

## Archaeology in Surrey 2004

Compiled by  
TONY HOWE, GARY JACKSON and CATH MALONEY

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 Ltd
ASE	Archaeology South-East
ASHLV	Area of Special Historic Landscape Value
CA	Compass Archaeology Ltd
CgMs	CgMs Consulting
CKCA	CKC Archaeology
EH	English Heritage
KuTAS	Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society
LPA	L-P: Archaeology
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
NEHHAS	North East Hampshire Historical and Archaeological Society
OA	Oxford Archaeology
PC	Phoenix Consulting
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Plateau	North Downs Plateau Archaeology Research Group
SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit
SCC	Surrey County Council
SIHG	Surrey Industrial History Group
SLAS	Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society
SthnAS	Southern Archaeological Services
SutAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
SWK	Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick & Co Ltd
SyAS	Surrey Archaeological Society
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology

**The administrative county**

## ELMBRIDGE

TQ 065 602 Brooklands Race Track, Weybridge  
Evaluation and watching brief by D Score of OA as part of a programme of investigation in advance of and during the proposed redevelopment of part of the interior of the Scheduled Monument. Most of the area evaluated had been previously truncated and levelled, but two late medieval or early post-medieval ditches and an associated pit and gully, two large undated linear features (either ditches or possible former channels of the nearby river Wey), and two possible prehistoric ditches, were recorded. The watching brief revealed several curvilinear features with associated Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flints, although the majority of the observed features and deposits were probably of natural origin.

TQ 085 616 Camp End Manor, Tor Lane, St George's Hill  
Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU in advance of the construction of a swimming pool close to the ramparts revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 108 598 Lime House, Church Street, Cobham  
Excavation by A Hall of SyAS to investigate whether the early 18th century Lime House was built at the rear of an older house. Excavation revealed pottery of 13th/14th and 17th–18th century date, two 18th century clay pipes, and 19th–20th century building rubble, but no finds or features to indicate the existence of an earlier building. (379)

TQ 116 581 Downside Farm, Cobham  
See Graham, Graham and Taylor 2005, this volume, 217–29.

TQ 124 587 Former Imperial College Sports Ground, Stoke D'Abernon  
Evaluation by R Wardill of WA of land proposed as the location for new football pitches. A concentration of possible Bronze Age activity comprising at least five ditches was located at the eastern end, and two isolated ditches with similar fills were found towards the centre and western end of the area evaluated. Bronze Age flint artefacts were found in the subsoil across the area, with the highest density in the area of the westernmost ditch. A single ditch containing medieval pottery and two undated postholes were also revealed.

TQ 104 669 1–35 and 55–66 Thamesmead, Walton-on-Thames  
Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU following evaluation in 2003 revealed significant previous ground disturbance but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 116 600 Leigh Court, Cobham  
Evaluation by J Taylor of PCA in advance of the construction of three houses revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest, and substantial evidence of truncation caused by garden landscaping.

TQ 116 631 Southwood Manor Farm, Burhill Road, Hersham  
Watching brief by D Dodds of OA during the erection of equestrian and agricultural buildings revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 135 679 Chandlers Field Primary School, West Molesey  
Evaluation by N Shaikhley of SCAU in advance of construction of a school extension revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 132 681 Land at 4–6 Odard Road and 42–44 Faraday Road, West Molesey  
Evaluation and watching brief by S Wallis of TVAS in advance of residential development revealed only one feature, which may either be natural or an undated pit.

TQ 144 686 111 Palace Road, East Molesey  
Watching brief by G Jackson of SCC during the construction of a new house revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 154 683 Hampton Court Station, Hampton Court  
Geoarchaeological evaluation by ArchaeoScape consisting of recording lithostratigraphy from three geotechnical boreholes and twelve geotechnical probe holes to provide a profile of sediment sequence, and assess the potential of the site for environmental evidence. The lower part of the sequence comprises sand and gravel of the Shepperton Gravel, a deposit widely recognised in the Middle Thames Valley and laid down at the end of the last glacial episode between c.20,000 and 10,000 years ago. Overlying the gravel are sand and silts representing deposition by the rivers Thames and Mole during the Holocene period. The lower part of this sediment is generally sandy and sometimes fossiliferous, and probably represents the early and middle part of the Holocene (c.10,000–5,500BP). The upper part is more silty and resembles the silty deposits widely present underlying the flood plains of rivers in lowland Britain and assigned to the post-Neolithic Holocene.

## EPSOM &amp; EWELL

TQ 207 594 The Durdans, Woodcote End, Epsom  
Historic building survey of the Riding School Building, which is part of The Durdans building complex and a Grade II Listed Building, by R Martin of SIHG. Designed by George Devey for the 5th Earl of Rosebery as a place to train horses under cover, the building is a large open barn structure nine-bays long with a projecting porch at the south side and a cant bay at the east end, and is dated to 1881 by a stone in the gable end of the porch. (SIHG 139)

TQ 211 608 20–26 Upper High Street, Epsom  
Site visit by D Hawkins of CgMs after demolition of the existing buildings revealed only truncation and disturbance.

TQ 213 602 Rear of 10–10a Downside, and front of Copperstones, Downside, Epsom  
Excavation by A Hall of SyAS of two trenches and a test pit along the alignment of Stane Street suggested by S E Winbolt produced no evidence of the road. A further test pit along an alternative alignment suggested by I D Margary revealed no archaeological finds or features of interest and that the ground had been heavily disturbed. (375)

TQ 215 607 Albert Road Allotments, Epsom  
Excavation by A Hall and F Pemberton of SyAS of three trenches and a test pit on I D Margary's postulated line of Stane Street revealed a layer of closely packed flints considered to be the remains of the road. (380)

TQ 213 625 Highway House, Chessington Road, Ewell  
Evaluation by A Haslam of PCA in advance of residential redevelopment revealed only a late 19th–early 20th century wood-lined pit, and substantial 19th century and later truncation.

#### GUILDFORD

SU 863 476 Guildford Castle, Guildford  
Evaluation and excavation by R Poulton of SCAU prior to the installation of a new floor and external staircase to the castle keep. Material examined from within the keep suggested that a fairly substantial 19th century deposit extended to at least 0.5m below the current ground surface. This material was not excavated to its full depth. A trench in the area of the proposed staircase produced similar results to the investigations in 2001, where it was found that possible medieval deposits relating to the construction of the castle exist very close to the current ground surface. Subsequent excavations in this area revealed the foundation trench of the keep, and the original motte on which it was built.

SU 882 479 Hog's Back  
Excavation by NEHHAS of a Second World War anti-tank ditch. The discovery of a Roman road was also claimed, although the evidence is unconvincing.

SU 974 493 Manor Park, Guildford  
Evaluation and watching brief by J Pine of TVAS on further areas of the proposed University of Surrey expansion site, following the previous evaluation and excavation works in 2002 and 2003. The evaluation produced evidence for Early to Middle Bronze Age activity, in the form of isolated pits. Medieval activity was also noted, in the form of pits, ditches and a possible hearth. Given their proximity to the nearby moated site of Manor Farm, it is assumed that they are associated with activity relating to this site, although the dating evidence was not clear. The majority of the watching brief work took place within the extended area evaluated in 2002 by WA, and revealed pits of possible Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date, as well as a flint trackway, a well, and ditches of post-medieval date.

SU 998 492 The Chestnuts, Castle Hill, Guildford  
Watching brief by R Poulton of SCAU during the construction of a new garage and additional external alterations. The deep and narrow garage foundations did not allow for detailed observations, but 19th century brick and pottery was evident. During excavations for repair to a boundary wall, a small section of chalk rubble and mortar walling was revealed. The limited area of exposure meant it was not possible to establish with confidence the orientation of the feature, although previous work in the area suggests it may be a structure related to the kitchens of the former palace.

SU 999 495 190–194 High Street, Guildford  
Evaluation by R Oram of TVAS prior to commercial redevelopment revealed a number of medieval pits, probably dating to the 12th–13th centuries, at a relatively shallow depth. Early post-medieval material was also recovered, although no evidence for structures having been present on the site was noted.

SU 936 530 Land at Henley Business Park, Pirbright  
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU prior to redevelopment revealed three ditches of probable post-medieval/recent date, at least one of which appeared to be associated with woodland drainage. A posthole of indeterminate date was also recorded.

SU 970 510 Barnwood School, Guildford  
Watching brief by M Nicholls of LPA, undertaken during the redevelopment of a site adjacent to a Roman villa excavated in previous years. Little of archaeological interest was revealed, with evidence for a palaeochannel suggesting that this may have formed a boundary to the focus of settlement activity in the past. Roman building material was found scattered sparsely across the site.

SU 970 537 Land to the rear of Perry Hill Antiques, Worplesdon  
Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU prior to the construction of a house. No features of archaeological significance were revealed on the site, although a small quantity of medieval pottery and tile fragments, recovered from the subsoil, were suggestive of 13th–14th century occupation in the area.

SU 993 496 & TQ 001 497 Bedford Road car park & Civic Centre, Guildford  
Monitoring of geotechnical investigations by R Poulton of SCAU to assess the level of truncation that had occurred across both sites revealed that they had both already been heavily disturbed.

TQ 027 482 St Martha's Church, St Martha's Hill, Chilworth  
Geophysical survey along the line of a proposed water pipeline and the excavation of a trench at the west end of the church by D Graham and members of SyAS. The trench revealed a layer of building rubble and mortar probably resulting from reconstruction work on the church in the mid-19th century; this lay directly above undisturbed yellow sand. The sequence

indicates that the top of the hill had been levelled, although it was not possible to ascertain when this took place, though it is likely to have preceded the construction of the medieval church. The geophysics indicated the line of the existing electricity supply, the location of a number of graves, and hints at the possibility that some sort of structure may lie to the north of the north transept, and that a wall may lie buried within the cemetery. (376)

TQ 061 483 Home Farm, Albury  
Fieldwalking by J English of SyAS in a field attached to the farm recovered 72 struck flints of possible Bronze Age date, three sherds of 13th century-type pottery and a thin scatter of post-medieval pottery and tile fragments. (376)

TQ 061 483 Home Farm, Albury  
Archaeological recording by T Howe of SCC and A Norris of SyAS during drainage ditch clearance works. Two sections across a former watercourse shown on a 1701 estate map of Albury Park as 'Henry Howards Watercourse' were examined. The watercourse appears to have been constructed as part of the extensive water management improvements in the area, undertaken by Howard (later the 6th Duke of Norfolk) and diarist John Evelyn in the late 17th century. No evidence for the original date of the feature was found.

TQ 051 567 Rio House and Rio Cottage, Ripley  
Evaluation and watching brief by N Shaikhley and J Robertson of SCAU revealed a large number of features, the majority of which appeared to be inhumations of medieval date, although dating evidence was scarce. The inhumations were probably originally within the boundary of the adjacent churchyard, which map evidence suggests may have contracted to its present size in the mid-late 18th century. The discovery of these remains necessitated the redesign of the foundations of the proposed development; the subsequent watching brief maintained during foundation excavations revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 060 599 Wisley Sewage Works, Wisley  
Watching brief carried out by J Perry of SutAS during the construction of a mobile telephone network mast. Numerous fragments of worked and burnt flint were recovered, together with a fragment of burnt flint-tempered pottery of probable Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date, from sandy deposits interpreted as being riverine in origin. The report concludes that there was no evidence for archaeology in the trench.

TQ 088 597 The Hermitage, Painshill Park  
Watching brief carried out by L Howes during the reconstruction of the Hermitage. Evidence for the foundations of the original 18th century Hermitage were revealed, and preserved *in situ*.

TQ 093 524 Cerne Cottage, East Horsley  
Investigation by T Howe and G Jackson of SCC of a site containing human remains discovered during the

excavation of a soakaway. Examination suggested that the remains were archaeological in nature (not criminal as was first suspected), and comprised two separate burials, although the exact date of the interments was obscure. It is hoped that additional analyses will be possible to determine more clearly the origin of the remains, although Saxon burials have been recorded in the area previously.

#### MOLE VALLEY

TQ 177 396–163 338 Capel to Horsham  
Magnetic susceptibility, detailed magnetometry, and resistivity survey by D Sabin of Stratascan and a programme of fieldwalking by N Hall of ASE along sections of the proposed route of the A24 between Capel and Horsham. Within the Surrey section of the route, a number of anomalies and flint scatters were located. A watching brief carried out by K Sayer of PCA during the excavation of geotechnical trial pits along the proposed route revealed three possible features, one of which contained a fragment of burnt flint and a sherd of medieval pottery. Struck flint was also recovered from the topsoil of one of the trial pits. The archaeological work supplements the relatively poor corpus of archaeological data known along the route, especially with regard to possible prehistoric activity foci, and further testing of the proposed route is planned.

TQ 171 497 Land at junction of Deepdene Avenue and Reigate Road, Dorking  
Evaluation by J Perry of SutAS in advance of residential redevelopment revealed no features, but recovered a large quantity of residual finds. These included prehistoric struck and burnt flint, Late Bronze Age to 20th century pottery, post-medieval ceramic building material, clay pipes, and a William III halfpenny.

TQ 147 542 Bocketts Farm, Fetcham  
Metal detector survey under the direction of D Williams of SCC recovered only three objects pre-dating the 17th century. These were a buckle plate of medieval or Tudor date, a brooch dating to the 1st century AD, and an Early Iron Age, c600–450BC, bow brooch.

Centred TQ 159 537 Norbury Park, Mickleham  
Excavation carried out in late 2003 by D Williams of SCC on and around the findspot of three bronze objects of mid-Late Bronze Age date found during metal detecting. The excavation involved one trench located on the findspot and a number of test pits which revealed that the hoard appears to have lain beneath a small cairn of tightly packed flint nodules. The cairn may have been created on the edge of a lynchet, suggesting a similar date for this feature. (378)

TQ 153 559 17–19 Lower Road, Fetcham  
Evaluation and watching brief by Helen Moore of TVAS in advance of residential redevelopment revealed several ditches and one pit. The only dating evidence consisted of pieces of abraded medieval tile

from one ditch; the tile may, however, have been very old when deposited.

TQ 211 480 Gadbrook Chapel, Brockham  
Excavation by E Sayer of PCA, undertaken in conjunction with Bournemouth University and INFORCE (International Forensic Centre of Excellence for the Investigation of Genocide) to provide training for students undertaking forensic archaeology courses. The excavation consisted of the clearance of all burials in the cemetery of the chapel, and a total of 36 burials, all dating to the 19th century, were uncovered, recorded and removed. Soil conditions meant that bone survival was poor, though by piecing together broken gravestones from around the site, some burials could be named.

Centred TQ 230 414 Glover's Wood, Edolphs Cope and Ricketts Wood, Charlwood  
Archaeological assessment by N Bannister for the Woodlands Trust. Areas of both Glover's Wood and Edolphs Cope were in use as fields at some time during the medieval and post-medieval periods before they were abandoned and the land reoccupied by trees. Wood banks and field boundaries were the predominant archaeological features revealed. While those in Glover's Wood are visible, the department divisions in Edolphs Cope have been obscured by shallow stone quarrying. Ricketts Wood is a remnant of ancient woodland, and little of archaeological interest was recorded.

TQ 22 46 Swains Farm, Leigh  
See Williams 2005, this volume, 259–62.

#### REIGATE & BANSTEAD

TQ 265 447 North-west sector development, Horley  
Phase I of a large-scale evaluation by A Ford of OA prior to the submission of a planning application for residential development. A small number of worked flints were recovered, suggestive of low-level early prehistoric activity in the general vicinity. Of more significance was evidence of a Late Iron Age to 1st century Roman settlement, with indications that an intensification of activity might have occurred towards the end of this period. The presence of imported pottery, industrial residues and iron nails, together with a silver unit of Cunobelinus, suggest a settlement of moderate wealth and status may be present. A system of field enclosures was also revealed, dating evidence from which suggested a late prehistoric origin, with a Roman field system superimposed over this at a later date. Virtually no evidence for activity on the site between the 2nd century AD and the post-medieval period was encountered. However, a very large number of typologically similar pits backfilled with clay, were identified across the southern part of the site. The purpose of these pits is unclear, although some evidence for purification of clay fill deposits was noted, as well as hollows at the edges and centres of some features, possibly suggesting of a rapid excavation and backfilling process on the site. Virtually no dating evidence was recovered from these features

apart from fragments of clay pipe from two separate pits. A number of the pits were cut by land drains that local sources suggest were excavated by Napoleonic prisoners of war. It is therefore surmised that the unknown industry represented by these pits had probably ceased by the early 19th century.

TQ 280 498 Goods Yard, Hooley Lane, Redhill  
Historic building assessment and photographic recording by A Jones of SWK, prior to demolition and redevelopment. The work indicated that the focus for the recording, the main goods shed, was likely to have been a purpose-built structure dating from the late 19th century, and then subsequently altered. The historic information had suggested it had a mid-19th century origin as a passenger station before conversion to a goods shed, but little indication of this former use could be seen. It is possible that the original station was an adjacent building that no longer survives.

TQ 291 442 North-east sector development, Horley  
Evaluation by J Stevenson of ASE prior to the submission of a planning application for residential development. Evidence for Iron Age utilisation of the landscape was revealed, including some limited settlement evidence in the form of a ring gully, although it seemed that the main focus of occupation was likely to be off-site. One area contained an extensive series of pits, postholes and ditches of Late Iron Age to Early Roman and 3rd–4th century dates. A buried former water channel was also recorded, as was evidence for 13th century activity on the site.

TQ 295 440 Langshott Lane, Horley  
Watching brief carried out by J Bowsher of MoLAS during the excavation of an electricity cable trench revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 245 504 63 West Street, Reigate  
Evaluation by K Sayer of PCA prior to residential development revealed no archaeological finds or features.

TQ 240 586 Tattenham Way Allotments, Banstead  
Ongoing research excavation by P Harp of Plateau where significant quantities of worked flint, together with some prehistoric pottery, are still being found.

TQ 244 591 120 Hillside, Banstead  
Evaluation by J Stevenson of ASE prior to development revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 256 597 4–5 Avenue Road, Banstead  
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU prior to a residential redevelopment of the site. No features of archaeological interest were revealed, although some Bronze Age flints were recovered from the topsoil, which also contained a dump of demolition debris probably relating to a nearby building of medieval/post-medieval date.



TQ 266 506 Rosehill, Reigate (fig 1)

Excavation by P Jones of SCAU prior to residential development. The substructure of a substantial Roman tile kiln and associated features were discovered in an area where evidence of tile production had been found previously, but no standing kiln had previously been recorded archaeologically. The surviving remains were of a rectangular updraught structure, including stokehole, fire tunnel, combustion chamber and drainage system. The kiln was constructed largely of flat-staked tiles in a clay matrix (that had itself become fired during use), although the façade of the fire tunnel involved the use of squared and tooled blocks of Upper Greensand. This is thought to be the earliest recorded example of Reigate stone being used in this way. Some ambiguities regarding the date of the use of the kiln were apparent, as the pottery date of the second half of the 2nd century does not correspond with the AD 90–120 archaeomagnetic date of the last kiln firing. Little evidence for the tiles fired in the kiln was revealed, it being only a presumption that the wasters found scattered around the site in secondary contexts relate to production from this kiln. Following exposure and recording, the majority of the kiln was lifted in sections by members of SyAS, to enable storage and hopefully reconstruction and display, at some future date. (377)

TQ 270 505 Caberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill  
Evaluation by J Perry of SutAS prior to residential development recovered no material pre-dating the 19th century.

TQ 281 515 93–101 London Road, Redhill

Evaluation by A Haslam of PCA in advance of an Assisted Living development. No evidence of human activity on the site was revealed prior to the construction of the five 20th century houses then standing on the site.

TQ 260 602 Land at Croydon Lane, Banstead

Excavation and watching brief by P Thrale of MoLAS following evaluation work in 2003. Natural chalk solution hollows and a single irregular pit were recorded during the excavation, sealed by a layer of possible agricultural soil, which contained prehistoric flintwork and medieval and post-medieval pottery. No finds or features were observed during the subsequent watching brief.

#### RUNNYMEDE

SU 979 657 MoD site, Chobham Lane, Chertsey (fig 2)

Gazetteer of the buildings on the former tank testing, research and development establishment, and building recording of four of these – the parabolic blister hangar, the office block with two passive air-defence shelters, the laboratory with facilities for the televisual testing of turrets in action, and the climatic altitude chamber of the Climatic Laboratory – by R Burton, F Martin and A Richmond of PC.

SU 976 707 Savill Gardens, Windsor Great Park

Geotechnical investigation by C Green and G Swindle



Fig 1 Rosehill, Reigate: excavation of the tile kiln. (Photograph by SCAU)



Fig 2 MoD site, Chobham Lane, Chertsey: Climatic Altitude Chamber. (Photograph by Tony Howe)

of ArchaeoScape, in collaboration with SCAU, recorded Bagshot Beds overlain by Plateau Gravels, but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 047 649 Land to the rear of 21–35 Marsh Lane, Addlestone

Evaluation by P Jones of SCAU prior to residential development revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 045 660 Land at Painsfield allotments, Eastworth Road, Chertsey

Evaluation and excavation by J Robertson of SCAU, prior to residential development. The evaluation revealed five pits at the centre of the site, containing pottery of largely a Middle Bronze Age date, while towards the south of the site a further pit was dated to the Iron Age. Residual Neolithic pottery was also recovered, suggesting that the area had been a focus for prehistoric activity for a considerable period. Further excavation at the centre of the site revealed additional Middle Bronze Age pits, ditches and a waterhole, but no indication of structures. The site produced an unusually large number of artefacts, including a complete bucket urn with a finger-impressed decoration, a hearth with evidence of carbonised seeds and grain, and various struck flints, some of which may be Neolithic in origin.

TQ 046 662 95–133 Eastworth Road, Chertsey

Evaluation by I Williamson of AS preceding residential development revealed no archaeological finds or features. However, peat deposits were encountered. Pollen and diatom analysis of samples indicated a changing landscape during the Mesolithic period in the area, beginning with an open ground grass-dominated landscape with areas of standing water, progressing through differing woodland types until the sequence ended at around 7000 BP, with alder carr woodland becoming the dominant vegetation.

TQ 043 670 Abbey Barn, Abbey Green, Chertsey

Note by J Lander, acting on behalf of EH, on observations made during the excavation of two fence postholes in the area of the Scheduled Abbey reports that the holes cut into redeposited material.

TQ 044 672 The Close, Abbey Gardens, Chertsey

Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU prior to the construction of an extension to a property standing within the Scheduled area of the former Chertsey Abbey. A number of archaeological layers were revealed, the earliest of which appeared to date from around the time of the Norman reconstruction of the abbey which began in 1110, possibly during clearance of the site prior to construction works.

TQ 053 637 Land to the rear of 79–107 New Haw Road, Addlestone  
Evaluation by G Mabbott of WA prior to residential redevelopment revealed a small pit of indeterminate date.

TQ 061 639 Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone (fig 3)  
Evaluation by J Robertson and excavation by P Jones of SCAU on the phase 7 and 8 area of this ongoing minerals extraction site. The evaluation produced evidence of a field system of predominantly post-medieval date, as well as a number of ditches of uncertain and probably various dates. Three areas revealed features that contained material indicative of prehistoric and Saxon dates. Further excavation of the phase 7 area uncovered further non-structural Saxon features, as well as a discrete area containing a scatter of struck flints. The area, measuring approximately 140m<sup>2</sup>, contained nearly 400 pristine and unpatinated flints lying *in situ* within the matrix of a river/clay deposit, and dating to the Late Upper Palaeolithic period. The area was carefully excavated, each flint being individually plotted, numbered and retrieved. The complete assemblage included examples of long blades, smaller blades, bladelets and flakes, with some pieces retouched to provide backed points, scrapers and a burin, as well as miscellaneous débitage from working practices. Post-excavation analyses of the material is ongoing, but the site may be one of only a

few of this period in the country to be found in such a riverine context rather than a cave environment. (381)

TQ 010 700 Whitehall Lane/Milton Park Farm, Egham

Ongoing evaluation, continuing from the work carried out in 2003, by A Taylor of TVAS in advance of possible mineral extraction on this site. Material recovered included stray and residual finds of Upper Palaeolithic date, as well as Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork. Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery was also found as well as occupation evidence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval dates.

TQ 011 713 157–158 High Street, Egham

Evaluation and watching brief by D Jamieson of MoLAS prior to redevelopment. A limited number of late post-medieval (19th century) features were revealed, including what appeared to be the heavily truncated remains of a blacksmith's workshop that formerly stood on the site. Most of the area had however been severely damaged by the construction of the supermarket, which had occupied the site until its recent demolition.

TQ 013 716 85a–86 High Street, Egham

Evaluation by H Moore of TVAS prior to the



Fig 3 Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone: excavation of the Late Upper Palaeolithic deposits. (Photograph by SCAU)



construction of an extension revealed that the site had been extensively truncated down to the natural geology, apparently during the 19th century.

TQ 015 714 Land at Vicarage and Surrey Grange, High Street, Egham  
Evaluation by B Hennessy of WA prior to residential redevelopment. No features of archaeological interest were revealed, although a small assemblage of prehistoric flint flakes recovered from subsoil deposits is indicative of general activity in the area.

#### SPELTHORNE

TQ 068 686 Shepperton Studios, Shepperton  
Evaluation by H Clough of PCA in advance of the construction of a workshop extension revealed two ditches of probable Bronze Age origin, a palaeochannel which may be prehistoric, medieval agricultural features, a late 18th or early 19th century wall, and residual burnt and worked flint, abraded Roman pottery and a piece of unabraded Saxo-Norman pottery. Subsequent monitoring of two geotechnical test pits within the proposed footprint of the workshop revealed only modern deposits.

TQ 072 658 Shepperton 'B' Weir, Shepperton  
Historic building investigation by J Phimester of OA prior to modernisation of the weir structure revealed that parts dating from the original construction in

1887 still exist, although they have been subject to some modification.

TQ 077 666 Land adjacent to The Rectory, Church Square, Shepperton  
Evaluation by J Butler of PCA in advance of the construction of a new parsonage discovered a well dated to between AD 1700 and 1800, and a further well or soakaway in the grounds of the St Nicholas Church Centre. No other finds or features were revealed, possibly due to the removal of archaeological horizons during the erection of a (now demolished) structure on the site in the early 19th century, and additional landscaping of the church and rectory grounds.

TQ 045 719–049 715 Shortwood Common, Staines  
Watching brief by S Cass of TVAS during the excavation of cable trenches revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 052 720 Hengrove Farm, Staines (fig 4)  
Continuing excavation by G Hayman of SCAU revealed further features of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date, as well as some of early medieval origin. Most features dated to the Bronze Age, and included ditches, waterholes, and numerous small pits and postholes. An area of concentration of pits and postholes is likely to have once been a Middle Bronze Age settlement, although no dwellings were recognised, and only one four-posted structure was



Fig 4 Hengrove Farm, Staines: excavation of an early medieval (late 11th–12th century) pit. (Photograph by SCAU)

identified. Iron Age features consisted of the eastern half of a ring gully, the east-facing terminals of which are typical of a roundhouse, and possibly a few pits. Roman features included another waterhole, and further parts of the enclosures revealed in previous phases of the excavation. Early medieval features of c 11th century date included several ditches, some pits, and a deep pit or well, that were widely distributed and with no recognisable concentration. The absence of any structural remains, and the sporadic appearance of the non-linear features, suggests that any settlement associated with these features lies outside the excavation area. (382)

TQ 105 685 Sunbury Weir, Sunbury  
Report by Babbie Brown & Root, on observation during modernisation works to the structure, recorded earlier phases of weir construction represented by timber and metal sheet piling.

#### SURREY HEATH

SU 888 616 Lorraine and Cordwalles Roads, Camberley  
Evaluation by I Howell of MoLAS prior to residential development revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 909 638 Home Farm, Bagshot  
Watching brief carried out by B Davis of WA during conversion works revealed evidence for the 19th century decorated tiled floor within the former milking parlour.

#### TANDRIDGE

TQ 314 441 Burstow Lodge Farm, Rookery Lane, Smallfield  
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU in advance of residential redevelopment revealed some evidence relating to the use of the site for agricultural activities in the 18th and 19th centuries, but no evidence of activity associated with the moated site of Burstow Manor.

TQ 334 409 Cherry Cottage, Dowlands Lane, Cophorne  
Archaeological interpretative survey by D Martin of ASE of the cottage prior to alteration identified that all that remained of the probable original structure was the chimney stack. If re-used timbers within the first floor ceilings are an indicator, then the original date of the structure is unlikely to have been earlier than c 1700. During the second half of the 18th century, the earlier cottage was demolished apart from its chimney, and replaced by the current structure. Around 1800, another chimney was constructed, but other than that little alteration appears to have been made to the house until the mid-20th century when the building was thoroughly modernised.

TQ 329 574 Kenley Aerodrome, Caterham  
Monitoring by J Perry of SutAS during stripping of the

site in advance of residential redevelopment revealed only modern truncation.

TQ 363 537 Marden Park, Woldingham  
Fieldwalking by M Saaier revealed medieval pottery and roof tile, post-medieval pottery, and First World War munitions.

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

TQ 407 488 Great and Little Earls Woods, Oxted  
Archaeological assessment by N Bannister for the Woodlands Trust revealed that wood banks are the predominant archaeological feature. These are likely to be at least medieval and probably date from when the woods were enclosed to prevent stock grazing. The woods were once much larger, and reduced earthworks on the western side suggests that subsequent fields or assarts were created by clearing areas of the woodland. Ditches of 19th century date, dug to aid drainage in the woods, and evidence of Second World War military activity in the form of slit trenches, were also discovered.

TQ 415 462 Church Farm, Tatsfield  
Excavation by S Smith as part of research for a television documentary series entitled 'Tywysogion' on the Welsh princes c 900–1420. Documentary research indicated that Tatsfield was in the possession of Rhodri ap Gruffudd – brother of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd (Prince of Wales until his death in 1282) – and his descendants during the 14th century. The work consisted of the excavation of a number of test pits on possible earthworks, identified from aerial photograph and field survey observations, suggested as the remains of the medieval manor house of Tatsfield. A linear foundation cut, containing flint nodules and 14th century ceramic building material, and a small amount of prehistoric flint work were revealed.

TQ 424 457 West Haxted Farm, West Haxted  
Building recording and updated interpretation by G Potter of CA summarising the development and main features of the Deep Litter Shed at West Haxted Farm.

#### WAVERLEY

SU 839 467 St Andrew's Church, Farnham  
Watching brief by G Pattison of SCAU and A and D Graham of SyAS during internal alterations to the north transept, choir and crossing. Evidence for both *in-situ* and disturbed burials was recorded beneath the floor, in the form of vaults, gravestones and disarticulated, disturbed bone. The bases of the choir arch were also exposed, but no evidence was revealed of the remains of the earlier structure, noted in 2003 observations in the nave.

SU 837 473 Farnham Castle, Farnham  
Following removal of the pebble-dashing from the Great Gate at the castle the underlying medieval

stonework and a window/arrowslit were revealed and recorded photographically by D Graham of SyAS. (378)

SU 846 450 Bourne Community School, School Lane, Lower Bourne  
A watching brief by A Graham of SyAS on the site of an extension on the north-east side of the school revealed only 20th century disturbance.

SU 841 480 Farnham Park, Farnham  
As part of a continuing survey, directed by D Graham of SyAS, further work was carried out in the north-west of the park with the help of the Farnham Metal Detecting Club. This produced numbers of musket and pistol balls and case shot of various types. These probably relate to fighting in the park in 1643 during the Civil War.

SU 851 476 Farnham Hospital site, Farnham  
Evaluation by C Cowan of MoLAS prior to development. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed as previous development had truncated the majority of the site beyond the point where archaeology could be expected to survive.

SU 861 444 Alton Road Sandpit  
Watching brief by I Barnes of SthnAS during sand extraction. No definite archaeological features were identified, although a possible plough scar contained a number of Roman pottery sherds, most of which appeared to come from a single vessel. A limited area of Pleistocene gravels was also identified, as was a buried soil of indeterminate date, although no Palaeolithic artefacts or biological material were noted within these deposits.

SU 871 485 Runfold Farm, Runfold  
Excavation by G Hayman of SCAU of the remainder of the Stage 2 quarry site, previously evaluated in 2003. Various ditches were revealed, up to three of which appeared to be Late Iron Age in origin, and may relate to a 'Celtic' field system recorded elsewhere on the site during previous archaeological investigations. An amorphous feature of indeterminate purpose, and possibly not entirely the result of human activity, was also found to contain a relatively sizeable quantity of Neolithic and Bronze Age flints.

SU 884 413 Atlantic Wall, Hankley Common  
Photographic recording by T Howe of SCC during remedial works. Parts of the reinforcing iron superstructure of the wall had become dangerous through erosion to the concrete fabric and ongoing military use of the site. These were removed for health and safety reasons, with a basic record compiled to add to the SMR. Military use of the site has since ceased in order to protect the historic fabric and wider ecological balance of the feature and its surrounding landscape.

SU 905 395 A3 Thursley junction  
Topographic survey and watching brief by M Nicholls

and M Williams of LPA prior to and during the construction of a slip road and bridge over the A3, and the erection of temporary buildings. The topographic survey recorded the remains of probable post-medieval ironstone quarries. No finds were recovered from these features during the subsequent watching brief.

SU 916 355 South Park Moat, Grayswood  
Repair works involving the cutting of a slit trench for a short distance along the dam starting at the south edge of the sluice. The work was monitored by D Graham and D Attyrde of SyAS. No finds were recovered, but the west section of the trench was recorded. (379)

SU 932 383 Heath Hills Wood, Witley  
Archaeological assessment by N Bannister for the Woodlands Trust revealed extant wood banks with silted ditches reflecting its long use as woodland. The presence of a charcoal hearth indicates an area long managed as coppice, and a modern stone or sand quarry discovered in the north-east corner points to more recent exploitation of the wood.

Centred SU 919 403 Thursley/Witley Common  
Historic landscape survey commissioned by SCC and SyAS, as part of the Community Archaeology Project, and undertaken under the direction of C Currie of CKCA, to assess whether the study area was suitable for designation as an ASHLV. The survey included recording the three barrows and looking at the ponds in the Cosford and Witley Park stream valleys. A scatter of Mesolithic flint work and a bank (possibly a prehistoric land division) located close to the main barrow concentration on Witley Common were also revealed. (379)

SU 969 438 89–91 High Street, Godalming  
Evaluation by D Britchfield of AOC revealed no features pre-dating the post-medieval period.

SU 995 415 Winkworth Arboretum, Busbridge  
Watching brief by C Currie of CKCA during the breaching of the dam of Phillimore Lake found evidence for what is thought to have been the rare survival of a timber revetment facing the medieval mill dam. The timbers were sampled for dendro-chronological dating. In the 1880s the Phillimore Lake dam had been rebuilt and enlarged to create a much larger lake, and the rebuilt dam was about 1.8m higher than the original and had a thin clay core. A few years later, in 1896, a second lake was created at Rowe's Flash, and draining of this revealed a similar dam with a thin clay core. Leaks in both dams that had led to the works were thought to be the result of the poor standard of construction.

TQ 060 398 Wyphurst Road, Cranleigh  
Excavation of Area 'A' by G Hayman of SCAU prior to residential development following a series of evaluations in 2002. A number of Mesolithic or Neolithic struck flints recovered attest to occupation in the area for a considerable period. However, the

main period of occupation on the site appears to have begun around the middle of the 1st century AD (although some residual pottery fragments of a potentially earlier date were recovered) and to have continued until the late 2nd/early 3rd centuries. A ring gully appeared to be one of the earliest features in the area. It probably represented the location of a former building, although the ground plan was not typical of a diagnostic south/east opening more common with gullies associated with structures, and unusually it is possible that the feature had more than a single entrance. The fill of the gully also contained a group of pottery vessels that were possibly deposited ceremonially. A series of postholes may relate to a further structure, although the edge of the excavation obscured the area where evidence may have proven the existence of a former four-post building, typical of such features commonly found on Iron Age/Romano-British sites. Evidence for additional structures was revealed during the evaluation, but these were situated in an area designated for preservation *in situ*, and thus beyond the scope of this excavation. However, certain ditch fills from this phase of work contained enough charcoal, ceramic building material and nails to suggest that they were the product of the destruction and demolition of at least one building. Most of the major ditches discovered in the area were thought to relate to agricultural process, such as field enclosure or stock control, although some features interpreted as drainage ditches were revealed, and two parallel ditches appear to delineate the course of a former trackway. Work on the site will continue in 2005 on Area 'B'.

TQ 085 368 Baynards Park, Cranleigh  
Evaluation by J Lowe of TVAS prior to submission of an application for redevelopment. The remains of the former manor (demolished in c1988 following an earlier fire) were found to be in a relatively poor condition, with large areas apparently having been completely robbed and only fragmentary rubble remaining. Sufficient remains were encountered to establish the accuracy of known plans of the site however. The remains of the Elizabethan core of the building were particularly poorly represented.

TQ 088 403 Sayer's Croft, Ewhurst  
Resistivity survey by A and D Graham of SyAS located a linear area of high resistance that is probably the remains of the Roman road known to pass through the site. The feature had a central c5m-wide band of highest resistance, with a c5m-wide band of lower resistance readings either side – probably the result of ploughing having scattered the road metalling.

#### WOKING

TQ 005 538 Vine Cottage, Sutton Park  
Excavation by D Bird of SCC in the garden of Vine Cottage to test the results of geophysical survey undertaken by A and D Graham of SyAS and locate a buried stone wall reportedly found in 1832; this was thought possibly to be the chapel mentioned in medieval documents, associated with Sutton manor. A

recorded anomaly was found to be a recent garden path and no medieval finds were made. This accords with the results of the excavations of 1978–86, in that there is very little evidence to suggest medieval activity near Vine Cottage. (381)

TQ 007 591 49–77 Victoria Way, Woking  
Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 038 605 Marist School, West Byfleet  
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU revealed footings and drains of a Victorian or Edwardian house that once existed on the site, but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

### South-west London Boroughs

#### CROYDON

TQ 291 579 Rear of 15 Starrock Road, Coulsdon  
A watching brief by C Butler for ASE found several undiagnostic prehistoric flint flakes and a single burnt flint, possibly hinting at prehistoric activity in the area. (383)

TQ 308 674 160 Thornton Road, Thornton Heath  
S Stevens undertook an evaluation for ASE and found that the site had been recently disturbed.

TQ 311 618 4 Foxley Lane, Purley  
Made-ground, containing 20th century building material, was recorded above the subsoil by J Perry for SutAS.

TQ 312 650 7 Alton Road, Croydon  
A watching brief by S Holden for PCA recovered a single fragment of struck flint and four pieces of burnt flint from a plough-soil deposit.

TQ 319 631 212–214 Pampisford Road, Croydon  
A watching brief by R Lythe for PCA located a pit of possible post-18th century date in the east of the site. The west side of the site, where the original 20th century house had been situated, was found to be truncated.

TQ 321 674 Former Queen's Hospital, Queen's Road, Thornton Heath  
A 19th century drainage ditch was recorded during an evaluation by C Mayo for PCA; otherwise the site had been truncated in the 20th century. (383)

TQ 322 661 St Michael's and All Angels with St James's Church, Poplar Walk, Croydon  
The remains of the vicarage, built in 1904 and demolished in 1982, were revealed during an evaluation by M Sims for OA.

TQ 323 639 Whitgift School, Brighton Road, South Croydon  
Earlier investigations (SyAC 91, 326) were followed by a watching brief by S Worrall for ASE. Two fragments



of residual worked flint were recovered from the fill of a modern cut.

TQ 326 647 10–12 Heathfield Road, South Croydon  
A watching brief was undertaken by P Fitz for AOC when late 19th/20th century ground make-up was recorded. (378)

TQ 329 597 Bourne Flood Defence Scheme, Bourne View, Kenley  
A watching brief by J Perry for SutAS recorded made-ground deposits above the subsoil and colluvium. Three fragments of burnt flint were recovered from the upper part of the colluvium. (383)

TQ 339 685 Harris City Academy, South Norwood Hill, SE25  
Subsoil and made-ground, dating to the 19th century, were recorded by K Bazley and A Douglas on behalf of PCA. (378)

#### KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 186 692 Kingston Grammar School, 82 London Road, Kingston upon Thames  
Ground make-up of 19th–20th century date was recorded by J Taylor for PCA.

TQ 186 693 The Kingston Tup public house, 88 London Road, Kingston upon Thames  
An evaluation by M House for AOC uncovered a series of yard surfaces, separated by dumped deposits, that had been constructed throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries, up to the present day. This corresponds with map evidence depicting a courtyard surrounded by buildings on three sides and opening to what is now London Road to the north. (383)

TQ 198 699 Gallows Tamkin, Coombe Wood Golf Club, George Lane, Kingston upon Thames  
J Perry for SutAS found the remains of 16th century foundations of the east and west walls of a brick conduit house that was part of the Tudor water collection system for Hampton Court palace. The foundations of the east wall rested partly on clay and partly on gravel, this difference resulting in a crack in the wall. A low mound around the conduit house consisted of 16th–18th century brick debris from an 18th century repair.

TQ 201 700 The Ivy Conduit, Holy Cross School, George Lane, Kingston upon Thames  
The remains of a 19th century gravel path, terracotta edgings and displaced stone step were found by J Perry for SutAS at the front of the conduit house. At its rear were recorded the remains of a late 17th–early 18th century brick culvert with a sheet lead base that passed through a contemporary brick wall.

TQ 211 662 102 Worcester Park Road, Old Malden  
A watching brief undertaken by KuTAS found patches of gravel that may represent remnants of much earlier courses of the river Hogsmill. Fragments

of 19th century brick, tile and ceramic land drain were found, but no significant finds or features.

TQ 211 662 St John the Baptist Church, Church Road, Old Malden  
An evaluation by J Perry for SutAS revealed make-up deposits, which contained material dating from the early medieval period to the 19th century, and fragments of human bone. (383)

#### LAMBETH

TQ 294 753 34 Bromell's Road, Clapham, SW4  
An evaluation by S Watson for MoLAS found post-medieval garden soil cut by three pit-shaped features, possibly a fence line, which were backfilled in Victorian or later times and replaced by an early 20th century brick wall. These probably related to some form of land boundary on the site. (383)

TQ 302 720 2–8 Gracefield Gardens (Central Streatham Primary Care Centre), SW16  
Substantial deposits of 20th century made-ground were found during an evaluation by D Jamieson for MoLAS. (383)

TQ 302 752 33–35 Linom Road, Clapham, SW4  
Brick rubble and garden soil, containing 19th–20th century material, were recorded by J Perry for SutAS. (383)

TQ 303 744 Brixton Windmill, Windmill Gardens, off Blenheim Gardens, SW2  
Three trenches were evaluated by P Askew for MoLAS as part of a community project. The smallest trench, adjacent to the windmill, located the base of a millstone. The two other trenches were situated in an area that had been previously occupied by 19th century buildings. Both trenches revealed redeposited clay and gravel with brick, metal and tile fragments. A sondage was dug at the eastern end of the trenches to determine the nature of the geological substrate. Large fragments of asphalt, whole bricks and tile were found with large voids between the fragments, suggesting a possible basemented area that had been backfilled with 19th century demolition material. No evidence of the actual buildings was found.

TQ 303 773 144–150 Old South Lambeth Road, SW8  
An evaluation, undertaken by G Evans for WA, found that much of the site had been truncated by the construction of a late 19th century building and 20th century fuel tanks. In one area earlier dumps and soil deposits of 19th century date were located.

TQ 307 803 Water tower between the Royal Festival Hall and Hungerford Bridge, Belvedere Road, SE1  
A tower alongside the railway viaduct between Charing Cross and Waterloo Stations was recorded by K Sabel and F Keith-Lucas for PCA. The water tower is likely to have been built in *c* 1887. It had two lower-level arches, approximately aligned with those of the viaduct, and six bays on its upper level, the upper-level

openings having semi-elliptical heads. The upper level originally had two three-bay groups of rooms accessed from the track by two doors. The upper level was later sub-divided into five rooms, the northern four accessed from the original door and the southern bay accessed from a door cut into a former window. Cast-iron beams that supported the water tank remained and were recorded, while a parapet had replaced the tank. Pipes that supplied and drained the structure were also recorded.

TQ 308 797 Addington Street, SE1

An excavation by B Buss for WA revealed deposits representing Early Holocene land surfaces. These contained mainly Mesolithic, but some Neolithic, assemblages.

TQ 311 709 The Rookery, Streatham Common, off Covington Way, SW16

Two flint flakes (one retouched) of Neolithic or Bronze Age date were recovered from the area of the Rookery by B Bloice and B Watson of SLAS.

TQ 313 780 33 Stannary Street, SE11

A watching brief carried out on groundworks by R Wardill for WA confirmed that the site had been severely disturbed by 19th century and later development. Evidence was found for a small ditch dating to the early post-medieval period and which contained a redeposited sherd of Roman pottery. The site was probably used as market gardens.

TQ 314 803 London Nautical School, 61 Stamford Street, SE1

An evaluation was carried out by M McKenzie and G Spurr for MoLAS. Alluvial silt, clay, peat and sand were recorded in an auger survey. Basal deposits have been dated to the Mesolithic period, while another sample produced a Bronze Age date. The area continued to be affected by water action throughout the prehistoric and into the historic periods. Alluvial deposits were sealed by an accretionary soil, on the surface of which lay a substantial horizontal structure. This had been built from re-used 17th century boat timbers and formed a solid north-south path or trackway across what would have been very marshy ground. It was overlain by a soil deposit that represents horticultural activity, as well as some domestic waste disposal. In the second half of the 18th century buildings fronting on to Broadwall, which had previously been the medieval river defence, were constructed. Further development in the 19th century included a Unitarian Chapel, which fronted on to Stamford Street. A geoarchaeological investigation was also carried out to sample and test deposits found on top of the gravels in the area of a previous auger hole. These dated to the Late Glacial period, *c.* 13,000 years ago (Late Upper Palaeolithic), such dates being uncommon for this stretch of the Thames flood plain. Another auger hole was sunk and samples taken through the deposits and analysed indicated that although similar deposits were retrieved, the salient organic deposits above the gravels were not, and the organic material within the sands dates to the Late

Holocene. The original material was concluded to exist either as a very small remnant of the glacial past or as a redeposited fragment of these sediments.

MERTON

TQ 225 685 Tesco Extra site, Burlington Road, Beverley Way (A3), West Barnes Lane, New Malden  
A watching brief by M Sims for OA found the site to have been heavily truncated. (383)

TQ 239 710 Greengables and land to rear of 32-33 High Street, Wimbledon, SW19

A small, late 19th century warehouse was recorded by G Potter for CA prior to demolition. It was brick-built with a gabled roof and architectural detailing was confined to blind windows and a decorative brick course on the gable ends. An evaluation revealed 18th and 19th century cultivated soils and made-ground, with two residual medieval potsherds. There were two pits dating to *c.* 1750 and 1800, the earlier containing a group of animal bone waste that can be related to a known butcher's premises. (383)

TQ 246 714 Ricard's Lodge School, Lake Road, Wimbledon, SW19

A watching brief was carried out by M House for AOC after a north-east/south-west aligned tunnel was revealed during excavation works. A large rectangular feature was located, identified as the robber cut and demolition material from Marlborough House (built 1733), which burnt down and was demolished in 1785. This building was contemporary with the tunnel which linked it to servants' quarters located to the north-east of the site. Four boxed or arched brick culverts were also recorded. These were constructed using the same brick types present in both the tunnel and the demolition material and are likely to have been part of the water and waste management system for Marlborough House and gardens.

TQ 270 707 1-11 High Street, Colliers Wood

An evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS found a Roman ditch aligned north-east/south-west along the line of the Roman road, Stane Street, in the west of the site. Recovered from its fill were pottery sherds from a single 1st-2nd century decorative Roman flask. To the west of the ditch were successive layers of gravel and silt which may represent the truncated surface of the road lying a little further to the west. In the north-west of the site a shallow drop in the natural clay, filled with organic silt, was noted and may have represented the river Graveney. The fill contained a sherd of Roman mortarium, but also 19th-20th century brick. To the east a sand deposit may represent an alluvial flood deposit associated with the river. A 20th century brick soakaway was also recorded.

TQ 271 689 75-79 Miles Road, Mitcham

An evaluation by C Cowan for MoLAS revealed only modern dumps. Factory buildings were recorded by A Westman before demolition which included an extensive single-storey structure to the south-east, with

brick walls and steel posts supporting steel-framed factory roofs covering about 2000m<sup>2</sup>. Map evidence suggests this was built between 1913 and 1935 to house a varnish, japan and enamel factory. Later buildings adjacent to this, probably built in the late 1930s, included a small two-storey concrete and brick office block facing the street, its stairwell lit by a curved steel-framed window. To the north a three-storey building comprised a steel-reinforced concrete frame and floor slabs, cast *in situ*, with a total floor area of about 4600m<sup>2</sup>. On each floor concrete piers at regular intervals carried two-way haunched concrete beams. In the external walls the framing was infilled with brick and large multi-light steel-framed windows, while a steel-framed multiple-pitch roof was covered with corrugated asbestos. Minor extensions made to this building, probably soon after initial construction, suggest that further enlargement was planned but not realised. Other buildings on the site were a steel-framed, glass and aluminium-panelled office block, and warehouses with brick walls and shell roofs, dating from the 1970s. The site was occupied most recently by Rodd and Chapman Ltd, making seats for railway carriages. (383)

TQ 273 678 Grove Mill and former Crown Mill Site, 475 London Road, Mitcham

Building recording was carried out by G Potter for CA on the late 19th and early 20th century mill; an adjacent water-wheel housing (c1940) was also recorded. A watching brief inside the mill revealed brick structures probably related to the previous (1789) mill; of particular note were the remains of a water-wheel housing for a wheel approximately 5m in diameter. There was limited evidence for earlier chalk foundations and timber structures. Evaluation in the eastern part of the site produced some evidence for 19th century mill activity, principally a brick-lined channel. (383)

TQ 277 691 230 London Road, Mitcham

An evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS found that the site had been truncated, probably during the development of the site in the 18th century. (383)

#### RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

TQ 176 749 The Old Palace, The Green, Richmond-upon-Thames

An evaluation and excavation, carried out by J Perry on behalf of SutAS, found the remains of a post-war bomb shelter and a road or hardstanding. A spread of demolition rubble from two 17th–18th century brick structures was also recorded.

TQ 180 732 Montrose House, 186 Petersham Road, Richmond-upon-Thames

A watching brief by G Quarry and J Whitehouse for AOC took place in the grounds of Montrose House, a late 17th century Grade II listed building. Only modern features were uncovered.

TQ 184 774 Kew Palace, Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew

An evaluation by T Bradley for PCA revealed two broadly parallel features – probably ditches – cutting

through the natural gravels. These were succeeded by the construction of a kitchen wing to the west of the main house in the early 18th century. A truncated drain was recorded which dated to the 18th century and is thought to be broadly contemporary with a foundation wall and the south breast of a fireplace; the north breast had been entirely removed in the 19th century by the insertion of a brick soakaway, which may have been constructed immediately after the demolition of the service block in 1880. A further 19th century drain was recorded at the south end of the trench that may have partially re-used an earlier 18th century wall. The existing courtyard surface and associated make-up and levelling layers date to the 1960s. (378)

TQ 208 759 5 James Terrace (land adjacent), Vineyard Path, Mortlake, SW14

A watching brief by P Fitz for AOC found a possible 17th or 18th century well and the foundation courses of a cottage. The cottage is documented as having been demolished in the 1930s. (383)

TQ 219 760 14 Willow Avenue, Barnes, SW13

D Sankey carried out a watching brief for MoLAS and found 19th century made-ground and an ash-rich soil deposited in the Beverley brook valley. Both these are likely to have taken place after the construction of rail links to London. (383)

#### SOUTHWARK

TQ 314 803 56 Stamford Street, SE1

A watching brief by C Pickard and A Baxter for PCA found evidence of probable alluvial deposits below cultivated soil dating to the 18th century. Remains of a 19th century brick building and associated feature were also recorded.

TQ 318 793 The George public house, 23 Keyworth Street, SE1

A watching brief by D Sankey for MoLAS revealed that the site had been truncated in modern times. (378)

TQ 320 797 Grotto Court, 77–78 Great Suffolk Street, The Borough, SE1

A watching brief, undertaken by R Bull for MoLAS, revealed garden soil and dumped deposits, dating to the 17th–late 18th centuries, and brick foundations and a brick-lined well, dated to the late 18th–early 19th centuries.

TQ 320 803 St Christopher House, Southwark Street, SE1 (fig 5)

J Corcoran for MoLAS followed an evaluation in 2003 (*SpAC* 91, 329) with the excavation of a series of sections through the ancient landscape feature, Bankside Channel, to obtain a profile across the channel. In the east part of the site this channel was up to 7m deep. Provisional radiocarbon dating has shown that much of the ‘channel’ was dry land in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, when a lake may have existed beyond the southern boundary of the site. Evidence for human activity included a stake, or post,

and burnt flint spreads. By the Bronze Age, rising river levels had led to most of the eastern part of the site lying within the influence of the river (probably the Thames), with peat representing wet marshy ground fringing the eyot. Two timber structures were found, one of substantial cleft alder logs, the other more flimsy, which may have been platforms. Both are dated to 1500–1290BC. They had been constructed, not in the peat at the edge of the eyot, but in channel marginal deposits, adjacent to what may have been tidal creeks or inlets. In the Iron Age another timber platform (radiocarbon dated to 800–400BC) was constructed of alder logs in shallow water at the eastern edge of the site. The platform was laid on a brushwood mat and central timber which were supported on piles and edged with stakes. By the Roman period the entire site appears to have been relatively dry land, subject to seasonal flooding and at least partly used for coppicing. At about this time a dramatic landslide appears to have taken place, perhaps a result of a flash flood or other event, that scoured the eastern edges of the site, breaking the platform into segments that slid, encased in blocks of sediment, into an eroded void. The exact nature of this event is not yet established, nor its cause and impact.

TQ 321 797 Former St Michael's Church, Lant Street, SE1

T Mackinder carried out an evaluation for MoLAS and found two soil horizons, one of which appeared

to be post-medieval while the other was undated; they were cut by several 18th century features. There were also brick floors and walls, three brick wells or soakaways dated to the late 17th–18th centuries, and a brick-lined cut feature, dated 1820–1850. Several 19th century ground-raising dumps were also recorded.

TQ 321 797 8 Sudrey Street, SE1

A watching brief by G Potter for CA revealed mid-18th century and later deposits, except at the western end of the site where deep late 18th century fill was revealed, possibly of a cellar, and related to a site clearance that is recorded by Horwood in the 1790s. The finds assemblage mainly comprised standard domestic wares, but one significant item was a possibly early 18th century slipware dish with the moulded initials 'RM' inside the base.

TQ 322 796 137 Great Suffolk Street, SE1

A late Roman field boundary or drainage ditch was found by C Cowan for MoLAS, cutting through a plough-soil deposit. The ditch fill is dated to 350–400. Also cutting the plough-soil was a medieval pit which contained pottery dated 1270–1500. Both these features were sealed by a 16th century plough-soil deposit. Two post-medieval pits were also found; one is dated to the 16th century. Dumped layers dating to the mid-17th to 19th centuries built up the land and may represent agricultural use. (378)



Fig 5 St Christopher House, Southwark Street: section through Bankside Channel. (Photograph by MoLAS)



TQ 322 797 52–56 Lant Street, SE1 (fig 6)

An evaluation by M Melikian for AOC followed an earlier watching brief (*SyAC* 91, 329). A Roman cemetery, with approximately 60 inhumations and one cremation burial, was revealed. Burial practice at the site consisted of both earth-cut graves and coffin burials. A number of high-status burials were identified – grave goods included gold and copper-alloy jewellery, complete glass and ceramic vessels, jet and glass necklaces, coins and a copper box with bone inlay panels. Preliminary dating of the finds and the presence of several chalk-packed graves suggests a late-Roman date. A well and several ditches, also Roman in date, were recorded. (383)

TQ 323 797 County Terrace public house, 93–95 New Kent Road, SE1

A watching brief by B Watson for MoLAS recorded a thick layer of topsoil containing 18th and 19th century material, indicating that this area was fields until 19th century development.

TQ 325 797 St George's Garden, Angel Place, SE1  
Two brick structures, possibly vaults associated with the churchyard, were recorded and partially excavated during a watching brief by P Thrale for MoLAS. Several re-deposited 18th–19th century gravestones

and two, possibly *in-situ*, grave markers were also recorded. No *in-situ* burials were removed.

TQ 325 804–325 803 Stoney Street, Clink Street, SE1

Monitoring took place by B Watson for MoLAS of service trenches along Stoney Street and Winchester Walk; this was a continuation of earlier monitoring (*SyAC* 88, 360). Along Stoney Street two sections were revealed of masonry foundations of the 13th century kitchen attached to the Great Hall of the bishop of Winchester's Palace (a Scheduled Monument) and another foundation, interpreted as a later addition to the kitchen. There were 16th or 17th century brick-built additions to the kitchens, including wall foundations and a possible drain or soakaway. Away from the area of the kitchens was evidence of soil deposits – probably part of the palace kitchen garden – post-medieval levelling dumps and rubbish pits. Along Winchester Walk there was extensive evidence of levelling dumps of medieval and post-medieval date. On the site of the bishop of Winchester's stables and tennis court, brick wall foundations and a concrete floored drain of 16th or 17th century date were found. All these structures had been robbed out during the mid-17th century when the present street was created. Later activity on the site of the stables and tennis court



Fig 6 52–56 Lant Street: Roman burials under excavation. (Photograph by AOC)

consisted of modern levelling dumps and a rubbish pit.

**TQ 328 766** Former Mary Datchelor School for Girls, Camberwell Grove, SE5

Above an undisturbed layer of possible 18th century agricultural soil, made-ground dating to the 19th century was recorded by A Baxter during a watching brief for PCA.

**TQ 329 795** 174–178 Long Lane, Bermondsey, SE1  
A watching brief by G Evans for WA took place on the excavation of three test pits; only 19th century made-ground was recorded.

**TQ 330 788** 1–3 Congreve Street, 6–11 Townsend Street, SE17

An evaluation, undertaken by P Thrale for MoLAS, found a ditch dating to the 1st–2nd centuries in the south-east of the site and subsoil deposits containing Roman pottery. Post-medieval agricultural or horticultural soils, a possible ditch dating to the 17th century and features and levelling layers associated with housing from the 18th century onwards were also uncovered.

**TQ 330 795** 193–197 Long Lane, Bermondsey, SE1  
An evaluation was undertaken by M Leivers for WA on a site that once lay at the edge of the high ground of the former Bermondsey Eyot and the flood plain of

the lost river Neckinger. A thick deposit of peat, overlaid by alluvial deposits, was uncovered in one of the trenches investigated. In other trenches 16th–18th century made-ground was recorded below walls and brick-lined drains of 19th and 20th century date. In two of the trenches, a substantial construction cut for the foundations of a large 19th century building was located; this can be equated with a large building depicted on maps from 1872 onwards.

**TQ 331 787** 82–96 Old Kent Road, SE1 (fig 7)

The foundations of a large Roman structure were revealed during an excavation carried out by P Thrale on behalf of MoLAS. Dated to the 1st–2nd centuries, the structure may have been an occupational building or mausoleum associated with a roadside cemetery; a cremation burial and a 3rd century burial pit were found nearby. Three linear cuts were uncovered in the north of the site; these were possibly roadside ditches associated with Watling Street (now followed by Old Kent Road). Cultivated soils dated to 17th–19th centuries were recorded across the site.

**TQ 332 795** 163–167 Bermondsey Street, SE1 (fig 8)  
J Taylor for MoLAS evaluated the area adjacent to the street frontage, and smaller localised areas towards the rear of the property. The remains of masonry buildings were revealed, several phases of which were identified and provisionally dated to the



Fig 7 82–96 Old Kent Road: excavation of roadside ditch fill associated with Roman Watling Street. (Photograph by MoLAS)





Fig 8 163–167 Bermondsey Street: cleaning post-medieval walls with pitch-tiled hearth in the foreground; in the background is a stone wall associated with Bermondsey Abbey precinct. (Photograph by MoLAS)

medieval period–19th century. Of greatest significance were three substantial east–west ragstone walls which may be surviving elements of Bermondsey Abbey precinct (f. 1082). The south face of the southernmost wall was fully exposed in the localised areas, revealing masonry *c*1.5m high overlying timber pile foundations. Other significant structural features included medieval chalk foundations for an internal room with a pitch-tiled hearth, and overlying post-medieval brick walls that follow the same building alignment. There was also evidence of a 16th–17th century brick drain and garderobe in an alley between two of the ‘abbey’ walls. All medieval/early post-medieval masonry has been preserved and protected *in situ*. (378)

TQ 332 800 17–24 Magdalen Street, SE1  
A watching brief by C Thatcher for AOC revealed modern building foundations and made-ground. A piece of shaped timber was uncovered in one of the trenches; it is thought likely to have been debris washed into the sequence.

TQ 333 786 201–203 Old Kent Road, SE1  
An elongated pit – or part of a property boundary ditch system – was sampled during an evaluation by D Sankey for MoLAS. Large fragments of Roman pottery – amphorae, jars and tableware – were present. (378)

TQ 333 793 Bermondsey Square Regeneration Project, Bermondsey Square, SE1 (fig 9)

An excavation by A Douglas of PCA revealed Roman domestic activity, including a clay-and-timber building, in the northern part of the site where the natural ground rises, while to the south and east Roman pitting and quarrying was recorded. Evidence for Saxon activity, with a possible sunken-feature building, was also recorded to the north. Many phases of medieval buildings associated with the abbey were uncovered, including parts of the church itself, the south isle, the chapter house and the cloister. Other buildings uncovered may have been part of more domestic arrangements around the courtyards and it seems that horticulture was also practised within the site. Contemporary burials were found in two locations, showing the spread of buildings over earlier graveyards. Several of the buildings survived into the post-Dissolution period and formed part of the Pope mansion and a 17th–19th century graveyard was uncovered at the western edge of the site. However, as the fortunes of the area fell, the larger houses were sub-divided, other tenements were constructed, and numerous industries were established leading to over-population of the area until the early 19th century. The excavation is ongoing.



Fig 9 Bermondsey Square: trench 76 looking north-west with 18th century burials exposed. (Photograph by PCA)

TQ 336 791 The Final Furlong public house, 162 Grange Road, SE1

An evaluation by C Cowan for MoLAS found a ditch containing Roman pottery and tile. Three pits were also revealed; two dated to the late 17th–18th centuries and one to the 19th century. The site had been extensively truncated by 19th century activity. (378)

TQ 336 795 41 Maltby Street, SE1

Two possible cut features, one dating between the 18th and 20th centuries, and the other undated, were revealed during a watching brief by P Fitz for AOC.

TQ 339 767 1–27 Peckham High Street, Peckham, SE15

Evidence of cultivated land use from the 14th–19th centuries was found by A Douglas for PCA during an evaluation. The brick wall of a mid-19th century building and the terraces of late 19th century buildings were recorded. The base of a Second World War Anderson Shelter was also found in the back garden of a late 19th century house.

TQ 345 800 Potter's Fields, Tooley Street, SE1

An evaluation by D Sankey for MoLAS found possible indications of a palaeochannel of the Thames in the natural gravels and sands of the Horsleydown Eyot. The extent and depth of alluvium left by tidal floods and river transgressions, and post-medieval ash

dumps, were recorded. Re-used timber piles driven into the alluvium were located, as well as cesspits and walls dated, possibly, to the 19th century. (378)

TQ 347 767 60–62 Queens Road, Peckham, SE15

An evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS recorded landscaping features, including plough marks, a bedding trench and posthole dating to the 18th–19th centuries.

TQ 348 796 Former London City Mission, Paradise Street, SE16

An excavation, carried out by K Sayer for PCA, revealed prehistoric plough-soil which, in the north of the site, was cut by a large late 15th century ditch, followed by a smaller, differently aligned ditch dated to the mid-17th century. Other 17th century features were recorded, including a posthole, stakeholes and shallow gully. Towards the centre of the site was a large pit, dated to the 16th century, while to the north a 17th century linear feature was found lying parallel to the 15th century ditch. A layer of alluvium, dated to the end of the 17th century, represented a period of flooding. In the western area of the site a building was constructed in the 18th century and a brick-lined well was dug to the north. The building was modified in the late 18th–early 19th centuries and the well backfilled. Pits and overlying levelling layers, all dated to the 19th century, were recorded to the east of the building. In the east of the site a series of 18th century



intercutting pits and gullies was recorded, while the west of the site was partly truncated by a 19th century basement.

#### SUTTON

TQ 269 641 18–20 Kings Lane, Carshalton  
Make-up deposits, containing 19th–20th century material, were found by J Perry for SutAS. (378)

TQ 275 643 St Philomena's Catholic Girls School, Pound Street, Carshalton  
A series of 18th–20th century pits and garden features were located by J Perry for SutAS. At the western end of the excavation an area of colluvium, containing Neolithic and Bronze Age struck flints, burnt flint and Late Bronze Age pottery, was revealed.

TQ 279 643 All Saints Church Hall, 9–11 The Square, Carshalton  
The remains of a chalk foundation, of presumed 19th century date, were found during an evaluation by J Giddins for AOC. (383)

TQ 292 652 Beddington Park cycle path, Beddington  
J Perry for SutAS located a post-medieval chalk and gravel east–west road which was probably of 17th–18th century date and may have been connected with the nearby Carew Manor (early 18th century). From the overlying topsoil were recovered a Mesolithic flint adze and Late Bronze Age pottery and flints.

TQ 302 666 Land to the east of Beddington Farm Road and south of Stirling Way, Croydon  
An excavation and watching brief by G Potter for CA followed an evaluation in 2003 (*SyAC* 91, 334). Two substantial ditches of Late Iron Age to Roman date, and aligned east–west and north-east/south-west, were revealed. The ditches would have formed boundary or drainage features in an agricultural landscape, although the lack of other remains indicates that there was no nearby occupation. Botanical remains included charred cereal grain and chaff, and possibly spelt wheat. Evidence for earlier activity was represented by a small assemblage of residual struck flint, broadly datable to the Mesolithic to Bronze Age.

#### WANDSWORTH

TQ 214 749 Bank of England Sports Ground, Priory Lane, Roehampton, SW15  
An evaluation by C Cowan for MoLAS found that much of the natural ground surface had been truncated by 17th–19th century ploughing and horticultural activity and by later terracing. Two worked flints were found – one a scraper – as well as a sherd of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery; these were all residual, recovered from post-medieval deposits. Drainage ditches and bedding trenches of 17th–early 18th century date were located, associated

with the horticultural nursery. Later features, which included a brick-lined pit and a well dated to the early to mid-19th century, were also related to the horticultural activity. Clay pipes from the well included one with Masonic motifs of crossed dividers within a shield on each side of the bowl; an assemblage of pottery with gilded decoration and a marmalade jar were also recovered. (383)

TQ 222 748 The Maltese Cat public house, Aubyn Square, SW15  
Make-up deposits, containing 19th–20th century material, were recorded by J Perry for SutAS.

TQ 252 751 The Morganite Site, Point Pleasant, Wandsworth, SW18  
A single flint waste flake was recovered from the natural sand by J Leary for PCA during a watching brief. Alluvial deposits dating to the 17th–19th centuries partially sealed the sand, which was also cut by a probable channel in the north-east of the site. A timber stake was recorded along the edge of the channel, possibly the remains of revetting. (378)

TQ 254 733 Southfields Community College, 333 Merton Road, SW18  
Ground reduction was monitored by L Casson for MoLAS during a watching brief; no archaeological deposits were revealed.

TQ 254 746 2–6 Hardwick's Way, Wandsworth, SW18  
An evaluation by J Perry for SutAS recorded modern concrete and make-up deposits above the natural gravels, the latter probably having been cut for gravel extraction in the area behind the High Street. In one of the trenches were found the patchy remains of several floors of a building which had been cut by four pits and a brick wall, all dated to the 18th century. Other pits and make-up layers seem to date to the 16th–18th centuries. A 19th century pit was also recorded.

TQ 254 750 Frogmore Depot, Dormay Street, SW18  
Samples were taken through the deposits during an evaluation by G Spurr for MoLAS. Analysis of the samples has identified three phases of organic silts, overlaid by clays dating from c2300BC–AD1150 (Late Neolithic to medieval periods) and capped by disturbed ground. Pollen analysis found evidence of grass, marsh taxa and cereal production that was likely to have taken place nearby. Diatom analysis provided clear indications of the changing riparian environment along the river Wandle, including the increasing influence of the Thames upon the site over time. Other auger hole deposits indicated sediments characterised by the bright colours of an 18th or 19th century nearby dye factory.

TQ 270 736 Land to rear of 19 Lyford Road, SW18  
An evaluation by G Potter for CA recorded only subsoil containing early 20th century material.

