
remains earlier than the post-medieval period were
encountered.

TQ 130 967 Great Fosters Hotel, Egham
Watching brief by J Leary of PCA during
refurbishment of the kitchens revealed parts of Tudor
walling.

SPELTHORNE

TQ 034 715 Blue Anchor public house, 13-15
High Street, Staines
Watching brief by J Robertson of SCAU during
construction of an extension to the public house. The
depth and narrowness of the foundation trenches
made it impossible to do more than record the
approximate sequence of deposits, but the recovery of
unstratified finds (largely pottery of Roman and
medieval date) from the spoil does confirm that the site
lies within the town 'island'.

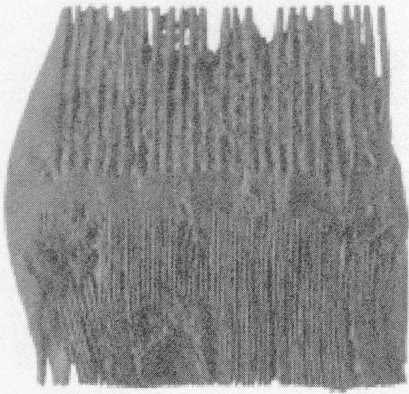


Fig 5 Thames Street car park, Riverside Gardens, and Market Square, Staines: Roman wooden comb recovered from the third tank pit. (Photograph by SCAU)

TQ 034 715 Thames Street car park, Riverside Gardens, and Market Square, Staines (fig 5)
Continuing monitoring by P Jones of SCAU during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the former Memorial Gardens. The groundworks were largely superficial, except for deep excavation required for the installation of three water tanks. The excavation area of one tank pit exposed prehistoric alluvia below a buried post-medieval soil; the second, post-medieval building debris and deep near-shore fluvial deposits of late Roman date; and the third, post-medieval metallurgy layers, and the front wall of the Blackboys Inn, demolished c 1880, as well as deep-laying Roman near-shore fluvial deposits. The third trench also exposed the edge of a Roman linear feature, containing the decayed tops of wooden piles. The feature may have served as a drain or land division, but its size suggests that it may have formed part of a flood defence.

TQ 045 720 203–211 London Road, Staines
Watching brief by M Dover of SCAU following an evaluation of the site in 2001 revealed no finds, but a number of wells of probable post-medieval to modern date.

TQ 045 721 – TQ 045 750 Iver to Egham trunk main, Staines to Stanwell
Watching brief by M Bennell and D Stump during the construction of a water pipeline revealed that the route had been largely destroyed by earlier gravel quarrying, the building of the A3044, and the King George VI and Staines reservoirs. No finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded.

TQ 052 720 Hengrove Farm, Staines (fig 6)
Continuing monitoring and excavation by G Hayman of SCAU in the area located to the south of work undertaken during the previous three years. This phase revealed a wealth of features from the prehistoric through to the Roman periods. One of the most significant discoveries was a group of postholes, indicating the position of a roundhouse of probable Bronze Age origin. A number of pits and water holes were found in the same vicinity, and with the exception of one water hole of Late Neolithic date, are probably of Bronze Age origin. Further Bronze Age features located elsewhere on the site included other water holes and isolated unurned cremation burials; these are likely to be broadly contemporary with the roundhouse and the co-axial field system that is present. A poorly preserved inhumation burial was the only Iron Age feature discovered, though it is possible that further remains lie beyond the limit of the excavation. Most of the Roman ditches belong to a complex field system that extends into areas that are yet to be excavated. The Roman features are largely concentrated in the south-western corner of the area, and include a partial ring-gully that almost certainly indicates the position of a structure, enclosures, and the corner of a rectangular structure identified by substantial postholes. These features will be investigated further during the next phase of work.

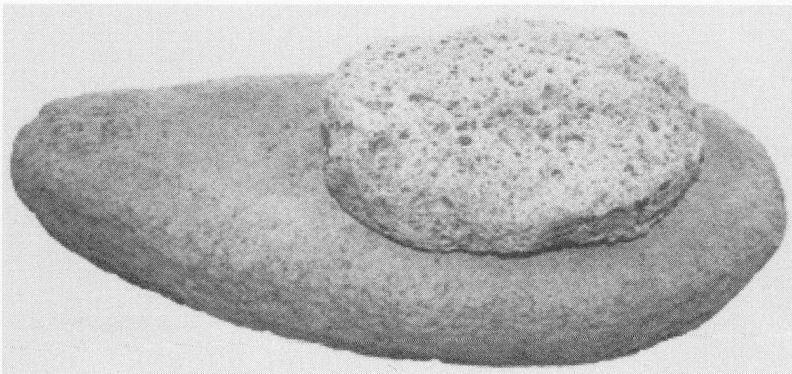


Fig 6 Hengrove Farm, Staines: Late Neolithic quernstone and stone rubber recovered from a possible post pit. (Photograph by SCAU)

TQ 056 742 15 High Street, Stanwell
Excavation following an evaluation by J Leary of PCA revealed a Bronze Age pit (and possible contemporary features), and evidence of the early development of Stanwell in the form of a gully and two pits containing Saxo-Norman pottery, and slightly later field boundaries. These features were overlain by a ploughsoil containing 12th–14th century pottery and daub, and point to the existence of a building nearby. A well and a series of rubbish pits containing some rare and non-local 18th and 19th century pottery, were also excavated.

TQ 064 731 Ashford Hospital, Long Lane, Ashford
Evaluation by R Cowie of MoLAS revealed numerous natural clay-filled hollows in the surface of the river terrace gravels. The gravel was also cut by a number of man-made features including pits and ditches. These were mainly concentrated in the northern and eastern parts of the site. Single prehistoric struck flints were recovered from a root hole and a small pit, and a small fragment of baked clay or pottery was also found in a pit. The other features did not produce any artefacts, but a prehistoric or Roman date might be inferred by analogy with similar features found at nearby excavation sites that have produced dating evidence. A subsequent excavation in the northern and eastern parts of the site, a report on which has not yet been produced, revealed a number of features including the corner of a possible Bronze Age enclosure.

TQ 102 701 Former Celotex works, Hamworth Road, Sunbury
Evaluation by D Palmer of AOC in advance of the construction of office buildings revealed no evidence of archaeological activity on the site.

SURREY HEATH

SU 911 632 King's Arms public house, Bagshot
Watching brief by R Poulton of SCAU during the construction of an extension and related works revealed evidence of 18th century and perhaps earlier activities. A substantial wooden channel recorded within one of the extension trenches may represent a sophisticated arrangement for the supply of water to houses, or have been used in industrial activities. The wood could not be accurately dated by dendrochronology, as weaknesses in the county's chronologies suggest that the sample was felled either before c 1200, or more likely after c 1650. A brick and stone culvert on the same alignment as the wooden channel may represent a later arrangement for the same purpose, or be part of drainage arrangements which were wholly or partially made necessary following the disuse of the channel.

SU 980 640 Chobham Common, Chobham
Continuation of survey work carried out 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. The survey examined a

large expanse of heathland that appears to have changed little since the Bronze Age. The poor sandy soils seem to have been abandoned late in this period, and the area subsequently became a heathland pasture. A large banked enclosure in Albury Bottom known as the Bee Garden has been attributed by some sources to the Bronze Age, although other commentators consider this to be a medieval enclosure. There is little evidence for settlement activity in the area until the medieval period. A larger enclosure called Langshot is specifically mentioned in the early 14th century, the boundaries of which still survive largely intact today. The area demonstrates a particularly high concentration of fishponds for common land, possibly as a result of the apparent unsuitability of the landscape for farming or settlement purposes (Currie 2003, this volume, 273–94). There appears to have been little new activity on the common after the 14th century, with the boundaries largely fossilizing after this date. Minor earthworks in the northern part of the study area are probably the result of army exercises on the common from the 1850s onwards. (360)

TANDRIDGE

TQ 314 448 Rookery Farm, Outwood
Watching brief by R James and L Barber of ASE undertaken during groundworks associated with the refurbishment of a barn. Underpinning trenches were excavated below existing wall lines, and the internal levels were reduced, but only an earlier brick floor of probable 18th or 19th century date was revealed.

TQ 320 431 Land rear of Norton Press Works, Smallfield
Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU in advance of residential development revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 320 466 and TQ 325 464 Outwood
Report by R Rapson of the find by R Tanner of two Lower Palaeolithic bifaces. (359)

TQ 383 437 Mount Pleasant Road, Lingfield
Unexploded bomb discovered in the back garden of a property on Mount Pleasant Road. According to local residents, the 110-pound bomb was dropped on 9 February 1943, along with two others that exploded on impact (reported in *The Guardian*, 7 January 2002).

TQ 393 439 Former Geest Warehouse, Station Road, Lingfield
Site visit by D Hawkins of CgMs revealed that no topsoil or buried soil appeared to be present and that the site had already been truncated to the level of the natural clay. No cultural material pre-dating the 20th century was revealed.

TQ 317 564 Caterham Barracks, Caterham-on-the-Hill
The final stage of evaluation by J Perry of SutAS did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 372 540 and TQ 362 535 Marden Park and Great Church Woods, Woldingham
Landscape assessment by N Bannister for the Woodlands Trust, involving the recording both of features identified from maps and documents, and previously unknown earthworks. The most frequent features recorded were banks and ditches associated with former land divisions, and chalk and flint quarries the next most common features. A possible prehistoric field system was noted in Great Church Wood, as well as the earthworks for a complete 19th century rifle range in Marden Park Woods.

TQ 423 523 Land near Ridlands Lane, Limpsfield
Note by M Saaler of identification by SyAS and Bourne Society Archaeological Group of a medieval pottery kiln. (363)

WAVERLEY

SU 825 449 Turner's Cottages, Wrecclesham
Watching brief by P Bright of HA during a residential development. Two features were recorded, both thought to be of 19th century or later date.

SU 838 466 St Andrew's Church, Farnham
Watching brief by D Graham of SyAS during alterations to the western end of the nave, revealed elements of the development of the building, including possible evidence relating to a fire reputed to have occurred in the late 14th or early 15th century.

Centred SU 841 480 Farnham Park
Metal detecting survey directed by D Graham of SyAS of an area where a spread of Civil War munitions had recently been discovered. The survey recovered additional shot, a quantity of which was located in two lines, and probably indicates the position of two opposing skirmishing lines. (361)

SU 854 463 56 Waverley Lane, Farnham
Watching brief by R Poulton of SCAU during the construction of a replacement dwelling revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 860 413 Frensham Common
Historic landscape survey carried out by C Currie and members of the Frensham Community Archaeology Project. The results suggested that Frensham Little Pond originated as a smaller pond that was subsequently enlarged (Currie 2003, this volume, 273–94). Slight traces of an earlier bank or dam were noted by the neck of the south-eastern arm of the pond. (364)

SU 863 475 Princess Royal public house, Runfold
Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU prior to the construction of a hotel revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 871 457 Mother Ludlam's Cave, Moor Park, Farnham
Excavation by D Graham of SyAS prior to the installation of new wrought iron gates. The cave has

been largely formed by the action of a stream which still flows strongly through the cave. Evidence for 18th and 19th century management of the stream and cave was found, in the form of salt-glazed pipes, a brick-lined drain, and a brick floor. No earlier features were observed, although no attempt was made to break through the brick floor to examine deeper deposits. (360)

SU 870 485 Runfold Farm, Farnham
Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU of a further area of the sandpit. A small number of 18th century ditches were recorded, together with two of a probable Roman date, although the evidence to support this hypothesis may be residual in origin.

SU 889 446 The Nursery, Charleshill
Watching brief by D Graham of SyAS during groundworks for the construction of a new office building revealed a small pit of a diagnostic Iron Age type, although no dating evidence was found to support this suggestion.

SU 881 501 – SU 849 422 Frensham to Aldershot pipeline
Geophysical survey of a pipeline route by E Mercer of Stratascan. A number of linear and discrete anomalies were identified by a detailed magnetometer survey. Additional fieldwork to clarify the presence and nature of any remains is scheduled for 2003. Field reconnaissance of the route by M Dover of SCAU identified a few additional earthwork features, none of which appeared to be under significant threat from the proposed pipeline.

TQ 901 395 Wheeler's Farm, The Street, Thursley
Building recording and watching brief carried out by G Potter of CA during residential redevelopment of the barn, adjacent cart shed, and stables. All three buildings were timber framed and of 19th century date. There was no evidence for earlier land use, the surface having apparently been reduced when the present buildings were constructed.

SU 901 397 Oak Cottage, Thursley
Watching brief by Tony Howe of SCC during the construction of a garage and store revealed nothing of archaeological interest.

SU 978 361 Whitebeech, Chiddingfold (fig 7)
Fieldwalking survey led by T Howe of SCC and D Graham of SyAS. A large amount of material was recovered, recorded and subsequently replaced on the field. The results were plotted and identified more precisely the location of the large Roman villa first uncovered during excavations in 1888–9. Evidence for a probable Mesolithic site was also identified. (362)

SU 966 438 Land adjacent to Millpool House, Godalming
Watching brief by C Pine of DAS during foundation excavations revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

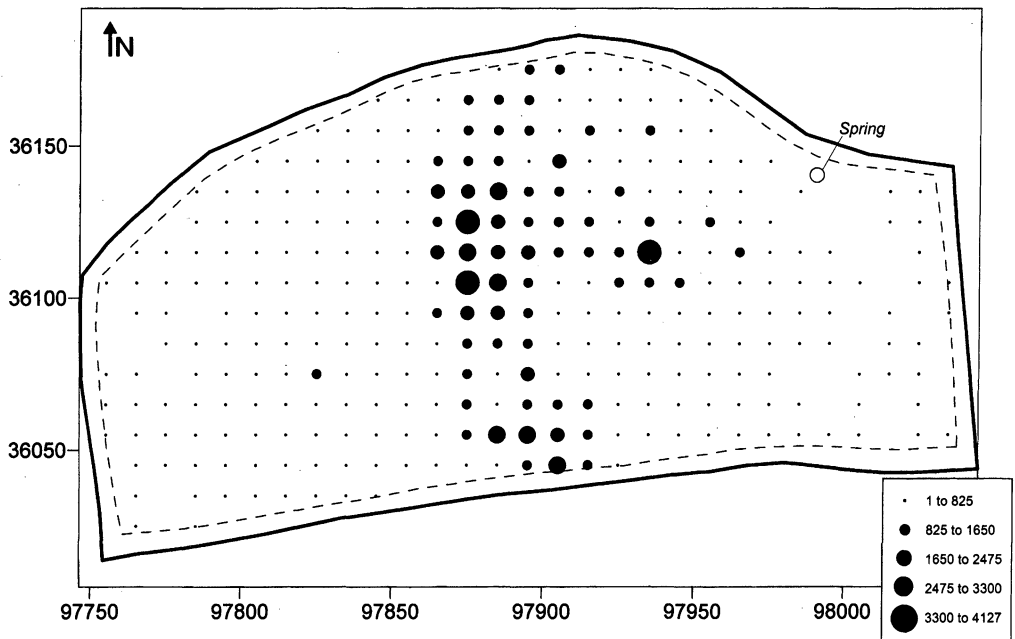


Fig 7 Whitebeech, Chiddingfold: distribution of Roman tile by weight (grams) collected from 10m squares. Dashed line indicates edge of ploughed area. (Plan by D and A Graham)

SU 966 438 Surrey Place, Godalming
Watching brief by C Pine of DAS during ground reduction and a programme of section cutting and test pitting revealed various levels of truncation, and no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 968 438 Mint Street Barns, Godalming
Watching brief by G Pattison of SCAU during residential redevelopment. A single sherd of green glazed pottery was the only indication of activity on the site earlier than the Victorian period.

SU 972 439 32 High Street, Godalming
Watching brief by J Perry of SutAS during the construction of a dentist's consulting rooms revealed no features of archaeological interest, although residual finds dating from the late medieval period to the 19th century were present.

SU 977 439 Sainsbury's Supermarket, Godalming
Watching brief by R Poulton of SCAU during the construction of an extension. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed since most of the area appeared to have been horizontally truncated during the original construction of the supermarket.

SU 984 458 Broadwater School, Farncombe
Watching brief by K Bazley of PCA on the groundworks associated with the construction of a hockey pitch. No archaeological deposits were observed.

TQ 046 353 Wildwood Country Club, Horsham Road, Alford

Watching brief by T Howe of SCC during an extension to the golf course. A number of burnt flints were recovered, suggesting prehistoric activity in the area, but little else was noted in conditions not ideal for archaeological observation.

TQ 060 398 Wyphurst Road, Cranleigh

Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU prior to an application for residential development. A large number of features were revealed, including ditches, gullies, postholes, pits, wall foundations and robber trenches, most appearing to date from the late 1st/early 2nd century AD. Some Iron Age artefacts and features were also identified, suggesting that the settlement had earlier origins. The exact nature of the site is unclear, although the evidence to date is consistent with the activities involved in the construction and operation of a small farmstead. However, the hypothesis that this represents a higher status villa complex cannot be ruled out at this time. A second evaluation of adjoining areas indicated that Roman and prehistoric field systems continued to the east. To the north, further Iron Age features indicative of settlement were found in the form of gullies, and additional Roman remains suggest that the site may contain a villa, or at least a number of stone buildings. A third phase of evaluation, conducted to the north-east of the main focus of settlement as identified thus far, proved to be negative and would appear to

indicate that the settlement limits have been reached in at least one direction.

TQ 039 455 Hallam's Court, Blackheath
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU in advance of landscaping works revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest. A watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU during the excavation of a swimming pool also revealed little of note.

WOKING

SU 985 593 Former C&A Depot, Kestrel Way, Woking
Evaluation by P Treveil of MoLAS involving the excavation of three trenches revealed only modern features and natural deposits. Peat identified by earlier geotechnical work contained brick, indicating that it is either modern or redeposited.

TQ 008 585 Land at Bracken Hill, Woking
Evaluation by P Moore of PCA in advance of residential development revealed a small shallow natural hollow, perhaps once a stream, but otherwise no evidence of pre-modern activity.

TQ 048 608 Broadoaks, West Byfleet
Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU carried out in two areas not examined in the 2001 evaluation revealed that both had been considerably disturbed by previous building works.

South-west London Boroughs

CROYDON

TQ 306 655 19 Commerce Way, Croydon
An evaluation, undertaken by R Every for WA, found that the site had been truncated, probably during the construction of a factory.

TQ 315 653 1A Kemble Road, Waddon
A possible ploughsoil of uncertain date was recorded during a watching brief by S Duckering for PCA. To the north of the site was found a Victorian rubbish pit.

TQ 316 668 390 London Road, Croydon
Modern made-ground was recorded in an evaluation by J Perry for SutAS. (362)

TQ 317 665 187–195 London Road, Croydon
No archaeological features or finds were made during an evaluation by J Perry for SutAS, only made-ground.

TQ 320 655 100 Church Street, Croydon
A sequence of dumped layers, deposited during the post-medieval period, was recorded by E Eastbury for MoLAS during an evaluation.

TQ 322 654 Overton's Yard, Croydon
An evaluation undertaken by P Askew for MoLAS revealed mixed levelling dumps dated to the late 19th–early 20th centuries. Against the boundary walls of the open courtyard were the remains of

stables. Originally two storeys high, the upper storey had been demolished and the stalls re-used as storage space for Surrey Street market traders in the second half of the 20th century. Evidence for their use as stables is still extant, including timber panelling, and fixtures and fittings. The remains of a timber staircase are still visible in the central stable on the north side of the site. Cartographic evidence suggests that the stables may be of mid-19th century date. (366)

TQ 324 631 556–558 Brighton Road, South Croydon
An undated chalk layer below the existing ground level was recorded in 2001 during a watching brief by W Keir and S Ralph for HAT.

TQ 324 640 Whitgift House, 76 Brighton Road, South Croydon
A watching brief, conducted by P Fitz for AOC, found a ditch of 18th century date on the western side of the site and a gravel trackway of similar date on the eastern side. Both appear to relate to the grounds of the old Whitgift House situated in Haling Park.

TQ 330 651 Archbishop Tenison's School, Selborne Road, Croydon
Late 19th century dumping and landscaping were recorded during a watching brief by S Holden for PCA. (363)

TQ 342 605 Atwood Primary School, Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead
The excavation of fifteen foundation pads, observed by S Holden for PCA, uncovered a concrete slab pathway leading to a 20th century building that once occupied the site. (363)

TQ 356 639 Royal Russell School, Coombe Lane, Croydon
A watching brief by J Perry for SutAS observed only topsoil. (366)

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 178 688 Former Beverley Boat House, 52a High Street, Kingston upon Thames
An evaluation by C Cowan for MoLAS found that the earliest alluvial deposits dated to 1580–1700, suggesting that erosion had taken place and any earlier deposits had been removed. Reclamation appears to have taken place after 1650 using large amounts of dumped sand. There was no evidence for buildings or river walls on the site.

TQ 181 697 Car park at Skerne Road, Kingston upon Thames
Excavations by T Bradley for PCA took place after initial work in 2001 (*SyAC* 89, 271). Several prehistoric pits were revealed, as well as a possible gully from which struck and burnt flints, pottery and building materials were recovered. Much prehistoric material was also recovered from later features, suggesting significant localized activity in the area during this period; the activity, however, is likely to have been

seasonal. Two large pits, probably for brickearth extraction, were of Roman date. One of the pits contained a large amount of building material and this, together with a rubbish pit, also of Roman date, may indicate that there was Roman occupation in the immediate vicinity. A number of postholes were recorded; these probably date to the 17th century and later, and may represent lightweight structures, such as fences, small barns or sheds, associated with agricultural or horticultural land-use. Evidence of 19th century activity was recorded, consisting of a building associated with an area of horticultural activity.

TQ 198 702 George Lodge Cottage, George Road, Kingston upon Thames

During a watching brief by A Lask for PCA, only natural deposits and a modern cellar were recorded.

TQ 205 699 Coombe Conduit, Coombe Lane West, Kingston upon Thames

A watching brief was conducted by L Capon for AOC at the site of Coombe Conduit, a Listed structure built during the 16th century for water supply between Kingston and Hampton Court. No archaeologically significant deposits or structures were found during the erection of a fence. (366)

TQ 204 653 Tolworth Court Farm, Old Kingston Road, Tolworth

A second season of excavations carried out by KuTAS revealed a large enclosure ditch of mid-Saxon date containing significant quantities of pottery and animal bone in an area close to previously recorded Iron Age and Roman features. Excavations located on the moated island of a documented medieval manor house showed that the site had apparently been levelled following demolition of the buildings as a source of material for the building of Nonsuch Palace (built 1538), and all evidence of the medieval occupation of the site destroyed. The foundations of a later farm building, probably a local abattoir, were located and a series of leats and water features associated with the moat represent remnants of a former course of the river Hogsmill which had been managed in order to control the water levels on the site. (363)

LAMBETH

TQ 293 748 Lambeth City Academy, Elms Road, SW4

Monitoring of test pits, carried out by J. Taylor for PCA, located late 19th century or modern brick masonry, possibly the remains of structures that once lined Elms Road.

TQ 303 778 Vauxhall Cross, Bondway, SE11

A watching brief, conducted by P Fitz for AOC, recorded one deposit dated to the 18th century.

TQ 305 790 Lambeth Palace forecourt, Lambeth Palace Road, SE1

The excavation of a shallow trench around the base of Morton's Tower and Gate, the principal entrance

to Lambeth Palace, was monitored by P Treveil for MoLAS. For the most part, 19th century levelling deposits were encountered and the brick offset foundations of the tower and gatehouse (constructed 1486) were exposed.

TQ 311 761 Land to the rear of 328 Brixton Road, Brixton, SW9

An evaluation carried out by R Densem for CA revealed a subsoil containing a Roman pottery sherd and a fragment of peg tile overlaid by an 18th century ploughsoil that contained residual Roman tile and pottery as well as a small assemblage of common post-medieval pottery. This was partly sealed by a thin layer of mortar which appears to relate to the construction of the house. Possible upcast from the digging of the cellar, or earth brought in to landscape the garden, was also identified, overlaid by 20th century dumping. Three modern cut features were recorded; the fill of one contained a late 18th or early 19th century satyr head mask, possibly from a garden urn or pot. An unstratified prehistoric flint blade was also recovered. (366)

MERTON

TQ 247 692 Rutlish Boys' High School, Watery Lane, Wimbledon Chase, SW20

A Roman potsherd, dated to the 1st or 2nd century, was recovered from modern deposits during an evaluation by R Cowie for MoLAS. Ceramic land drains and a pit that were also recorded may have been associated with the John Innes Horticultural Institute which occupied the site during the first half of the 20th century. (366)

TQ 252 694 St Mary the Virgin, Merton Park, SW19

A watching brief by L Capon for AOC took place during the installation of new drains around the church, which dates from the late 12th century. Fragmented human bones were present in most of the areas examined and two brick tombs that were not evident on the surface of the graveyard were also identified. They are likely to be 19th century in date. No intact inhumations were disturbed during the work.

TQ 265 698 Bennett's Mill, Bennett's Ditch, river Wandle, Merantun Way, SW19 (fig 8)

Excavations by D Saxby for MoLAS took place after the evaluation of the previous year (*SJAC* **89**, 274) when part of Bennett's Mill was revealed. Dated to 1802, the mill was established for the production of cotton handkerchiefs and other fine goods. It formed part of the much larger calico printing works known as the 'Merton Abbey Print Works' founded on this site in 1724. The entire range of workshops, including the water-wheel head-race and tail-race, which ran through the middle of the building, has been revealed. Towards the west of the site were four brick furnaces used for the production of dyes. These furnaces were fueled with coal and recovered from the coal ash were fragments of madder, indigo and woad dyes. A dye mixing paddle and a copper strip from a print block

were also found. To the east of the water-wheel race was the wash room where excess dye was washed from the calico. Here were found a brick wash tank and a number of drains to expel the excess water. Brick machine bases were also revealed; these may have housed a mechanical washing machine. Further east again were three furnaces and, to the south, a cellar containing another three furnaces from which were recovered a leather apron and a large number of bottle stoppers, suggesting that dye mixing was carried out here. In the eastern part of the excavation was a series of buildings represented by brick walls. They were associated with a number of iron pipes and large deposits of coal, which suggests that these buildings once housed the steam engine known to have been located on the site since 1802. Within Bennett's Mill a number of 19th century coins, Liberty's cloth seals, pottery and ironwork were recovered.

TQ 265 698 Former Liberty Works, Merton Abbey Mills, Watermill Way, SW20

Excavations were carried out by D Saxby for Channel 4's *Time Team* on the site of the former Liberty's works. This workshop produced all Liberty's fine cotton and silks from the 1890s. Three trenches were sited on either side of the river Wandle; divers were also brought in to search the river for artefacts and structures. Within one trench, located to the north of the existing Grade II Listed 'Wheel house', the walls of an earlier 18th century print building were found. The south wall of this building was medieval in date

and would have formed part of a monastic building associated with Merton Priory. Within the building were a number of brick features, including a possible water-wheel gear pit, drains and a stove; along its west wall was revealed a floor of crushed chalk, in the surface of which were two parallel grooves interpreted as tracks for the dye trolley that would have run along the length of the printing tables. Excavations on the west bank of the river Wandle revealed posts and planks of weatherboard from the printing sheds. A guide roller from a calico-printing machine was found among the building rubble. Finally, the programme recreated the lost art of hand block printing with the cutting of the print blocks, mixing of the dyes and the hand block printing of a length of silk. This took place inside the former Liberty's print building now used as a craft market.

TQ 262 715 80 Plough Lane, SW17

R Densem for CA carried out an evaluation and recorded a sequence of organic, waterlaid deposits, one of which produced Roman pottery sherds. In one area 19th century material was found in the uppermost alluvial layer; it was cut by a modern pit containing residual Roman artefacts and by a series of four parallel horticultural slots of 19th or early 20th century date. They were sealed by consolidation or make-up deposits for the construction of the 20th century office building that was recently demolished. (366)



Fig 8 Bennett's Mill, Merantun Way, SW19: showing the main race and wheel pit. (Photograph by MoLAS)

TQ 272 686 54–56 Church Road, Mitcham

Two early 19th century cottages that were to be demolished in January 2003 were recorded by G Potter for CA.

TQ 272 688 Land at 87 Love Lane, 1 Taffy's Row and rear of 75–83 Love Lane, Mitcham

An evaluation by D Palmer for AOC recorded only subsoil; there were no archaeological features or deposits. (363)

TQ 279 675 Pickford's Depository, South London Business Centre, 3–9 Willow Lane, Mitcham

An evaluation by K Richie for WA exposed natural gravels lying directly beneath modern made-ground. (363)

TQ 279 695 176–188, The Swan Inn, London Road, Mitcham

An excavation by E Wragg for PCA followed an evaluation in 2001 (*SyAC* 89, 274). A small quantity of residual Roman material was recovered, although the earliest features were medieval in date, comprising a series of roadside ditches in the eastern part of the site. The earliest ditch produced no dating evidence but it was recut during the 13th century and continually recut up to the 19th century. The robbed-out foundations of a 16th century roadside building were also recorded. Two large pits, possibly used for gravel extraction in the 18th and 19th centuries, were found in the eastern part of the site and a series of 19th century pits and postholes associated with the Swan Inn public house were also revealed. A Second World War air-raid shelter was recorded on the western side of the site.

TQ 284 696 Tooting and Mitcham Football Club, Sandy Lane, Mitcham

An evaluation by H Clough for PCA recorded topsoil overlying the subsoil.

RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

TQ 162 711 97–111, 119 High Street, Teddington
An evaluation by G Dawkes for AOC located a series of land boundary ditches, one of late medieval date and the rest 17th–18th century in date. The site had been extensively truncated.

TQ 176 748 Old Palace Place, The Green, Richmond

An archaeological evaluation, undertaken by C Clarke for AOC, revealed a single feature interpreted as the base of a truncated pit.

TQ 186 775 Dutch House, Kew Gardens, Kew Road, Kew

Excavations were undertaken by Channel 4's *Time Team* in front of the Dutch House to investigate remains of the 'White House', formerly known as Kew House, which was built in the 1720s. In 1731 it was enlarged and became a palace for the Hanoverian royal family, and regularly used by King George III. It was finally pulled down in 1802. The earliest

evidence for a building revealed by the investigation was the brick walls of a fireplace and two cellar walls of a Tudor house. Overlying these remains were the foundation walls of the White House, comprising red brick walls of the south facade, a detached outbuilding with a pebble floored cellar and an internal courtyard that had been surfaced in brick. Two brick drains were located in the courtyard, which also featured a brick reservoir for an ornamental fountain; the reservoir had been infilled with some of the moulded stone borders of the fountain. Recovered from the deposits within the courtyard were the stem of a Georgian wine glass, a bent coin dating to the 1720s – thought to be a love token – and a Maundy threepence coin dating to 1772. The walls of a small building were also found within the known location of the privies. To the west of the White House there was evidence of brickwork for a tunnel leading to the kitchen range. (361)

TQ 197 764 Kew Riverside, Townmead Road, Richmond

An evaluation by R Cowie for MoLAS found 19th–20th century features, including four bedding trenches and at least two large sandpits. Two possible flint waste flakes were recovered from the surface of the terraced sand. (366)

SOUTHWARK

TQ 315 799 Southwark College, Waterloo Centre, The Cut, SE1

Revetted channels or tanks were revealed by D Sankey for MoLAS. They probably date to the 17th and 18th centuries and they went out of use by the end of the 18th century. This was followed by substantial landfill deposits of night soil with coal ash containing an 18th century tobacco pipe.

TQ 316 798 86 Blackfriars Road, SE15

D Palmer for AOC undertook an evaluation that revealed large deposits of 19th–20th century made-ground and dumped material.

TQ 317 800 South Point, 197 Blackfriars Road, SE1

An evaluation by L Darton and J Taylor for PCA revealed a wide peat-filled channel, with the peat probably dating to the Bronze Age. This was overlaid by dumped deposits which raised the ground for late 18th–early 19th century terraced houses fronting on to Union Street, of which two walls were recorded in a trench to the south-east.

TQ 318 799 64 Great Suffolk Street, SE1

During a watching brief by L Darton for PCA, 20th century rubble levelling for the basement of the extant building, and its backfill, were observed.

TQ 319 798 84–88 Great Suffolk Street, SE1

Medieval and post-medieval deposits were observed during a watching brief carried out by R Aitken for MoLAS.

TQ 322 797 55 Lant Street, SE1

A watching by L Darton for PCA followed an

evaluation by CA in 2001 (*SyAC* 89, 276). Made-ground with 18th century domestic rubbish and horncores, the latter possibly residues from the tanning industry, were observed. A circular brick-lined soakaway was recorded in the north-east of the site and a probable 19th century brick wall of a structure was noted.

TQ 322 803 135 Park Street, 4–8 Emerson Street, SE1

An evaluation was undertaken by T Stevens for AOC, which revealed a sequence of Late Bronze Age peat, dated to 1310–1040 BC (2970±40 BP). The peat appears to have been truncated by fluvial action, probably during the 15th–17th centuries AD.

TQ 322 804 Union Works, 60 Park Street, SE1

A watching brief by N Elsdon for MoLAS recorded brick walls, floors and a cesspit of 18th and 19th century date, and one wall that may have been of late 17th or 18th century date. Glassworks waste, including large crucible fragments and sand probably used as bonding material for the furnaces, were redeposited in an 18th century cellar and in make-up layers.

TQ 323 798 Mint House, 17–23 Disney Place, SE1

A watching brief by N Elsdon for MoLAS observed an extensive deposit of waterlaid silt and clay, that appeared to be of Roman date. It was truncated by 18th–20th century disturbance, including a basement to the north of the existing basement. Outside the existing basement the silts were overlaid by 18th–20th century make-up levels. A previous basement was located that appeared to have been backfilled in the 20th century, but which could have been constructed in the 19th century.

TQ 324 767 319 Camberwell New Road, SE5

A watching brief was carried out by T Wilson for MoLAS. A possible cultivated soil, apparently containing post-medieval material, was recorded. In the south-east of the site a large chalk foundation parallel to Camberwell New Road was revealed; it appeared to have been cut by a 19th century brick drain and at one end was a circular brick-built structure composed of bricks very similar to those of the drain. It was also stained. It is considered possible these are part of a single structure, perhaps a soakaway of some kind. The site was then truncated and subsequently sealed by mixed dumped material of late 19th century date which probably derived from building demolition.

TQ 325 795 The Globe, 14–24 Great Dover Street, SE1

Excavations by M Mackenzie and L Casson for MoLAS revealed rubbish pits and shallow ditches, probably field boundaries, dating to the Roman period. Most of the site appeared to have been truncated in the 16th or 17th centuries by extensive gravel and brickearth extraction pits. These were sealed by 18th century dumped layers into which Victorian brick and barrel-lined wells and cesspits had been inserted.

TQ 325 801 Borough Market Viaduct, SE1

A series of engineering test pits for Thameslink 2000 was monitored by J Drummond-Murray for MoLAS. Those adjacent to the railway viaduct behind the Hop Exchange, Southwark Street, contained mainly disturbed material, including human remains from the Cure's College burial ground, in use from the 17th to 20th centuries. One pit in an alley behind the Hop Exchange revealed an occupation sequence from a Roman masonry building. It had been truncated and overlaid by post-medieval dumped deposits and a Victorian brick wall.

TQ 325 801 The Hop Exchange, 24 Southwark Street, SE1

Deposits and some disarticulated human bone of 17th–19th century date were recorded by A Miles for MoLAS.

TQ 325 803 Clink Street, Stoney Street (car park), SE1

Following an evaluation in 2000 (*SyAC* 88, 357), ground and piling works within the boundary of the medieval bishop of Winchester's Palace, a Scheduled Monument, were monitored by D Jamieson for MoLAS. The south wall of the service range of the palace was exposed, together with a previously unidentified internal partition.

TQ 325 803 Pontifex Warehouse and 16 Winchester Walk, Clink Street, SE1 (fig 9)

On the Pontifex Warehouse site an evaluation by L Dunwoodie and D Jamieson located earlier excavations by Dr Celoria in 1961. In many areas all non-structural remains were found to have been removed during these excavations and later deposits had been truncated. Roman floor surfaces were identified in the exposed sections of one of the earlier trenches, indicating that Roman buildings once occupied the site. The evaluation also revealed many walls of the service range of the medieval Winchester Palace (a Scheduled Monument), which survived just below the present concrete slab. A medieval wall was located against the north wall of this service range. In the north-east corner of the site there was evidence of a medieval floor and a Caen stone moulding, the latter possibly indicating a doorway in the north wall. The evaluation and geotechnical pits at 16 Winchester Walk provided new evidence for the south and west range of the medieval palace and of Roman masonry and clay-and-timber structures. Extensive basemending had truncated deposits underneath the warehouse that lay to the south of Pontifex Warehouse.

TQ 325 803 Winchester Palace, Clink Street, SE1 (fig 10)

The opportunity was taken by A Westman for MoLAS to examine the masonry, and to augment and revise existing archaeological records during conservation repairs to the east and north faces of standing walls to the south of Clink Street. These were originally internal to the first-floor hall of Winchester Palace, the London palace of the medieval bishops of

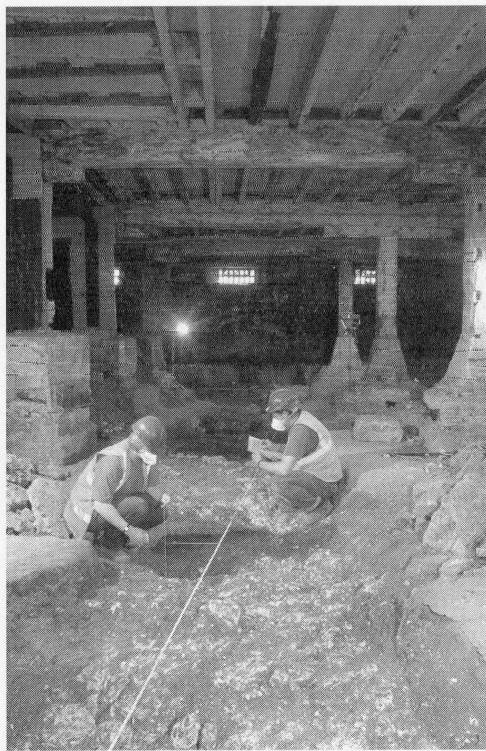


Fig 9 Pontifex Warehouse and 16 Winchester Walk, Clink Street: recording the chalk foundation of medieval Winchester Palace. (Photograph by MoLAS)



Fig 10 Winchester Palace, Clink Street: rose window of the great hall of medieval Winchester Palace after recent cleaning and repair. (Photograph by MoLAS)

Winchester, a Scheduled Monument. This allowed the profile of the mouldings of the frame of the rose window to be reconstructed and assisted the restoration of the badly weathered lower part of the frame.

TQ 326 796 Tabard Square, 34–70 Long Lane, 31–47 Tabard Street, SE1 (fig 11)

Excavations by D Killock for PCA recovered prehistoric flint tools and pottery from peat and sand horizons. They were overlaid in the west central area of the site, close to Tabard Street, by the remains of Roman clay-and-timber buildings. One of the rooms contained the bases of ceramic vessels. These structures were succeeded by a stone building, of which only the robber trenches survived. Towards the centre of the excavation area evidence of a major masonry building was recovered, although none of the masonry had survived later quarrying. The maximum dimensions of the building were 24m in length and 10m in width. On the west side of the building the walls had been supplemented by square buttresses founded on timber piled foundations. The plan and size suggest a small winged corridor structure. The north-east corner of a possible Romano-Celtic temple, including the corridor, or ambulatory, was found; it

was bordered by a gravelled area. Between the two buildings was a pit, at the bottom of which was part of a white marble inscription. One interpretation of the inscription is: 'To the spirits of the emperors [and] the god Mars Camulos, Tiberinius Celerianus, ranking moritex of the [traders] of London, set this up'. It is possible that the plaque originated from the temple. In the east central area of the site much of the ground appears to have been wet and was drained with large open ditches. A large Roman ditch had been revetted on one side but eventually fell into disuse. It was followed by one of medieval date and then a large 16th century ditch, the latter replaced with a brick-lined drain. A sequence of post-medieval clay extraction pits was also recorded in this area. The work continues.

TQ 326 797 29–35 Long Lane, SE1

Disarticulated human skeletal remains were found within modern building rubble during a watching brief by I Howell and C Cowan for MoLAS. The remains probably came from a former graveyard of a Baptist chapel, immediately to the north-east, and were deposited here following bomb damage clearance previously noted in the area.

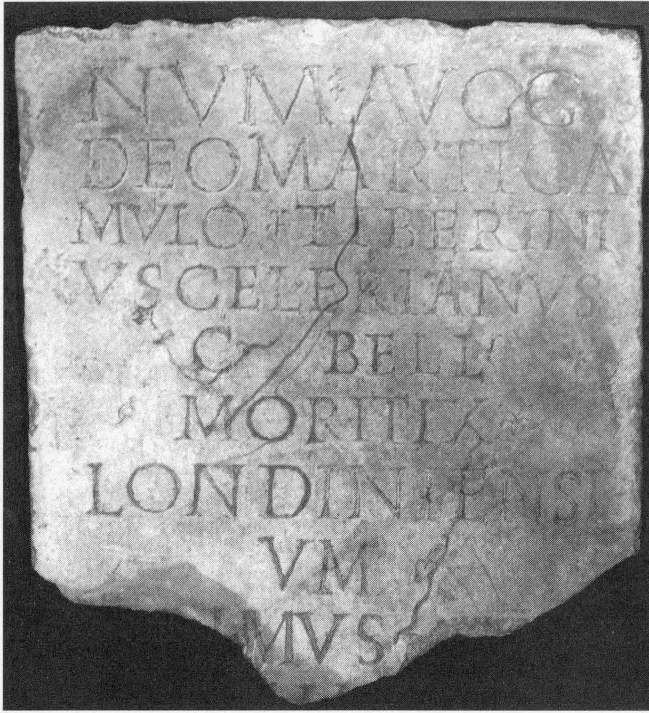


Fig 11 Tabard Square, 34–70 Long Lane, 31–47 Tabard Street, SE1: Roman tablet with inscription ‘to the Divine Powers of the Emperors and to the god Mars Camulus, Tiberinius Celerianus, citizen of the Bellovaci, moritix of the people of London first ...’. (Photograph by PCA)

TQ 326 803 New Hibernia House, Winchester Walk, SE1

A watching brief, carried out by D Bowsher for MoLAS, revealed possible Roman deposits, including a gravel extraction pit and later pitting or dumping. Medieval pottery was found in a soil layer and dated to the late 13th to late 15th centuries. A masonry wall which cut this soil layer may be of medieval date; it was later rebuilt in brick and this, together with other walls of 16th or 17th century date, probably belonged to the ‘bowling alley’ depicted on Hollar’s view of 1647. To the north of the bowling alley was the privy garden and medieval and later deposits found may relate to pitting and or dumping in this area. An alternating sequence of surfaces and make-up deposits to the west of the bowling alley were undated but are likely to be of medieval or later date. Some of the finds attest to the industrial nature of the area in the 17th and 18th centuries: a possible glass mould and an assemblage of ceramic vessels used for refining molasses. Also recorded was a cellar belonging to a building fronting on to Winchester Square and a brick and tile drain, probably of 18th century date.

TQ 327 792 Former Duchess of Kent public house, 67 Deverell Street, SE1

A watching brief by D Palmer for AOC revealed that half of the site was truncated while the other half consisted of 18th and 19th century made-ground.

TQ 331 796 211 Long Lane, Morocco Street, SE1

An evaluation by L Darton for PCA was followed by excavations by J McKinley for WA. A peat deposit, probably dating to the Bronze Age, filled a large channel in the northern half of the site. It was overlaid by sand containing fragments of burnt flint; redeposited prehistoric pottery was also recovered from the northern part of the site. The sand is likely to have been the remains of an eyot within the channel. It was cut by a drainage ditch and several pits, all of Roman date. Shallow ditches, recorded during the excavation, were probably field boundaries; they lay at right angles to a possible Roman forerunner of Long Lane. On the Long Lane frontage and parallel with it was a ditch, possibly a roadside ditch. Two other ditches were recorded to its north. A surface of chalk and ragstone fragments and two sub-circular postholes were found near Long Lane and may have been part of a medieval building. The excavation located a series of postholes which are interpreted as evidence for a timber building adjacent to and aligned along Long Lane; it appears to have been late medieval or early post-medieval in date. Horticultural soils were recorded in the south of the site and ground-raising dumps were found in the northern, marshy half of the site. A boundary ditch and wall, dating to the 18th century, were recorded running perpendicular to Long Lane. Four phases of a ditch seem to have been part of the draining of the

marsh from the 17th to 19th centuries. A bored-out timber drain connected with one of the earlier ditches in the 18th century. Timber-lined pits, drains and associated features, all of which related to the 18th and 19th century tanning industry were found during the excavation.

TQ 332 792 8–9 Grange Road, SE1

During a watching brief J Taylor for MoLAS recorded made-ground which is likely to date to the mid-18th to early 19th centuries. It contained a large dump of horncores, probably wastage associated with the documented tanning industry in the area. Remnants of brick basement walls, probably the remains of the recently demolished building, were visible.

TQ 332 795 Titan House, 184–192 Bermondsey Street, SE1

During a building investigation and watching brief for GAP, S Blatherwick recorded a sequence of Holocene deposits which consisted of a layer of peat sealed by alluvial clay. It was overlaid in the east of the site by demolition dumps of probable 18th or 19th century date.

TQ 333 793 Caledonian Market, Bermondsey Square, SE1

Another evaluation followed that of 1998 (*SyAC* 87, 214), carried out by C Mayo for PCA. Two undated deposits were found which are similar to Roman deposits recorded in the initial evaluation. Walls, deposits and surfaces of medieval Bermondsey Abbey were found. In the north-east of the site one such wall may have been a northern cloister wall; other walls are likely to have been either dividing walls in the precinct or ancillary buildings, and part of the western precinct wall. Three walls dating to the 16th–17th centuries may have been part of John Popes' mansion house which succeeded the monastery after the Dissolution, or contemporary structures associated with it. Other walls were part of 18th century buildings which fronted on to Bermondsey Square.

TQ 333 795 156–170 Bermondsey Street, SE1

Excavations by F Keith-Lucas for PCA found evidence for reclamation of marshy ground from the late medieval period. Consolidation dumps and drainage ditches were recorded, the latter revetted with timber, probably in the late 15th–early 16th century. One of the ditches had silted up by the early 16th century and had then been recut at each end, possibly suggesting the presence of three properties fronting on to Bermondsey Street. The middle section of the ditch remained filled with silt and this, together with overlying deposits, was retained by post-and-plank and wattle revetting which created a causeway across this central part of the ditch. The remains of two timber footbridges were found crossing the ditch on either side of the central section, supporting the supposition of three properties. The better preserved of the two bridges comprised a pair of parallel trestles, each made of pairs of fast grown oak roundwood piles, bridged by two oak cross pieces. One of the cross pieces was oak, pegged to the pile while the other was

attached by a notch and iron nail. The decking probably consisted of two planks c.3.8m long × 0.7m wide. Both bridges were disused by the end of the 16th century and sealed by dumped deposits which raised the ground level. These were cut by pits and postholes before further dumping occurred during the first half of the 17th century. By the latter part of the century a brick building with brick drains and a cobbled alleyway occupied the site. Evidence of the tanning industry in the area was indicated by a timber-lined pit and dumps of horncores. A sequence of dumps and surfaces suggested the site probably remained an external yard associated with properties fronting on to Bermondsey Street to the east.

TQ 333 795 155 Bermondsey Street, SE1

An evaluation by J Taylor for PCA located two distinct peat deposits; no anthropogenic material was present. A 19th century basement was recorded.

TQ 333 796 159 Bermondsey Street, SE1

An evaluation, carried out by D Sankey for MoLAS, recorded alluvial deposits in a palaeochannel, which are identified from elsewhere in the area as Holocene. All later deposits had been truncated by a post-medieval cellar, backfilled in the late 17th century.

TQ 334 795 171 Bermondsey Street, SE1

Excavations, undertaken by L Darton for PCA, found a thick Bronze Age peat layer that was probably within a minor channel between the Horsleydown Eyot to the north and the Bermondsey Eyot to the south. Above the peat a silt layer was a further indicator of alluvial conditions on the site until the medieval period, when the land was drained with the aid of two phases of ditches. The later and more substantial of the ditches contained a high density of organic materials and finds, including turned wooden bowls and leather shoes. The ditch was recut and a feeder ditch added before it went out of use in the 16th century. It was succeeded by a well which initially was lined with two wooden barrels, one above the other; these were replaced with brick in the 18th century. Fragments of an 18th century brick floor and an internal brick wall were also recorded.

TQ 342 792 Spa Road Regeneration Scheme, Spa Road, Thurland Road, SE16

A residual prehistoric flint flake and Iron Age pottery were recovered from subsoil and topsoil horizons during an evaluation by B Watson for MoLAS. This material is interpreted as evidence of transient human activity, such as livestock herding, rather than permanent settlement. As it was low lying, the site was either flooded regularly by tidal waters or was salt marsh for long periods of time during the ongoing marine transgression which began during the late Roman period. Roman and medieval activity on the site was only evidenced by finds of residual pottery, confirming the marginal nature of the site during this period. Finds of residual 17th century pottery probably indicate when the process of reclamation began and by the 18th century the area had been reclaimed and was devoted to arable farming and

market gardening. By the mid-19th century the whole area was occupied by brick terraced housing fronting on to Freatn Street. In the backyards of these houses three circular brick-lined cesspits and rubbish pits were discovered. They contained large quantities of mass-produced household ceramics and other finds dating to c1865–1870/80. The houses occupying the site were destroyed during the Blitz and not rebuilt.

TQ 342 797 Bermondsey Wall West, Chambers Street, SE16 (fig 12)

Excavations undertaken by D Stirk and J Taylor for PCA found prehistoric burnt and struck flint in a layer of alluvium. This alluvium was part of a sequence of clays and peat bands, the peat probably Bronze Age in date and associated with low-level human activity in the area. The next recorded activity consisted of a channel dated to the medieval period and a row of postholes across it is interpreted as the remains of a fish trap or weir. It was broadly contemporary with a bed of large chalk blocks laid in the base of the channel, possibly a barge bed. The channel was then deliberately disused and an embankment of clay, stabilized by timber beams, tiebacks and wattling, was constructed as part of a river Thames terrace. Above this, two phases of building activity dating to the 17th and 18th centuries were recorded, mainly consisting of brick buildings with cellars that were associated with the development of wharfage in the area. The site was then levelled and truncated by 19th century building construction and modern industrial and docks activity.

TQ 344 777 Bird-in-the-Bush, 616 Old Kent Road, SE15

An evaluation, carried out by J Drummond-Murray for MoLAS, recorded a ploughsoil of early 19th century date.

TQ 349 779 – TQ 331 801 – TQ 320 804

'24Seven' cable trench, New Cross, SE15 to Tooley Street and Bankside, SE1

A watching brief begun in 2001 (*SyAC* 89, 278) continued at the Southwark end of the cable trench, carried out by A Daykin, R Bull and J Taylor for MoLAS. Most of the deposits and structures dated to the post-medieval period. The remains of a late medieval or early post-medieval building and a hearth were also recorded.

TQ 351 798 Bombay Wharf, Ceylon Wharf, East India Wharf, St Mary Church Street, Rotherhithe, SE16

Excavations by R Bluer, K Heard, D Jamieson, T Mackinder and T Wilson for MoLAS continued after initial work in 2001 (*SyAC* 89, 279). To the north of the site, at 103a Rotherhithe Street, the earliest undated feature identified in this central area was a timber drain, constructed of oak planks and aligned north–south. It was overlaid by a 17th or 18th century 'land tie' structure, a rectangular timber structure designed to hold the waterfront in place. It measured 4.6 x 1.9m, and was constructed of re-used oak beams, including a red painted deck beam. Above this was a series of dumped deposits dated to the late 16th–18th



Fig 12 Bermondsey Wall West, Chambers Street, SE16: overview of site showing wattle revetment under excavation. (Photograph by PCA)

centuries. To the east of the site, at Bombay Wharf, a north-south aligned palaeochannel was found cutting a series of alluvial deposits. This channel had been recut at a later date and subsequently revetted with a series of oak planks re-used from a clinker-built vessel; the vessel is probably of post-medieval date. It was superseded by a ditch on a different alignment containing 17th century material.

TQ 355 752 Borland Road, Nunhead, SE15
Made-ground, probably 20th century in date, was recorded by A Taylor for TVAS during an evaluation. (366)

SUTTON

TQ 257 643 201 High Street, Sutton
An evaluation by J Perry for SutAS recorded only made-ground.

TQ 257 646 Wells House, High Street, Sutton
An evaluation and watching brief by R Bull and E Eastbury for MoLAS took place in the open area to the south of the main building. Layers of land reclamation and alluvial washes were recorded, indicating occasionally flooded open ground, probably during the 19th century. Two cesspits of similar date were found adjacent to the High Street.

TQ 258 645 200-202 High Street, Sutton
An evaluation carried out by G Potter for CA revealed two timber posts on the eastern side of the site; they produced no dating evidence. In the west of the site, a medieval or post-medieval cut feature – either a pit or possibly a robbed-out wall – and a possible chalk surface were recorded, as well as a 19th century brick wall and drain. (363)

TQ 276 645 Davis Yard, rear of 19 West Street, Carshalton
An excavation by J Perry for SutAS revealed Bronze Age pottery and flints and Late Iron Age pottery, though any associated features had probably been disturbed by subsequent activity. Several fragments of walls, a possible clay oven and clay pads suggest the remains of a building probably dating to the 1st-2nd centuries AD. It was replaced by a second building of external and internal flint walls, and measuring approximately 5m wide by at least 10m long. This building is dated to the 2nd century or later. The disturbed burial of an 18 to 24-month-old baby was found just outside the building; there is no clear dating evidence but it seems likely to be Roman. These remains have been buried and protected beneath the new development. (360)

TQ 277 644 St Mary's RC Junior School, Shorts Road, Carshalton
An evaluation by J Perry for SutAS found that the site had been truncated during the building of the present school (c 1970s), though several possible struck flints were recovered from the modern fill. (366)

TQ 281 652 Strawberry Lodge, Mill Lane, Carshalton

Struck flints were recovered from alluvial river deposits during an evaluation and watching brief in 1995, undertaken by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS. The alluvial deposits had been cut by two ditches of medieval or post-medieval date one of which contained many Mesolithic-Late Bronze Age redeposited struck flints which may have derived from deposits further up-river. A post-medieval chalk and brick wall and a brick drain, probably associated with Strawberry Lodge (built 1690), were revealed, as were garden and other features of 19th and 20th century date. (363)

TQ 287 644 Holy Trinity Church, Manor Road, Wallington

A watching brief by K Appleton for MoLAS found that a large part of the development area immediately north of the church appears to consist of made-up and levelled ground. This was probably contemporary with the building of the original church hall in the 1960s, which would have removed any earlier deposits.

TQ 293 659 Beddington Sewage Farm, Beddington Lane, Mile Road, Croydon

A watching brief was undertaken by R Greatorex for WA as part of ongoing topsoil stripping in advance of gravel extraction (*SyAC* 83, 226). The watching brief area covered 6ha and three former fields. Removal of gravel that fell within the area of the Scheduled Monument, Beddington Roman villa, was also monitored. Three palaeochannels were located, probably continuations of channels found in previous phases. Two of the palaeochannels may have been part of the same feature; one of them contained red deer antler and snail shells within its uppermost fill. Six features were revealed: three pits, two ditches and a gully. While two of the pits did not produce finds, one of them contained Middle Bronze Age pottery, animal bone, and one prehistoric worked flint; charcoal within some of its fills could suggest that it had been utilized for cooking. The two ditches were possibly prehistoric in date, though there was no clear dating evidence, while the gully contained burnt flint and a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead. (363)

TQ 299 642 2-6 Beddington Grove, Wallington
Turf and topsoil was recorded during a watching brief by J Perry for SutAS.

WANDSWORTH

TQ 252 749 66-84 Putney Bridge Road, SW18
An evaluation by I Howell and T Wilson for MoLAS found two linear features containing struck flint tools, possibly of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date, and a fragment of medieval pottery. There was also an undated posthole. It is likely that this represented a prehistoric scatter of flints that had been disturbed and redeposited by medieval agricultural activity. The features were sealed by medieval or later ploughsoils. (362)

TQ 266 759 Price's Patent Candle Factory, York Place, York Road, SW11 (figs 13 and 14)

Four main areas of excavation were monitored by K Hulka for PCA as part of the watching brief, following an evaluation in 1998 (*SyAC* 87, 217). Evidence of prehistoric activity was found, represented by a cut feature, a ditch in the south of the site and two deposits which yielded possible Bronze Age pottery. At the western edge of the site the brick wall and backfill of a medieval cellar was located. It pre-dated the construction of the Archbishop of York's Battersea Palace, a late 15th century moated house, the remains of which were excavated and recorded. They comprised the southern wall, the south-western corner tower and a small part of the eastern wall; the outer walls contained the remains of six rooms. The moat lay to the south. The house was originally constructed of red brick walls, although the internal walls varied from brick to chalk and, in places, Kentish ragstone. Architectural detail such as window recesses, alcoves, shelving, shafts for garderobes on the above ground floors and the shell of a newel staircase were all recorded. During the 18th century, much of the palace was demolished and rebuilt, while other parts were modified as the site became used for an enamel works established in 1753. The moat was backfilled and culverted and additional rooms added to the southern side of the palace. The remains of York House were recorded in the north and east of the site. This was built in the later part of the 18th century, occupying the site at the same time as the enamel works. A number of outbuildings, yards, drains, wells and an external staircase were found to be associated with this building. In the mid-19th century the house was incorporated into Price's Patent Candle Factory, already established to the west. This resulted in major structural changes to the house such as the construction in the cellars of brick bases for machinery on the ground floor. Some time later the extant remains of the earlier building were demolished and the cellars backfilled with the demolition debris.

TQ 222 742 Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, SW15

In the northern quarter of the hospital – an area that once formed the grounds of a substantial Victorian residence known as the Rookery (c1860s) – an evaluation by R Cowie for MoLAS took place. Undated hollows and gullies, probably of natural origin, were recorded; they were overlaid by extensive soil deposits. Later features, probably associated with the Rookery, included brick walls, pits, a possible gravel path, a small brick garden feature, two land drains and a number of service trenches. (366)

TQ 242 756 St Mary's Church tower, Putney High Street, SW15

The tower of the church was monitored by N Cohen during restoration of the surviving medieval and post-medieval fabric. External and internal elevations of the structure were recorded. (366)

TQ 244 740 Whitelands College, West Hill, Putney, SW15

An evaluation by S Anthony for TVAS revealed a rectangular pit and a curved gully, both containing 18th and 19th century finds. Modern brick building foundations, brick drains, building rubble and topsoil were noted. (366)

TQ 254 745 1–9 Hardwick's Way, SW18

An evaluation by J Perry for SutAS recorded 19th–20th century made-ground. (366)

TQ 257 742 Wandsworth Workshops, 86–96 Garratt Lane, SW18

Evidence of possible timber revetting and land reclamation in the early post-medieval period was recorded during a watching brief by D Palmer and P Fitz for AOC. Animal bone waste hints at nearby industrial activity, possibly tanning or leather-working. (366)

TQ 266 762 Regent Wharf and Grove Wharf, Lombard Road, Battersea, SW11

An evaluation and excavation, undertaken by S Holden for PCA, located one end of a ditch and a pit along the eastern edge of the site. They may date to the mid-14th to 15th centuries and it is likely that the ditch marked a property boundary. Also revealed were the remains of a building composed of brick and Reigate stone, the earliest part of which was constructed between the mid-late 15th century and the mid-17th century. The building included a vaulted brick cellar, its north wall having six arched niches built into the top; the eastern wall had been removed to allow enlargement which occurred in the mid-late 17th century. During this period the building was also extended, at ground level only, to the west and south; this may be the L-shaped building shown on Rocque's map of 1747. To the north the remains of a second cellar were found, constructed of brick and dated to the mid-late 15th century and the late 17th to early 18th centuries. Nearby, a circular brick structure with brick floor and an associated straight wall was revealed. This may have been a malting kiln for a small-scale distillery in the 17th century. In the south-east of the site the corner of a brick building was found, one of its walls externally faced with Reigate stone blocks. The brick fabric is dated to between the mid-late 15th century and the mid-late 17th century. Throughout the 18th century the second cellar showed signs of repair: one of its walls was replaced, probably at the same time as the ground floor was extended to the west above the disused kiln. Probably towards the end of the 18th century, this extension was destroyed by fire, evidenced by a burnt timber floor covered by building rubble, a large quantity of burnt timber and highly vitrified glass bottles. In the north, close to the riverside, 19th century basements were recorded; elsewhere foundations of late 19th and early 20th century date were recorded. Also to the north, a large wall forming part of the chemical works shown on the 1894 OS map, truncated the site.



Fig 13 Price's Patent Candle Factory, York Place, York Road, SW11: general overview of site facing north, showing the 15th century Archbishop of York's Battersea Palace. (Photograph by PCA)



Fig 14 Price's Patent Candle Factory, York Place, York Road, SW11: one of the rooms – possibly a strong room – in the 15th century Archbishop of York's Battersea Palace. (Photograph by PCA)

TQ 271 771 Bus depot, Howie Street, Battersea, SW11

A watching brief by P Fitz for AOC revealed ground reclamation deposits of the 17th–18th centuries, sealed by later ground-levelling deposits.

TQ 272 709 33 Longley Road, Tooting, SW17

A layer of 19th–20th century demolition material was found during an evaluation by L Darton for PCA. (362)

TQ 274 717 The Broadway Centre, 10 Gatton Road, Tooting, SW17

An evaluation, carried out by G Potter for CA, found worked soils above alluvial deposits, indicating agricultural or horticultural activity; the lowest of these soils contained post-medieval material. In the west of the site an irregular pit, cutting into the natural gravel, may have been of geological origin. The soils were covered by late 19th–early 20th century dumped layers. Two 19th century brick drains were also revealed; one had straight sides, a brick base and an arched top, the other had an elliptical profile. (363)

TQ 279 725 60–60A Trinity Road, SW17

An evaluation was undertaken by D Palmer for AOC

which revealed only modern made-ground deposits. (366)

TQ 280 769 Sub-tropical Garden, Battersea Park, Carriage Drive, SW11

A geophysical survey and excavations by J Prentice for NA were able to verify the location of flower-beds depicted on 19th century maps. Some of the beds were deeper than others, suggesting the accommodation of specific types of plants, such as sub-tropical species.

TQ 283 731 Trinity St Mary's Church of England Primary School, 6 Balham Park Road, SW12

An evaluation by J Perry for SutAS recorded only topsoil. (363)

TQ 285 771 Rosary Garden, Battersea Park, Carriage Drive, SW11

Excavations by J Prentice for NA revealed the layout of former rose beds and verified the general accuracy of an 1865 map of the area. The limit of the former deer enclosure, marked by a path and the stubs of iron railing, was also located. Works for a gravel path for the Festival of Britain in 1951 had truncated the rose beds. (366)