

## Archaeology in Surrey 2003

Compiled by  
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The purpose of these notes is to record chance finds and the results of organized work (including excavation, fieldwalking and observation of development sites), even where this is negative. New information relating to earlier finds may also be included. The notes are based largely upon the Society's *Bulletin*, the Surrey Industrial History Group's *Newsletter*, and the records of professional archaeological contractors. Where a number appears with a note it is that of the relevant *Bulletin*; if there is no reference the information comes from the compiler's personal knowledge, but no attempt is made to give all possible references.

Notes are divided into sections for each District or Borough, and therein ordered by national grid reference firstly by kilometre squares (four-figure references) and then within those squares. Users are reminded that a grid reference is only the south-west corner of a square and not a specific point. Only six-figure grid references are given as some measure of protection for sensitive sites; more information, if available, may be obtained by *bona fide* enquirers from the relevant Sites and Monuments Records. Responsibility for the administrative county is taken by Mr 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
AS	Archaeological Solutions
ASE	Archaeology South-East
ASHLV	Area of Special Historic Landscape Value
ASL	Archaeological Solutions Ltd (formerly Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust)
BCC	Bartlett-Clark Consultancy
CA	Compass Archaeology Ltd
CKCA	CKC Archaeology
CNHSS	Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society
EH	English Heritage
FA	Foundations Archaeology
GM	Guildford Museum
LAS	Lindsey Archaeological Services
LPA	L-P: Archaeology
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
NA	Network Archaeology Ltd
NEHHAS	North East Hampshire Historical and Archaeological Society
OA	Oxford Archaeology
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Plateau	North Downs Plateau Archaeology Research Group
SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit
SCC	Surrey County Council
SELAU	South-East London Archaeology Unit
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
SutAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
SyAS	Surrey Archaeological Society
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology

**The administrative county**

## ELMBRIDGE

TQ 088 594 Chatley Farm, Cobham  
Field survey by A and D Graham and members of SyAS around the site of a bath house of 4th century date excavated by S Frere in 1949. The concentrations of Roman material recovered originate from the bath house, and there were no other indications of further buildings being present, thus confirming earlier conclusions that any villa is likely to have been washed away by the action of the nearby river. Apart from material of the Roman period, there were two concentrations of probable Mesolithic burnt and worked flint, a badly damaged barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, a few sherds of prehistoric pottery, one sherd of medieval pottery, and various post-medieval and modern finds. (371)

TQ 065 602 Brooklands Race Track, Weybridge  
Evaluation and monitoring of excavation of geotechnical pits by D Score of OA as part of a programme of investigation in advance of proposed redevelopment of part of the interior of the Scheduled Monument. The evaluation and geotechnical pits revealed widespread truncation, an undated ditch, and a residual flint thought to be a Mesolithic projectile point.

TQ 067 636 Brooklands Farmhouse, Brooklands Lane, Weybridge  
Standing building survey by P Reeves of TVAS prior to demolition of a fire-damaged 18th/19th century building.

TQ 069 647 Old Wey Bridge, Weybridge  
Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU consisting mainly of a photographic record of the Victorian bridge as it was exposed during varying stages of refurbishment works.

TQ 071 614 1 Brooklands Road, Weybridge  
Evaluation by G Mabbott of WA in advance of office redevelopment revealed no features and finds, and concluded that the flood plain location of the site would have made it unsuitable for settlement. No organic remains of past activities were revealed.

TQ 095 623 Whiteley Village, Weybridge  
Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU of further areas of the site, following previous work over the last two years on another part of the Whiteley Village redevelopment. Five trenches were excavated, but only one ditch of possible antiquity was revealed. The ditch could not be dated securely but a possible Bronze Age flint recovered from the fill may point to a prehistoric origin.

TQ 099 664 33–41 Bridge Street, Walton-on-Thames  
Evaluation by S Appleby of AOC in advance of redevelopment revealed layers of disturbed natural topsoil and subsoil, with some modern garden features visible, but nothing of archaeological interest.

TQ 102 667 Walton Conservative Club, Manor Road, Walton-on-Thames  
Evaluation by P Jones of SCAU in advance of residential redevelopment revealed three small hollows probably related to post-medieval gardening activities, a few pottery sherds of 18th century date, and a struck flint of possible Bronze Age date in the subsoil.

TQ 104 669 1–35 and 55–66 Thamesmead, Walton-on-Thames  
Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU in advance of the first phase of residential redevelopment revealed a small number of unstratified struck and burnt flints, unstratified fragments of medieval/post-medieval roof tile, and a Roman cremation burial contained within an Alice Holt plain jar of late 2nd/3rd century date. It is possible that further cremations and other forms of burial may survive within the redevelopment area, and further archaeological work is planned.

## EPSOM &amp; EWELL

TQ 175 622–TQ 189 618 and TQ 197 617–TQ 201 619 Epsom to Chessington Link Main  
Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU during easement stripping and excavation of a new pipe trench revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 197 619 Horton Hospital, Long Grove Road, Epsom  
Evaluation by J Stevenson of ASE in advance of residential redevelopment of the hospital revealed evidence of some modern truncation but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 201 620 Land adjoining Horton Hospital, Long Grove Road, Epsom  
Evaluation and excavation by J Stevenson of ASE in advance of the construction of a new school. Detailed analysis is not yet complete, but preliminary results suggest that the truncated linear features revealed may represent field systems or other agricultural activity, provisionally of Bronze Age date. Postholes and a small number of pits probably represent temporary shelters/structures and associated activity rather than a main settlement.

TQ 212 619 Kiln Lane, Ewell  
Observation of the excavation of a series of test pits by R Poulton of SCAU in advance of proposals to create a road crossing over the Epsom to Waterloo railway revealed evidence of extensive modern development.

TQ 213 625 Highway House, Ewell  
Monitoring of excavation of geotechnical pits by E Wragg of PCA revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 210 654 Linden Bridge School, Grafton Road, Worcester Park  
Watching brief by N Shaikhley and J Robertson of SCAU during both topsoil removal and the

excavation of foundations for a new building revealed no finds or features.

TQ 220 627 Glyn House, 15 Church Street, Ewell

Evaluation by Bryan Matthews of OA in advance of residential redevelopment exposed a number of features of Roman and prehistoric date, together with a 19th/20th century horse burial. The subsequent excavation is reported on elsewhere in this volume (Stansbie & Score, 187–216).

TQ 220 628 and TQ 221 629 Glyn House and Church Field, Ewell

Archaeogeophysical surveys by A Bartlett of BCC with students of Birkbeck College. Magnetic anomalies were seen in both areas, with a higher concentration in the football field at Glyn House, and a ditch-like anomaly in Church Field.

## GUILDFORD

SU 882 479 Hog's Back

Excavation by NEHHAS adjacent to the course of a Second World War anti-tank ditch. No report or details of the results have been submitted.

SU 974 493 Manor Park, Guildford (fig 1)

Excavation by J Pine of TVAS on the site of the proposed University of Surrey expansion area. Three possible buildings, a four-post structure, isolated postholes, pits and gullies were recorded in one distinct area, together with isolated postholes, ditches and a gully. The majority of these features contained pottery, which was similar in type to that found during the 2002 evaluation, being of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. A probable cremation burial of the same date was also recorded, with a further two cremations of probable later (potentially as late as Roman) date being identified elsewhere on site. Isolated features of likely Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date (including a possible midden deposit) were

recorded in the surrounding area, although with a marked decrease in density, while a number of features of possible natural origin also were found containing pottery of similar type. Later features revealed included a post-medieval trackway and some modern rubbish pits.

SU 982 489 Henley Fort, Guildford

Inspection by R Poulton of SCAU of the roof of the mobilization centre during removal of a section of earth covering it in order to trace the cause of water ingress into the building.

SU 996 494 71–73 High Street, Guildford

Conclusion of archaeological monitoring by J Pine of TVAS, following evaluation and excavation in 2001 and 2002. Little of interest was noted during piling activities on the site, although possible medieval features were recorded in excavations to create lift pits, and underpinning works revealed a chalk block wall of potential medieval date.

SU 997 493 Guildford Castle, Guildford

Observation by M Alexander of GM during conservation work on the Castle Keep revealed features hidden since the walls had been raised, including original crenellations and the position of an earlier roof. (371)

SU 997 494 132–134 High Street, Guildford

Watching brief by J Robertson and N Shaikhley of SCAU during construction of an extension at the rear of the property following evaluation in 2002 revealed the area had already been disturbed. The well identified in the earlier evaluation was exposed and examined.

SU 970 510 Former Barnwood School, Guildford

Evaluation by D Hart of LPA prior to residential redevelopment revealed a palaeochannel and two potential ditches, together with a relative abundance of Roman finds and evidence of post-medieval



Fig 1 Manor Park, Guildford: excavation of Iron Age ring ditch. (Photograph by TVAS)

agricultural activity. The site is adjacent to a previously excavated Roman rural site and close to the villa building on Broadstreet Common. However, the evidence suggests that this area was largely beyond the curtilage of the main settlement.

SU 993 505 Woodbridge Road, Guildford (fig 2)  
Evaluation and excavation by S Deeves of PCA revealed significant disturbance to the site and little of interest remained, except that in one small area flood plain deposits were found to have survived. Excavation of these deposits revealed evidence for an important occupation site datable to the later Mesolithic period, and involved the recovery of *c* 100,000–150,000 pieces of struck flint. Post-excavation analysis on this material is ongoing, but if initial assessments of the material are confirmed, the site assemblage would be comparable with some of the largest Mesolithic sites excavated in south-east Britain.

TQ 002 497 Former Odeon site, Guildford  
Evaluation by C Cowan of MoLAS during redevelopment revealed that the site had undergone comprehensive terracing in the recent past, and no finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 042 512 Clandon Park House, West Clandon  
Watching brief by N Shaikhly of SCAU, during the excavation of a small test pit prior to the installation of a lift. The wall foundations of the existing 18th century house were revealed, although no evidence for earlier structures suspected to be on the site was observed.

TQ 087 548 125 East Lane, West Horsley  
Excavation of a test pit by P Robbins as part of the *Time Team* ‘Big Dig’ revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 101 439 Eastern Hurtwood, Holmbury and Felday  
Historic Landscape Survey commissioned by SCC and SyAS and undertaken by N Bannister researching the development of the landscape of the eastern area of Hurtwood in an area triangulated between Peaslake, and the Holmbury Camp and Felday hillforts.

#### MOLE VALLEY

TQ 106 475 Cocks Farm, Abinger  
Metal detector survey and excavation of a trench by D Williams of SCC in an area adjoining the Scheduled villa where a dispersed Roman coin hoard had been reported in the 1970s. No coins were found, but various Roman finds and a feature, interpreted as a robber trench of a building demolished in the Roman period, was revealed. (368)

TQ 138 478 Field to west of Furzeffield Plantation, Westcott  
Fieldwalking by G Rapson of SyAS following ploughing of the field revealed Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flint, and prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval pottery.

TQ 153 489 Milton Heath, Westcott Road, Dorking  
Recovery by G Rapson of SyAS of 26 pieces of



Fig 2 Woodbridge Road, Guildford: excavation of the Mesolithic site. (Photograph by PCA)

Mesolithic flintwork from an area of disturbed land surface close to the Scheduled bowl barrow.

TQ 151 494 Milton Court, Westcott Road, Dorking  
Excavation of a test pit by B Fairs as part of the *Time Team* 'Big Dig' revealed finds presumably associated with the now demolished Milton Court Mill buildings that once existed on the site.

TQ 164 451 Folly Farm, South Holmwood  
Excavation by A Hall of SyAS of a small section of the assumed line of Stane Street revealed its eastern edge. (See Hall, this volume, 276–9)

TQ 168 489 Land off St Paul's Road West, Dorking  
Evaluation by P Jones of SCAU on a site postulated to contain a section of Stane Street revealed no features, and only a small flint hammerstone was recovered from the subsoil.

TQ 196 411 Green's Farm, Newdigate  
Evaluation by P Jones of SCAU in advance of the creation of a lake involved the excavation of eighteen trenches. The evaluation revealed no archaeological finds or features, but on-site observation and a map appraisal suggest the presence of a post-medieval building complex just outside the proposed lake area.

TQ 149 547 Bocketts Farm, Fetcham  
Metal detector survey under the direction of D Williams of SCC and A and D Graham of SyAS recovered metal objects of Roman, medieval and later date, and a single pottery sherd of possible Iron Age date. The survey shed no light on the interpretation of a circular enclosure identified on aerial photographs of the site. (369)

TQ 157 555 Hawks Hill House, Guildford Road, Leatherhead  
Evaluation by J Stevenson of ASE in advance of residential redevelopment involved the excavation of eight trenches. One revealed an undated tree bole; a second, two pits/postholes and a gully all of probable prehistoric date, and a grave of probable Anglo-Saxon date excavated in the 19th or early 20th century; a third, four small pits, three of prehistoric date, and one of Early/mid-Iron Age date, and two very large pits of later Iron Age date thought to be used for grain storage. The nature of the Iron Age features suggest that they may be related to a settlement site, likely to be associated with the example excavated in the early 1960s by F A Hastings at Sussex Cottage a short distance to the west. Further work is planned.

TQ 153 562 30 Cannonside, Fetcham  
Excavation of a test pit by R Le Brocq as part of the *Time Team* 'Big Dig' reported finds of Neolithic and post-medieval date.

TQ 163 503 Ten Acre Field, Yew Tree Road, Dorking  
Monitoring by G Rapson of SyAS of pipeline works in and around Dorking revealed a number of finds

and features, but most significantly, a cemetery containing fourteen skeletons at Ten Acre Field. The skeletons are of probable Saxon date, and three circular crop marks reported to exist at the other end of the field point to the presence of further, potentially older, activity on this hill top.

TQ 207 505 Reigate Road Quarry (Franks' Sandpit), Betchworth  
A field survey, watching brief and excavation by J Perry of SutAS was undertaken in advance of sand extraction and close to a prehistoric and Roman site previously excavated by D Williams. The field survey and watching brief revealed quantities of Neolithic and Bronze Age struck flint, burnt flint and some Mesolithic struck flint. A small quantity of Bronze Age, Roman and medieval pottery was also recovered. These finds were spread over the whole field though there was a concentration of finds, particularly Bronze Age, at the highest point. A geophysical survey also showed the presence of a palaeochannel, running close to the Bronze Age concentration. The date of the palaeochannel is probably late glacial or early post-glacial, though there was Bronze Age pottery in its upper fill. At the northern end of the field was a small rectilinear enclosure ditch, and Bronze Age pottery, struck and burnt flint, and a Roman pot were recovered from the ditch. On either side of the enclosure ditch were a number of pits and small linear features, many containing Bronze Age pottery, struck and burnt flint.

#### REIGATE & BANSTEAD

TQ 272 445 Land north of Moat Farm, Horley  
Geophysical survey carried out by GeoQuest Associates as part of preliminary work prior to a proposed housing development. A number of weak anomalies were detected, although the only features identified with any confidence were a short section of silted ditch or river meander together with some areas of burning, and a possible section of bank and ditch.

TQ 287 492 Royal Philanthropic Farm, Redhill  
Evaluation and building recording by C Currie of CKCA. No finds or features of archaeological interest were noted during the evaluation work, with the majority of the site having been terraced previously. Recording work concentrated on a locally listed barn built in the second half of the 19th century, which was found to be of an unusual type, showing influences possibly indicative of new construction methods inspired by industrial techniques rather than rural tradition.

TQ 223 550 St Peter's Church, Walton on the Hill  
Watching brief by R Lambert of SCAU during the excavation of service and drainage trenches relating to the construction of a new toilet block. No features were revealed, but a small quantity of human bone, likely to be relatively recent, was collected. A few stray finds, including a flint flake likely to be of Neolithic or

Bronze Age date, and clay pipe, were retrieved from the spoil.

TQ 243 540 Rookery Farm, Lower Kingswood (fig 3)

Research excavation by P Harp of Plateau. Approximately 200 Lower or Middle Palaeolithic pieces of struck flint were recovered, mainly from what was interpreted as the disturbed boundary zone between Clay-with-Flints and a loessic deposit under the plough-soil. A quantity of post-glacial lithics was also recovered. In addition to the note in 2003 (*SJAC* 90, 353), it should be reported that one of the surface finds was a Levallois core.

TQ 246 556 68–70 Woodland Way, Kingswood  
Evaluation by P Askew of MoLAS revealed no finds or features of interest, with the site having been heavily landscaped, most likely in the 1920s. A geoarchaeological assessment of the underlying Clay-with-Flints subsoil did, however, provide useful information relating to the formation of these deposits.

TQ 240 586 Tattenham Way Allotments, Banstead

Ongoing research excavation by P Harp of Plateau continued to recover later prehistoric artefacts. In the 2003 season, approximately 100 pieces of struck flint and ten sherds of late prehistoric pottery were recovered from just beneath the plough-soil. An additional test pit was excavated as part of the *Time*

*Team 'Big Dig'*; finds consisted mainly of Bronze Age struck flint, one sherd of Bronze Age pottery, one rim sherd of Late Roman pottery and three fragments of medieval roof tile.

TQ 252 502 41–43 High Street, Reigate  
Evaluation and excavation by J Robertson of SCAU prior to development of the rear of the property. Deposits and structural features (including the remains of walls) were revealed, suggesting occupation on the site from the 12th century onwards.

TQ 253 500 Reigate Priory School, Reigate  
Archaeological monitoring by T Howe of SCC of path construction and creation of disabled access to the museum. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed, as excavations were not of sufficient depth to reach the underlying archaeological deposits.

TQ 253 500 Reigate Priory School, Reigate  
Tree-ring analysis, by members of the EH Centre for Archaeology, of timbers in the roof thought to have been constructed pre-Reformation. Seven timbers were dated and gave an interpreted felling date range of AD 1553–64, and therefore a post-Reformation date for the roof.

TQ 253 503 Reigate Castle, Reigate  
Monitoring of groundworks by J Robertson of SCAU during the installation of a gas pipeline along Castle

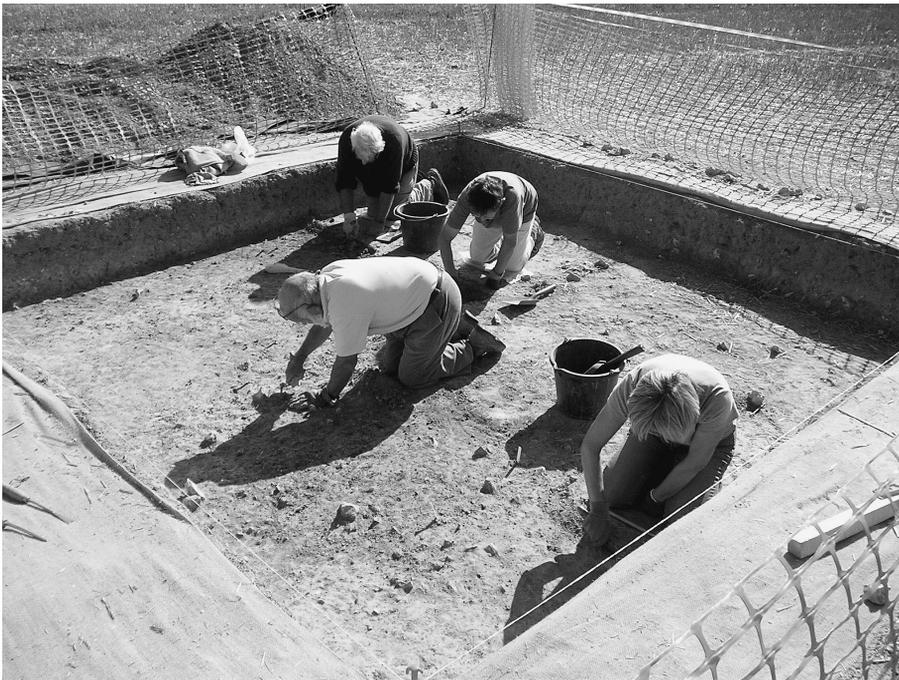


Fig 3 Rookery Farm, Lower Kingswood: continued excavation of the Palaeolithic deposits by Plateau. (Photograph by T Howe)

Walk. No features of archaeological interest were revealed and the area appeared to have been disturbed previously. However, a number of artefacts were recovered from the excavated spoil, including pottery fragments dating from the 11th–19th centuries, brick, tile, clay pipe and animal bone.

**TQ 256 599** Park Road and Woodmansterne Lane Junction, Banstead

Archaeological observations and recording by M Higgins of SCC prior to renovation of the 18th century well head structure revealed evidence of the incorrect reconstruction – by an early 20th century date – of the supporting structure to the roof over the well head.

**TQ 262 506** 80 Doods Road, Reigate

Recording by D Williams of SCC of Roman pottery in a length of ditch exposed during the creation of a basement. (365)

**TQ 266 506** Rosehill, Doods Way, Reigate

Evaluation by P Jones of SCAU prior to a proposed residential development. A number of features were found relating to a previously known Roman tiler, together with numerous examples of roof and floor tiles, dated by association with pottery to the 2nd/3rd centuries. No evidence for kiln structures presumed to exist in the area was noted at this stage.

**TQ 282 511** 89–95 Ladbroke Road, Redhill

Evaluation by S Hammond of TVAS prior to residential development revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

**TQ 294 569** Woodplace Lane, Coulsdon

Evaluation and watching brief by J Perry of SutAS prior to the construction of a telephone mast and compound revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

**TQ 260 602** Croydon Lane, Banstead

Evaluation by E Eastbury of MoLAS prior to redevelopment found that most of the site had suffered severe truncation of any potential deposits during the construction of the existing buildings. A small area was found to contain a deep feature, containing stratified material dating from the Late Neolithic to Roman periods. Owing to the large size of the feature, its extent or exact nature could not be verified. A subsequent watching brief on the area where the feature was presumed to continue provided no further information.

**RUNNYMEDE**

**TQ 044 662 and TQ 049 660** River Bourne, near Chertsey

Examination by N Marples of SCAU of material recovered from dredging two stretches of the river Bourne revealed no finds of archaeological interest.

**TQ 052 663** Mead Lane, Chertsey

Evaluation in 2002 by A Stephenson of AOC prior to a residential redevelopment resulted in the collection of a number of environmental samples. Completion of scientific analysis provided evidence for flood plain formation, together with the presence of woodland and grassland, as well as cultivated ground during the Early Neolithic. Evidence for woodland clearance and peat formation was also found, as were remains of beaver and domesticated or wild cattle.

**TQ 054 665** Bridge Wharf, Chertsey

Excavations by C Cowan of MoLAS prior to and during residential development. No further prehistoric remains were encountered following the 2002 evaluation. The earliest remains related to remnants of a possible medieval structure, associated with pottery dated to 1230–1400 which was recovered from the topsoil/subsoil interface. Several post-medieval garden features were encountered also, together with large amounts of pottery in the topsoil layers which fell into two categories: 17th to earlier 18th century kitchen and sanitary wares, and late 18th–19th century tablewares. Work is ongoing.

**TQ 052 687** Blackhouse Farm, Thorpe

Evaluation by M Lightfoot of NA revealed evidence of post-medieval to modern activity, although no evidence for any previous utilization of the area was revealed.

**TQ 060 637** Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone

Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU on phase 6b area of this ongoing mineral extraction site. Evidence of a field system mainly dating to the post-medieval period was found, as well as pits of a possible prehistoric date. Medieval pottery finds indicate activity of this period in the area.

**TQ 010 700** Whitehall Lane/Milton Park Farm, Egham

Geophysical survey by A Bartlett of BCC, with a supplementary evaluation by P Jones of SCAU, in order to test the potential effectiveness of geophysical survey over the site. A number of magnetic anomalies were detected, although no corresponding archaeological features were revealed, suggesting that full geophysical survey of the site would not be productive. Subsequent evaluation involving the excavation of 464 trenches by A Taylor of TVAS in advance of possible mineral extraction revealed a wide range of finds and deposits. These comprised stray and residual finds of Upper Palaeolithic date; Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork; prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery, as well as occupation evidence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date.

**TQ 011 714** Egham United Church Hall, Egham

Archaeological monitoring during foundation excavations, by A Norton of OA. Some alluvial deposits were observed, but no finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded, with the

majority of the site having been landscaped during the 19th century.

**SPELTHORNE**

**TQ 070 676** Saxon County School, Shepperton  
 Watching brief by R Poulton of SCAU during the creation of a long-jump pit and runway inside, and two pergolas just outside, the Scheduled area of the Saxon and medieval cemetery. The works were generally too shallow to disturb any deposits, although observation of the excavation of postholes of one of the pergolas unearthed two cow bones, which may well have formed part of the spread of Saxon midden material identified in 1996 SCAU excavations.

**TQ 085 677** Rodd Industrial Estate, Gaston Way, Shepperton  
 Evaluation by S Deeves of PCA outside the areas that would have been destroyed, in archaeological terms, by the construction of former and existing structures on the site, revealed only natural tree/root hollows and a possible old pond or watercourse (although this may be a feature associated with brickearth extraction).

**TQ 035 715** The Angel Hotel, 24–26 High Street, Staines  
 Archaeological monitoring by N Crank of AS during alterations to, and extensions at the rear of, the hotel revealed a small quantity of residual Roman pottery, but no archaeological features.

**TQ 052 720** Hengrove Farm, Staines (fig 4)  
 Continuing excavation by G Hayman of SCAU south of those areas excavated in previous years revealed further features of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date. The Bronze Age features consisted mostly of ditches belonging to a co-axial field system that developed during the Late Bronze Age, but also included one large pit and a small pit or posthole. The field system has been traced across all areas of the quarry that have been examined since work began in 1999 and extends for an unknown distance beyond it. The Iron Age features consisted of complete and partial ring gullies, various ditches, pits and postholes, and a large water-hole. Some of the ring gullies are assumed to indicate the position of roundhouses, although no internal features relating to these survived, but others were too small for this and may have enclosed some other form of structure (such as a grain store) or been of funerary significance. The

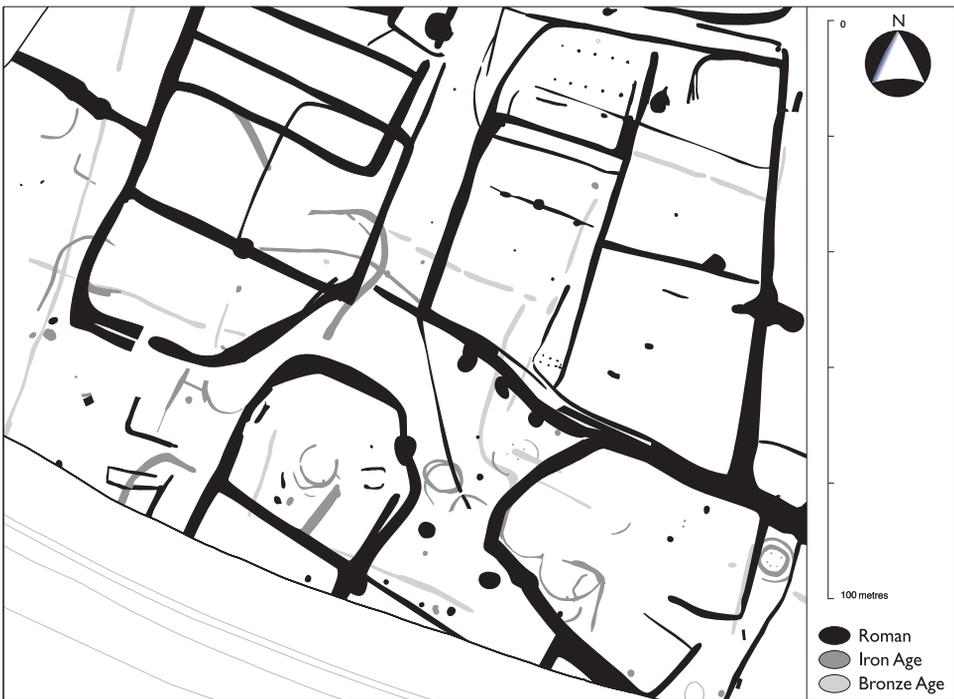


Fig 4 Hengrove Farm, Staines: phase plan of part of the site excavated in 2003, showing a Bronze Age field system overlaid by an Iron Age settlement, in turn overlaid by Roman paddocks, enclosures, trackways and buildings. (Drawing by SCAU)



Fig 5 Town Lane, Stanwell: group of later 4th or early 5th century AD pottery recovered from the ditch. (Photograph by SCAU)

ring gullies were not enclosed by any of the ditches found and appear to have belonged to an open settlement area. The finds mostly belonged to the Late Iron Age, though a small number of contexts may have been of earlier origin. Occupation appears to have continued into the Roman period with no break in continuity, the transitional period being represented by features and a large assemblage of pottery. The Roman period is represented by a large number of ditches, various pits and postholes, and seventeen excavated water-holes. Many of the ditches discovered were in use during the late 1st century AD, some of these probably having origins in the Late Iron Age, and belong to a system of fields and enclosures that developed across a substantial area throughout the Roman period. Ten of the postholes discovered (some of these in 2002) belonged to a rectangular building measuring approximately 12 x 6m that dates to the 2nd century AD. The very substantial depth of these postholes suggested that the building they supported may have had more than one storey, though it was not clear whether this was a dwelling or another structure such as a barn or granary.

TQ 055 740–TQ 055 740 and TQ 055 735–TQ 055 734 Town Lane, Stanwell (fig 5)  
Archaeological monitoring by P Jones of SCAU

during the laying of pipes and associated easement strips associated with a flood alleviation scheme revealed an isolated late Roman ditch.

TQ 064 731 Ashford Hospital, Long Lane, Ashford

Watching brief by R Cowie of MoLAS following evaluation and excavation of part of the site last year. The excavation had been located in the area where the evaluation had revealed that features were concentrated. The work identified at least three pits of possible Neolithic date, three Bronze Age ditches representing part of a co-axial field system including the corner of an enclosure, two water-holes likely to be contemporaneous with the enclosure, and a Roman pit. The watching brief was carried out around and away from the concentrated area, and several features including further pits and possible ditches were recorded.

#### SURREY HEATH

SU 888 616 Lorraine Road and Cordwalles Road, Camberley

Evaluation by I Howell of MoLAS prior to residential development of the site. No archaeological finds or features were revealed.

SU 893 617 Collingwood College, Camberley  
Evaluation by C Challis of TVAS prior to residential development revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest, with the site having been extensively disturbed by past construction activity and root action.

SU 910 631 The Cedars, High Street, Bagshot  
Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU prior to residential development of the site revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 987 627 Chobham Park Farm, Chobham  
Historic building assessment by J Gill of OA and watching brief by J Hiller of OA during the excavations for the foundations of new stables. Material from buildings known to have existed on the site in the 19th and 20th centuries was revealed, although no finds or features of archaeological interest were noted.

#### TANDRIDGE

TQ 309 508 St Peter and Paul's Church, Nutfield  
Watching brief by K MacGowan during drainage and floodlight installation works in the church cemetery revealed a number of skeletal fragments. Report awaited.

TQ 329 520 Green Lane, North Park Farm, Blethingley  
Watching brief by P Jones of SCAU during soil stripping over the bridleway in advance of mineral extraction revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 335 553 40 Manor Avenue, Caterham  
Evaluation by C Currie of CKCA revealed the foundations of a structure present on a 1736 map, among much truncation. Two pits found underneath the site of this structure did not contain any artefacts to allow them to be dated. A subsequent watching brief confirmed that the site had been considerably truncated. However, fragmentary foundations of other structures were revealed, and together with new documentary material, this helped to clarify the development of a farm that had existed on the site from the 18th century. A large and deep linear feature, possibly a pond, survived over much of the middle part of the site. This was infilled and capped with clay to level the site, possibly when the farm buildings were erected in the early 18th century.

TQ 34 50 Godstone  
Archaeogeophysical survey by A Bartlett of BCC carried out to test for the presence of features at a site which has produced Roman and later finds.

TQ 349 518 Fairalls builders' merchant, High Street, Godstone  
Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU during redevelopment of part of the builders' merchant premises revealed that any archaeology that may once have been present would have been removed when

the recently demolished structure had been constructed. Photographs in the possession of the site manager illustrated a series of caves discovered during, and then infilled as part of, an earlier construction phase, and thought to relate to a quarry located just to the north of the premises.

TQ 389 535 Former Oxted Hospital, Oxted  
Evaluation by J Perry of SutAS in advance of residential redevelopment revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 390 522 Land at and to rear of Brentwood, Wilderness Road, Oxted  
Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest. No material similar to or associated with the stamped Roman brick found here *c* 1930 was present.

TQ 391 531 Former Telephone Exchange, Barrow Green Road, Oxted  
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU revealed only a redeposited struck flint flake. A road is illustrated on Rocque's map of 1768 possibly crossing the site, but neither this nor any other features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 407 528 Rosewell Cottage, Limpsfield  
Watching brief and historic recording by R Poulton of SCAU and M Higgins of SCC during refurbishment and the construction of an extension to the cottage showed that the building formed the two central bays of a medieval open hall house, dated provisionally to between 1450 and 1520. The building retains evidence for storied ends but both have been lost.

#### WAVERLEY

SU 827 448 Land off Cobbetts Way, Wrecclesham  
Evaluation by P Jones of SCAU prior to residential development revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 839 467 St Andrew's Church, Farnham  
Watching brief by G Pattison of SCAU and D and A Graham of SyAS during alterations. A number of burial vaults and inhumations were recorded below the church floor, most of which was lifted and re-laid. Evidence for the remains of a pre-12th century church was also recorded, in the form of wall footings and truncated floor deposits. (369)

SU 842 444 28 Longdown Road, Farnham  
Excavation of a test pit by C McDerment as part of the *Time Team* 'Big Dig' revealed finds reported as being modern.

SU 841 480 Farnham Park  
Following on from work in 2002, a further area of the park was subject to a metal detector survey directed by D Graham of SyAS. A further scatter of shot, probably of Civil War date and of various types, was recovered and once again there were concentrations of finds in particular places. (373)

SU 850 410 Frensham Common, Frensham  
Historic landscape survey commissioned by Waverley Borough Council, SCC and SyAS, and undertaken under the direction of C Currie of CKCA, to update a previous assessment of the area as an ASHLV. The work clarified a number of anomalies in the original assessment and in the SMR, and identified the inclusion of duplicated and misinterpreted sites.

SU 853 413 Frensham Common, Frensham  
Evaluation by D Graham of SyAS, to investigate a potential barrow site, newly recognized following heather clearance in the area. On-site results were inconclusive, although the feature did appear to be man-made in origin. Environmental samples are still undergoing analysis.

SU 872 484 Runfold Farm  
Evaluation by J Robertson and G Hayman of SCAU of the remainder of the stage 2 mineral extraction site. A small number of features were revealed that might have been related to evidence for field systems found nearby previously, and possibly tree clearance. However a lack of dating evidence precluded firm identification.

SU 881 501 Frensham to Aldershot pipeline  
Archaeological monitoring programme conducted by A Brossler of OA of c 11km of pipeline trenching. Only a single pit of likely Bronze Age date was noted to be of interest, with a number of additional features found to be of modern date.

SU 906 322 Scotland Lane, Haslemere  
Monitoring of groundworks by T Howe of SCC during construction works. No finds or features of archaeological interest were seen in what was a particularly limited exercise. However, intact soil profiles were observed at depth, suggesting that archaeological remains could survive in an undisturbed condition in the area.

SU 907 353 Halcyon House, Haslemere  
Excavation of two test pits by S Richmond as part of the *Time Team* 'Big Dig' revealed the remains of one, and possibly another, wall, associated with a pair of cottages demolished on the site in the early 20th century. Pottery finds were reported as being post-medieval, although two medieval sherds were listed.

SU 941 427 Land north of Old Elstead Road, Milford  
Evaluation by A Norton of OA in advance of residential development revealed a posthole and two possible gullies, but no dating material.

SU 966 427 Godalming College, Godalming  
Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU prior to residential development on the former playing fields. Only one feature (a probable wall foundation) of potential interest was revealed, although this was probably modern. The majority of the site had been disturbed previously by the creation of level surfaces for the playing fields.

TQ 085 368 Baynards Park, Cranleigh  
Geophysical survey by R Dean and C Carey of Substrata Ltd, on the site of the former mansion and gardens. Ground conditions were particularly dry, and therefore not ideal for tracing the buried structural remains of the mansion, although some variations in the readings suggested differences between the known Elizabethan part of the house and the later 19th century additions. Further structural complexity was noted, but could not be confirmed. The results from the garden areas indicated an apparent set of early terraces beneath later landscaping, together with possible previously unknown outbuildings.

TQ 007 451 Bramley Grange, Bramley  
Evaluation by S Hammond of TVAS prior to residential development revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 014 451 Wonersh Vicarage, Wonersh  
Excavation by M Borrell and G Stonehouse of SyAS to attempt to locate an 18th century icehouse demolished together with Wonersh House in 1929. The work revealed substantial modern building debris, but no structural features. (371)

## WOKING

SU 961 580 Redding Way, Knaphill  
Evaluation by G Dennis of MoLAS across a stream seen on historic maps, and which geotechnical work had reported as containing timbers within alluvial deposits. The two trenches revealed that the stream had been scoured out in the last century and a land drain inserted at its base. The only finds recovered were sherds from a china bowl from the nearby Brookwood Asylum.

TQ 020 575 Hoe Bridge School, Old Woking  
Watching brief by T Howe of SCC during the creation of a tennis court revealed a post-medieval wall.

## South-west London Boroughs

### CROYDON

TQ 296 588–299 593 A23 Coulsdon relief road/Brighton Road, Coulsdon  
No archaeological deposits were found during an evaluation by T Mackinder for MoLAS.

TQ 300 582 Farthing Down Common (car park works), Coulsdon  
No significant archaeological deposits were observed during a watching brief by E Eastbury for MoLAS.

TQ 303 665 Valley Park Healthy Living, Franklin Way, Valley Park, Croydon  
An evaluation by R Bull for MoLAS located several garden features in the north-west of the site relating to the late 19th century hospital grounds. In the south-

east corner of the site were several irregular features containing packed chalk cobbles. These appear to have been footings for a roughly rectangular structure, which may have had an agricultural function. This structure is undated, though it is likely to have been medieval in date. It was cut by a ditch interpreted as a field boundary dating to c 1840.

TQ 310 618 6 Foxley Lane, Purley, Croydon  
A fragment of burnt flint was found in a colluvial layer during an evaluation by J Perry of SutAS. It was overlaid by a redeposited layer of chalk and modern topsoil.

TQ 311 618 21–27 Russell Hill Road, Purley  
Some evidence for ploughing and garden features associated with the existing 20th century buildings was recorded in an evaluation by E Eastbury for MoLAS.

TQ 311 681 845–857 London Road, Thornton Heath  
An evaluation was carried out by P Fitz for AOC. An 18th–19th century curvilinear feature was recorded on the eastern side of the site. Near the centre of the site was a linear feature, possibly a small palaeochannel or seasonally active watercourse, and on the west side of the site, an undated small sub-circular feature.

TQ 311 639 606 Purley Way, Croydon  
An evaluation by R King for FA located eleven holes which may have been postholes but, in the absence of any cultural material, may rather have been of natural origin.

TQ 312 655 Former gasworks, Purley Way, Croydon  
An evaluation, carried out by P Askew for MoLAS, recorded a soil deposit which probably represented the ground surface of the site prior to the encroachment of the gasworks at the beginning of the 20th century. Above this was a series of levelling deposits for the construction of railway tracks in the 1920s.

TQ 313 673 2 Dunheved Road South, Thornton Heath  
An evaluation by P Askew for MoLAS revealed three pits, two of which were late 19th century in date, while the third contained very recent backfill.

TQ 316 621 98–102 Pampisford Road, Croydon  
Only topsoil and subsoil were recorded during an evaluation by J Perry for SutAS.

TQ 317 655 91–93 Waddon New Road, Croydon  
A small chalk foundation, perhaps a garden or boundary wall, and a large gravel extraction pit were revealed by H Clough for PCA. Both dated to the late 19th or early 20th centuries.

TQ 319 632 151–153 Pampisford Road, Croydon  
An evaluation by J Perry for SutAS found only subsoil. (370)

TQ 319 632 167–169 Pampisford Road, South Croydon  
An evaluation by A Lask for PCA revealed only subsoil.

TQ 319 653 Old Palace School, South Playground, Old Palace Road, Croydon  
Made-ground was encountered during a watching brief by J Davison for CNHSS; finds dated to the 17th–early 20th centuries.

TQ 320 655 100 Church Street, Croydon  
A watching brief by G Evans for MoLAS followed an earlier evaluation (*SyAC* 90, 359), revealing a sequence of plough-soil, dumped deposits and surfaces of medieval and later date. Above these were 19th century wall foundations, floors, yard surfaces and an associated brick-lined well – part of the first known building on the site, which dates to 1850. A number of gravel surfaces, probably earlier surfaces of Church Street, were also recorded in the south of the site.

TQ 321 591 42 Abbots Lane, Kenley  
A watching brief by S Adams for AOC found modern made-ground, drainage features and a well.

TQ 323 601 Hayes Lane, Park Road, Kenley, Croydon  
An evaluation by J Perry for SutAS recorded mixed demolition rubble above a layer of colluvium. The latter contained four struck flints of Late Mesolithic–Early Neolithic date and a medieval potsherd.

TQ 323 639 Whitgift School, Brighton Road, South Croydon  
A watching brief and evaluation by S Worrall of ASE found geological anomalies, tree-throw hollows and modern disturbance.

TQ 324 637 Markington Hotel, Haling Park Road, South Croydon  
Landscaping for the construction of the hotel at the end of the 19th century was recorded in an evaluation by B Philp for SELAU.

TQ 327 658 Croydon Gateway site, East Croydon Station, Dingwall Road, East Croydon  
An evaluation was undertaken by M Alexander for AOC. Deep 19th century deposits, probably the backfill of a gravel extraction pit or pits, were encountered in the north of the site.

TQ 328 597 22 Valley Road, Kenley  
A watching brief by N Crank of ASL found that the site had remained undeveloped until the early 20th century. Only made-ground and subsoil were observed.

TQ 333 623 16 The Ridge Way, Sanderstead  
A watching brief by J Davison for CNHSS recorded made-ground only.

TQ 340 685 27a–27b High Street, SE25  
Make-up layers associated with the present buildings were recorded during a watching brief by P Thrale for MoLAS.

TQ 342 635 Croham Hurst Golf Course, Bankside, South Croydon  
In a watching brief by T Bradley for PCA, subsoil was recorded below modern dumps and topsoil.

TQ 350 621 Former Selsdon Library, Addington Road, Old Farleigh Road, Selsdon, South Croydon  
An excavation and watching brief were carried out by G Tann for LAS. Medieval ploughing had produced deeply cut ridges and furrows across the site, cutting into the natural sandy clay. This plough-soil incorporated fire-cracked flints, prehistoric worked flints and pottery fragments of Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and later date. The furrows were overlaid by a subsoil which may have been post-medieval in date. Above this was a topsoil, probably from the early 20th century allotments.

#### KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 173 600 Rushett Farm, Leatherhead Road, Chessington  
An evaluation by R Armour-Chelu for WA located one ditch which proved to be modern in origin.

TQ 178 695 Turk's Boatyard, Thameside, Kingston upon Thames  
An excavation by P Andrews on behalf of WA revealed a sequence of six phases of timber revetments relating to two properties. These have been linked to the sequences recorded in earlier investigations (*SyAC* 84, 222). The revetments spanned the 13th to the 17th/18th centuries and demonstrated various construction techniques. No certain evidence for re-used boat timbers was found, although the majority of the revetments were not well preserved. Dumps of consolidation material behind the five medieval/late medieval revetments contained small quantities of pottery, which increased to the south nearer the town, but few other finds. Other medieval features included two shallow drainage ditches. The insubstantial nature of the medieval revetments and their isolation from any landward structures suggest that they had been constructed to reinforce the riverbank to prevent erosion and flooding rather than as quaysides. Various deposits and a few features mostly pre-dated the Turk's Boatyard use of the site that began in 1777. A single, late 18th–early 19th century revetment was recorded, as were a sequence of levelling deposits, at least one pit, a drainage ditch, several postholes marking a property boundary and a dump of pot wasters (probably brought to the site from London as ballast).

TQ 184 693 26–28 London Road, 3–6 The Parade, Kingston upon Thames (fig 6)  
An evaluation and excavation, undertaken by C Mayo on behalf of PCA, revealed evidence of medieval

activity in the south of the site. A ditch was found dated to 1170–1350 with contemporary pits beside it; a gully on the same alignment may also have been associated with it. Evidence for later medieval activity included ditches that may have formed boundaries. A sequence of pits was recorded, represented by three large brickearth extraction pits and numerous smaller pits, which contained large pottery assemblages of Surrey whiteware wasters and a number of tile fragments used as kiln spacers. The primary fill is dated to 1230–1300. One pit also contained a large animal bone assemblage – probably domestic waste. A piece of possible Bronze Age struck flint was also recovered from a pit. Other medieval features included isolated postholes, stakeholes and gullies. Bedding trenches and a possible shed were noted for the 17th century. The remains of a brick building, including an original internal floor and a main room, were found in the north-west corner of the site; it is dated to the late 17th–18th centuries. To the east of this building a sequence of external activity was recorded, including garden soil, a brick floor and a drain. In the south-west, structural changes to the brick building were made in the 18th century, a layer of garden soil in the south suggesting that this area was open. In the north-east of the site, an 18th–19th century structure was recorded, apparently associated with a rammed gravel yard surface. The southern extent of the properties was defined by a boundary, possibly succeeded in the 19th century by a ditch. Drainage features and wells of this date were also noted.

TQ 190 695 164–178 London Road, 1–5 Coombe Road, Kingston upon Thames  
A gully and three small pits or gully terminals of medieval date were found during an evaluation by C Challis for TVAS. Another gully and a pit were probably 17th century in date.

TQ 212 662 Malden Parochial Primary School, Church Road, Worcester Park, Malden  
A watching brief was carried out by J Giddins for AOC during ground works. The remains of foundation walls and a brick well associated with the former Victorian school were revealed.

#### LAMBETH

TQ 293 748 Henry Thornton School, Elms Road, SW4  
J Taylor carried out an evaluation on behalf of PCA and found that large 18th–19th century brickearth extraction pits had severely truncated the centre of the site; elsewhere a drainage system was recorded.

TQ 293 761 549 and 551 Wandsworth Road, 51 Netherford Road, SW8  
An evaluation by G Potter of CA revealed a small brick-lined drain which was probably contemporary with the mid-19th century villas that once stood on the site. Successive development from that date had terraced and truncated the site.

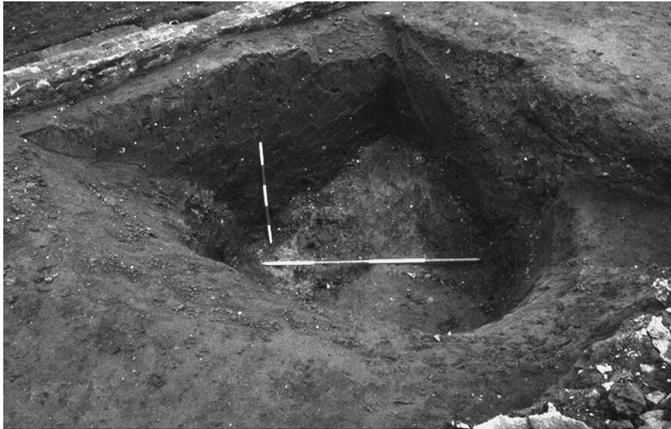


Fig 6 26–28 London Road, Kingston upon Thames: one of the large medieval brickearth extraction pits. (Photograph by PCA)

TQ 302 761 342–344 Clapham Road, 4–14 Union Road, SW4

An evaluation by M Sutherland for ASL located a large cut feature, possibly the edge of ditch, in the north-western part of the site. It contained 19th century and later material. Building debris sealed the site.

TQ 303 778 Vauxhall Cross, Bondway, SE11  
A watching brief, begun in 2002 by P Fitz for AOC (*SyAC* 90, 360), found that a layer of possible garden soil of 17th–18th century date survived truncation towards the middle of site.

TQ 307 801 North of Jubilee Gardens (Electric Storm), South Bank, SE1

A geoarchaeological evaluation was undertaken by J Corcoran for MoLAS as part of a community project to study pollution of the Thames in the 17th century and later. Deposits excavated in boreholes were sampled to allow analysis of the microscopic environmental remains. It is also hoped that a contribution may be made to a study of the impact of the developing city on water quality and the environment.

TQ 309 747 St Matthew's Estate, St Matthew's Road, SW2

The foundations of existing modern buildings and a 19th–20th century deposit were recorded during a watching brief by R Densem of CA. The surface of the underlying natural clay produced a fragment of brick of mid-15th to mid-17th century date, but much of the site appeared to have been truncated by 1960s construction.

#### MERTON

TQ 235 701 7 The Downs, SW20

In an evaluation by R Bull for MoLAS, a posthole and a shallow linear feature – both undated – were found

cut into the natural gravels, as well as a later butt-ended ditch. Two pieces of prehistoric worked flint were recovered; these were associated with the earliest phase of soil formation on the site. Elsewhere, a cultivated soil deposit, probably associated with late 18th century development in the area, was located.

TQ 236 722 Parkside Hospital, 53 Parkside, SW19

An evaluation by G Potter of CA found that the area had been generally truncated and only evidence of mid–later 20th century levelling and construction was recorded.

TQ 263 686 Hall Place, 5 Church Road, Mitcham

A modern linear feature, probably associated with garden activity, was observed during an evaluation by E Wragg for PCA. (370)

TQ 264 697 Merton Priory site, bounded by Bennett's Ditch, river Wandle, Merantun Way, SW19

The evaluation revealed the monastic mill of Merton Priory (f. 1117) to the south of the main church and cloisters. The mill complex measured over 25m in length x 11m wide with 12th–13th century walls of chalk. The mill contained an oven and possible drying room. By the end of the medieval period a large stone-lined tank had been inserted within the walls of the building. A 3m-wide headrace was formed by a stone and tile abutment located either side of the mill leat. From the 16th century the mill had been rebuilt in brick.

TQ 272 681 395–397 London Road, Mitcham

An evaluation by J Perry for SutAS recorded modern demolition rubble only.

TQ 273 686 The Bull public house, 32 Church Road, Mitcham

During an evaluation by G Potter of CA a cultivation soil containing 18th century material was recorded. A few residual potsherds of 11th–13th century date were also recovered from this deposit. It was overlaid by mid-19th century made-ground. An apparently complete millstone, 0.86m in diameter, was also revealed.

#### RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

TQ 176 748 1 Old Palace Terrace, Richmond

An evaluation was undertaken by C Clarke for AOC next to the rear flank wall of the property. The full extent and complexity of the earlier foundations and lower wall was revealed. Several phases of activity were also recorded, including two phases of brick drain and conduit construction and a possible outbuilding.

TQ 176 748 17 King Street, Richmond

A watching brief by S Adams for AOC was undertaken at the rear of a Grade II Listed property where a sequence of remains, mostly likely associated with the current house, was revealed. It included walls and a drainage culvert, as well as several phases of re-landscaping.

TQ 176 757 Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Course, Twickenham Road, Richmond

A watching brief, undertaken by J Wiles for PCA, recorded only natural strata.

TQ 189 774 St Anne's Church, Kew Green, Kew

Examination of paving at the north-west corner of the church during a watching brief by G Potter for PCA produced several re-used grave slabs (two dated to 1767 and 1807–9) and other pieces of architectural masonry. Subsequent excavation revealed only recent made-ground.

TQ 217 763 Old Essex House, Station Road, Barnes, SW13

An evaluation by P Askew for MoLAS revealed a galvanized tank set onto and surrounded by brick rubble. This is interpreted as a pond, probably dating to and associated with the 19th century kitchen garden originally on this part of the site.

TQ 221 778 Thames Water, Barnes tank overflow, Barnes foreshore, SW13

R Cowie undertook an auger survey and excavations for MoLAS. A series of foreshore deposits was recorded, the earliest comprising undulating flood plain gravel, the highest areas probably representing point bars. Above this was a bed of organic silt, the base of which produced a radiocarbon date calibrated to 4220–3980BC. Material from the top of the layer gave a date calibrated to 1500–1130BC. The latest foreshore deposits were generally 17th–18th century or modern in date. The adjacent river wall comprised an embankment of successive dumps of pebbly clay (possibly dredged alluvium) and sandy gravel, which

was faced with granite blocks along the river frontage.

#### SOUTHWARK

TQ 311 680 52–56 Lant Street, SE1

A watching brief was carried out by P Fitz for AOC. Evidence of possible Roman activity was found in alluvium or marshy deposits. Land reclamation occurred above this, dated to the 17th–18th centuries. Evidence of 19th and 20th century activity was represented by an infilled basement and make-up layer.

TQ 316 804 Stamford House, 1 Stamford Street, SE1

An evaluation was carried out by C Ellis on behalf of WA. Alluvial deposits were located that appear to indicate a rising relative sea level causing ponding of river systems and final brackish water inundation. This is dated by radiocarbon analysis to c 1520–1260BC, the Middle Bronze Age. Deposits containing 16th–18th century material were found above the alluvial deposits and above these was a short section of 18th–19th century brick wall, sealed by backfill.

TQ 318 801 57–59 Great Suffolk Street, SE1

An evaluation, carried out by J Williams of ASL, revealed a shallow natural channel or depression, cutting alluvial clays; previous excavations suggest that this area was part of a tidal mudflat. A brick-lined well of probable 18th century date was recorded cutting this channel. In another trench a 19th century brick wall was located.

TQ 320 803 St Christopher House, Southwark Street, SE1

An evaluation, carried out by I Howell for MoLAS, found the underlying alluvial deposits of the Bankside channel. These were overlaid by 18th and 19th century make-up deposits and walls. (370)

TQ 321 787 114 Walworth Road, SE17

A watching brief by A Daykin for MoLAS revealed the remains of post-medieval walls and levelling deposits.

TQ 322 797 23 Lant Street, SE1

A watching brief by R Cowie and D Sankey for MoLAS recorded an undated silt deposit in the north of the site. Elsewhere, a silt deposit of 16th century or later date was found to have been successively reworked. Above these lay 18th–19th century made-ground.

TQ 322 800 55 Southwark Bridge Road, SE1

A watching brief, carried out by H Clough for PCA, revealed a Roman dumped deposit in the south-west of the site. The next occupation phase was represented by 17th century layers which may represent the backfilling of a large cut feature. Thick 18th and 19th century layers indicate subsequent occupation followed by demolition and suggest that a building

was demolished to make way for the 19th century library.

TQ 324 800 27–29 Union Street, SE1 (figs 7 and 8)

An evaluation, watching brief and excavation were undertaken by I Blair on behalf of MoLAS. The earliest features were a series of plough or ard marks cutting into the surface of the natural. They were sealed by an alluvial layer, indicating a period of inundation across the site before Roman occupation occurred in the 1st and 2nd centuries. The evidence indicated the remains of robbed structural features, such as walls or beam slots; a small pier base of bonding tile was the only feature to survive. Few internal surfaces were found, with the exception of a degraded gravel or mortar floor, on the surface of which were approximately 800 glass tesserae. These were predominantly translucent dark and light blue, but opaque green, turquoise occurred and nineteen other colours were also present. Other finds of note included a number of fragmentary water-pipes, fragments of exotic marble veneers, and two complete oil lamps. A single inhumation burial of a child was found cut into, or deliberately placed in the upper fill



Fig 7 27–29 Union Street, SE1: north–south aligned Roman burial, cut into the upper fill of a 2nd century drainage ditch. The skeleton was of a juvenile and had originally been in a coffin that had completely decayed. (Photograph by MoLAS)

of, a ditch. The Roman sequence was sealed by ‘dark earth’ and then a series of cultivated soil deposits, the latter cut by rows of bedding trenches. Partly defined along the east side of the excavation was a massive north–south ditch that was later canalized within a brick culvert during the 19th century. This feature closely reflects an earlier Roman ditch and a natural channel. It is likely that this ditch is a continuation of one found immediately to the north and which formed the parish boundary in the medieval and later periods. Post-medieval and later structural features on site included a brick well, containing large fragments of glass working crucible and waste bottle fragments, and a massive brick ice well with a vaulted roof. The latest features to be recorded included the full ground plan of Union Hall, a courthouse built for the justices of the county of Surrey in 1782. The retained façade of this building retains little of the original structure, with the exception of a single ground floor window at the east end of the elevation.

TQ 324 800 33 Union Street, SE1

An evaluation by K Hulka for PCA found ard marks in the surface of the natural sand, indicating ploughing in the prehistoric period. Boundary ditches dating to the Roman period were revealed, and the recovery of Roman roof tile may suggest the presence of nearby



Fig 8 27–29 Union Street, SE1: intriguing square brick-lined structure forming part of the 1782 courthouse building. The deliberately laid concave surface of the brick floor may suggest that the feature was a treadwheel pit. The rear of the retained façade of the building can be seen in the background. (Photograph by MoLAS)

buildings. Later Roman activity was represented by dumps. This was succeeded by a levelling layer and a cesspit dated to the mid-16th to 17th centuries. Further dumps, including residual Roman roof tile, were cut by another pit exclusively containing residual Roman material: glass, pottery, roof tile and tesserae. All this Roman material may attest to a substantial building in the vicinity. Above this sequence were 16th–17th century or later deposits.

**TQ 325 798** Church of St George the Martyr, junction of Borough High Street, Long Lane, SE1  
An evaluation, carried out by P Booth for OA, revealed evidence of a palaeochannel. Probable medieval deposits were cut by *in-situ* burials and a brick barrel vault associated with an earlier church. Evidence of the construction in 1734–5 of the existing structure was also recorded.

**TQ 325 803** Blow's Yard, 15 Winchester Walk, SE1 (fig 9)

An evaluation, excavation and watching brief by D Jamieson, D Sankey and B Watson for MoLAS revealed a prehistoric land surface buried by flood deposits. On top of this was found one leg of a disarticulated adult human skeleton, apparently washed up here. The area was reclaimed during the early Roman period and the ground level raised by massive dumping. On this a masonry building was constructed which had traces of *opus signinum* flooring. It was extensively robbed out during the Saxon-Norman period. Roman finds included two bronze oil lamp hooks. During the medieval period the site formed part of the kitchen gardens of the bishop of Winchester's palace and part of the masonry foundations of the 13th century western range of the palace were revealed. A later extension to the rear of this western range was represented by a substantial foundation of chalk and ragstone rubble. The date of this extension cannot be established precisely, but it contained re-used Flemish brick and floor tiles of 14th–15th century date. The palace was sold in 1649 and the site used for industrial purposes. A hearth was installed, metalworking carried out, and three brick-lined cesspits and soakaways were constructed. These pits were backfilled during the 19th century with domestic rubbish. During the 18th century the site was extensively cellared.

**TQ 325 803** Victor Wharf service connection, Stoney Street, Clink Street, SE1

A watching brief by J Bowsher and B Watson for MoLAS revealed a foundation wall composed of Roman tiles, two fragments of the masonry foundations of the kitchen range of the 13th century bishop of Winchester's great hall, and the brick foundations of a 19th century flour mill.

**TQ 326 796** Tabard Square, 34–70 Long Lane, 31–47 Tabard Street, SE1 (fig 10)

Excavations begun in 2002 by D Killock on behalf of PCA (*SyAC* 90, 364) came to an end. It now appears that there was a Roman temple complex consisting of two temples flanking a courtyard with a villa-like

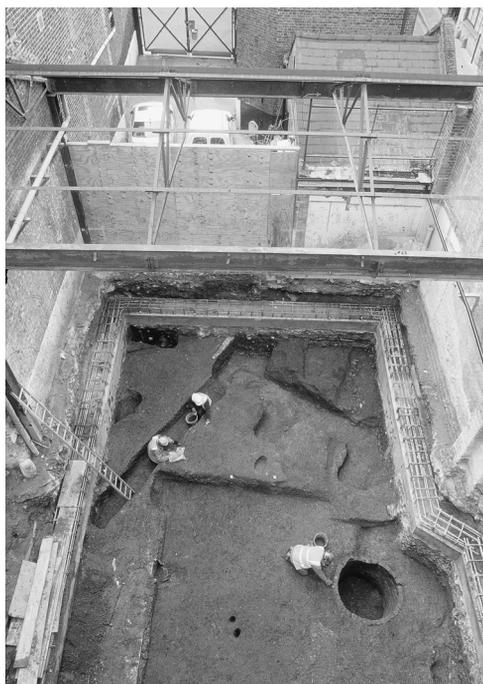


Fig 9 Blow's Yard, 15 Winchester Walk, SE1: the robbed out foundations of the early Roman masonry cut into the dumped fire debris. In the foreground is a circular brick-lined soakaway. (Photograph by MoLAS)

building at one end and a column and two possible altars at the other end. The inscription found last year was recovered from a pit which can now be seen to lie at the heart of the complex. In the south of the site a drain was located which respected the southern side of the temple complex and may have defined it. The drain, which may originally have been lined with timber, contained a great many artefacts, including whole pots, a bronze bowl or bucket, the life-sized foot of a bronze statue (possibly wearing a sock under the sandal) and a bronze pot that contained ointment. Finger imprints were still visible on the surface of the ointment. Analysis is ongoing to ascertain its nature and possibly its purpose.

**TQ 326 803** The tennis court site, New Hibernia House, Winchester Walk, SE1

A watching brief by K Pitt for MoLAS recorded deposits and brick walls dated to the 18th century or later.

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

Details of a channel located in earlier watching briefs (*SyAC* 89, 278) were recorded by R Cowie for MoLAS. Channel fills were eventually sealed by 17th century cultivation soils, followed by three 19th



Fig 10 Tabard Square, 34–70 Long Lane, SE1: a bronze pot containing a cosmetic preparation and the still-visible finger imprints on its surface. (Photograph by PCA)

century features, including a brick-lined well or soakaway and a clay-lined tanning pit containing two timber tanks.

**TQ 330 794** 217–219 Long Lane, SE1 (fig 11)  
An evaluation and excavation by D Saxby for MoLAS found struck and burnt flints dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. These provide limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the area. A number of pits and a ditch dating from the 12th–14th centuries were revealed, indicating small-scale rural settlement along the original line of Long Lane. Deposited within the fills of some of the features were domestic objects, including a small rotary key, fragments of lava quern stone, an knife, a barrel padlock and a padlock key. Four smashed Kingston-type ware cooking pots and one nearly complete Kingston ware jug were also found. A large number of 19th century timber-lined tanning tanks were recorded, from one of which were recovered two unusual slate mouldings. Also recovered were unusual ‘nuts’, possibly cocoa beans.

**TQ 333 785** Former Gin Palace public house, 205–209 Old Kent Road, SE1  
During a watching brief by D Sankey for MoLAS a Roman soil deposit was located, its surface reworked by digging over to eliminate 18th century ash and night soil. It also incorporated glass from the documented Castle Inn. This was succeeded by 19th century dumping.

**TQ 334 797** 169 Tower Bridge Road (former Sarson’s Vinegar factory), SE1  
An evaluation, three phases of excavation and a watching brief were carried out by C Pickard for PCA. Evidence for the earliest activity was of an anthropogenic nature and appears to be dated to the Neolithic period. A prehistoric channel was partially sealed by a land surface that contained burnt and struck flint dated to the Mesolithic–Iron Age, as well as prehistoric pottery. Also recorded were another channel or cut feature, numerous stakeholes and a small cut feature, all of prehistoric date. After the channel had silted up it was recut by two small



Fig 11 217–219 Long Lane, SE1: excavating the 19th century tanning pits. (Photograph by MoLAS)

channels dated to the Roman period; these were sealed by waterlaid deposits also of Roman date. Thereafter alluvial deposits built up until the post-medieval period when they were cut by a number of tanning pits. Evidence for these consisted of four large rectangular pits associated with twelve regularly placed beam slots. Timber beams in these slots spanned the pits on frames set into the pits, probably to provide access for the tanners. A later phase of tanning was also observed, associated with at least two phases of 18th–19th century buildings that fronted on to Roper Lane (formerly Church Street). Documentary evidence suggests that companies engaged in the tanning industry occupied buildings on the site until 1814, when a vinegar works was established.

TQ 334 798 St John's Churchyard, Tower Bridge Road, SE1

Disarticulated human remains and fragments of gravestones were recorded in a watching brief by J Wiles for PCA. The graveyard soil contained material dated to the 18th–19th centuries. A rubble layer to the north, dated to the 19th century, may represent the remains of buildings noted on the 1915 OS map. Towards the south was a brick wall on the same alignment as the church boundary wall on an OS map of 1950; the wall appears to have been demolished during the construction of Druid Street.

TQ 335 791 168–169 Grange Road, SE1

An evaluation, carried out by K Appleton for MoLAS, revealed two post-medieval brick cellar walls, a brick-lined well, a possible ditch, and a pit containing horn cores. These latter may have been a waste product from the local leather industry. The pit was overlaid by a gravel surface which was covered on one side by garden soil and on the other by a cobbled surface.

TQ 335 791 170–176 Grange Road, SE1

A watching brief by T Carew for PCA revealed made-ground dating to the 19th or 20th centuries. (370)

TQ 335 796 53–65 Tanner Street, SE1

An evaluation and excavation by J Leary for PCA was located on the southern shore of the Horsleydown Eyot. The earliest recorded activity dates from the Early Neolithic period and consists of a pit, a ditch and a tree-throw hollow, overlaid by a soil deposit. Relatively large quantities of pottery and struck flint were recovered from the tree-throw hollow, possibly suggesting that it had been used either as a domestic shelter or for the deliberate deposition of objects. Fragments of burnt daub may indicate the presence of buildings nearby. The next phase of activity dates to the Early–Middle Bronze Age when a stake fence was installed, probably to corral or direct animals towards the river's edge. The site was then sealed by another soil deposit which contained Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age material, as well as considerable quantities of burnt flint, possibly having derived from a disturbed burnt mound. The soil deposit is likely to have formed as a result of a combination of extensive animal 'poaching', disturbance from frequent flooding

episodes and from agricultural activities, as indicated by ard marks recorded to the north of the site. Cutting the soil deposit was a large ditch and associated bank, possibly to manage ever more frequent floods. To the north of this ditch a stake fence may have been the remains of an animal pen. A layer of colluvium overlying these features indicates that this area eventually went out of use and was abandoned some time in the later prehistoric period. Peat deposits and then alluvium indicate that the area became marshy before being entirely inundated by the river, demonstrating that sea levels continued to rise. A sherd of Roman pottery as well as a Roman tile indicates that this process was ongoing throughout the Roman period. Re-occupation of the site in the 17th century was evidenced by a cesspit, backfilled in the mid–late 17th century. The backfill contained horn cores, suggesting that it may have been associated with a 17th century tanning workshop recorded nearby.

TQ 341 756 Former The George public house, George Row, SE16

An evaluation by T Bradley for PCA revealed a sequence of naturally laid deposits above former bars and eyots and in former channels. One of these was a band of peat dating to the Neolithic and Iron Ages. They were sealed by a ground consolidation dump, dating to the 19th century.

TQ 342 782 67–77 Marlborough Grove, SE1

J Murray and R Scaife carried out an evaluation for ASL, which revealed deep alluvial deposits of the former prehistoric marshland of this area, including peat deposits up to 1.6m thick. A programme of palaeoenvironmental sampling was undertaken.

TQ 343 793 Land off St James Road, SE16

An evaluation by S Holden for PCA revealed plough-soil containing 18th and possibly 19th century material. It was overlaid by made-ground, probably for the construction of houses built in 1858.

TQ 344 766 Former Leisure Centre, McKerrall Road, Hanover Park, SE15

An evaluation, undertaken by T Mackinder for MoLAS, found eight small postholes representing a fence line, and two soil deposits, all of 18th or 19th century date. In another trench a large pit was found which contained burnt debris from local brickmaking, dated to the late 18th–early 19th centuries. This was cut by a brick-lined drain and a small ditch. There were also several square or rectangular postholes below ground-raising dumps. The latest feature was a brick well lined with concrete.

TQ 353 751 1–3 Stuart Road, SE15

An evaluation by S Hammond for TVAS revealed only made-ground.

#### SUTTON

TQ 230 665 Sewage treatment works, Green Lane, Worcester Park

A single flint flake and two tiny fragments of prehistoric pottery were found on the surface of the

London Clay during an evaluation by C Challis for TVAS. Much of the area had been deeply truncated, presumably during construction of the sewage treatment works.

TQ 259 645 48 Throwley Way, Sutton

A fragment of struck flint was recovered from colluvium during an evaluation by I Howell for MoLAS. Irregular cut features were identified in some of the trenches; these were probably of natural origin despite containing pottery and a piece of struck flint. A chalk wall footing dating to the 16th or 17th centuries was revealed in the north-west of the site.

TQ 274 651 56–69 William Street, 1 Waterloo Place, 7 Kings Parade, Carshalton

Only modern made-ground was found by J Perry for SutAS during an evaluation.

TQ 279 649 St Mary's Cottage, Church Hill, Carshalton

A number of struck flints of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date, as well as two sherds of Saxon pottery, were recovered from an evaluation by J Perry for SutAS.

TQ 283 651 12 Leechcroft Road, Wallington

Report by J Cotton of the find of a Neolithic flaked flint axe from a garden in Wallington. The nature and location of the findspot and its careful orientation suggest deliberate deposition rather than a casual loss. (365)

TQ 286 652 2 and 4 Riverside Close, Wallington

In a watching brief by J Perry of SutAS an 18th century brick culvert, cut into the subsoil, was exposed in the southern part of the site. In the northern part of the site a stream channel, lying parallel to the river Wandle, was identified. Within the channel were struck and burnt flints of the Neolithic and Bronze Age, as well as a sherd of 19th century pottery.

TQ 291 648 Holy Trinity Church of England Junior School, Bute Road, Wallington

A watching brief by B Wilkins for ASL was undertaken during groundworks. Only modern deposits and subsoil were recorded.

TQ 296 654 The Barn, Carew Manor, Church Road, Beddington

Trenches for new partition walls within the barn were monitored by J Perry for SutAS. Evidence dating to the 19th century was found. Outside the barn, in the proposed garden area, an 18th century brick drain or culvert was revealed, cut into an earlier, possibly 17th century, chalk and rubble layer. Covering the drain was an 18th century infill deposit. The drain was possibly built during the second garden phase at Carew Manor, dated between 1707 and 1727, during which a number of similar culverts were constructed.

TQ 297 662 Beddington sewage treatment works, Beddington Lane, Beddington

A watching brief by J Perry for SutAS found one fragment of Roman tile in modern made-ground.

TQ 297 664 Beddington Farm, 79–81 Beddington Lane, Beddington

A watching brief by J Perry for SutAS revealed only infill deposits.

TQ 299 561 'Brandies', Guy Road, Beddington Lane, Wallington

A watching brief by A Turner for PCA revealed several cut features which contained possible prehistoric or early Saxon pottery and medieval pottery of mid-12th to mid-14th century date. These features were often poorly defined and some may represent the remnants of a single reworked layer of cultivated soil. These were overlaid by a soil layer above which were the remains of a brick wall and a brick-and-tile drain of late 18th and 19th century date, and which seem to have been contemporary with a brick wall bounding the western perimeter of the site.

TQ 302 666 Land to the east of Beddington Farm Road and south of Stirling Way, Croydon

Limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the south-east of the site, including two linear features, was recorded during an evaluation by G Potter of CA. The fills and adjacent soil deposits produced a small assemblage of struck flint of probable Mesolithic to Bronze Age date. Above these were reworked soil deposits of probable 19th to mid-20th century date.

TQ 308 624 24 Hillcrest Road, Purley, Wallington

Made-ground deposits were recorded during an evaluation by J Perry for SutAS.

## WANDSWORTH

TQ 218 744 PE and Dance Facility, University of Surrey, Roehampton, SW15

An evaluation by I Howell for MoLAS located two naturally formed hollows or channels; otherwise, the site was truncated by recent landscaping.

TQ 221 736 Whiteland's College (Manresa House), Holybourne Avenue, Roehampton, SW15

A watching brief in two phases was undertaken by C Clarke and M Melikian for AOC on groundworks around the property. Manresa House was built in 1761 by the earl of Bessborough; in 1861 the Society of Jesus bought it as a retreat and training college. The first phase of the watching brief revealed made-ground associated with the construction of the house and 19th century or later drains. The second phase was exhumation – in conjunction with a commercial company – of the Jesuit cemetery which was in use between 1867 and 1962. A total of 108 individuals

and 82 headstones were recovered and recorded and then re-buried in another area of the site. No osteological recording was undertaken.

TQ 232 759 180 Lower Richmond Road, SW15  
Only subsoil was located by J Perry of SutAS during an evaluation.

TQ 242 750 Old Castle public house, Putney Bridge Road, Brewhouse Street, SW15  
A watching brief was carried out by H Clough for PCA. The earliest identifiable deposit, in the south-west of the site, was a demolition layer of 17th century date, but it contained peg tile that may indicate the demolition of an earlier building. Recorded in the centre of the site was a fill, possibly of a cellar, but more likely a large pit or naturally formed feature. It is dated to the 17th–18th centuries. Overlying the demolition layer was a number of surface layers, probably external, and dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. Above them were the remains of a 19th century wall. Garden-type soils located in two of the four test pits indicate that this area was undeveloped until the 20th century. (366)

TQ 245 753 122–132 Putney Bridge Road, SW15  
A watching brief by A Banyasz and G Potter of CA found that the site had been largely reduced to basement level, although a soil deposit and overlying dumps of 19th–20th century date were recorded in section. Elsewhere there was a large intrusion, with probable 19th century fill, in the north-east corner of the site; this may have been a gravel extraction pit, dug prior to the development of the site.

TQ 252 753 Wandsworth riverside quarter (former Shell oil terminal), Thames foreshore, SW18  
A watching brief and survey was undertaken by N

Cohen for MoLAS of the removal of two 20th century jetties constructed when the site was used as the Shell oil terminal. Features and deposits were recorded in three dimensions and a series of spot-height transects were taken across the foreshore to provide the basis for a contour survey and digital terrain map. Several new features were recorded, including the very fragmentary remains of a possible fish trap. The latter was sampled, as were extensive peat deposits exposed at low tide. It is hoped that radiocarbon dates will be obtained for these.

TQ 254 734 32–60 Burr Road, SW18  
Modern infill deposits only were recorded by J Perry for SutAS. (370)

TQ 262 728 Site adjacent to St Andrew's Court, Waynflete Street, SW18  
An evaluation, undertaken by S Adams for AOC, recorded recent cultivation soils sealed by hardcore for the construction of garages.

TQ 266 761 Falcon Wharf, Lombard Road, SW11  
Thick deposits of modern and 18th–20th century make-up layers were recorded during a watching brief in 2002 by I Grosso for PCA. (366)

TQ 280 709 Amen Corner, Mitcham Road, SW17  
Modern made-ground was recorded in an evaluation by J Taylor for MoLAS.

TQ 286 734 Land to the rear of 147–149 Balham High Road, Balham, SW12  
Despite the close proximity of the site to Roman Stane Street, an evaluation by D Britchfield for LAS revealed only a series of 19th and 20th century pits and postholes.

