

Archaeology in Surrey 1984

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The purpose of these notes is to record chance finds and the results of organised work (including excavation, fieldwalking and observation of development sites), even where this is negative. New information relating to earlier finds may also be included. The notes are based largely upon the Society's *Bulletins*, the Industrial History Group's newsletter and (in the case of Greater London) the *London Archaeologist*.

Where a number appears at the end of a note it is that of the relevant *Bulletin*; if there is no reference the information comes from the compiler's personal knowledge, but no attempt is made to give all possible references. The abbreviations used are listed at the end.

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

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

The Administrative County

ELMBRIDGE

TQ 078 651 site of Oatlands Palace, Weybridge

Excavation by R J Poulton for SCC, HBMC and E & D Simmons. The stables area and the outside of the northern inner courtyard wall (with garderobe pits and chimney breasts) were recorded early in the year. Later on a new building with two polygonal and two rectangular rooms was discovered. It may have been a Henrician period banqueting house. Trial trenching and observation of contractors' work in the kitchen court area was also carried out (pl 1).

GUILDFORD

SU 920 495 Green Lane, Wanborough

First reports of discovery of late IA and Roman Republican coins by metal detector users, followed by the first looting raids.

SU 994 492 Westbury House, Guildford

A J Clark provided a magnetic date in the 12th century AD for the limekiln.

SU 996 494 former Woolworth site, Guildford

Observation of redevelopment by Julia Arthur for Guildford Museum. A medieval pit was recorded but two chalk-lined wells and chalk cellars with medieval pottery could only be noted.

SU 998 494 Jeffreys, Tunsgate, Guildford

Excavation in advance of redevelopment by Julia Arthur for Guildford Museum. No certainly medieval features were discovered, but pottery included several scattered Saxo-Norman sherds.



PI 1. Oatlands Palace, Weybridge: unequal polygonal rooms of possible banqueting house after removal of modern road surface. Scale in 50cm units. (Photograph by R J Poulton)

A number of unexplained square, interlinked brick features, probably of 18th century date, were found.

SU 998 496 site adjacent to Quakers' Acre, Guildford
Observation of development by Julia Arthur for Guildford Museum recorded a Jacobean cellar.

TQ 027 498 Merrow Downs
Relocation (at the Powell-Cotton Museum, Birchington, Kent) of a BA biconical urn probably from excavations by Pitt-Rivers of a round barrow at Merrow, probably on Merrow Downs. Reported by J L Gower, with illustration. (196)

TQ 032 476 Chilworth Gunpowder Mills
A surveying team continuing the study of late 19th century incorporating mills has interpreted traces of operating instructions on walls and has collected grease for analysis.

TQ 036 479 Chilworth Gunpowder Mills
Visiting members of the Gunpowder Mills Study Group have deciphered an inscription on the smokeless powder building.

TQ 055 579 Ockham Mill
Survey by J Kenneth Major has revealed details of structure and equipment including water wheel by Filmer & Mason of Guildford. (SIHG 25)

TQ 108 447 Felday Enclosure

Excavation by D J Field for LTRG of earthwork enclosure (of c 9ha) noted in survey. The bank and ditch were sectioned at the southern end and their existence and antiquity confirmed. The ditch had been cut through layers of tabular sandstone which had apparently been used to construct parallel dump walls some 3m apart to serve as a rampart core or revetment. It seemed that the ditch was sampled at or near a terminal, as it rose from 2.4m deep on the west side of the trench to 1.4m on the east. The lower levels of secondary silt contained about 60 sherds of pottery, probably of the first half of the 1st century AD. (199)

MOLE VALLEY

TQ 124 578 Muggeridge Hill

Trial excavation by Ann Watson in advance of possible tree planting produced burnt flint and LBA pottery.

TQ 167 471 North Holmwood

Excavation by Vivien Ettlinger, J L Gower and L Green for SyAS and SRVSG examined a section of Stane Street, and established the correctness of the OS line. The road had a raised central area, about 10.2m wide, of clay metalled with flint and some ironstone. It was flanked on the west and probably also on the east side by a wide level area about 3.3m wide, cut into the natural and filled with flint and ironstone, interpreted as probably for drainage needed on this Weald Clay site. (195)

TQ 164 495 Mint Gardens, Dorking

Initial trial trenching in advance of redevelopment by Vivien Ettlinger and J L Gower for SyAS and SRVSG revealed nothing of interest.

TQ 182 567 former Goblin Works, Ashtead

Trial excavation and geophysical survey by R J Poulton for SCC and Crest Homes PLC in the area of a possible Saxon cemetery failed to locate any features of interest.

REIGATE AND BANSTEAD

TQ 248 500 Priory Cottage, Park Lane, Reigate

Trader's token of William Castleman 'of Rigate', dated 1652, found by D G Wilson. (198)

TQ 252 501 former Woolworth site, Reigate

Trial excavation by D W Williams for HAG revealed nothing of interest.

TQ 259 502 Chart Lane, Reigate

Excavation by D W Williams for HAG on open land opposite Reigate parish church, to test for Saxon settlement evidence. No features earlier than 19th century were found, and no finds earlier than the 13th except for two shell-tempered sherds. (198)

TQ 275 529 Gatton Park

Excavation to the west of Gatton churchyard by S Robinson produced evidence for a possible road surface (? carriage drive) and medieval pottery nearer the church. (209)

Around TQ 280 506 Redhill town centre

Reported by D W Williams that peat samples had been taken in advance of redevelopment. They indicated that the area was once a large lake and were thought to represent at least 1000 years of build-up in the 3m thick layer.

REIGATE AND BANSTEAD and TANDRIDGE

Between TQ 290 540 and TQ 320 536 Merstham and Chaldon stone quarries
Knowledge of underground galleries extended in course of survey by Subterranea Britannica.
(SIHG 24)

RUNNYMEDE

TQ 044 672 Chertsey Abbey
Small-scale excavation by R J Poulton for SCC and Runnymede BC to check a newly uncovered section probably of the precinct wall. It proved to overlie levels with Saxo-Norman pottery below 1.5m in depth. Human remains were recovered by P Larkin of Chertsey Museum in observation of small-scale work in the Abbey cemetery area.

SPELTHORNE

Around TQ 048 718 Shortwood Common
RB brooch found by metal detector user and presented to Staines Museum. Reported by Susan Shanks.

TQ 052 743 Stanwell

Large-scale excavation by M G O'Connell for SCC, Hall Aggregates (Thames Valley) Ltd, HBMC, and the Community Task Force. Neolithic cursus ditches recorded in detail in several places, also probably LBA field boundaries and large pits (? wells), some with waterlogged wood remains. The supposed 'henge', tentatively identified on aerial photographs, was found to be an ill-defined probably Saxon feature.

TQ 077 671 Sheep Walk, Shepperton

Site watching and sample excavation by D G Bird for SCC of a buried watercourse feature revealed in gravel extraction. Three radiocarbon dates were obtained from waterlogged timbers in a section across the channel: 5230±95; 5210±80; 5220±90, all before present. An earlier and deeper buried channel was also noted briefly. (199)

SURREY HEATH

SU 911 632 The Kings Arms, High Street, Bagshot

Sample excavations by G H Cole for the Surrey Heath Group of SyAS produced evidence for a possible late medieval house platform with a robbed sandstone wall footing. The platform was cut by early 17th century and later pits, gullies and post holes. A backfilled waterlogged area was interpreted; with the aid of documentary evidence, as possibly being 16th century fish ponds. (193)

SU 912 634 48-54, High Street, Bagshot

Second season of excavation by G H Cole for Surrey Heath Group of SyAS allowed examination of 13th and 14th century timber and stone structures. These included a large buttressed stone wall with associated 14th century occupation levels, flint cobbled floor and tile roof. (197)

TANDRIDGE

TQ 326 521 Place Farm, Bletchingley

Small-scale excavation by M Russell for BSAG to test Henrician period palace site.

TQ 335 521 North Park Farm, Bletchingley

Second season of excavation by R J Poulton for SCC and British Industrial Sand. Further evidence for the medieval building was found, together with traces of a substantial early post-medieval building.

TQ 335 556 Caterham on the Hill

Reported by Lesley Ketteringham that M Russell had observed work for a hospital extension, and recovered some RB and a little medieval pottery.

TQ 380 574 Nore Hill, Chelsham

Reported by J D Matthews that metal detector users had found several bronzes, including a gouge and a possible knife, on the site. A survey of the earthworks was carried out by BSAG.

Around TQ 39 44 Lingfield area

Long cross penny of Robert of Bethune, Count of Flanders 1305–22, found in fieldwalking by BSAG. (190)

Around TQ 40 52 Limpsfield area

Preliminary reassessment by J F Cotton, D J Field and Pat Nicolaysen of major collection of Palaeolithic material now in the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford. It includes some 558 artefacts of which nearly 450 are complete or fragmentary handaxes. Most of the material came from on or near the surface of the Greensand or superficial deposits of brickearth, except for a group from a gravel pit. In the following list of sites the first number is the total of artefacts, with handaxes in brackets: Ballards (around TQ 418 528) 1 (1); Bramble's Cross 5 (3); Briar's Cross (around TQ 417 521) 3 (2); Brice's or Bryce's Cross 34 (23); Broomlands (around TQ 421 538) 10 (8); Chapel Field 3 (2); Chart or Chart Farm (and variants) (around TQ 428 519) 36 (30); Coomber's Field 1 (1); Limpsfield 83 (68); Limpsfield Common Gravel Pit (and variants) (around TQ 418 523) 57 (45); Lockhurst 5 (5); Lombarden (around TQ 421 518) 43 (34); Paine's or Payne's Hill (around TQ 412 517) 2 (2); Ridlands (around TQ 422 522) 234 (193); Tenchleys (around TQ 420 516) 41 (24). (194)

TQ 407 535 Moorhouse Sandpit

Observation of topsoil stripping for first phase of extension of sandpit, by R J Poulton for SCC and Titsey Estate. Nothing of interest noted.

WAVERLEY

SU 839 404 Frensham Manor

Aerial photography by K D Graham revealed the existence of a sub-rectangular double ditched enclosure of approximately 1.6ha. Possible IA date suggested by supposed finds by metal detector users of IA and Roman Republican coins in this area. Fieldwalking of field immediately to west revealed a late 1st to early 2nd century RB site. (194; see note in this volume by David Graham and R A Merson)

SU 839 404 Frensham Manor

Metal detector finds reported by Anna Mercer including an EBA axe and fragments of scrap and a socketed axe. (See note in this volume by David Graham and R A Merson)

SU 837 473 Farnham Castle

Resistivity survey by K D Graham for FMS located the ditch around the keep but only part of that around the bailey.

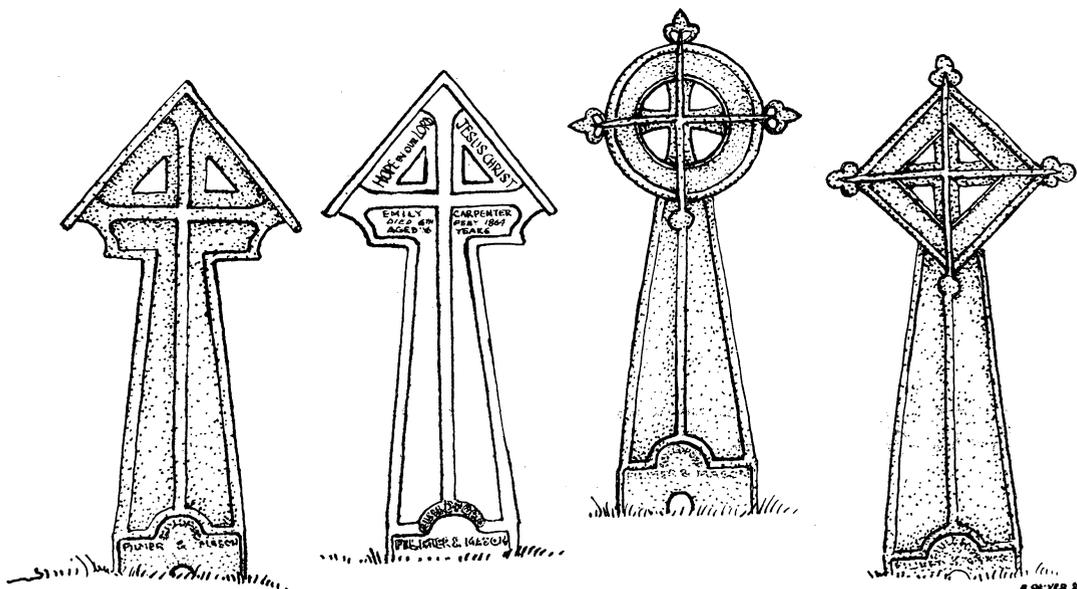


Fig 1. Iron crosses, some dating from the 1860s, in Cranleigh churchyard. Made in Guildford by Filmer & Mason. (Drawing by Rowena Oliver)

SU 840 469 Bear Lane/Castle Street, Farnham

Observation by K D Graham for FMS of test holes dug for proposed redevelopment noted two fragments of RB roof tile.

Around SU 865 485 Badshot Lea

Medieval ampulla found by a metal detector user. Reported with illustration, by K D Graham. (209)

SU 916 355 South Park Farm, Witley

Clearance of dead wood and undergrowth from moated site by Haslemere Group of SyAS.

SU 926 376 Witley Park Farm

Fragment of Neolithic polished chert axe found in fieldwalking by Haslemere Group of SyAS and reported by J R Turner. (197). Nine other possible Neolithic flints were found in the same general area.

SU 967 364 Skinners Land Farm, Chiddingfold

Two metre length of substantial wall foundation exposed by site owner and examined by Haslemere Group of SyAS and reported by J R Turner. Possibly part of a later (at least post-mid-17th century) extension to the medieval farmhouse. Pottery ranging from 13th to 19th century was noted. (197).

SU 971 439 Godalming, building at rear of Royal Arms Hotel

First known mathematical tiles in Godalming reported by Charles Smith. (SIHG 23)

SU 999 364 Dunsfold

Report by J L Gower of discovery of a fragment of box flue-tile near Dunsfold Church in 1967. No other RB material noted. (198)

TQ 023 368 High Billingham

Fieldwalking by SRVSG near the site of several RB pits recovered a fragment of RB roof tile. (198)

TQ 059 392 Cranleigh churchyard

The name of the Guildford foundry firm of Filmer & Mason on iron grave markers noted by Rowena Oliver (fig 1). (SIHG 23)

TQ 079 364 Pollingfold Mansion, Cranleigh

Fieldwork and documentary research over several years by Judie English identified the once moated site of Pollingfold Mansion. Pottery indicates major occupation from the 13th to 15th centuries and abandonment at some time between 1700 and 1750. (191)

WOKING

TQ-004 538 Sutton Park

Seventh season of excavation by D G Bird for SCC and SyAS studied further a probable medieval building with a sequence of three hearths, a length of medieval ditch and a later building. (196)

South-west London Boroughs

CROYDON

TQ 326 649 99/101 Park Lane, Croydon

Excavation by J Davison for CNHSS failed to locate any features associated with the pagan Saxon cemetery (Edridge Road). A post-medieval ditch was located and finds included flint cores and tools and RB, medieval and post-medieval pottery. (*London Archaeol 5 No 2*)

TQ 330 650 'Redcourt', 27 Stanhope Road, Croydon

Excavation by J Davison for CNHSS on a site which in 1910 had produced RB pottery, revealed a short length of a 'clay with flints' wall and a robber trench for a further stretch of the same wall. A post hole was found in the bottom of the trench. An area of flint cobbles was found below a deposit of black silt as well as a number of pits and ditches cut into the natural clay and filled with the silt. Finds included IA and RB pottery, quernstone fragments, loomweights, two coins and a bronze brooch (1st century AD?). (*London Archaeol 5 No 2*; 199)

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 179 692 The Old Crown Public House, Market Place, Kingston

Site watching and excavation during redevelopment works by S Nelson for KUTAS and Kingston Heritage Service revealed that the existing structure dates from the early 17th century. The walls appear to have been brick built on the ground floor with timber framing above – unusual for the area. Excavation at the rear revealed an earlier foundation of chalk block construction at right angles to the street frontage, some 20m from the street. The structure was 4m wide and contained in one corner a 1.5m square cesspit c 2m deep. The fill contained 16th century pottery, fragments of stained glass and decorated floor tiles of late medieval date. (*London Archaeol 5 No 3*; 199)

TQ 180 692 29 Church Street, Kingston

Site watching by Pat Nicolaysen for KUTAS of redevelopment revealed point bar deposits of the ancient Kingston river channel and a length of the riverbed with a small stream flowing north to south. (197)

TQ 182 692 Fairfield Road (south side), Kingston

Excavation by Pat Nicolaysen for KUTAS and Kingston Heritage Service on the line of the proposed Kingston Relief Road failed to locate any continuation of a prehistoric ditch found on an adjacent site in 1967. Features located included a brick cesspit and a very deep pit containing 19th and 20th century pottery. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 3; 197)

LAMBETH

TQ 292 758 64–68 Rectory Grove, SW4

Excavation by R Densem for DGLA of a site near one where early Saxon pits were found in 1980–1 (*London Archaeol* 4 No 7) revealed ploughsoil, with 10th or 11th century sherds at its base, overlying natural sands and gravel. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 3)

TQ 313 795 Campbell Buildings site, Bayliss Road/Frazier Street/Burdett Street, SE1

Trial excavation by R Densem for DGLA revealed no trace of a presumed Roman road alignment. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 3)

MERTON

TQ 270 687 Mitcham Parish Church, Church Road, Mitcham

Site watching by J S McCracken for DGLA revealed no archaeological features around the walls of the church, which had been largely rebuilt in 1822. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 3)

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

TQ 173 735 Marble Hill Park, Twickenham

Excavation by Gill Chitty for GLC Historic Buildings Division of the mid-18th century grotto to the SE of Marble Hill House. The grotto consisted of a single brick rectangular chamber once roofed with a barrel vault. The walls had been decorated with shells, glass and a variety of slags, clinker and crucible from industrial processes. The grotto was approached from the east by means of a hollow opening out of a cobbled forecourt with a curving facade. Finds from the clay sealed around the grotto chamber suggest a construction date in the 1730s. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 3)

SOUTHWARK

TQ 324 802 Courage South-East (Thrale Street/Redcross Way), SE1

Excavation by R Densem for DGLA of a large site on the south bank of the Thames in the NW area of the Roman and medieval settlement. Roman clay and timber buildings were found which were later replaced by a large structure with stone foundations measuring 30 × 12m. Late Roman burials were also found including two, possibly Christian, 'plaster' inhumations. Dark earth covered the Roman deposits. Two medieval (or later) channels crossed the site and there were many post-medieval pits and cesspits. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 3)

TQ 324 863 28 Park Street, SE1

Excavation by R Densem for DGLA of a site in the NW part of the Southwark Roman and medieval settlement. A foreshore was located at the north end of the site and seven timber piles, possibly a jetty or landing stage, were found within the foreshore clay deposits. Roman dumps of building material overlay the clays and dark earth sealed the Roman dumps. Roman walls and floors were revealed at the southern end of the site but these were badly disturbed. Several medieval channels were found, the largest running east–west and having a revetted south bank. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 3)

TQ 325 801 15-23 Southwark Street, SE1

Excavation by D Beard and G Dennis for DGLA of a large multi-period site close to the London Bridge approach road. An early Roman structure with exterior stone walls and internal clay and timber divisions was located on the west part of the site. Several rooms were found with corridors to the east and possibly to the west. Later medieval stone structures were revealed at the rear of Borough High Street aligned on an alley linked to the High Street. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 3)

TQ 326 804 Winchester Palace (Pickford B), SE1

Excavation by D Seeley for DGLA on the modern waterfront north of the 13th century Great Hall of Winchester Palace. The remains of two medieval timber waterfronts and associated backfills were recorded. The earlier one consisted of large, jointed, squared beech baseplates and had been cut through by the backbraces of the later one. Dendrochronology dates for the later oak waterfront indicate the trees were felled AD 1354. The timber waterfronts were followed by a stone riverside wall of possible 15th or 16th century date. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 3)

TQ 326 803 Winchester Palace (St Mary Overy Wharf), SE1

Excavation by B Yule for DGLA revealed three stone walls of a Roman room aligned NW-SE. Across the north half of the site were the stone footings of the east end of the Palace Great Hall, built in the early 13th century. South of this was a large stone drain. Widening of St Mary Overy dock revealed two medieval timber riverfront revetments and a possible Tudor river wall. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 3)

TQ 328 803 Fennings Wharf, Tooley Street, SE1

Excavation by G Dennis for DGLA on the south bank of the Thames next to London Bridge. The earliest feature was a LBA or EIA ring ditch (barrow?) enclosing a central pit with a cremation and pottery sherds. Most of the Roman surface had been truncated and only a few pits survived. The excavation concentrated on the medieval London Bridge some 20m downstream of the present one. The landward abutment of the bridge survived largely intact up to the base of the arch vaulting. The original 12th century bastion was built against and into the bank. The core of rubble was faced by ashlar which rested on oak sills and was protected by elm piles. One thousand samples have been taken for dendrochronological dating. A substantial oak box structure and adjacent foreshore causeway was discovered beneath the stone bridge and these could belong to an earlier timber bridge. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 3)

TQ 334 793 Abbey Buildings, Abbey Street/Long Walk, SE1

Excavation by D Beard for DGLA of portions of the late 11th century Cluniac Abbey of Bermondsey. Work centred on an area south of the church and east of the cloister where the infirmary hall was located. The hall had three small rooms to its E and a fourth room at the NE corner. The hall underwent at least two phases of construction and there were two phases of sewers associated with the hall. A further range of buildings extended W of the hall and there were traces to the north of a pentice which may have linked the infirmary with the main cloister. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 3)

TQ 330 803 Cottons Wharf, SE1

A watching brief carried out by B Yule for DGLA on a site which previously had revealed traces of Roman occupation on a gravel and sand 'island' SE of modern London Bridge. The area of the 'island' was defined (2 acres) and a revetment and stakes were found on the west edge of the high ground. A hoard of 44 coins mostly of Valentinian (the latest being AD 378-83) was found close to a Roman structure found in 1983. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 3)

SUTTON

TQ 276 644 Carshalton House

Excavation by C Orton and H Waterhouse for BCWAS of the dry lake bed of Carshalton House revealed a number of structures. The earlier ones have chalk block foundations forming three sides of a square. Probably later are a plank-bedded brick watercourse and a brick watercourse (?) base. It is suggested the earlier structures form a stockyard of early to mid-17th century date while the watercourses relate to the early 18th century formal garden and lake construction. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 3)

TQ 278 646 The Lodge, Honeywood Walk, Carshalton

Excavation by C Orton for BCWAS revealed a number of shallow cuts in the natural sands and gravels which may have been truncated features. The area was well disturbed by agricultural activity. Finds ranged in date from prehistoric to modern. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 3; 196)

TQ 282 642 Carshalton Park

Investigation carried out by an MSC team under the direction of H Waterhouse (River Wandle Scheme). A previously unrecorded 18th century weir with wooden sluice guides was traced in the canal in Carshalton Park and details of the interior decoration of the 1724 grotto in the same park were recovered from demolition rubble in the pool adjacent to the grotto. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 3)

Abbreviations (see also list at beginning of volume)

BA	Bronze Age (E = Early, etc)
BCWAS	Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society
BSAG	Bourne Society Archaeological Group
CNHSS	Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society Ltd
DGLA	Department of Greater London Archaeology (Museum of London)
FMS	Farnham Museum Society
HAG	Holmesdale Archaeological Group
IA	Iron Age
KUTAS	Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society
LTRG	Lithic Tools Research Group (Surrey)
RB	Romano-British
SCC	Surrey County Council (Conservation & Archaeology Section, Planning Department)
SIHG	Surrey Industrial History Group (newsletter)
SRVSG	Surrey Roman Villa Study Group