

Archaeology in Surrey 2005–6

Compiled by
TONY HOWE, GARY JACKSON and CATH MALONEY

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

Notes are divided into sections for each District or Borough, and therein ordered by national grid reference first by kilometre squares (four-figure references) and then within those squares. Users are reminded that a grid reference is only the south-west corner of a square and not a specific point. Only six-figure grid references are given as some measure of protection for sensitive sites; more information, if available, may be obtained by *bona fide* enquirers from the relevant Historic Environment Record. 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

AC	AC Archaeology
AOC	AOC (Archaeology) Group
ArchS	ArchaeoScape
AS	Archaeological Solutions
ASC	Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd
ASE	Archaeology South-East
ASHLV	Area of Special Historic Landscape Value
BC	Birkbeck College, Faculty of Continuing Education
CA	Compass Archaeology Ltd
CDHAS	Carshalton and District Historical and Archaeological Society
CgMs	CgMs Consulting
CKCA	CKC Archaeology
DBRG	Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey)
DAS	Development Archaeology Services
EA	Environment Agency
EEHAS	Epsom and Ewell History and Archaeology Society
EH	English Heritage
FA	Foundations Archaeology
GAP	Gifford and Partners
GMEU	Guildford Museum Excavation Unit
KuTAS	Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society
LAS	Lindsey Archaeological Services
LPA	L-P: Archaeology
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
NA	Network Archaeology Ltd
NT	National Trust
OA	Oxford Archaeology
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Plateau	North Downs Plateau Archaeological Research Group
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit

SCC Surrey County Council
 SHAHT Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust
 SutAS Sutton Archaeological Services
 SyAS Surrey Archaeological Society
 TVAS Thames Valley Archaeological Services
 WA Wessex Archaeology

The administrative county

ELMBRIDGE

TQ 060 618 Silverblades, Brooklands Business Park, Weybridge
 Evaluation by P Beasley of AOC in advance of redevelopment revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 074 623 Split Pines, Brooks Close, Weybridge
 Watching brief by R King of FA on an area where redevelopment was already under way revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 076 649 Land to the rear of 24 Monument Green, Weybridge
 Archaeological observation and recording carried out by N Shaikhley of SCAU following site levelling and the excavation of a foundation trench and two test pits, revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest. This is most likely due to the redeposited 19th century made-ground that was evident over the majority of the site. This may mask archaeological material or the deposition of the made-ground might have removed any archaeological material.

TQ 074 656 Whittets Ait, Jessamy Road, Weybridge
 Monitoring of geotechnical investigations by G Swindle and C Green of ArchS in advance of residential redevelopment revealed extensive evidence of disturbance and/or contamination associated with the recent industrial use of this part of the Ait.

TQ 077 651 Nurses Cottage, Old Palace Road, Weybridge
 Watching brief maintained by R Poulton of SCAU during the construction of two extensions at a property within the Scheduled area of Oatlands Palace revealed that the site had seen a considerable build-up in level (of over 1m) since the demolition of the palace in 1650. At the base of the build-up, and overlying the natural, was a layer representing debris from the palace demolition, although it is unclear what this implies with regard to the location of the site in relation to the palace.

TQ 079 654 Land at Broadwater, Weybridge
 Geophysical survey by R Elliot of Stratascan as part of an archaeological appraisal in advance of submission of a proposal for residential development. The detailed magnetic gradiometer survey revealed little evidence of archaeological activity. Several weak linear responses and discrete responses may have an archaeological origin, and a possible thermo-remanent response may relate to a burnt feature. Other

anomalies are likely to be caused by field boundaries, natural features and modern disturbances.

TQ 087 619 Highclere, Camp End Road, St George's Hill
 Geoarchaeological monitoring by C Green of ArchS in advance of construction of a replacement house. The monitoring allowed recording of the nature of the sub-surface sediments at the site. No finds were detected *in situ*, but a single impact flint flake was recovered from the spoil.

TQ 085 657 Greenlands Farm and Broadwater Farm, Walton Lane, Weybridge
 Monitoring by N Adam of AC during the development of new recreational facilities and associated roads and car parking. A moderate quantity of burnt flint and a small number of worked flint pieces (likely to be of Mesolithic or Neolithic origin) were recovered from topsoil and subsoil horizons, but mixed with modern debris.

TQ 089 654 12 Oatlands Mere, Weybridge
 Evaluation by D Eddisford of AOC revealed a shallow, undated, ditch, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit.

TQ 096 640 Land at Farnleigh Grove, Burwood Park
 Evaluation by C North of MoLAS in advance of residential development revealed a small palaeo-channel, but no finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 105 574 Land to north and south of M25, Downside
 Geophysical survey by S Stowe of Stratascan on land proposed for motorway services revealed extensive magnetic disturbance likely to be related to construction of the motorway. Positive linear anomalies were revealed and may represent former field boundaries, but more subtle anomalies may be masked by the large amount of magnetic disturbance.

TQ 108 581 Cobham Park, Cobham
 Evaluation by J English and D Taylor of SyAS on the site of a former cottage and suspected trackway in the form of a linear earthwork. A demolition deposit relating to the cottage was found to contain roof and floor tiles, brick and pottery dating from the late medieval period to the 20th century. Examination of the earthwork revealed only compacted soils, although a number of undiagnostic flint flakes were recovered.

TQ 108 598 Church Street, Cobham
 Excavation of a number of test pits by D Taylor of

SyAS along the suggested route of a road linking Bookham to the possibly planned medieval settlement at Church Cobham did not reveal any evidence for the road. (386)

TQ 108 599 30 High Street, Cobham
Watching brief by P Jenkins of TVAS during the construction of an extension revealed only modern made-ground and surfaces.

TQ 121 584 Chelsea Academy Training Ground (formerly Imperial College Sports Ground), Stoke D'Abernon
Evaluation by R Wardill of WA in advance of the second phase of new football pitch creation on the site revealed a modern ditch but no finds or features of archaeological interest. The lack of topsoil over much of the area suggests past levelling or landscaping of the site.

TQ 120 593 Land at 22–28 Stoke Road, Cobham
Evaluation by C Thatcher of AOC in advance of residential development revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 100 639 Land at Ponds Close, Burwood Park
Evaluation by C North of MoLAS in advance of residential development revealed evidence of probable modern landscaping, but no evidence of archaeological activity.

TQ 114 662 Land at Walton Oak School, Ambleside Avenue, Walton-on-Thames
Evaluation by P Jones of SCAU in advance of the construction of a new school revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 130 651 Wayneflete Tower, Esher
Evaluation by *Time Team* involving excavation and geophysical survey in the grounds of Wayneflete Tower and neighbouring properties. Wayneflete Tower, built by Bishop William of Wayneflete as a gatehouse, is the last remaining standing structure associated with the palace of the Bishops of Winchester that once existed here. Evidence of the keep, a covered walkway and domestic buildings relating to the period of Bishop Wayneflete's episcopate during the second half of the 15th century were revealed, as well as evidence of a potentially 14th century hall which had been incorporated into Wayneflete's works at the palace complex. Dendrochronological work on samples taken from the tower revealed that timber felled between 1462 and 1472 was used in its construction.

TQ 135 654 41 More Lane, Esher
Evaluation comprising the excavation of four test pits by J Stevenson of ASE revealed only modern made-ground, and no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 141 618 Land at Oaksend, 41 Copsem Lane, Oxshott
Evaluation by A Ginns of AS in advance of residential

development revealed only features of post-medieval and modern date.

TQ 147 641 Hare Green Lane, Claygate
Watching brief maintained by G Potter of CA during engineering works for a flood alleviation scheme revealed 19th and 20th century finds in reworked soil horizons and disturbed ground, but no features or significant finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 158 647 Telegraph Hill, Claygate
Topographic survey by R Hooker of SyAS revealed evidence for ridge and furrow and possible field boundaries. (388)

TQ 157 675–157 671 Speer Road, Thames Ditton
Watching brief maintained by G Potter of CA during the excavation of a pipe trench, and associated works, along the line of Speer Road. Two residual struck flints were recovered, but otherwise the only evidence of past activity was represented by occasional 19th and 20th century finds in reworked soils and other disturbed ground. The watching brief did provide some evidence on the natural topography and geology of the area, with the geological survey record confirmed in the northern half of the route of the pipe, and silt deposits infilling a shallow depression in the river terrace to the south.

TQ 160 670 Land to rear of 25–31 High Street, Thames Ditton
Evaluation by S Holden of PCA revealed a single feature containing no datable material, and two parallel brick-built walls dated to the late 18th/early 19th centuries, which are likely to correspond to a building shown on the 1870 OS map. Evidence of prehistoric activity, in the form of possible struck flint and pieces of burnt flint, together with sherds of prehistoric, possibly Iron Age, pottery, was found residually across the site with artefacts of medieval and post-medieval date.

EPSOM & EWELL

TQ 214 585 The Old Paddock, Epsom Racecourse
Evaluation by A Ainsworth of OA in advance of redevelopment revealed a number of tree-throw hollows, and an undated ditch.

TQ 216 611 3 Bridge Road, Epsom
See Hall 2008, this volume, 225–49

TQ 211 656 Land adjacent to Mill House, Old Malden Lane, Worcester Park
Evaluation by M Collings of ASE on part of the site of the Worcester Park Gunpowder Mills complex revealed evidence of extensive modern truncation, although four linear features of indeterminate date and function relating to past industrial activity had survived. These comprised the remains of two walls, a drainage structure, and a structure constructed of timber planks lining the base and sides and divided into box sections along its length.



Fig 1 Hatch Furlong, Ewell. Excavation of the flue of a late Roman oven and associated features. (Photograph by J McManus, EEHAS)

TQ 220 619 6 St James Avenue, Ewell
See Hall 2008, this volume, 225–49

TQ 220 622 43 Stane Way, Ewell
See Hall 2008, this volume, 225–49

TQ 220 626 24 High Street, Ewell
Monitoring of groundworks by J Stevenson of ASE revealed that the site had been almost entirely truncated by groundworks from modern building and service works.

TQ 222 623 Hatch Furlong, Ewell (fig 1)
Training and community excavation led by H Sheldon of BC and J Cotton of EEHAS/Museum of London, on an area of higher ground overlooking the Roman settlement of Ewell and Stane Street and where traces of Roman activity were located in the 1970s. The evaluation revealed natural features of geological interest and a substantial number of features and finds of Roman date, together with traces of later agricultural and horticultural activity. The Roman evidence included shallow intercutting pits or quarries, one of which contained a small oven or drier with a rectangular flue, at least three substantial chalk-cut shafts, and enough ceramic building material to suggest the existence of a building in the vicinity. The evidence indicates two main phases of activity dating to the 2nd–3rd and late 3rd–4th centuries. (395, 397)

GUILDFORD

SU 945 467 Compton
Watching brief by C Clarke of AOC during stripping works for the construction of a noise abatement screen alongside the A3. Two small pits containing pottery and charcoal, probably of Bronze Age date, were revealed.

SU 996 477 St Catherine's Lock, Godalming
Navigation, Artington
Investigative test pitting by C Currie of CKCA to obtain information about the construction of the lock behind the early 20th century concrete facing, in advance of restoration works by the NT. Documentary evidence suggested the concrete facing covered a timber structure, although it was thought that the record was incomplete and the sides of the lock were actually of brick. The test pits revealed substantial timber braces and no evidence for brick remains, indicating that the documentary sources were indeed correct. Vertical timbers removed from the Navigation bank at nearby St Catherine's Hill were also recorded, but were not studied *in situ* as they had been previously removed as a hazard to boats. The timbers were thought to be parts of vertical piles used to tie revetting timbers to the bank.

SU 995 494 39 High Street, Guildford
Observations during building work by T Howe of SCC. Removal of part of the ground floor revealed the

remains of what appeared to be a brick-built 18th century cellar, extending from the street frontage where an entrance was noted. The remains were preserved *in situ*, sealed beneath a replacement floor surface.

SU 995 496 Land adjacent to The Friary, Guildford
Evaluation in two phases by W Bedford of OA prior to commercial redevelopment. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed in phase 1 investigations. Phase 2 works have yet to be undertaken.

SU 997 493 Castle House, Quarry Street, Guildford
Evaluation by P Copeland of McCurdy & Co prior to redevelopment within the Scheduled area of Guildford Castle. Evidence for extensive post-medieval modification was revealed, although only residual medieval pottery indicated earlier activity, in an investigation that ceased at the formation levels of the proposed development. It was thought likely that earlier remains lay deeper in the sequence, but these were not revealed. A programme of building recording revealed much information about the evolution of the properties, including the discovery of fragments of what appeared to be 18th century wallpapers.

SU 999 495 192–194 High Street, Guildford
Excavation by J Pine of TVAS following evaluation in 2004. The earliest features recorded were a series of 13th–14th century pits containing an array of domestic rubbish. There appeared to be a hiatus in activity following this, with little further activity noted until a 17th century soil/rubbish horizon was revealed. Pitting then continued into the 18th and 19th centuries in a sequence of fairly typical urban backlands activity. A subsequent watching brief was undertaken during the underpinning of a boundary wall. Although the area was limited in size and difficult to access, a similar sequence of activity was noted to that seen in the excavation.

SU 953 542 Institute of Animal Health, Pirbright
Evaluation by D Eddisford of AOC revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 984 535 (centred) Whitmoor Common, near Worplesdon
Radiocarbon dating of samples taken from four sections cut across boundary banks by J English of SyAS indicated a Middle Bronze Age date. (398)

SU 997 537 Whitmoor Common, near Worplesdon
Topographic survey by D and A Graham of SyAS of a Bronze Age barrow previously investigated by Pitt-Rivers in 1877. The survey revealed clear evidence for the external bank and ditch, although previous suggestions of a related causeway were disproved. (382)

TQ 001 497 Eastgate House, 225 High Street, Guildford
Evaluation by J Pine of TVAS revealed evidence for 13th–15th century layers, with the possibility of a cut feature of medieval date also being discovered, although this could not be confirmed. Evidence of 17th–18th century pitting activity was also revealed,

followed by 19th–20th century disturbance in a relatively deep sequence that suggested continuous activity on the site for some considerable time.

TQ 024 474 Titan Sheds, Chilworth
Evaluation by T Malim of GAP encountered extensive remains of 19th century structures relating to gunpowder manufacture on the site, although little evidence for earlier activity was observed.

TQ 025 472 Old Manor Cottage, Chilworth
Evaluation by M Collings of ASE revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 072 475 Pathfields, Shere
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 095 464 Hazelbrow Farm, Peaslake
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 015 520 83–89 London Road, Burpham
Evaluation by A Haslam of PCA revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 034 508 Park and Ride site, Merrow
Monitoring of geotechnical test pitting by G Priestly-Bell of ASE. No features were recorded, but the quantities of burnt and worked flint contained within the topsoil were thought to be suggestive of prehistoric activity in the area.

TQ 034 508 Epsom Road, Merrow
Observation of groundworks undertaken during road improvements by N Shaikhley of SCAU. No finds or features of archaeological interest were noted, although the work was conducted at a late stage in construction operations and any archaeology present on the site may already have been removed.

TQ 042 512 Clandon Park, Guildford
Watching brief by C Currie of CKCA during the excavations for a lift shaft revealed possible evidence for the foundation wall of either 16th or 18th century houses, both formerly on the site, and a drainage channel. The investigation was however too limited in scale to provide conclusive dating evidence for any features.

TQ 067 520 Hatchlands Park, East Clandon
Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU during the excavation of a cable trench. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed in an area that had been the subject of relatively modern disturbance.

TQ 061 583 Royal Horticultural Society, Wisley
Evaluation and subsequent excavation and watching brief by G Hayman of SCAU on the site of the proposed bicentenary glasshouse. A number of ditches were revealed during the evaluation. Dating evidence was slight, but the subsequent excavation and watching brief that followed established that the area was subject to two distinct periods of landscape

management, with enclosure ditches and field systems dating to the Middle–Late Bronze Age and to the 11th–12th centuries. The flint assemblage was predominantly Bronze Age, with a small number of Mesolithic and Neolithic pieces also collected.

TQ 093 524 Cerne Cottage, East Horsley
Resistivity survey by P Stevens of SHAHT following the discovery of two inhumations on the site in 2004 found little evidence for disturbance to the site. This is as likely to be a consequence of the inconclusive nature of the geophysical results owing to the geological conditions, as it is to be indicative of a lack of activity.

TQ 094 524 Land at Orchard Farm, East Horsley
Watching brief by P Jones of SCAU during the construction of a house revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

MOLE VALLEY

TQ 179 386 and 177 390 Clockhouse Brickworks, Capel
Monitoring of topsoil stripping by R Moore of NA in the area of two proposed haul roads did not reveal any features of archaeological significance, but did recover struck flint of Neolithic/Bronze Age date, a fragment of 17th century pot, and a small collection of modern ceramic building material.

TQ 158 486 Land at Longfield Road, Dorking
Evaluation by R King of FA in advance of residential redevelopment revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 159 495–162 484 Dorking Water Treatment Works to Tower Hill Water Main, Dorking
Watching brief maintained by N Shaikhley and S Hind of SCAU during the excavation of a pipeline trench and associated easement. This revealed the remains of a 19th century pathway, flints of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date, a sherd of 13th/14th century coarse orange ware and post-medieval pottery sherds, all from the stripped topsoil. Metal detecting undertaken by P and A Vallis recovered a religious plaque dated to the late 15th/16th century, and a medieval copper-alloy key.

TQ 174 481 Land at Starhurst School, Dorking
Evaluation by A Hood of FA in advance of residential redevelopment revealed a number of post-medieval drainage ditches, and one definite and one probable pit of early Romano-British date, both of which appeared to be isolated and not part of a nucleus of activity.

TQ 171 497 40–42 Deepdene Avenue, Dorking
Evaluation by J Perry of SutAS of an area where redevelopment was already well advanced revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 136 522 Polesden Lacey, near Great Bookham
Evaluation by R Lambert of SCAU revealed no

features of archaeological interest, but did recover a number of Neolithic/Bronze Age struck flints from the topsoil across the site, and a discrete flint scatter between the topsoil and natural in one of the trenches. A watching brief by J Robertson of SCAU during the excavation of a pipe trench in front of the main doorway of the house revealed the edge of a possible Victorian manhole.

TQ 157 555 Hawk's Hill House, Guildford Road, Leatherhead (fig 2)

Excavation and further evaluation by J Stevenson of ASE following evaluation of the site in 2003. The excavation revealed seven large pits, two smaller pits, two postholes and a probable ring gully – all likely to be part of the Middle Iron Age settlement on the site. Elements of the settlement are very similar in nature to that excavated in the early 1960s by F A Hastings a short distance to the west, and to remains revealed during explorations in the grounds of Hawk's Hill House in 1900. One notable difference from the Hastings excavation is the presence of structural evidence in the form of the probable roundhouse, as represented by the gully. Spatial rather than stratigraphic evidence related to this potential structure indicates at least two phases of activity on the site during the Middle Iron Age. (385)

TQ 159 560 The Rising Sun public house, Guildford Road, Fetcham

Evaluation by H Moore of TVAS in advance of redevelopment revealed no features of archaeological interest, and the only finds – two struck flints, a sherd of medieval pot, and a fragment of medieval or post-medieval brick or tile – were recovered from colluvial deposits and the spoilheap.

TQ 169 512 Denbies Wine Estate, Dorking
Excavation by A Hall of SyAS of a number of trenches and test pits on and near the alignment of Stane Street proposed by I D Margary. One of the trenches was located on an anomaly identified during a resistivity survey by A and D Graham of SyAS. No evidence of the road was revealed, but a post-medieval surface possibly associated with an old tollgate at 'Gyles Green' was exposed. (395)

TQ 161 568 Police Federation Headquarters, Randalls Road, Leatherhead

Evaluation by J Perry of SutAS in advance of redevelopment revealed extensive disturbance and four fragments of burnt flint, but no features of archaeological interest.

TQ 161 568 Pira International, Randalls Road, Leatherhead

Evaluation by J Perry of SutAS in advance of redevelopment revealed extensive disturbance and three fragments of struck flint, but no features of archaeological interest.

TQ 170 515 2 Mole Ford Cottages, Westhumble
Excavation by A Hall of SyAS of a series of test pits on and near the alignment of Stane Street proposed

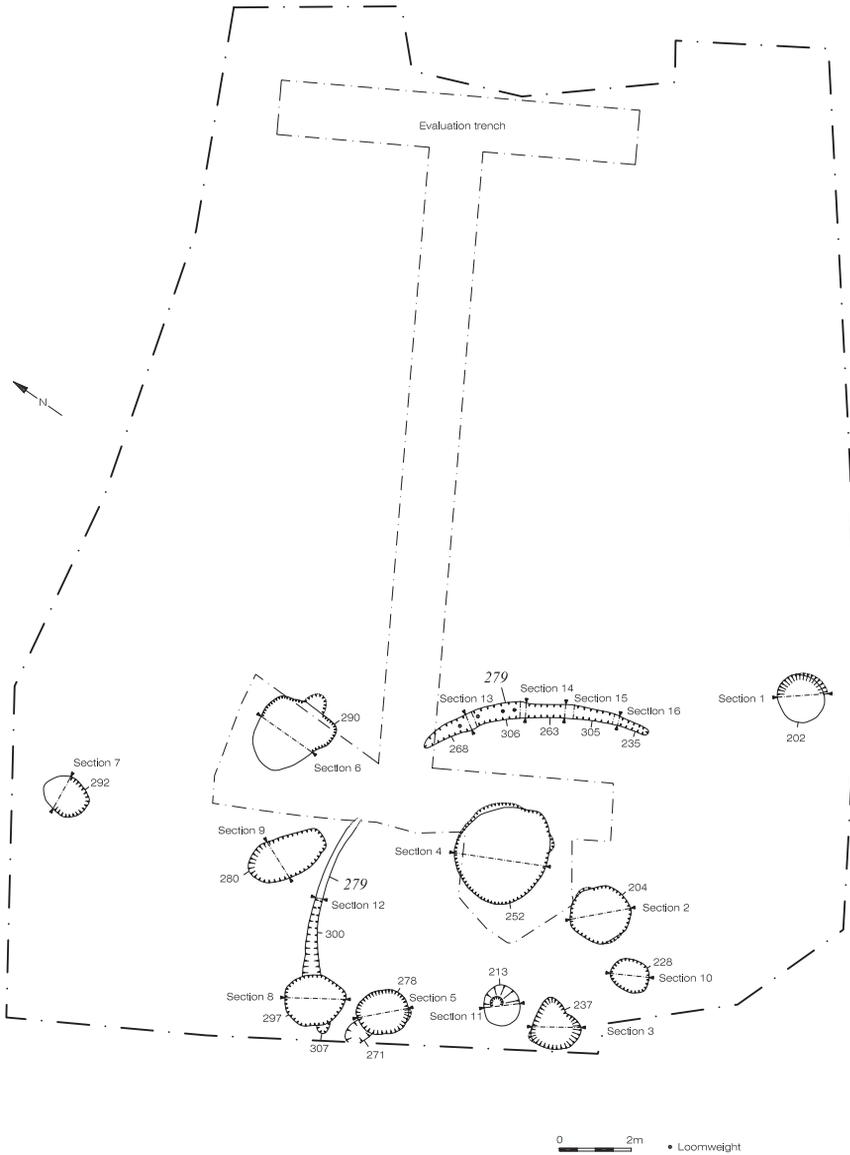


Fig 2 Hawk's Hill House, Leatherhead. Plan of the ring gully, pits and postholes of the Middle Iron Age settlement.

by I D Margary revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest. (395)

TQ 171 567 Epsom Road, Leatherhead
 Watching brief by D Hartley of SyAS during residential redevelopment recovered a Roman amphora handle.

TQ 175 570 Downsend School, Leatherhead Road, Leatherhead
 Watching brief by T Munnery and S Hind of SCAU revealed that the original ground level of the site had

been reduced, removing the archaeology-bearing horizons.

TQ 182 551 Cherkley Court, Leatherhead
 Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU during the creation of a new access road did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 192 581 St Giles' church, Ashted
 Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU to provide information to inform management decisions regarding the Scheduled earthworks in the church graveyard, specifically in relation to a proposal to

extend the graveyard. The evaluation involved the excavation of a trench in the area immediately to the north of a substantial, partially infilled ditch. This was in use during the medieval period but follows, at least in part, the course of a smaller ditch of Roman or earlier origin which lies immediately to the north of the site of a Roman building. The trench revealed a 20th century pit, and a small number of residual finds consisting of struck flint of probable Late Neolithic or Bronze Age origin, and a sherd of 1st or 2nd century Roman pottery.

TQ 177 601 Ashtead Common villa and tileworks, Ashtead

Evaluation and excavation by D Bird for the Roman Studies Group of SyAS, as part of a wider programme of work designed to gather together and reassess all available information of the villa site excavated by Lowther in the 1920s, and accompanying clay pits and tileworks surveyed and excavated by J Hampton in the 1960s. The work located the site of the villa, and a trench close to its frontage located the approach road to the villa. Two spoil heaps near the villa, and a spoil heap for the detached bath-house, together with the general location of this building, were also found. The westernmost of the spoil heaps near the villa was partially excavated. One of the test pits excavated to find the road further away from the villa, on the line recorded on the Ordnance Survey maps, located it about 7 or 8m to the east of the published line, and revealed it to be of poorer quality than the stretch close to the villa. A further test pit, in the area where the road was thought to leave the common to the south, did not locate the feature. Another of the test pits produced pottery likely to be of prehistoric date, together with burnt and possibly worked flint. These (and possibly a few finds from the trench near the villa) add to more general information about prehistoric material in the area and may help to give a context to the triangular earthwork nearby to the south-west. This was surveyed and recorded in detail by D McOmish of EH and considered by him to be possibly prehistoric in date. (394, 397)

REIGATE & BANSTEAD

TQ 251 496 Priory Park, Reigate

Geophysical survey and evaluation by D Sykes of OA to inform a bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund for the restoration and enhancement of the park landscape. The geophysical work provided generally disappointing and inconclusive results, especially around the area of the priory where it had been hoped that evidence for former monastic structures would be forthcoming, although magnetometry work on the summit of Park Hill did reveal a number of anomalies consistent with the presence of a Bronze Age site that is suspected to exist in the area. Evaluation trenching around the priory revealed rubble deposits that may account for false positives in the geophysical survey, although large wall foundations and four inhumations recorded in a trench immediately to the south of the priory may represent the remains of monastic date structures and burials. Evidence recorded in the wider

park area suggested that some of the later landscape features may re-use medieval features. Later post-Dissolution features revealed during the works included structural evidence for a possible stable or gatehouse indicated on Rocque's map of 1768, the remains of an avenue and structures depicted on a 1770 Estate map in the area of the present tennis courts, and numerous 18th and 19th century garden features, including a substantial ha-ha to the south of the present late 19th century sunken garden.

TQ 265 447 North-West Sector development, Horley
Evaluation by E Glass of OA beginning in 2004 in advance of residential development. This has revealed evidence for concentrations of mainly Late Iron Age to Early Roman activity, with the potential for at least one settlement of Iron Age date existing in the areas examined. A low-density spread of features was encountered throughout much of the large area examined, suggesting landscape exploitation from the Iron Age through to the post-medieval period. However, examination of the alluvial deposits around the current course of the river Mole produced no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 291 442 North-East Sector development, Horley
Evaluation by J Stevenson of ASE. Brief continuation of the evaluation largely undertaken and completed in 2004; see the 2004 round-up (*SyAC* 92, 279) for details of the results.

TQ 226 557 British Transport Police Training Centre, Walton on the Hill

Evaluation by P Jones of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 246 503 Wallfield, Reigate (fig 3)

Evaluation and building recording by A Birchenough of MoLAS revealed no below-ground finds or features of archaeological interest. However, the photographic recording works to two air-raid shelters provided a useful archive of unusual prefabricated structures prior to their demolition.

TQ 243 541 Rookery Farm, Kingswood

Fieldwalking by P Harp of Plateau, following on from excavations and fieldwalking in the area in 2002 and 2003. Palaeolithic surface material continued to be collected. Although most post-glacial flintwork was left *in situ* and unrecorded, some examples of Mesolithic axes and Neolithic/Bronze Age arrowheads were recovered.

TQ 240 586 Tattenham Way Allotments, Banstead
Ongoing research excavation by P Harp of Plateau continued to recover later prehistoric material.

TQ 251 502 Reigate town centre, Reigate

Watching brief by J Robertson of SCAU during the construction of a pipeline from the High Street at Reigate Methodist church into Priory Park. A number of features probably relating to the 18th century geometric kitchen gardens were revealed within the park, as well as the remains of a possible former



Fig 3 Wallfield, Reigate. One of a pair of unusual air-raid shelters recorded prior to demolition. (Photograph by MoLAS)

trackway. Elsewhere, an apparent buried medieval soil layer produced 13th and 14th century pottery, and the area around the Methodist church and towards the High Street revealed evidence from probable boundary walls and a cellar of post-medieval date. A small assemblage of flintwork dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age was also recovered.

TQ 251 503 Reigate Castle

Watching brief by A Clark of EH and D Williams of SCC during works to clear parts of the moat revealed only 19th and 20th century finds.

TQ 254 500 Bell Street car park, Reigate

Building recording survey and watching brief by G Pattison of SCAU prior to and during the demolition of an air-raid shelter. A RCHME level 2 survey was conducted, with the archive subsequently augmented by the record of its demolition.

TQ 257 509 18–24 Wray Park Road, Reigate

Watching brief by C Mayo of PCA revealed a single undated posthole, and layers of 20th century demolition rubble, but little of archaeological significance.

TQ 258 501 Reigate Grammar School, Reigate

Evaluation by R Lambert of SCAU recovered a single medieval pottery sherd, but no features of archaeological significance were observed.

TQ 257 521 Reigate Fort, Reigate

Watching brief by S Stevens of ASE during the mechanical removal of recently deposited building debris. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 291 519 Former Holmthorpe Quarry, Merstham

Evaluation by A Boucher of Archaeological Investigations Ltd prior to residential development. Quarrying was found to have removed most of the archaeology-bearing horizons across most of the site, although in isolated areas the remains of the former 19th century brickworks were encountered, as well as a series of geological palaeochannels.

TQ 297 522 Mere Park, Nutfield

Watching brief by R Lambert of SCAU during the installation of a pipeline. Much of the area of impact was found to be previously disturbed ground. One area did demonstrate an intact stratigraphic soil profile, and a small number of Neolithic/Bronze Age flints were encountered residually in the subsoil. However, no features were observed.

TQ 260 600 Woodmansterne Lane, Banstead

Watching brief by P Harp of Plateau on the excavation of a gas pipeline. No features were noted, but a number of fragments of Roman pottery and painted wall plaster were observed, both within excavated spoil and *in situ* within parts of the trench.

RUNNYMEDE

TQ 003 678 St Ann's Heath School, Virginia Water
Evaluation by R Lambert of SCAU revealed a number of features dating to the Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and suggestive of a field system, with evidence for a sustained period of occupation. Alluvial hillwash deposits revealed may have the potential to inform and reconstruct the prehistoric environment, while a ditch dating to the Early Roman period could suggest continued occupation on the site throughout the Iron Age. Several post-medieval features were also revealed.

TQ 021 683 Thames Water pipeline, Chertsey
Watching brief by P Jenkins of TVAS during excavation works. A single (possibly prehistoric) posthole containing a broken flint flake was recorded, as well as two more obviously post-medieval gullies.

TQ 023 687 TASIC, Thorpe
Evaluation and building recording by R Poulton of SCAU on the site of a new medical centre at The Coach House. No finds or features of archaeological interest were noted during the evaluation. A photographic survey of areas of the standing building to be modified during the redevelopment works was also conducted.

TQ 026 689 Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe (fig 4)
Excavation by P Riccoboni of ASE in advance of mineral working on the site. Along with some undated features, four large pits of an apparent Late Bronze Age date were interpreted as waterholes, one of which showed evidence for having been recut and re-used in the Roman period. A series of linear features of Roman date crossed the site, probably representing evidence of the remains of a field system. The foundations of a T-shaped probable corn-drying structure, again of Roman date, were also revealed.

TQ 041 667 68 Guildford Street, Chertsey
Watching brief by S Coles of TVAS observed a single modern (19th or 20th century) pit.

TQ 045 660 Land at Painsfield Allotments, Eastworth Road, Chertsey
Watching brief by J Robertson of SCAU in an area which had produced evidence for Iron Age activity during evaluation works in 2004. No additional evidence of finds or features of archaeological significance was revealed.

TQ 043 671 Abbey Barn, Abbey Green, Chertsey
Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU during the excavation of a cable trench revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 054 664 RADAMEC site, Bridge Wharf, Chertsey
Evaluation by S Gannon and C Cowan of MoLAS, and continuation of work that began in 2002. A number of late 19th century light industrial features were revealed, including a probable sawpit, and evidence of brick manufacturing. A possible former dock, consistent with the evidence contained on contemporary maps, was also located. A programme of building recording was carried out by A Upson in 2002–3 (but unreported at the time) on former military and civil boat-building structures of early to mid-20th century date. There was little indication of their former functions, with most of the indicative fittings having been removed.

TQ 010 713 Red Lion public house, Egham
Evaluation by J Williams of AS revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 013 714 89–95 High Street, Egham
Evaluation by D Eddisford of AOC revealed evidence



Fig 4 Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe. A probable Roman T-shaped corn-drier. (Photograph by ASE)

for medieval occupation and post-medieval dumping deposits surviving along the High Street, sealed beneath the footings of the modern structures. Truncation had removed deposits in areas away from the High Street frontage however. Subsequent excavation confirmed this, with the medieval features surviving along the street frontage including ditches, postholes and a pottery kiln. An area of Tudor stratigraphy also survived, which included brick structures and a metal surface. The site was sealed by late post-medieval made-ground and cut by 19th–20th century features.

TQ 014 714 Tower Cottage, Egham

Watching brief by T Bradley of CgMs revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest, on a site that had been extensively disturbed by previous construction activity.

TQ 015 715 Land at Hope Cottage, Egham (fig 5)

Evaluation by T Collie of AOC on the supposed site of a former medieval moated manor. No structural evidence was revealed. However, the remains of the moat were discovered in the form of a large waterlogged ditch, with the earliest fills dating to the late medieval to early Tudor period. A subsequent watching brief undertaken during the removal of existing foundations failed to extend to archaeologically sensitive levels. A section of the moat

was excavated the following year by D Eddisford of AOC, although the feature was not identified in its supposed location, indicating that the feature was butt-ended, probably to provide an entrance to the interior. The excavation revealed that the feature did indeed appear to date to the later medieval period, and had been recut at least once. Later post-medieval activity suggested that debris associated with the rebuilding of the manor house that had been encircled by the moat had been disposed of within the feature, indicating that it was going out of use at this time. The size of the moat, and the material evidence surviving of the remodelled manor, suggest the site was possibly of considerable status.

SPELTHORNE

TQ 068 686 Shepperton Studios, Shepperton

Evaluation by N Hawkins of PCA in advance of the construction of a new film stage in the area around the existing 'I' stage building did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest. Monitoring was also undertaken during the excavation of pits for new foundation piers for the Eastern Workshops. K Sabel of PCA also undertook an historic building survey of Building 25, which was constructed in 1933 as part of the expansion of the British film industry that saw the development of twenty film studios in and around London.



Fig 5 Hope Cottage, Egham. View of an excavated section of the 5.6m-wide medieval moat. (Photograph by AOC)

TQ 072 659 Shepperton 'A' Weir, Shepperton
Monitoring by S Kemp of EA during topsoil removal for the creation of a works compound did not identify any archaeological finds or features.

TQ 036 715 Elmsleigh Centre, High Street, Staines
Watching brief by C Menary of MoLAS revealed that the site straddled both the gravel island and the alluvial flood plain. A layer of alluvium containing residual Roman finds could relate to flooding of the Roman settlement in the 3rd century, and a deposit of post-medieval dumping dating to 1740–1800 was possibly an effort to raise the ground level in this period.

TQ 038 717 Majestic House, High Street, Staines
Evaluation by K Bazley of AOC revealed a large linear feature of Roman date (thought to be a flood protection ditch), a post pit, posthole, pit and gully, possibly prehistoric and indicative of settlement activity. A medieval or early post-medieval gully, and evidence of substantial post-Victorian disturbance, including foundation remains of the Majestic Picture Theatre were also found. Further work is proposed.

TQ 052 720 Hengrove Farm, Staines (fig 6)
Continuing excavation by G Hayman of SCAU in advance of mineral extraction. Two areas were excavated in 2005. The northern of the two areas lay immediately north of the area examined in 2004 that included a large number of ditches, waterholes and numerous small pits and postholes, producing substantial quantities of pottery and struck flint, of

Middle Bronze Age date. This concentration of evidence did not extend far into the 2005 area. The features were almost exclusively of Bronze Age date. Most of the features were ditches, forming part of the extensive co-axial field system previously uncovered. The second area was located at the south of the site, and was more diverse and bore a strong relationship to the area excavated in 2003 adjoining it to the north. The earliest features were of Bronze Age date and consisted mostly of ditches belonging to the field system, but also included two substantial pits and several small pits or postholes. The field system has been traced across all areas of the quarry that have been examined since work began in 1999, and ditches in this area can be seen to align with features discovered at the Ashford Prison site to the south and east. Iron Age and Roman features, predominantly ditches, formed a dense concentration in the northern part of this area, and were disturbed by a number of early medieval ditches. Several Iron Age ring gullies, assumed to indicate the position of roundhouses, were identified. They form part of an open settlement, for which considerable evidence was found to the north in 2003, and a substantial number of pits and postholes associated with it were also excavated in 2005. The pottery belongs to the Early, Middle and Late Iron Age, and suggests that occupation continued into the Roman period with no break. The Roman period is represented by a large number of ditches, various pits and postholes, and five waterholes. Many of the ditches discovered were in use during the late 1st century AD, some of these probably having origins



Fig 6 Hengrove Farm, Staines. Prehistoric crouched burial of a juvenile. (Photograph by SCAU)

in the Late Iron Age, and were linked to the system of fields and enclosures seen in 2003. Some early medieval ditches ran in an east–west direction, roughly parallel to the existing field boundary, and these may link to similar features identified in 2004, to the north-west. Two human skeletons were also identified, but were without associated finds, and are presently of uncertain, but probably prehistoric, date. Work within 2006 was located at the east of the site and revealed further evidence of the Bronze Age field system. With the exception of the small number of modern features discovered, and excavation of a selection of the large number of tree-throw hollows, the remaining features consisted of a couple of possible pits, a large pit or possible well, and a probable cremation burial, all of which were comparable with similar features found previously at Hengrove.

TQ 059 742 The Grange, 92–94 High Street, Stanwell

Evaluation by J Perry of SutAS revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 108 701 Kempton Park Racecourse, Sunbury
Evaluation by J Vuolteenaho of MoLAS in advance of the installation of a new track revealed one area containing postholes representing either early activity, or an earlier fence alignment, and another with a small shallow feature and further postholes. Monitoring by S Davis during machine clearance around the area of the first set of postholes did not reveal any similar or associated deposits, but the concrete roof of either a basement or bunker was uncovered. Although not fully excavated, the structure was found to extend at least 2m below the present ground surface. The origin and purpose of this structure are unclear but MoLAS suggest it may date to either the First or Second World War periods. The area around the small shallow feature and postholes was fully excavated. Two ditches and numerous pits and postholes were excavated. Pottery recovered from the site suggests that the earliest ditch dated to the Roman period, and the profile of the second ditch suggests that it was a ha-ha, dated by MoLAS to the 19th century. A number of the pits and postholes produced evidence of Bronze Age activity, and indicates that a late prehistoric settlement of some kind existed in the vicinity of the site.

SURREY HEATH

SU 873 605 Park Street, Camberley

Watching brief by S Ford and S Wallis of TVAS revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest. An extensive deposit of peat was, however, discovered on the southern part of the site. This was sampled for its environmental potential, with results on its analysis expected in 2007.

SU 909 638 Home Farm, Bagshot

Completion of watching brief begun in 2004 by B Davis of WA during conversion works. No finds or features of archaeological interest were noted in this phase of the observations.

SU 965 607 Lovelands Farm, Chobham
Photographic survey by N Shaikhley of SCAU to make a record of the structure before alteration.

TANDRIDGE

TQ 388 434 Land off Camden Road, Lingfield

Evaluation by A Taylor of TVAS revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 305 525, TQ 310 525–318 526, TQ 325 523–327 522 Mercers Quarry, Merstham to North Park Farm Quarry, Bletchingley

Excavation by S Hammond of TVAS of six lengths of a pipeline trench between the quarries revealed a series of prehistoric pits, postholes and linear features, many datable by the struck flint within them to the Mesolithic. A localised area of buried soil beneath colluvium may pre-date the Bronze Age, although it did not contain any datable artefacts. A medieval ditch and two post-medieval features, consisting of a pit cut by a substantial rubble wall foundation, were also revealed.

TQ 308 556 Chaldon Court, Chaldon

Building report by R Woodhouse of DBRG following a tour of one of Surrey's oldest houses. (389)

TQ 310 506 Land adjacent to Clock Cottage, Coopers Hill Road, Nutfield

Monitoring of groundworks by N Crank of ASC during a strip and record exercise did not reveal any remains pre-dating the 19th century.

TQ 322 503 Castle Hill Farm, Bletchingley

Historic building survey undertaken by A Holton and J Murray of ASE to provide information to support the conservation of the farm buildings and inform any future repairs or alterations. The site comprises a farmhouse and two parallel ranges of farm buildings, all constructed in brick with timber roof structures, and built in 1900. These buildings replaced a farm that was present on the site in the mid-19th century, but documentary evidence indicates that the site has been occupied since at least the 17th century.

TQ 323 507 The Red Lion public house, Castle Street, Bletchingley

Monitoring by C Pine of DAS during the excavation of geotechnical pits and groundworks for building and car park extensions, observed residual medieval pottery, three fragments of clay pipe stem and oyster shells in the topsoil, and a small pit containing medieval tile and 19th century glass.

TQ 325 508 Land to the rear of Clive House, 94 High Street, Bletchingley,

Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 325 525–343 520 North Park to Brewer Street, Bletchingley

Watching brief maintained by N Shaikhley, J Robertson and S Hind of SCAU during the



Fig 7 North Park Farm Quarry, Bletchingley. Excavation of a Mesolithic hearth. (Photograph by SCAU)

excavation of a pipeline trench and associated easement did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 329 520 North Park Farm Quarry, Bletchingley (fig 7)

Archaeological work under the guidance of P Jones of SCAU and by N Branch of ArchS focused upon a dry valley (the hollow, as it was formerly described) visited repeatedly by Mesolithic communities that had been identified during previous evaluation at the quarry. The archaeological work consisted of geophysical survey, environmental sampling and excavation and was undertaken by professional, volunteer and student archaeologists. The work took place between June 2005 and February 2006, and led to the identification of widespread evidence, in the form of flint artefacts, hearths, and other activity areas. It is estimated that the total number of struck flints, including that from a buried soil that sealed the Mesolithic stratigraphy, amounts to over 75,000. The work revealed that visits had been paid to the site from the earliest (*c* 10,000BP) to the very latest (*c* 5500BP) stage of the Mesolithic, with, perhaps, the most intensive activity during the 'pioneering' stage of the later Mesolithic (*c* 8000–7000BP). In addition to the Mesolithic activities, later features that include several later Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pits were revealed, at least three of which produced complete pots that may contain

human cremations. Some of the eleven burnt flint scatters found in the west of the site may also be of later prehistoric date. On the southern side of the site about twenty pits and a hearth of early medieval date were found, and several slightly later field ditches were traced across the site. The latest feature is a loosely constructed causeway largely comprised of Merstham Stone and probably dating to the early post-medieval period. (384, 386, 387, 388, 390)

TQ 350 507 Stratton Farm, Godstone (fig 8)

Investigation by *Time Team* comprising geophysical survey, field survey and trenching identified a number of Roman features including several pits, one of which was over 3m deep, a kiln or oven, and that the Roman road connecting London and Brighton ran through the site and not along Tillburstow Hill Road, a short distance to the east. (398)

TQ 369 583 Greenlawn Memorial Park, Warlingham
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU in advance of a proposed extension to the cemetery revealed a large number of features including an Iron Age pit and three large pits (deneholes) of medieval date. All the pits contained residual finds of prehistoric date, as did a number of undated pits, ditches and a posthole, and provide evidence for activity from the Neolithic to the Iron Age in the vicinity.



Fig 8 Stratton Farm, Godstone. T Robinson, the *Time Team* presenter watches the excavation of an iron object. (Top right) cockerel figurine and (below right) steelyard weight in the form of a Mercury head, both found prior to the *Time Team* excavation (scales in millimetre units). (Photographs by David Williams)

TQ 386 522 Land at rear of 19–21 High Street, Oxted

Watching brief by J Robertson of SCAU during redevelopment revealed an *in-situ* layer producing a domestic pottery assemblage of late 13th/early 14th century, fragments of tile, charcoal and animal bone, and a struck flint flake, beneath a 19th century topsoil containing late 19th century domestic debris.

TQ 390 530 St Mary’s church, Church Lane, Oxted
Evaluation by S Hoad of MoLAS in advance of the construction of a new community hall on the site of the graveyard in use between 1868 and the late 1920s revealed two grave cuts (which were not excavated) dating to the late 19th century.

TQ 413 490 Staffhurst Wood, Limsfield

Report on an archaeological assessment undertaken in 2003 by N Bannister for the Woodlands Trust. Because the wood was probably managed as a wood pasture common (where manorial tenants could graze stock beneath an open canopy of pollarded trees and where there was little need for wood banks dividing the property of different woodland owners), and because of levelling for and laying out of a munitions store located here during the Second World War, few features of antiquity exist. A circular concrete water

tank and possibly the main access track date from the Second World War, and isolated features, such as a short length of wood bank indicative of a possible droveway through the common and numerous drains, still exist.

TQ 412 566 Land off Ship Hill, Tatsfield

Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU in advance of the construction of a new school revealed residual stray flints of possible Neolithic date and a sherd of Late Roman pottery, but no features of archaeological interest.

WAVERLEY

SU 826 453 Land at Wrecclisham Road, Farnham

Watching brief during geotechnical works by N Shaikhley of SCAU to ascertain the levels of truncation to the site prior to the formulation of a full archaeological scheme. The site appeared to have been comprehensively disturbed in the past, and no further archaeological work was recommended.

SU 828 457 7a Wrecclisham Road, Farnham

Evaluation by A Leonard of AOC revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 834 468 1–13 Beavers Road, Farnham
Evaluation by R Lambert of SCAU revealed a ditch containing Mesolithic/Neolithic flintwork and probable Bronze Age pottery, as well as residual medieval pottery within post-medieval ditches.

SU 836 472 Farnham Castle, Farnham
Watching brief by D Graham of SyAS during the excavation of a pipeline trench at Waynefleete's Tower. Little of archaeological interest was revealed in an investigation that was too limited to intrude into archaeologically significant levels. It was apparent that the ground around the tower had been raised by around 0.5m, suggesting that any subsequent intrusions below this depth will damage archaeological remains.

SU 837 472 Farnham Castle, Farnham
Evaluation by D Graham of SyAS to examine the condition of the southern curtain wall and inform remedial works. The remains of an earlier, possibly 17th century, retaining wall was revealed. (396)

SU 838 474 Farnham Park, Farnham
See Graham and Graham 2008, this volume, 345–50.

SU 842 487 Windrush, Nutshell Lane, Farnham
Watching brief by A Graham of SyAS revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 854 434 Farnham Heath, Old Frensham Road, near Tilford
Excavation by D Graham of SyAS of a section through the Frensham and Tilford parish boundary bank. The section revealed the bank was contained on either side by two turf walls, flanked on both sides by ditches, and sealed a buried soil level, with the remains of a possible marker peg present. (402)

SU 853 469 Roman Way, Farnham
Watching brief by D Graham of SyAS during excavation for a concrete seat base on the site of the villa. No structural remains were visible in the 20cm-deep cut, but two pieces of *tegula* were recovered.

SU 854 462 58 Waverley Lane, Farnham
Watching brief by D Eddisford of AOC revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 862 468 50 Compton Way, Farnham
Evaluation by R Lambert of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 863 475 Princess Royal Public House, Farnham
Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 877 485 (centred) Runfold Farm, Farnham (fig 9)
Report by D Graham of SyAS on the finding of a well-preserved mammoth tusk during extraction of river gravels. (387)

SU 894 443 Charles Hill Cottages, Charleshill
Investigation by J and P Wardle and M Rubra of SyAS. A series of chalk and flint footings discovered by the owner, which appeared to be the remains of a fairly recent structure probably removed in the early 1960s, were examined. The property lies on the route of the GCHQ Stop Line, although there was no conclusive evidence for a military connection to the structure. (394)

SU 902 382 A3 Hindhead
Geophysical survey by K Sabin of Archaeological Surveys to test whether geophysics was likely to be a useful evaluation technique in advance of the relocation of the road. Magnetometry identified a series of positive linear anomalies, although the overall conclusion was that the soils of the area were likely to produce no better than moderate results, and



Fig 9 Runfold Farm, Farnham. Part of a mammoth tusk discovered during gravel extraction (Scale = 10cm). (Photograph by David Graham)

that there existed pockets of sandy geology where the method may be totally ineffective.

SU 960 354 St Mary's churchyard, Chiddingfold
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU prior to development. A number of burials of 19th century date were revealed, but no activity from earlier periods was observed, with the area apparently only taken into the graveyard late in the 19th century.

SU 978 361 Whitebeech, Chiddingfold
Evaluation by A and D Graham of SyAS to investigate the results of the 2002 fieldwalking survey. A concentrated area of tesserae revealed a short distance away from the area of the main villa complex was examined. A substantial post pit was revealed, possibly part of a large timber building. The backfill contained tesserae and the feature is therefore likely to be Roman in date. However, the main surface dump of tesserae probably comes from the nearby 19th century excavations on the site. A further trench nearer the main concentration of finds recorded in 2002 revealed evidence for building rubble, suggesting that the fieldwalking was probably accurate in recording the positions of the structures. Actual structural deposits were not encountered however, and are thought to be well below the limits of the plough-soil and thus unaffected by modern agricultural activities. (388)

SU 911 409 Thursley Common
Topographic survey by A and D Graham of SyAS of a suspected Bronze Age barrow. The feature was excavated in 1959 and found to comprise only compacted sand, leading to the conclusion that it was a natural dune. However, this survey revealed a marked and large depression in the centre of the mound, possibly the remains of a backfilled antiquarian investigation. It is suggested that the 1959 investigation was inadvertently cut through this area and therefore only examined modern backfill material, leading to the wrong conclusion as to the date of the feature. (391)

SU 968 438 Godalming Museum, Godalming
Report by N Cowell on dendrochronological work. Behind the Georgian and modern façade of the building lie two much older timber-framed buildings, one of which, a 'Wealden' house, was thought to date to about 1500. However, the dendrochronological work has shown it to date to between the Springs of 1445 and 1446. (390)

SU 968 439 Church of St Peter & St Paul, Godalming
Watching brief by C Thatcher of AOC during the removal of a floor in the underground boiler room. A section of sandstone and mortar wall of suspected 18th century date was revealed. The wall was on an unrelated alignment to both the church and the boiler room.

SU 970 439 Land at Great George Street, Godalming
Evaluation by R Oram of TVAS. A post-medieval pit and an undated gully were the only features revealed, but Mesolithic or Neolithic flint and medieval pottery were also recovered.

SU 995 415 Winkworth Arboretum, Busbridge
Watching brief by C Currie of CKCA during the breaching of the dams and draining of Rowe's Flash and Phillimore Lakes. The remains of a suspected medieval timber revetment were revealed at Phillimore Lake, although the timbers proved unsuitable for dendrochronological analysis. The feature is probably related to the former millpond, which was enlarged in the 19th century to create the lake. Rowe's Flash Lake was also created at this time, with the 19th century dams of both features revealed to be of relatively poor standards of construction.

TQ 060 398 Wyphurst Road, Cranleigh
See Hayman 2008, this volume, 251–92.

TQ 009 447 6 High Street, Bramley
Evaluation by S Coles of TVAS revealed two intercutting pits, the earlier being undated, but the stratigraphically higher being clearly medieval or later.

TQ 038 460 Blackheath Common
Landscape survey by Philip Masters of ACTA as part of the SCC and SyAS ASHLV study programme. In total, 150 features were recorded across the common. Predominantly, these were a series of boundary earthworks, hollow-ways and tracks. Many of these probably date from the use of the common during the Second World War by the Canadian Army, although the vast majority are probably medieval or post-medieval, and many can be identified on historic maps. Considerable quantities of Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork have also been recovered from the common in the past, the significance of which, it is suggested, requires further systematic study, especially since evidence for Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman activity is slight.

TQ 046 404 Thorne's Flush, near Cranleigh
Excavation by Aviation Archaeology of the site of a Junkers 88, which crashed in 1941. The site had previously been excavated by a recovery team in the early 1970s. However, part of a smashed engine block was identified and removed.

TQ 077 426 The Old Windmill, Ewhurst
Recording action by S Townend of AOC during development. Deposits possibly associated with the 19th century construction and current use of the windmill were observed, although the investigation was too limited to provide conclusive evidence.

WOKING

SU 976 586 Barley Mow Woods, Horsell
Archaeological assessment by N Bannister for the Woodlands Trust of secondary woodland on a former site of Knaphill Nursery, a late 19th century internationally renowned commercial nursery. The most common earthworks revealed were boundary banks, the structure and form of which suggest that they originated as field boundaries. Depressions occurring within the wood may be bomb craters.

SU 983 578 St John's Lodge, St John's Road, Woking
Evaluation and monitoring of ground reduction by S Maher of PCA revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 994 560 Freemantle School, Mayford Green
Evaluation by R Lambert of SCAU in advance of school development revealed three 19th century pits and a single struck flint.

TQ 006 538 Ladygrove Farm, Sutton Green
Evaluation by E Sayer of PCA in advance of residential redevelopment revealed the impacts of 19th and early 20th century development, but no older deposits were found relating to the farm complex present on the site since the early 17th century.

TQ 003 590 Brewery Road car park, Woking
Evaluation by J Perry of SutAS revealed a ditch of unknown but probably modern date.

TQ 016 569 Castle Works, Hipley Street, Old Woking
Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU during the excavation of five geotechnical test pits. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 020 568 St Peter's church, Church Street, Old Woking
Report by P Arnold on dendrochronological analysis of an oak door reveals that the door was constructed from four planks, probably from the same tree, felled between 1106 and 1138. (400)

TQ 020 573 Former Hoebridge Works, Old Woking Road, Old Woking
Evaluation by J Perry of SutAS of land adjoining the Works revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 029 570 Woking Palace, Old Woking
Excavation of six postholes by R Poulton of SCAU for the erection of three notice boards revealed a residual sherd of medieval Surrey whiteware.

TQ 052 611 24–26 Parvis Road, West Byfleet
Evaluation by R Lambert of SCAU revealed two late post-medieval ditches, an undated ditch, and an elongated pit or ditch. A Neolithic or Bronze Age flint tool recovered from the latter feature may be residual.

TQ 059 612 Rear of 26 High Road, Byfleet
Evaluation by L Gill of ASC revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 067 608 Manor Farm, Mill Lane, Byfleet
The first phase of an evaluation by R Oram of TVAS in advance of residential redevelopment did not reveal any features or finds of archaeological interest. The second phase, undertaken by A Taylor of TVAS the following year, revealed evidence of truncation, from both the construction of earlier farm buildings and the removal of contaminated ground, but again no features or finds of archaeological interest. An Anti-

Aircraft Defence Tower on the site underwent a programme of building recording by C Challis of TVAS prior to its demolition. The tower is constructed from brick and reinforced concrete and provided a roof for an anti-aircraft gun. The tower is a twin to one surviving at Brooklands, and would have been constructed at the same time as its twin between early 1941 and the start of 1942, to protect the aircraft factories at Brooklands.

TQ 064 611 18–28 Oyster Lane, Byfleet
Evaluation by N Hawkins of PCA revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

South-west London Boroughs

CROYDON

TQ 289 578 25 Sharrock Road, Coulsdon
J Perry of SutAS recorded only subsoil during a watching brief.

TQ 290 577 Land at the rear of 12 Woodfield Hill, Coulsdon
An evaluation by J Perry of SutAS revealed only subsoil.

TQ 291 580 Hydon Cottage, Hollymeoak Road, Coulsdon
S Holden of PCA recorded only subsoil during an evaluation.

TQ 299 580 Farthing Down, Ditches Lane, Coulsdon
A topographic and geophysical survey was carried out by B Taylor for EH to map the surviving prehistoric earthworks that demarcated enclosures arranged along the line of a central track or driveway. A small series of excavations was also undertaken to re-excavate one of sixteen Saxon barrows. These form two discrete cemeteries, the largest of which lies to the north of the Down and fits within the earthworks of the earlier driveway. Two grave cuts under the barrow were found to have been excavated previously, although two ribs of one skeleton remained *in situ*. The barrow was shown not to have a surrounding ditch, but had been created by scraping up topsoil. Two profiles of the trackway were obtained, and it was shown to have wheel grooves in its base. A major field boundary was also examined. The opportunity was taken to involve local groups in the investigation.

TQ 308 655 12–13 Commerce Way, Croydon
An evaluation by K Bazely for AOC located a feature containing sherds of Iron Age pottery. A possible boundary ditch and a sub-rectangular feature were also uncovered, both aligned east–west and yielding a small number of flint flakes; they have been tentatively dated to the Iron Age. Elsewhere, it would appear that the site was left as open land until it was developed after the Second World War.

TQ 308 690 1261–1267 London Road, Norbury
An evaluation by A Ginns for AS revealed a number of postholes and a foundation trench, all of which were

of 19th century or later date. They represent the remains of a building, which appears to have been aligned along London Road. The posthole features shared this alignment and presumably represent a fence line or boundary and their fills consistently contained 19th century pottery.

TQ 311 639 606 Purley Way, Croydon

An evaluation in 2003 (*SjAC* 91, 326) was followed by an excavation by R King for FA. The eastern half of the site was found to be densely packed with small posthole-like features in the natural chalk. The random pattern of the features indicated a natural origin, possibly solution pipes which are often found in chalk.

TQ 311 644 Gilbran site, 489 Purley Way, Croydon

An evaluation by A Haslem for PCA revealed four pits – or possibly the ends of ditches – an irregularly shaped feature and a posthole; these are dated to the 17th–18th centuries. Above was made-ground of late 18th century date, all sealed by 19th–early 20th century made-ground.

TQ 315 610 2–4 Dale Road, Purley

During a watching brief by G Evans for WA only topsoil, disturbed when houses and gardens were recently demolished, was observed.

TQ 316 612 Land at 1 Dale Road, Purley

A Haslem carried out a watching brief for PCA and recorded only modern made-ground.

TQ 317 624 183–187 Kingsdown Avenue, Croydon

Heavily root-disturbed ground was observed in two trenches during a watching brief by C Thatcher of AOC.

TQ 317 667 399–403 London Road, Croydon

Remains of a post-medieval pit and a Victorian cellar were revealed during an evaluation by P Riccoboni on behalf of ASE.

TQ 318 632 161–163 Pampisford Road, South Croydon

An evaluation by S Holden for PCA located a channel on the east side of the site. Fragments of struck and burnt flint were recovered from the subsoil and topsoil.

TQ 318 632 2–4 Kendra Hall Road, South Croydon

A watching brief by J Perry for SutAS recorded only topsoil and subsoil.

TQ 318 632 5–7 Kendra Hall Road, South Croydon

Topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural chalk were recorded during a watching brief carried out by J Perry for SutAS.

TQ 318 636 Purley Way Playing Fields (Surrey Street well replacement scheme), Waddon Way, Croydon

During a watching brief by C Wilson on behalf of CA evidence was found for a trackway, which is recorded on maps dated to the 18th century and later. Up to 7m wide and with a single construction layer of

compacted chalk rubble and gravel, this track seems to have been a minor route; historic maps indicate that it was superimposed on an established landscape. Some residual worked flint, indicating later prehistoric activity, was found within the topsoil.

TQ 318 637 3–5 Waddon Way, South Croydon

An evaluation by N Hawkins for PCA revealed a series of undated postholes, interpreted as a fence line, which was sealed by subsoil.

TQ 319 630 196 Land to rear of Pampisford Road, South Croydon

Topsoil, overlying a patchy brickearth layer, was recorded by M Miles for CA during a watching brief. The only finds recovered were of 20th century date.

TQ 319 632 165 Pampisford Road, Croydon

Ground reduction and foundation excavations were monitored by C Menary for MoLAS. No archaeological deposits were observed and no residual finds were recovered from the subsoil.

TQ 319 654 Old Palace School, Old Palace Road, Croydon

A watching brief by S Holden on behalf of PCA located late 19th and 20th century make-up for the parquet timber block floor of the Great Hall, a Grade I listed building and formerly part of the 15th century manor of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

TQ 320 634 240 Pampisford Road, South Croydon

A layer of subsoil, sealed by topsoil was recorded by S Holden for PCA.

TQ 321 655 78–80 Frith Road, Croydon

Several small circular pits (as yet undated) were recorded during an evaluation and watching brief by C Edwards and S Bickleman for AOC.

TQ 322 648 23–31 Lower Coombe Street, Croydon

J Taylor carried out an evaluation and excavation for PCA and found evidence for five 1st century AD gravel extraction pits in the north of the site; these were possibly associated with the construction of a nearby Roman road. The largest of the pits was clay lined and, together with the other pits, remained in use as a pond throughout the 1st and early 2nd centuries. Environmental analysis of the pond deposits found them to have a high organic content, in particular of partially carbonised cereals, and it is possible that the ponds were used to assist in the retrieval of grain during this period. The presence of a ditch, three postholes and two gullies towards the south of the ponds indicate that a change of use occurred on the site during the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries, and it is at this time that the ponds ceased to be used for agricultural purposes. The sequence was sealed with a dump which contained abundant 4th century cultural material, including a comprehensive range of imported pottery, hypocaust tiles, bronze artefacts, and a fine bronze lion's head from a box fitting. The next phase of activity was represented by two drainage ditches dated to the 16th–18th centuries. Evidence for

the development of the site in the 19th century was recorded in the form of dumped deposits and foundations associated with the properties that once fronted onto Lower Coombe Street. Modern made-ground sealed the site.

TQ 322 652 2–14 Whitgift Street, Croydon
Prehistoric struck flints, including a Mesolithic handaxe, were found by P Askew for MoLAS on the surface of the natural gravels. Roman pits and a ditch (the latter initially found in 1995: *SyAC* **84**, 220), at least three medieval and one 17th century pit and an east–west aligned boundary wall were recorded. The spread of the features was sparse with much of the eastern side of the site largely covered by a medieval plough-soil that produced six late Roman coins. Other finds of note included a bone comb and a medieval iron buckle found in pits.

TQ 322 654 Overton's Yard, Croydon
Following an evaluation in 2002 (*SyAC* **90**, 359) a building survey was undertaken by P Askew for MoLAS. The standing buildings consisted of a series of lean-to sheds and the remaining lower floor of a two-storey building around the perimeter of a small courtyard. An entrance lay on the south-east side and contained fixtures and fittings of what was evidently a stabling area for horses, associated with the 19th century Royal Oak Brewery.

TQ 322 654 Surrey Street Waterworks, Croydon
Only modern make-up was recorded during an evaluation by R King for FA.

TQ 323 651 13–15 Wandle Road, South Croydon
N Griffin conducted an evaluation for ASE and found that extensive disturbance associated with the former use of the site and recent demolition activity, particularly at the east end of the site, had occurred. The unstratified nature of all the finds, which included ceramics and clay tobacco pipes, probably represented domestic waste within the rear gardens of properties that formerly fronted onto the High Street in the 17th and 18th centuries.

TQ 325 636 Former Garage, Dunley Drive, New Addington
A watching brief by J Perry for SutAS recorded only 19th–20th century debris.

TQ 326 650 89–91 Park Lane, Croydon
A late medieval plough-soil was recorded during a watching brief by G Hunt for LP. Documentary sources indicate that the site remained in agricultural use until the end of the 19th century.

TQ 326 650 1 Woodstock Road, Croydon
Backfilled Victorian cellars were recorded during an evaluation, excavation and watching brief by M Sims for OA.

TQ 327 658 Croydon Gateway, East Croydon Station, Dingwall Road, East Croydon
An evaluation by C Edwards for AOC found that the

site had been truncated by 19th or 20th century activity.

TQ 328 626 Sanderstead Road Car Park, Sanderstead Road, South Croydon
A large 19th–20th century quarry pit was recorded by N Hawkins on behalf of PCA.

TQ 329 597 16A–18 Valley Road, Kenley
A colluvial subsoil was revealed during an evaluation by G Seldon for PCA.

TQ 330 670 164 Gloucester Road, Croydon
A watching brief undertaken by J Taylor found that the site had been heavily disturbed by the 19th–20th century development.

TQ 334 622 25 The Ridge Way, South Croydon
A watching brief by S Watson for PCA recorded modern topsoil above made-ground.

TQ 334 650 Cleve Cross, Selbourne Road, Croydon
A piece of worked flint was recovered from undated made-ground by Alice Thorne for ASE during an evaluation.

TQ 371 640 5 Spout Hill, Addington Village, Croydon
Two brick foundation walls relating to a large glasshouse that was constructed on the Addington Palace estate (c 1810–30) were located by G Potter of CA during a watching brief. Map evidence indicates that this was over 21m in length, with an adjoining structure to the north that may have contained boilers. The excavated remains included brick arches that were probably associated with heating of the glasshouse.

TQ 391 621 Former Scout Hut site, Warbank Crescent, New Addington, Croydon
An evaluation by J Perry of SutAS found modern rubble above subsoil.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 178 681 Marlow Cottage, Anglesea Road, Kingston upon Thames
A Cetera recorded modern made-ground on behalf of MoLAS.

TQ 178 688 39–41 High Street, Kingston upon Thames
The refurbishment and conversion of the first floor of this Grade II* listed property necessitated its recording which was undertaken by P Copeland. It was found that nos 39–41 consist of five separate constructions. The north end of no 39 was originally constructed as part of no 37 over a carriageway, and it retains its close studding. Butting against this was a small building or wing which had had its roof altered from a pitched to a lean-to. To the south, the remainder of no 39 is a separate structure which was cleared of later partitions, revealing the south section's important smoke-bay roof and painted timbers more clearly. This section, which

is a single bay with queen-post roof and gable openings, is dated by dendrochronology to the 15th century (later than the buildings on either side). No 41 was found to consist of a three-bay box-frame building with a separate frame, now a single bay, added to the rear, and a dormer building in the corner between nos 39 and 41. The removal of the ceilings in the main body of no 41 revealed a Georgian roof at the front of the building, constructed to conform with the roof of no 39, but the original crown plate and king-post roof at the rear had been retained. Also revealed were round-ended jetty timbers and evidence for a first-floor window, confirming that no 41 was later than no 39. The frame was built of oak and elm, and has no evidence of smoke blackening, or access to no 39 at this level. Built within the roof was a malthouse kiln chimney which confirms the documentary evidence that the owners of the property had been maltsters in 1837 and probably earlier.

TQ 178 693 All Saints church, Church Street, Kingston upon Thames

A survey of the vestry in the north-east corner of the church was undertaken by S Underdown for OA prior to its restoration, part of an ongoing project of work on the church. The vestry was probably built after the construction of the adjacent Holy Trinity chapel in 1477 and most likely dates to the early 16th century. Later changes to the vestry included the insertion of a doorway in the east elevation and the realignment of the roof to allow light through an early Perpendicular window which had been rendered over as part of 18th century works. There was also evidence for various small repairs, including the insertion of drain holes, the addition and subsequent removal of a chimney, and the replacement of damaged stones. Examination of the stonework showed that many stones were primary and, because of weathering, were in a fragile state.

TQ 179 691 United Reformed church, Eden Street, Kingston upon Thames

A watching brief by H Knight for MoLAS located two 19th century walls associated with the standing buildings. Dump or make-up layers were recorded beneath the basement slab, the uppermost of which may have been medieval in date.

TQ 179 695 Land at Water Lane, Vicarage Road, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by A Haslem for PCA revealed undated features cut into the natural brickearth, a sequence of post-medieval structures and a series of 18th–19th century dumps. On the north side of the site undated dumped deposits above the brickearth were cut by a north–south aligned linear feature that had been backfilled by the 17th century. It was succeeded by an 18th century cellared building of which two of the contemporary walls and successive 18th–19th century additions, including floor surfaces and walls, survived. More evidence of 18th–19th century structures, in the form of walls, was recorded on the east side of the site.

TQ 179 695 Land at Water Lane, Vicarage Road, Kingston upon Thames
Ephemeral alluvial features, overlaid by post-medieval deposits, were revealed during an excavation by D Norcott and A Pecin for WA.

TQ 181 692 Friends' Meeting House, 78 Eden Street, Kingston upon Thames

A Friends' Meeting House, which dates from the late 18th century, was recorded by C Adams for CgMs. The buildings were purpose built for the Quakers and represent an expanded and altered group of structures that have remained in use as a Meeting House. Dating from 1773, the earliest building was a modest meeting hall with burial ground to the rear. In c 1870 the interior was renovated and extended with the addition of an adjoining, two-storey lobby. A large hall and annex were added by 1901, and by 1930 a caretaker's house and ground floor projecting porch were added to the existing structure, together with some internal reorganisation. The existing urinal block was demolished and a freestanding two-storey extension was added in the 1960s. Substantial alterations to the 1773 Meeting House, both internally and externally, have resulted in few original features remaining.

TQ 181 694 19–23 Fife Road, Kingston upon Thames

A north–south palaeochannel in the south-east of the site was observed during a watching brief by E Baldwin and S Kennedy for MoLAS. Some possible natural features and an alluvial layer were noted, in some test pits overlaid by demolition rubble, probably from the demolition of 19th century buildings. Three gullies, two small circular pits and a possible posthole of uncertain date were also recorded, sealed by an alluvial layer. Quarry pits of probable 19th century date were observed in the north of the site.

TQ 183 697 40 Richmond Road, 1–3, 5–11 Cowleaze Road, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by D Hawkins for CgMs found that the natural brickearth and gravels had been truncated, probably through brickearth extraction which is documented for the area. They were overlaid by mid-19th century deposits which are likely to have been backfill of the extraction pits. Into these deposits the footings and services of the recently demolished 19th and 20th century buildings were set.

TQ 187 692 35 Albert Road, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by J Perry of SutAS recorded subsoil containing 19th and 20th century material.

TQ 190 694 144 London Road, 2–16 Coombe Road, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by A Taylor for TVAS found that modern made-ground directly overlay either natural or redeposited brickearth.

TQ 190 696 163–165 London Road, 50 Gordon Road, Kingston upon Thames

Several medieval and post-medieval field boundaries

and features were revealed during an evaluation by T Baxter for PCA. A late 12th–late 14th century east–west ditch was recorded across the central area of the site, apparently a field boundary running parallel with London Road, the medieval road linking Kingston to London. It was cut by a large late 16th–18th century north–south boundary ditch. Sealing the features was a layer of plough-soil into which a series of 18th–19th century postholes had been placed, parallel to, and to the west of, the later ditch and therefore associated with the same property boundary. These, together with a number of tree holes, may suggest a shift of land use from farming activity to orchards, as map evidence seems to indicate. To the south of the site, a well, several bedding trenches and postholes were present, probably associated with garden or backyard activity connected with the 19th century properties fronting London Road.

TQ 201 700 The Ivy Conduit, Holy Cross School, George Lane, Kingston upon Thames

The main chamber of the conduit was excavated by J Perry for SutAS, following an evaluation in 2004 (*SJAC* 92, 287). The original 16th century brick floor, sump and a lead cistern with an outlet pipe, were revealed. A new lead pipe was added in the 18th century when the direction of the outlet was changed from the south to the west. In the 19th or early 20th century the area was backfilled and another outlet, a ceramic pipe, drained the sump. The backfill was covered with a tiled floor. This floor contained ceramic tiles dating from the 16th–18th centuries and 19th century bricks. A series of stone stairs was added in the 19th century.

TQ 204 657 Tolworth Playing Fields, Old Kingston Road, Tolworth

A watching brief by H Robertson for PCA revealed an undisturbed 2nd century AD deposit. Elsewhere subsoil was overlaid by either 18th–20th century topsoil or modern made-ground.

TQ 206 717 Land at East Dorincourt, Kingston Vale, SW15

During a watching brief by N Shaikhley for SCAU evidence of Mesolithic or Neolithic activity was revealed in the form of two fragments of struck flint.

TQ 208 665 Richard Challoner School, Manor Drive North, New Malden

Modern made-ground was recorded above alluvial deposits during an evaluation by J Perry for SutAS.

TQ 210 664 136 Manor Drive North, New Malden
Ground disturbance and deposits relating to the previous 20th century buildings, now demolished, were recorded during an evaluation by S Gannon for MoLAS.

TQ 212 707 Cedar Court, Coombe Hill Road, Kingston upon Thames

KuTAS carried out a watching brief when groundwork was undertaken during a re-design of a garden layout. A foundation trench for a new terrace

wall on the same alignment as the old wall, and two soakaway pits, each 2m deep, were revealed. These were situated on the lower terrace, from which all the topsoil had been removed. These soakaways were excavated from the top of the gravel and provided a good section through the Kingston Hill upper gravels and sands. From the wall foundation, fragments of domestic animal bone were recovered.

LAMBETH

TQ 287 748 Clapham Common bandstand, Clapham Common, SW4

Parallel ditches, one of which was backfilled in the 19th century, were revealed during excavation, evaluation and a watching brief by G Cockin for OA. A number of other features identified included possible pits or tree-throw holes and either another ditch, or a channel. None of these was precisely datable, but all were certainly of post-medieval origin.

TQ 292 755 37 Old Town, Clapham, SW4

Garden and ground consolidation deposits, probably dating to the 18th–19th centuries, were recorded in an evaluation by A Daykin for MoLAS.

TQ 295 765 Springfield Methodist church, Wandsworth Road, SW8 (fig 10)

Building recording was undertaken by J Dixon for PCA. The building was found to date from the first decade of the 20th century, with extensions added in the 1920s and other small-scale redevelopments taking place throughout the 20th century.

TQ 297 753 2 Carpenter's Place, SW4

A horticultural soil horizon, which had probably been worked continuously from the 17th or 18th century to the early to mid-20th century, was recorded by A Sargent for PCA.

TQ 299 767 Lark Hall Park, Priory Grove, SW8

An evaluation and training excavation was undertaken by P Askew on behalf of MoLAS and L Smith on behalf of 'Discovering Archaeology', a community organisation. Five primary schools participated in this community project where a single trench was excavated at the northern end of the park in an area previously occupied by 19th century houses which were demolished in the 1970s. External walls forming one corner of a house were found, as were a square ceramic drain and waste pipe, suggesting that it was at the rear of the building next to the back yard, part of which was exposed on the western side. Two parallel internal walls abutting a main wall have been interpreted as the foundations for the internal staircase. Finds from the site included pottery, clay pipes, and fragments of marble and slate.

TQ 302 736 Streatham Place, New Park Road (junction), Streatham Hill, SW2

No archaeological finds or features were found during an evaluation by G Evans of WA.



Fig 10 Springfield Methodist church, Wandsworth Road, SW8. General view of chapel facing south-east. (Photograph by PCA)

TQ 303 744 Brixton Windmill, Windmill Gardens, off Blenheim Gardens, SW2

A further local community project by P Askew for MoLAS followed that of 2004 (*SyAC* 92, 287). In one trench a structure, clearly related to the windmill and possibly used for storage, was revealed. It consisted of an east–west red brick, slightly curved wall, rendered on its north face. Built into the wall at its east end was a brick floor, with evidence for a threshold on its north side. The fill of the structure contained the remains of two large wall fragments which were evidently demolition material from the structure. Large cobbles, granite setts and some large fragments of iron – probably 19th century demolition material – were also recovered from the fill. A second trench was abandoned after finding the remains of a truncated tree trunk surrounded by topsoil.

TQ 305 702 Sinclair House, 381 Streatham High Road, SW16

An evaluation by J Williams of AS revealed a shallow ditch of 16th to mid-18th century date which contained building material. Disturbance associated with the construction of the house in the 1960s was recorded.

TQ 305 786 Land at Salamanca Place, SE1

An evaluation, carried out by B Ferguson for MoLAS,

found that agricultural soil of 18th–19th century date was sealed by made-ground associated with the construction of nearby houses during the late 18th or early 19th century. Evidence for these buildings, including a brick-lined soakaway and a drain, was recorded. The buildings were demolished probably during the 1840s to allow construction of the nearby railway viaduct. Several 19th century pits were recorded; these had been covered by dumps of broken salt-glazed sewer pipes from a local 19th century pot house. The area seems to have remained as open ground, possibly as rear gardens to the demolished buildings.

TQ 305 790 Lambeth Palace, Wash House Cottage, Lambeth Palace Road, SE1

Monitoring by S Davis for MoLAS of an excavation of an electricity cable trench took place within the landscaped garden areas of cottages in the palace grounds. Loose rubble make-up deposits of c 18th century date were revealed beneath the topsoil.

TQ 307 789 11–21 Old Paradise Street, SE11

Two large pits, possibly for gravel extraction and of 17th to mid-18th century date, were revealed during an evaluation by G Potter for CA. Most evidence related to residential development between the late

18th and early 19th centuries and it is likely that, before this, the site was open land. Cellars of the former terraced houses in the south of the site were cut into the natural gravels. Pottery included residual medieval sherds and a few sherds which probably derived from the nearby 18th century sugar refinery.

TQ 308 734 St Martin's Estate, Roupell Road, Tulse Hill, SW2

Significant recent disturbance and truncation from previous developments was recorded during an evaluation by G Evans for WA.

TQ 313 763 Fir Grove Road, Crowhurst Close (corner of), Angell Town, SW9

An evaluation by J Williams for AS located only 19th–20th century features which were probably associated with the construction of Angell Town in the mid-19th century. Modern disturbance was revealed on the west side of the site, probably relating to the construction of a late 20th century building.

TQ 314 797 157–183 Waterloo Road, SE1

The backfilled cellar of a public house was recorded in the north of the site during a watching brief by W Johnstone for PCA.

TQ 323 722 West Norwood Cemetery, Norwood High Street, SE27

A pipe trench, cut through access roads in the north of the cemetery, was monitored by C Clarke for AOC. Modern made-ground lay directly above London Clay, suggesting that the land surface had been truncated in the course of previous construction works. A single human bone, thought to have been disturbed from its original burial by tree root activity, and numerous fragmented headstones were recovered.

MERTON

TQ 233 708 5 Westside Common, Wimbledon SW19

A probable 19th century sand and gravel extraction pit was located by G Potter during a watching brief for CA. A small section of *in-situ* brickwork probably dated to the late 18th century and can be related by map evidence to a building that stood at the eastern end of the site, and may be the gardener's house that is shown on a survey of 1776.

TQ 237 709 4 Southside Common, Wimbledon, SW19

During an evaluation by C Clarke for AOC a buried topsoil, representing the presence of open ground, was recorded. It was cut by the insertion of multiple drainage services, suggesting late 18th–19th century occupation in proximity to the site. Further topsoil material above confirms the conversion of the site into a modern garden environment, as it currently exists.

TQ 250 741 Land north of Forte Travelodge, Epsom Road, Morden

Evidence of a buried subsoil and topsoil, sealed by a thick layer of modern material, was uncovered during an evaluation by G Evans for WA.

TQ 250 697 Birnham House, 9 Langley Road, SW19
A single prehistoric flint waste flake was recovered from the top of the natural sand during an evaluation by R Cowie for MoLAS.

TQ 259 677 Morden Sixth Form College, Central Road, Morden

L Pontin of AOC carried out an assessment of the blocks of buildings that constitute Morden College. They date to the 1930s and were constructed of a brick and tile style that matches the surrounding St Helier Estate.

TQ 265 699 Harland School, Brangwyn Crescent, Colliers Wood

An historic pond and associated brick drain were observed during monitoring of groundwork by D Miller for PCA.

TQ 265 700 Sainbury's Savacentre (Merton Priory), Merantun Way, Merton, SW19

An evaluation and watching brief were carried out by G Tann and others for LAS on this site which lies within the medieval priory precinct and priory church, a Scheduled Monument. A single fragment of an *in-situ* medieval flint rubble foundation was identified close to the north transept position of the priory church. The west–east aligned wall foundation appears to have been a continuation of a wall found in excavations on this site in the 1920s, and interpreted at that time as of 12th century date. The fragment was retained *in situ*.

TQ 267 682 Dover House, 141 Morden Road, Mitcham

An evaluation by N Ward and R Hewett for MoLAS recorded a sequence of prehistoric alluvial and colluvial deposits, representing the interface between the flood plain of the Wandle valley and higher ground. Above these were deposits which may represent post-medieval horticultural activity such as market gardening. An undated possible water channel in one trial pit might have been used for industrial purposes.

TQ 268 681 Ravensbury Park Open Space, Morden Gardens, Mitcham

A sequence of prehistoric alluvial and colluvial deposits were revealed along the interface of high ground and the flood plain during an evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS.

TQ 270 707 1–11 High Street, Colliers Wood, SW19

Modern fill was recorded in a watching brief by D Hawkins for CgMs.

TQ 273 681 389–393 London Road, Mitcham (fig 11)

Two large parallel ditches extending over some 17m were found by C Reid during an evaluation and excavation for CA. They are approximately dated to the 13th and 17th centuries, although both features also produced some residual 11th–12th century pottery. Other features included some smaller and probably post-medieval drainage ditches and a mid-



Fig 11 389–393 London Road, Mitcham. View showing the medieval ditch in the foreground. (Photograph by CA)

19th century watercourse. Reworked soil horizons of 19th century and later date sealed the site.

TQ 278 691 203 London Road, Mitcham

An evaluation by J Leary for PCA revealed two 12th–14th century rubbish pits one of which contained iron waste, suggesting metalworking in the vicinity. The pits were overlaid by medieval plough-soil.

RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

TQ 175 718 Craig House, Craig Road, Ham, Richmond

Two gullies and a pit containing modern material were recorded during an evaluation by A Taylor for TVAS.

TQ 175 747 Friars Lane car park, Friars Lane, Richmond

An evaluation carried out for MoLAS by R Cowie found that possible foreshore deposits were overlaid by reclamation dumps which seem to have been deposited in *c* 1700. Evidence for the subsequent development of the site included a brick-lined well that may have been contemporaneous with the 18th century stables of Cholmondeley House, or possibly with the brewery built on the site in *c* 1840. Remains of the Victorian brewery which was converted in the early 20th century for use as a dyers and cleaners and in 1936 as a glue factory, included brick walls and floors. In the south-east quarter of the site thick layers of earth covering the reclamation dumps were

associated with a garden next to the brewery. A residual flint implement, possibly of Bronze Age date, was found in this area.

TQ 176 747 2 Queensberry Place, Richmond

A watching brief by L Capon for AOC took place in the garden of a Grade II listed building. A brick drain associated with a culvert were recorded.

TQ 179 750 Former United Reformed church and Church Hall, Quadrant Road, Little Green, Richmond

A palaeochannel and two 18th–19th century pits were recorded during a watching brief by S Watson for PCA. They were overlaid by late 19th century made-ground, suggesting significant truncation and levelling of the land for the construction of the church and hall. A brick wall was recorded across the site and is interpreted as a boundary for the garden that occupied the site in the 1860s.

TQ 180 732 Montrose House, 186 Petersham Road, Petersham, Richmond

C Thatcher of AOC continued a watching brief begun in 2004 (*SJAC* 92, 289), finding significant Victorian and modern construction disturbance within the garden and the area immediately adjacent to the modern building. A layer of topsoil contained 18th and 19th century material.

TQ 184 774 Kew Palace, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Road, Kew

Monitoring was undertaken by J Brown for PCA on work on the porch of the palace and in advance of a realignment of pathways serving Kew Palace to a 19th century alignment. Early post-medieval features were revealed, in particular a possible Tudor hearth and 16th–17th century wall foundations. Wall foundations and a cobbled path of 18th century date were located on the west side of the site and are likely to represent the remains of the stable yard associated with the White House (*b.* 1732). The majority of the rest of the features recorded relate to the development of the area from the 18th century onwards and subsequent demolition of the royal complex in the 19th and 20th centuries.

TQ 187 776 Herbarium Building, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Road, Kew

An evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS, found that the site appeared to have been truncated, probably as part of landscaping work when Hanover House (*b.* 1748–71) was turned into a Herbarium in 1851. A 19th century culvert, make-up deposits, and the remains of a brick building of similar date, were recorded. A layer of ash and clinker, possibly representing a yard surface, was also noted.

TQ 189 773 Jodrell Laboratory, Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew Road, Kew

A number of features associated with landscaping and drainage of the land at Kew Gardens in the 19th century were recorded by S Davis for MoLAS during a watching brief. The remains of a drainage ditch or soakaway and a fragment of brick wall and two brick soakaways were also noted.

TQ 207 732 Royal Ballet School, White Lodge, Richmond Park, Richmond

A watching brief by M Melikian for AOC found undated subsoil. Post-medieval brick fragments were recovered from the topsoil.

TQ 214 760 St Michael's and All Angels church, Elm Bank Gardens, Barnes, SW13

The south boundary wall of the churchyard was recorded by J Brown for PCA. The wall respects the line of an earlier boundary – apparently a hedge – documented in the mid-18th century as demarcating fields and market gardens. The east section of the wall, seen to be a continuation of the north boundary of Thorne Passage, a public footpath, appears to have been built in the mid-19th century or later. It was probably altered in the late 19th century when the church was built. In the mid-20th century the central and west sections along the churchyard were rebuilt in a different form as part of a memorial garden, with a low brick wall capped by concrete coping and iron railings. The central section was entirely rebuilt using modern machine-pressed bricks, while the west section utilised the earlier wall, reduced to the same height and with the bricks stained red to match the machine-made bricks.

SOUTHWARK

TQ 317 794 Rotary Street, SE1

Dumps of 18th–19th century date, occasionally cut by rubbish pits, were recorded by L Casson during an evaluation for MoLAS.

TQ 317 794 London South Bank University, Keyworth Street, 107–108 Borough Road, SE1

A sequence of plough-soil overlaid by 19th century deposits was recorded by C Menary for MoLAS.

TQ 318 787 London Park Hotel, 86–88 Newington Butts, SE11

A series of test pits, monitored by S Anthony for MoLAS, located the rubble-filled cellars of two recently demolished 19th century buildings.

TQ 318 788 St Mary's churchyard, Newington Butts, SE11

A survey by T O'Gorman and J Langthorne for PCA was carried out on a section of brick wall which featured three buttresses. It was found to represent the sole surviving element of a building thought to have been part of a 19th century ecclesiastical building. The style of the wall fragment is 19th century neo-Gothic ecclesiastic but, given its location outside the churchyard, and the known location of all buildings associated with the church, may have been from an institutional type of building, such as a school. The evaluation showed an absence of human remains within two mounds in the churchyard.

TQ 318 801 31–2 Dolben Street, SE1

An evaluation by S Wallis for TVAS located a slope on the surface of alluvium at the bottom of the recorded sequence which suggests the existence of an edge, perhaps of an island. Mollusc shells recovered from the alluvium indicate clean flowing water. Above lay a deep reclamation deposit of 17th century date, followed by a well, a culvert and cellar walls, all dating from the late 19th century.

TQ 318 804 44–47 Hopton Street, SE1

An evaluation by L Casson for MoLAS followed building recording in 2001 (*SyAC* **89**, 275) and revealed a prehistoric land surface cut by a substantial north–south channel, possibly formed by the river Thames. At various stages it had contained flowing water, combined with periods of standing water. Two recuts of the channel were recorded and both contained dense organic layers overlaid by silty clay which suggests that the area was marshy and boggy during this phase. Above these deposits was a series of dumped layers and intercutting pits of 17th–18th century date. These were cut by an 18th–19th century brick wall which may represent a cellar or cesspit. Material found in association with the wall suggests domestic usage.

TQ 318 804 Great Suffolk Street, Levington Street, SE1 (fig 12)

During an evaluation and excavation by S Anthony for MoLAS, the remains were found of brick kiln structures relating to the Gravel Lane pottery kiln that



Fig 12 Great Suffolk Street, Levington Street, SE1. Remains of the Gravel Lane pottery kiln that occupied part of the site from 1694 to 1748–9. (Photograph by MoLAS)

occupied part of the site from 1694 to 1748–9. Early kilns with associated floors, working surfaces and a brick well were recorded, covered by large dumps of kiln waste. Within the well was found a well-preserved wicker basket. Later phases of activity were represented by substantial brick buildings, thought to be working areas, with a series of kiln flues, brick floors and clay-filled barrel-lined pits. The latest phase of the pottery kiln comprised a large surviving kiln with associated flues, drains and cobbled and tiled yard surfaces. The demise of the kiln occurred in 1748–9 and in 1750 an earthquake destroyed some of the extant structures. Later occupation included a small glasshouse which re-used some of the structures: dumps of waste glass and glass working residues were found. The site continued to be used for light industrial purposes, with small industrial buildings in the north of the site, evidenced by 18th and 19th century building foundations and deposits. A cache of Second World War arms and empty shells were located, evidently left *in situ*.

TQ 320 796 122–144 Southwark Bridge Road, SE1
Probable early medieval features containing residual Roman pottery were found during an evaluation by S Kennedy and A Daykin for MoLAS. A small number of pits which may have been for gravel extraction were found; these are dated to the 11th–13th centuries. Post-medieval features, including gullies, ditches and pits, were also recorded, and pottery of 16th–18th century date was recovered. A gravel extraction pit to the north of the site had been re-used as a pond in the 16th–17th centuries and was found to contain hop

seeds. There was some evidence for 18th century housing as well as a single wall which may have formed part of the 19th century South London Brewery known to have existed on the site.

TQ 320 797 114–118 Southwark Bridge Road, SE1
A watching brief by D Hawkins of CgMs found that the site was much truncated by the construction of a late 19th century building and of underground fuel tanks and services associated with a 1960s service station. Between the areas affected by these buildings, a thick deposit of silt containing 19th century material probably representing open farmland, was recorded.

TQ 321 791 Former Duke of Wellington public house, 45 Tarn Street, SE1
A standing building survey and evaluation were carried out by A Westman and C Menary for MoLAS. The three-storey brick building with cellars was constructed at the north-east corner of the junction of Wellington (later Tarn) and William (later Rockingham) Streets, probably when the streets were laid out, documented between 1812 and 1822. This was always a public house which retained its original plan form when altered between *c* 1880 and 1914. The cellar was reinforced and the ground floor rebuilt using rolled steel beams and cast-iron columns, the upper floors being set back from the street frontages. The street fronts were refaced, with coloured glazed bricks decorating the ground floor. A small rear yard was infilled and a two-storey wing raised to three storeys, probably when the public house was converted to bed-sitting rooms, documented after 1978.

Following the standing building survey, two evaluation trenches were excavated. These revealed peat deposits associated with the prehistoric and Roman marshy area known as the Rockingham Anomaly. Roman pottery and building material from these deposits is dated to AD 120–300. These deposits were overlaid by 16th–18th century topsoil, probably representing the undeveloped nature of the area before urbanisation.

TQ 321 791 Southwark 4 Academy, Deverell Street, SE1

A watching brief by S Turner and an evaluation and further watching brief by S Anthony and C Menary for MoLAS revealed a Roman ditch and burials and the west wall of the Victorian burial ground of New Bunhill Fields. The foundations of a Victorian house and the possible remains of a known early 19th century chapel were also revealed. In one of two trenches to locate the northern boundary wall of the cemetery, a possible foundation wall was located, while in the second trench masonry structures relating to the Victorian terraced houses fronting Deverell Street were found.

TQ 321 791 Land at Metro Central, New Kent Road, SE17

A geoarchaeological evaluation carried out by N Branch, P Morgan and C Green for ArchS, revealed extensive peat and alluvial deposits which may have been associated with a known palaeolake, the Rockingham Anomaly. The radiocarbon-dated litho- and biostratigraphic records indicate that peat formation commenced just prior to 4050–3950 cal BC, with the wetland surface colonised by open alder carr woodland, fringed by an open water body with pondweed. On nearby dry land, lime appears to have dominated the woodland cover. Evidence for anthropogenic modification of the vegetation cover is clear, with the presence of grassland, both tall herb (possibly meadow) and short turf (possibly pasture), and arable fields. By 360–80 cal BC inundation of the peat surface with alluvial sediments occurred, coinciding with infilling of the depression and changes in the vegetation cover. This vegetation cover was characterised by a decline in open oak dominated woodland and evidence for cereal cultivation, a re-expansion of open oak woodland and the absence of evidence for cultivation, and a sustained decline in woodland cover and evidence for prolonged periods of cultivation.

TQ 321 801 100–142 Union Street, SE1

A Roman soil horizon was identified during an evaluation by L Capon for AOC, as well as a boundary ditch of early 2nd century date.

TQ 322 796 137 Great Suffolk Street, SE1

A watching brief by K Appleton and S Davis, following an evaluation in 2004 (*SJAC* **92**, 290), located the remains of two brick walls in association with a number of substantial 19th century demolition deposits.

TQ 322 804 Union Works, Park Street, SE1

K Hulka of CgMs carried out detailed building recording prior to alteration and partial demolition. The complex comprises three basic elements, the works themselves (Grade II) which front onto New Globe Walk, Park Street and Bear Gardens, the former White Bear Tavern fronting onto Bear Gardens and a warehouse building in the centre of the site. The works building was purpose built in 1867 for David and Andrew Derrin, engineers and manufacturers. By *c* 1900–20, the premises were occupied by two companies, a printing machine maker and an offset machine maker. During the 1930s the site was taken over by Porn and Dunwoody who converted the White Bear tavern to offices; they manufactured diesel engines, diversifying into marine parts during the Second World War and later, escalators and lifts under the name of Otis Lifts Ltd. Otis vacated the premises in 2002.

TQ 322 804 58 Park Street, SE1

D Saxby carried out a watching brief for MoLAS, locating a 17th century brick wall which may have been associated with Davies' bear-baiting arena. Its height was the same as that of a wall identified at 60 Park Street as the south wall of the arena, and a clay tobacco pipe bowl, found within the silts adjacent to the wall and dating to 1660–80, suggests a contemporary date with the bear-garden (1662–82). Evidence of tin-glazed pottery manufacturing was also recovered. Kiln furniture, including saggars and trivets, was found. This assemblage is dated to 1630–80 and was located beneath the level of the conjectured surface of the bear-garden, possibly representing pottery waste dumped prior to the construction of Davies' bear-garden. A foundation of solid lime mortar may represent the foundations of a later 17th century pottery kiln, although too little was exposed to be certain. A piece of stoneware kiln furniture (wedge) was found in another test pit and, together with two pieces from stoneware jugs and a clay tobacco pipe dating to 1680–1710, would date to the period when the potter Moses Johnson moved his pottery from Montague Close to Bear Gardens in 1695 where he set up a Stoneware pottery. Also recovered was evidence of glass manufacturing dating to the late 17th century, including pieces of crucible, furnace bricks, clinker and melted glass. These would have belonged to one of the Bear Gardens glass works.

TQ 324 797 St George the Martyr church, Borough High Street, SE1 (fig 13)

A watching brief and excavation were conducted by J Taylor and B Watson for MoLAS in the nave of the church (*b.1734–6*) and the existing crypt. A pre-Roman soil horizon overlaid by fluvial deposits was revealed, suggesting that the site was on high ground on the northern edge of a palaeochannel. Evidence was found of late 1st century clay-and-timber buildings constructed over early Roman ground-raising dumps. These buildings probably fronted onto the west side of Watling/Stane Street, and yard surfaces, a clay oven and a possible animal pen were recorded behind them. The latest Roman feature was a rubbish pit dated AD



Fig 13 St George the Martyr, Borough High Street, SE1. Excavation of Roman levels in the former crypt of the church. (Photograph by MoLAS)

250–400. Remains of the medieval church were represented by fragmentary masonry foundations, probably of the original nave and chancel. The church was extended eastwards and a southern chapel was added to the nave but apparently later demolished when two asymmetrical chapels or transepts were constructed. There were approximately 60 burials within this church, with another 103 under the east portion which is interpreted as part of an external cemetery that probably remained in use until the 17th century. A major rebuilding, which documentary evidence suggests occurred in 1629, appears to have incorporated the transept of the chapel on the south side of the medieval church and involved the rebuilding of the north aisle (represented by five chalk-rubble pier bases) and probably the eastward extension of the south aisle (evidenced by a single base). These confirm that the pre-1730s church was at least 22m long internally and aligned differently from the present church. Excavation of the pier bases also revealed fragments of moulded Tudor architectural terracotta believed to be re-used material from the Duke of Suffolk's London residence (Brandon or Suffolk Place) on the opposite side of Borough High Street. In 1734–6 the church was rebuilt in brick and a barrel-vaulted crypt was constructed under the central body of the church, with inhumations inserted into the north and south aisles. The crypt was cleared in 1899 and probably at this time many coffins, both wooden and lead, were placed in a large pit dug under the crypt floor.

TQ 324 800 35 Union Street, SE1 (fig 14)
Monitoring of test pits by S Turner for MoLAS

revealed that the area had once been a wetland associated with a water channel, which was subsequently reclaimed during the Roman period. Later deposits had been truncated during construction of the present basement and only 19th century deposits associated with the present building were located. During the reduction of the basement floor level a Roman inhumation burial was discovered and excavated.

TQ 324 800 Redcross Way, 15–23 Southwark Street, SE1

An evaluation by C Cowan of MoLAS revealed a channel sealed by dumped deposits of Roman date and into which was cut a burial. On higher ground, the possible remains of Roman burnt timber-framed buildings were found, as well as pits and dumps. Parts of a 1st–4th century building complex, first excavated on this site in 1980, were also uncovered here as *opus signinum* and tessellated floors, and robber trenches. Pottery from material overlying one floor was dated to AD120–160. Demolition debris from this building was cut by two more burials, of late Roman date. There was no evidence of medieval features on the site though residual pottery of mid-11th to mid-12th century date was recovered. The stone-flagged floor of a cellar, brick-lined cellars and wells of probable 19th century date were recorded. Several fragments of clay pipe kiln muffle were found in a 19th century dumped deposit, possibly derived from the 17th–18th century kiln found previously in 1980. A stoneware spirit flask has a local trade stamp, 'RED CROSS STREET, BORO'. The



Fig 14 Union Street, SE1. Roman inhumation burial discovered at 35 Union Street. (Photograph by MoLAS)

limits of the Cross Bones burial ground, open from 1665 to 1853, were defined; the burials were left *in situ*.

TQ 326 799 TFL Congestion Charging Scheme in north-west Southwark, 94 Southwark Bridge Road (opposite), SE1

A watching brief was carried out by M Melikian of AOC on 20 sites located throughout north-west Southwark. In only one trench (opposite 94 Southwark Bridge Road) were archaeological features found: six burials which are identified as part of the burial ground of St Saviour's Parish Workhouse, established in 1774.

TQ 326 802 The Borough Market, SE1

Following a watching brief in 2001 (*SyAC* **89**, 277), the excavation of service trenches as part of the refurbishment of the market was monitored by A Birchenough and others for MoLAS. It revealed a range of features including a 19th century brick drain, an 18th century box drain, a possible brick floor and brick wall of 18th–19th century date. The cobbled road surface of the 19th century market was observed beneath modern layers.

TQ 327 797 Plantain Place, 21–23 Crosby Row, SE1
Garden soil, dating to the late 18th–early 19th century, and part of a 19th century cellar floor were found during a watching brief by C Cowan for MoLAS.

TQ 330 795 174–178 Long Lane, SE1

H Valler of WA undertook an evaluation and watching brief on this site which is located on the north-west edge of the relict gravel Bermondsey Eyot. They revealed late 1st or early 2nd century Roman ditches and pits. A layer or possible pit of late 10th–early 11th century date was found, as were other features of medieval, post-medieval and modern date.

TQ 335 799 Potter's Fields, Tooley Street, SE1

A watching brief and evaluation by P Thrane and C North for MoLAS took place after an initial evaluation in 2004 (*SyAC* **92**, 294), uncovering deposits which may represent land surfaces of Late Iron Age or early Roman date and be part of the Horsleydown Eyot. Above these were post-Roman alluvial deposits. The cellars and foundations of several post-medieval buildings were recorded, representing development along the west side of Freemans Lane from the 16th to 19th centuries. An extensive deposit was located which may have been open ground or used for market gardening during this period; it was truncated by 19th century warehouses or industrial buildings which existed prior to the construction of early 20th century warehouses.

TQ 331 797 2 Carmarthen Place, SE1

Tidal silts above natural gravels were revealed in a watching brief by D Sankey for MoLAS. They were overlaid by thick layers of wood peat and reed or sedge peat which are dated to the Neolithic to Bronze Ages. Above lay tidal alluvium, succeeded by post-medieval coal-ash landfill dumps.

TQ 332 796 5 Morocco Street, SE1

A large quantity of 18th century syrup jars and sugarloaf mould fragments were recovered from 18th century made-ground during a watching brief by S Duckering of PCA. These could indicate the presence of a small industrial or craft workshop. Above the made-ground were the remains of footings of a 19th century building, probably part of the redevelopment of the site in the 19th century with light industrial buildings or warehouses. On the south side a post-medieval wood-lined lime pit was truncated to the north by wall footings.

TQ 332 798 49–55 Bermondsey Street, SE1

A series of 19th century timber tanks associated with the tanning industry were recorded by A Mackinder for MoLAS. A total of seven tanks and a well were found to be constructed of softwood, and dated to the early–middle 19th century. One tank held a lime solution for de-fleshing hides and some of the others held liquid which could be released through drain holes.

TQ 332 798 59–63 Bermondsey Street, SE1

A watching brief by A Hassan for PCA located two small sections of a 19th century wall.

TQ 332 798 1 Black Swan Yard, SE1

A watching brief by S Gannon for MoLAS recorded modern made-ground containing redeposited pottery and clay tobacco pipes of 16th–17th century date.

TQ 332 799 Land bounded by Tooley Street, Shand Street and Barnham Street, SE1

A 17th–18th century ditch and an 18th–19th century pit were recorded towards the east of site by S Holden for PCA during an evaluation. In the north-east of the site a possible 16th–17th century ditch was exposed, the north side of which was truncated during the construction of a large concrete structure. A pit filled with animal bones and dated to the 17th–18th centuries was recorded in the south of the site, together with two pits of the same date. Both of these pits were truncated by a cut feature dated to the 18th–19th centuries.

TQ 332 800 17–24 Magdalen Street, SE1

A watching brief in 2004 (*SyAC* 92, 293) was followed by an evaluation, carried out by C Thatcher of AOC, in which a sequence of alluvial clays was revealed in two trenches. A piece of shaped timber was uncovered, probably debris washed in when the clays were laid down.

TQ 333 785 221–223 Old Kent Road, SE1

An undated linear feature was located in the natural brickearth by C Pickard of PCA during a watching brief. It was sealed by a layer of undated plough-soil.

TQ 333 792 3–4 Griggs Place, Bermondsey, SE1

Made-ground of 19th or 20th century date was recorded during a watching brief by C Thatcher for AOC.

TQ 333 793 Urban Catalyst Bermondsey Square Regeneration Project, Bermondsey Square, SE1

Excavations, undertaken by A Douglas for PCA, followed an evaluation in 2002 (*SyAC* 90, 366). They revealed evidence for a Roman farmstead in the form of traces of a clay-and-timber building and a significant assemblage of brick and tiles and quantities of domestic pottery and food rubbish. On the east side of the Square, Saxon features, notably pits and a hearth, were revealed; these may have been associated with a Saxon minster which is suggested for the near vicinity. A remarkable number of Early, Middle and Late Saxon artefacts were recovered, although few features were uncovered, suggesting that there was a significant and prosperous community with wide-ranging trading links occupying the site during these periods. Three main structural phases of Bermondsey Abbey were uncovered, demonstrating how it was altered and expanded. These consisted of the well-preserved foundations of the south side of the church, the foundations of the south-west tower, and in the north-west of the site, the foundations of the Gatehouse which survived until the beginning of the 19th century. In the east of the site more of the main cloister was revealed, while in the north and north-east of the site a number of medieval burials were uncovered, some of them interred in cyst tombs. Early post-medieval remains in the north-east part of the site, included the remnants of walls and a cellar dating to the 16th–17th centuries which are likely to have been part of Sir Thomas Pope's mansion house, built after the Dissolution and re-using much of the abbey. In the 17th century the large house was subdivided and the courtyard was increasingly used as gardens and for waste disposal, as attested by the numerous rubbish pits – frequently lined with horncores – cesspits and a soakaway. Further sub-divisions into dwellings occurred until the 19th century, when industries were also established in the area, as indicated by the partial remains of a late 19th century glass bottle factory found in the north-east corner of the site. A late 17th–early 18th century cemetery, located on the west boundary of the site, seems to have been situated behind a chapel for Dissenters.

TQ 333 795 157 Tower Bridge Road, SE1

A sequence of alluvium and peat was recorded by N Hawkins of PCA during an evaluation. Truncating the upper alluvial layer were five late 18th–19th century tanning pits, of which two were lined with brick and two with timber.

TQ 333 799 154–172 Tooley Street, Shand Street, Barnham Street (land bounded by), SE1

Thick layers of alluvium were located during a watching brief by R Bull of MoLAS. In the centre of the site a probable east–west channel was revealed, into which tanning waste had been tipped. In the south of the site another possible channel was recorded, this one bordered by timber posts along its east edge and containing fragments of boat timber in its waterlaid fills. It is dated to the 16th–18th centuries. Some pre-19th century foundations were observed.

TQ 334 798 Druid Street, Tower Bridge Road (corner), SE1

An evaluation was undertaken by R Bull for MoLAS. Pits dating to the 18th–19th century and 19th century foundation trenches were recorded beneath the basement floor of the former properties.

TQ 334 801 Potter's Field Park, Tooley Street, SE1
Monitoring of landscaping by D Sankey for MoLAS revealed cemetery deposits, including human bone, an arched vault or culvert filled with human bone and an 18th or early 19th century building foundation. The human bone was retained *in situ* and no articulated skeletons were disturbed. Disturbance of human remains was minimised.

TQ 335 793 84 Abbey Street, SE1

A layer of possible medieval plough-soil and an 18th–19th century well in the western corner of the site were recorded during a watching brief by S Maher for PCA.

TQ 336 719 161 Grange Road, SE1 (fig 15)

An evaluation and excavation by A Mackinder for MoLAS revealed a ditch and a pit containing the remains of two young pigs; they were probably Roman in date. A well-built stone drain or culvert, dated to the late 13th to mid-14th century, and probably associated with the grange or farm estate of Bermondsey Abbey (f. 1089), was revealed. It replaced an earlier ditch and a timber-lined drain. In the late 18th–early 19th century there were at least three brick buildings along the Spa Road frontage. A series of pits,

some lined with timber or brick and dated to the 18th century were probably related to the local tanning industry.

TQ 336 795 41 Maltby Street, SE1

A formation of peat was recorded by S Kennedy during an evaluation for MoLAS. It was cut by several features, including (undatable) natural channels and gullies assumed to have been associated with land reclamation from the medieval period onwards. A worked Bronze Age log, presumably abandoned in transit, was the only evidence for prehistoric activity. Sealing the peat was a thick alluvial layer which was cut by ditches and bedding trenches; these may be identified with features depicted on 18th century maps. Also recorded were several features, including pits and a well associated with a fellmongers yard (for treating animal hides) which occupied the site in the early 19th century.

TQ 340 780 434–452 Old Kent Road, SE15

Phase 1 of a watching brief, carried out by J Crisp and N Hawkins for PCA, revealed four Roman ditches running at right angles to Old Kent Road, and two pits. They were sealed by a layer of silty sand, above which lay 18th–19th century plough-soil. To the east the plough-soil was cut by a 19th century well and, in the south-west, by a cesspit and a pit containing a wooden barrel – both dated to the 19th century. To the north a series of 19th century features included a pipe trench sealed by a brick floor surface and a basement.



Fig 15 Grange Road, SE1. The medieval stone drain or culvert associated with the grange or farm estate of Bermondsey Abbey. (Photograph by MoLAS)

TQ 340 789 Alwyn Girls' School, Harris City Academy, 55–56 Southwark Park Road, Bermondsey, SE1

Watching briefs by I Grosso and A Sargent for PCA revealed a plough-soil dated to the 17th–18th centuries which, in the east, central and south areas of the site, was cut by the construction of late 19th–20th century brick walls. These were later heavily truncated.

TQ 342 777 The Cockneys, 610 Old Kent Road, SE15

Roman pits and ditches, possibly associated with the building or repair of Watling Street, the line of which Old Kent Road follows, were revealed during an evaluation by H Valler for WA. A fragment of a quern in a Roman pit suggests settlement nearby. The Roman features were overlaid by deposits that indicated the site was an open area for a long time, with a drainage ditch or possible channel that was probably recut in the late medieval to post-medieval period before silting up, probably in the 17th or 18th centuries.

TQ 343 797 Chambers Wharf, Chambers Street, Bermondsey, SE16

Ten pits were monitored by P Askew for MoLAS, of which five on the southern side of the site revealed waterlaid clay, sand and silts of a possible palaeochannel. Two pits of this group, on the south side of Chambers Street, revealed a peat deposit, possibly that of Bermondsey Peat which is dated elsewhere to the late 2nd millennium BC, with radiocarbon dates of *c* 1200–800 BC. Five pits on the northern side of the site were not fully excavated but did indicate waterlogged deposits containing 18th–19th century material. Brick foundations were also noted in these pits and are likely to be of 19th century date.

TQ 346 747 238 Peckham Rye, SE22

Recording was undertaken by E Dwyer on behalf of MoLAS of a small detached suburban villa which appears to have been built in the 1820s or 1830s on land belonging to the Friern Manor Farm Estate. It originally had an L-shaped plan and comprised a cellar extending under the hall, a ground floor and a first floor. The exterior brick walls had been rendered in cement; there were three chimney stacks and the hipped roof was covered with slates. The front door was placed centrally with the windows arranged symmetrically: two on the ground floor and three on the first floor. There was a central hall and staircase leading to the first floor and a scullery behind, one room south of the hall, and two to the north. Internal walls were constructed of timber studs and bracing with brick nogging and, except for the partition wall under the stairs, were covered with plaster. A later single-storey kitchen extension was constructed in the south-west corner of the ground floor. The first floor plan was largely identical to that of the ground floor. According to map evidence, the building was severely damaged during the Second World War; the roof may have been replaced, the ground floor windows were

enlarged and fireplaces and all but one of the original door surrounds were replaced during the post-war period. The building was occupied in the early 1980s but by 2006 had been occupied by squatters; the windows were subsequently blocked with cement blocks and machine-made bricks.

TQ 350 773 814 Old Kent Road, SE15

Probable dump deposits, no earlier than 1480 but most likely 17th–18th century in date, were recorded by C North during an evaluation for MoLAS. Three masonry features of probable 19th century date were seen in section.

TQ 351 773 840 Old Kent Road, SE15

A watching brief by G Spurr for MoLAS recorded made-ground deposits of late 19th to mid-20th century date.

SUTTON

TQ 241 636 Dairy Crest site, Anne Boleyn's Walk, Cheam

A sherd of abraded Late Bronze Age pottery, several struck flints and quantities of burnt flint were recovered from the subsoil and topsoil by J Perry for SutAS during an evaluation.

TQ 241 636 Marnock, Parkside, Cheam

A watching brief carried out by J Phillips for CDHAS revealed only modern material.

TQ 241 638 Park Hill House, Parkside, Cheam

Excavation of a trench at the rear of the house monitored by J Phillips for CDHAS exposed modern made-ground, as well as a 20th century soakaway. There were no finds other than obviously modern material.

TQ 243 664 Sutton/Merton TA Centre, Stonecot Hill, Sutton

A watching brief by S Stevens for ASE recorded only modern material.

TQ 252 639 26–28 Tate Road, Cheam

J Perry of SutAS recorded 20th century material only during an evaluation.

TQ 274 649 Carshalton High School for Girls, West Street, Carshalton

During a watching brief by A Fairman and J Langthorne for PCA 18th–19th century subsoil and 20th century truncation was recorded.

TQ 275 664 Library Extension, St Philomena's Catholic Girls School, Carshalton

Made-ground deposits containing 19th–20th century material were revealed during a watching brief by J Perry for SutAS.

TQ 277 642 42 Wallace Crescent (rear), Carshalton
A redeposited chalk layer was recorded during an evaluation by J Perry for SutAS; only modern materials were recovered.



Fig 16 Stone Court, The Grove, High Street, Carshalton. Brick foundations of an early 18th century mansion found during a community excavation. (Photograph by MoLAS)

TQ 279 646 Stone Court, The Grove, High Street, Carshalton (fig 16)

A trench was sited across the assumed central axis of the early 18th century mansion during a community excavation, undertaken by P Askew for MoLAS. It revealed brick foundations of at least seven cellars, three of which had flint floors and a fourth, a tiled floor. Also located were the foundations of the north and south steps depicted on a map of the estate dated 1782, and drawings of *c* 1800 of the north and south elevations of the building. The walls of the cellars survived to a height of about 1m and the rooms were filled with demolition rubble which included fragments of architectural mouldings.

TQ 280 642 9 Ruskin Road, Carshalton

During a watching brief by C Clarke for AOC a substantial deposit of made-ground, interpreted as representing late 19th century or early 20th century re-landscaping prior to large-scale residential development of the area, was recorded.

TQ 282 666 11–23 Seymour Road, Hackbridge

A possible prehistoric plough-soil was recorded towards the south of the site by D Killock for PCA during a watching brief. In the west of the site a watercourse, backfilled in the late 18th century, was identified.

TQ 287 647 Coniston Court, Harcourt Road, Wallington

A watching brief by N Rushton for CKCA found that undisturbed clay over natural chalk was overlaid by made-ground of 19th–20th century date, the latter cut by a chalk rubble-filled pit and a ditch in the north-west of the site. The site was thus heavily disturbed in recent times, most probably as a result of land-stripping during the 19th and 20th centuries, and the subsequent dumping of soil in the mid-20th century during the construction of the buildings that currently surround the site.

TQ 296 653 Carew Manor Cottages, Church Road, Beddington

An evaluation by J Perry for SutAS revealed only subsoil.

TQ 299 664 134 Beddington Lane, Croydon

A watching brief by B Watson for MoLAS found that the site was truncated in the north-east and south-west of the site.

WANDSWORTH

TQ 216 723 Kingston University, Roehampton Vale Campus, SW15

An evaluation by S Holden for PCA found that the site had been truncated during 20th century construction.

TQ 216 724 Kingston University, Roehampton Vale Campus, SW15

An evaluation by A Daykin for MoLAS recorded redeposited alluvium layers dated to the 19th century above alluvium deposits of the Beverley Brook.

TQ 245 753 84–86 Deodar Road, SW15

An evaluation by G Potter of CA found evidence of gravel extraction, probably in the second half of the 19th century after the demolition of properties shown on a tithe map of 1849 and during subsequent development.

TQ 251 746 35 West Hill, Wandsworth, SW18

An evaluation and building recording was undertaken by G Potter for CA. To the rear of a late 18th century listed building a single pit was located which yielded a substantial pottery assemblage, dated to *c* 1750–70 and probably discarded over a short period from one fairly affluent household. The pottery included common kitchen and storage wares as well as tea wares and good quality dinner service pieces. The pit and surrounding area had been heavily truncated by terracing, possibly during construction of the present building. Elsewhere there was a more or less intact soil profile but only evidence for 19th–20th century cultivation.

TQ 251 746 37 West Hill, Wandsworth, SW18

During the excavation of two pipe trenches only modern made-ground was observed by K Bazley for AOC.

TQ 252 751 1–13 Point Pleasant, SW18 (fig 17)

A scatter of Mesolithic and Bronze Age worked flints was recovered from the surface of the natural sand during an evaluation by C Pickard for CgMs. Above the sand was a layer of late 15th–17th century plough- or horticultural soil, overlaid by 19th century dumping. This was followed by brick-lined soakaways of 19th century date, a brick and timber-lined rubbish pit and several brick walls, probably associated with the terraced houses that stood on the site.

TQ 253 746 177 Wandsworth High Street, SW18

An evaluation by G Potter on behalf of CA revealed two fairly large pits which produced evidence for early and late 18th century occupation, probably relating to houses on the adjacent High Street, though there was no indication of commercial activity. The pottery was mainly of common domestic wares, but included one notable item in the form of a large slipware dish made in Isleworth or at Hanworth Road, Hounslow.



Fig 17 13 Point Pleasant, SW18: excavation under way. (Photograph by PCA)

TQ 258 736 190–194 Garratt Lane, Earlsfield, SW18
During an evaluation by R Humphrey for PCA various post-medieval features were identified, including three 17th–19th century pits, one of which may have been a gravel extraction pit. An 18th–19th century drain, 19th century walls and floor surfaces, and a ditch of 17th–19th century date were also located.

TQ 258 738 140–150 Garratt Lane, SW18
Garden soils of 19th or 20th century date were recorded by S Wallis for TVAS.

TQ 258 745 South Thames College, off St Ann's Hill, SW18

From an evaluation by S Holden for PCA, 11th–18th century material was recovered from the subsoil. In the north corner of the site were a series of undated shallow gullies, in the south-west was a 19th century pit, while the remnants of a 19th–20th century wall were located in the south-east of the site.

TQ 259 730 Former Wandle School, 330 Garratt Lane, Earlsfield, SW18

Building recording was carried out by I Froneman for CgMs on this typical central-hall-type, early 20th century London County Council elementary school building. The associated single-storey infants' school building had been demolished owing to a mid-20th century bomb damage in, as well as the associated ancillary or outbuildings. Of red brick with carved stone detailing, the school building featured reinforced concrete floors and structural steel girders. It was largely in its original form, though its south-west classroom range had been rebuilt following Second World War bomb damage. Internally, historic features – including doors, architraves and other original fittings – were stripped out at the time of recording.

TQ 259 730 Wandle School, 330 Garratt Lane, Earlsfield, SW18

A sequence of natural clay, gravels and alluvial deposits was revealed during an evaluation by J Taylor for PCA. It was overlaid by accumulated silts which probably related to periods of flooding of the nearby river Wandle, prior to its culverting. Late 19th–20th century brick foundations were recorded in the south half of the site, 19th–20th century services towards the north.

TQ 260 719 Riverside Yard, Riverside Road, Wimbledon, SW17

An evaluation by C Ellis and G Evans for WA located alluvial deposits which represent a period of flooding, presumably part of the wetlands and marsh that lay on either side of the river Wandle. Former topsoil layers were revealed above and below a further series of waterlaid deposits; these appear to represent the use and silting up of one of a number of watercress beds which are documented as having existed up to the end of the 19th century.

TQ 263 694 57 Windsor Avenue, SW19

An evaluation by M Williams for LP found that in a trench in the south of the site an alluvial sequence of the river Wandle, dating to approximately 9000–5000 BP, was recorded. The lower deposits contained peat, above which was a tufa deposit, indicating clear flowing water in warm climates. This was overlaid by organic clay deposits which indicate slow water and eventual marshland and flood plain. Further samples taken from a borehole showed a sequence of gravel, peat and clays which denote a woodland environment and movement of the river Wandle. One possible struck flint flake was recovered. A trench on the west side of the site showed that truncation had occurred, probably during levelling in 1933–54.

TQ 264 747 Wandsworth Phoenix Vauxhall Garage, East Hill, SW18

Concentrated in the west of the site, F Keith-Lucas for PCA located features dating mainly to the 17th century. They consisted of drainage ditches and cesspits, including a hollowed timber drain dated to the mid-17th century. A 17th century landscaping terrace, overlaid by plough-soil dated to the 17th–18th centuries, was recorded in the east, while 18th century plough-soil was noted across the site, truncated by several small features associated with 19th century occupation.

TQ 265 731 Openview Sports Ground, Openview, Earlsfield, SW18

A geophysical survey followed by an evaluation was carried out by C Reid for CA. Subsoil was recorded above the natural strata, cut by 20th century land drains. Only recent material was noted, apart from one residual Mesolithic or Neolithic flint core.

TQ 265 760 Bridges Wharf, Bridges Court, SW11

A series of timber revetments was uncovered by D Killock during an evaluation and excavation for PCA. It would have supported the north bank of a small tributary known recently as Battersea Creek, formerly the Falcon Brook, near its confluence with the main Thames channel. The earliest of these consisted of oak uprights and elm planking, probably not pre-dating the 16th century. A second, more substantial, revetment survived to the south in the form of base-plates. Pottery recovered from the deposits sealing the revetment suggests that it was demolished and replaced in the late 17th or early 18th century. A hollowed-out elm log drain associated with this river wall was also exposed. The third river wall survived as re-used oak uprights supporting oak planking. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe recovered from the foreshore deposits to the south of this structure show that it was probably in use from the late 17th or early 18th century onwards.

TQ 267 767 1 Battersea Square, SW11

Structural remains dating to the late 17th or early 18th century were found during an evaluation and excavation by J Bowsher and others for MoLAS. The remains comprised a brick drain running towards the river below a contemporary wall and floor surface; a

backfilled cellar of early 18th century date – disused in the early 19th century – and, at the east end of the site, a backfilled cellar that might originally have been of 18th century date but bore signs of having been altered in the 19th century. Another, separate, contemporary brick building, and brick garden walls or property boundaries, were also revealed. In the centre of the site, brick walls defining a 17th–18th century alleyway were located.

TQ 272 772 7–11 Hester Road, Battersea, SW11

An evaluation by T Collie for AOC found that the site had been truncated by the construction of buildings, probably of 19th–20th century date.

TQ 276 711 123–125 Charlmont Road, Tooting, SW17

An evaluation by A Weale for TVAS recorded Victorian made-ground and Victorian and modern footings, drains and a brick well, all apparently belonging to a recently demolished building on the site.

TQ 284 729 197 Balham High Road, Balham, SW12

A brick culvert of 19th century date was recorded during an evaluation by R Lythe for PCA.

TQ 288 777 Jetty and Cranes, Battersea Power

Station, Cringle Street, SW8

J Lowe on behalf of CgMs undertook the recording of the jetty. This represents a purpose-built, utilitarian early 20th century industrial structure, fitted with industrial steel cranes. It comprised a rectangular concrete slab which served as an elevated platform on the Thames, and occupied much of the site's river frontage, being *c.* 130m long and set *c.* 15m from the river wall. It was connected to the shore by a steel

footbridge or ramp structure, set centrally towards the east of it. To the east of the jetty was an associated timber dolphin. Two travelling steel jib cranes and hoppers were located at the west end of the jetty. The jetty, also known as the Coaling Jetty, was constructed in 1929–30 of modular reinforced poured or cast concrete frames, used repetitively to form its four sections and seventeen bays. Within each section extensive horizontal and diagonal concrete braces were inserted, together with a protective wire mesh structure to prevent floating debris damage and concrete gangways for access. The south side of the jetty (barge bed) included a massive concrete retaining wall at its lower levels. The design of the jetty was partly determined by the position and form of the cooling water intakes (serving the power station) and discharging points and the screening chambers. Coal, for fuelling the boilers, was delivered from the north-east coast by purpose-built barges and was hoisted by the two extant jetty-mounted cranes, from where it was transferred via conveyors to the large coal store located between the river and power station building, or alternatively directly to the internal coal bunkers of the boiler house.

TQ 292 765 102–104 Stewarts Road, Battersea, SW8

During an evaluation by C Menary for MoLAS, possible Bronze Age flints were recovered from the alluvium representing the ancient land surface. Above lay 18th–19th century topsoil and the foundations of a building constructed after 1861.

TQ 293 765 120–146 Stewarts Road, Battersea, SW8

A thick deposit of peat, possibly of Iron Age date, was recorded by C Edwards for AOC during an evaluation.

