

Archaeology in Surrey 2008–9

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

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

AI	Archaeological Investigations Ltd
AOC	AOC (Archaeology) Group
AS	Archaeological Solutions
ASE	Archaeology South-East
BA	Border Archaeology
BAS	Berkshire Archaeological Services
BC	Birkbeck College, Faculty of Continuing Education
CA	Compass Archaeology
CAT	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
CDHAS	Carshalton and District Historical and Archaeological Society
CgMs	CgMs Consulting
ChBA	Chris Butler Associates
COT	Cotswold Archaeology
DBRG	Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey)
DE	Defence Estates
EEHAS	Epsom and Ewell History and Archaeology Society
EH	English Heritage
FA	Foundations Archaeology
LPA	L-P: Archaeology
MH	Mouchel Heritage
MOLA	Museum of London Archaeology
NA	Network Archaeology Ltd
OA	Oxford Archaeology
OAS	Oxford Archaeology South

PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Plateau	North Downs Plateau Archaeology Research Group
QUEST	Quaternary Scientific, University of Reading
SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit
SCC	Surrey County Council
SHAHT	Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust
SLR	SLR Consulting
SutAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
SyAS	Surrey Archaeological Society
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology
WYG	White Young Green Group

The Administrative County

ELMBRIDGE

TQ 088 591 Chatley Farm Estate, Pointers Road, Cobham

Historic building recording and watching brief by B Davis and S Beach of WA during alterations and conversion to Chatley Farmhouse and associated farm buildings. The building recording demonstrated that parts of the farmhouse date to the late 16th or early 17th centuries, and a two-bay timber-framed structure with brick chimney-stack remains fossilised within the present structure. The building was extended in the late 17th or early 18th century, and was given a major upgrade in the late 18th century, with several other farm buildings added at this time. No significant finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded during monitoring of the groundworks involved in the development.

TQ 070 637 Brooklands College, Weybridge

Evaluation by C Pole of AOC revealed evidence of extensive truncation, but some features of interest survived. A series of postholes may represent a boundary dating to the use of the site by Brooklands Farm until Brooklands House was constructed in c1860. Two brick foundations are likely to be the footings for greenhouses erected when Brooklands House was built.

TQ 084 609 1 Silvermere, Byfleet Road, Cobham

Watching brief by K Johnson of CA during groundworks for the construction of a tennis court located close to the site of a Bronze Age barrow discovered and destroyed during building work in the 19th century. No remains relating to the Bronze Age were observed, but the remains of a number of 19th and 20th century glasshouses were revealed and recorded.

TQ 086 619 Caesar's Cottage, Camp End Road, St George's Hill

Evaluation by D Milbank of TVAS within the Scheduled hillfort did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 085 627–071 613 St George's Hill Golf Course, Weybridge

Watching brief maintained by M Campbell of NA

during work along selected sections of a replacement water main. Made-ground thought to result from either the original construction of the golf course between 1911 and 1913 or from phases of remodelling that followed was revealed in much of the area examined, but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 095 628 Whiteley Village, Weybridge

Evaluation by N Randall of SCAU of a further area of the site revealed a scattering of burnt flints and a sherd of a Bronze Age or earlier pot, and a modern pit.

TQ 095 647 Cleves School, Oatlands Avenue, Weybridge

Evaluation by S Cass of TVAS did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 099 664 Duke's Head public house (former), Hepworth Way, Walton-on-Thames

Evaluation by J Payne of PCA revealed an undated linear cut and an irregular feature interpreted as a tree-throw hollow.

TQ 117 583 Downside Mill, Cobham (fig 1)

Training excavation by T Howe of SCC and R Savage of SyAS. Two trenches were excavated in an attempt to both locate the former dwelling of Alexander Raby (who ran an iron and copper manufacturing business on the mill site between 1770 and 1809) and better characterise the oldest of the former mills shown on a detailed map of 1798 before it was demolished around 1820. Raby's house could not be definitely located, but a number of features were revealed on the former mill site, including two filled-in millraces and evidence for internal structures. Some of the metallurgical residues recovered from the site appear to relate to transitional iron-processing technologies at the end of the 18th century and are currently being studied by English Heritage as being of potentially national importance. A further survey by R Golicz of SyAS examined some of the other former watercourses on the site. (411, 412)

TQ 113 662 Ambleside and Swansmere Schools (former), Ambleside Avenue, Walton-on-Thames

Evaluation by P Riccoboni of ASE revealed a small number of features located in one section of the site, none of which could be dated.



Fig 1 Downside Mill, Cobham: T Howe (left) training a group of volunteers. (Photograph: © R Savage)

TQ 130 584 Parkside School, Stoke Road, Stoke D'Abernon

Soil stripping under archaeological control undertaken by T Munnery of SCAU revealed evidence of extensive levelling and a redeposited sherd of late Saxon pottery, but no features of archaeological interest.

TQ 137 597-141 598 Land to west of Wren's Hill, Oxshott

Watching brief by D Williams of SCAU during the excavation of an easement strip for the installation of a new pipeline revealed a small quantity of struck and burnt flints of prehistoric date deposited in the topsoil. A metal detector survey did not recover any finds dated to earlier than the 19th century.

TQ 134 680 61-71 Faraday Road, West Molesey
Evaluation by N Randall of SCAU revealed evidence of past disturbance associated with the former

buildings that occupied the site from the late 19th to mid-20th centuries and the construction of the present houses on the site. No features of archaeological interest were revealed, but three medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the backfill of a modern drain.

TQ 165 653 Government Offices Building (former), Kingston Bypass, Hinchley Wood

Assessment by J Lowe of CgMs principally to establish the validity of claims for buried Second World War bunkers, thought to be a command centre, and comprising a series of rooms, possibly oak panelled and retaining furniture, fixtures and fittings. Sources indicated that the original development, dating from 1941, had included the structures, but the fieldwork aspect of the Assessment (comprising an on-site walkover and the excavation of a number of trenches) did not reveal any remains of the bunkers.

EPSOM & EWELL

Centred TQ 213 572 Langley Vale

Fieldwalking by SyAS and EEHAS, under the direction of N Cowlard, of a number of fields in the area as part of the Ewell Hinterland Project. (423)

TQ 204 607 6 West Hill, Epsom

Watching brief by N Cowlard and S Nelson of EEHAS revealed a chalk layer that appeared to have been a levelling for a previous outbuilding, but no finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 216 628 Priory Court, 18 Old Schools Lane, Ewell

Watching brief by S Nelson of EEHAS did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 218 623 Maryfield, 17 Tayles Hill Drive, Ewell

Watching brief by N Cowlard of EEHAS did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 219 622 3 Persfield Mews, Ewell

Watching brief by N Cowlard of EEHAS revealed no features of archaeological interest and only finds of 19th and 20th century date.

TQ 220 621 22 Reigate Road, Ewell

Excavation by F Pemberton of EEHAS of two trenches in advance of the construction of a new extension revealed a cambered flint surface, likely to be the remains of Stane Street. The feature is in alignment with the route of the road recently proposed by A Hall (*SyAC* 94), and its composition is similar to that recorded elsewhere by Hall and at Mongers Lane by A W G Lowther.

TQ 220 624 51 High Street, Ewell

Watching brief by N Cowlard of EEHAS during the building of an extension revealed only evidence of modern disturbance.

TQ 220 625 38 High Street, Ewell

Watching brief by N Cowlard of EEHAS revealed evidence of a corrugated asbestos-lined bomb shelter, a sherd of Roman pottery within the spoil, and extensive modern disturbance. A circular brick-built well uncovered on the boundary between numbers 38 and 40 is likely to have been built before the property was divided in the late 19th century.

TQ 220 626 8 Church Street, Ewell

Watching brief by S Nelson of EEHAS during the alterations to the building and during demolition of a rear, presumed 19th century, extension. The building is a late 17th century timber-framed structure, with 18th and 19th century alterations and additions. Stripping of all internal plaster surfaces allowed details of the timber framing and sequence of development to be recorded and a previous programme of building recording be augmented. The demolition of the rear extension revealed two brick-lined pits: one a possible 'coal hole' for the extension, and the other a small light well that pre-dated the extension and once served an unknown cellar. A substantial amount of Roman pottery and bone was also recovered during

groundworks for a new extension, although no features were identified.

TQ 220 627 Ewell Castle School, Glyn House, Ewell
Evaluation by S Holden of PCA revealed evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of residual finds, a probable gully of early Roman date, and post-medieval remains including an element of an 18th century structure and 19th century landscaping. The evaluation illustrated that archaeological remains lie at a depth that will not be impacted upon by most of the groundworks involved in the development proposed for the site, and they will be preserved *in situ* beneath it. The only aspect of the development that may have had the potential to impact on archaeological deposits was excavation necessary for the installation of new play apparatus, and a watching brief was carried out by S Watson of PCA during these groundworks. This identified natural deposits overlain by the post-medieval ground make-up identified in the evaluation, but no features of archaeological interest were found.

TQ 221 626 10a Church Street, Ewell

Watching brief by N Cowlard and S Nelson of EEHAS revealed a small group of struck flints and some redeposited Roman pottery but mostly evidence of post-medieval and modern activity across the site.

TQ 221 626 15 High Street, Ewell

Watching brief during 2007 and 2008 by D Brooks of Bourne Hall Museum during refurbishment of the presumed 16th century building. The building was recorded by the DBRG as it was stripped back and its 16th century origin confirmed. The excavation of a trench for new footings within the building revealed a layer of burnt timber containing pottery of late medieval date over a mortar/chalk floor or surface, suggestive of the presence of an earlier building on the site, which had been destroyed by fire. Trenches dug to a limited depth in the yard produced medieval and 18th century pottery, and a clay pipe of 1640–80 date, but revealed no features.

TQ 222 623 Hatch Furlong, Ewell

Third and fourth seasons of excavation led by H Sheldon of BC and J Cotton of EEHAS, 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 aim of both seasons of work was to build on investigation of areas examined during previous seasons, and define more clearly the areas dug in the 1970s; both revealed further prehistoric, Roman, and later deposits. (409, 414, 422)

TQ 222 627 Ewell Castle School, Church Street, Ewell

Evaluation by S Holden of PCA recovered residual prehistoric flints and Bronze Age and Roman pottery, but later post-medieval deposits immediately overlying the natural horizon suggests the site was subject to landscaping in the 19th century.

TQ 228 622 Tay Le, Epsom Road, Ewell

Watching brief by N Cowlard of EEHAS did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

Centred TQ 231 614 Northey Fields & North Looe, Ewell
Fieldwalking by SyAS and EEHAS, under the direction of N Cowlard, of a number of fields in the area as part of the Ewell Hinterland Project. Two coins and one small pottery sherd of possible Roman date were recovered together with a little post-medieval pottery. (423)

GUILDFORD

SU 971 390 Church Lane, Hambledon
Survey of the limekiln beside Hambledon church by R Williams of SyAS during repair works. The feature was measured and photographed, and a small investigation revealed the floor of the kiln to be 0.75m below the current ground surface, indicating a significant build-up of material since the kiln ceased operation. (411)

SU 922 474 Lascombe, Puttenham
Geophysical survey by D and A Graham of SyAS on the site of an aerial photograph anomaly. Evidence for a possible field system and droveway heading in the direction of the Roman site to the south-east was revealed. Subsequent fieldwalking of the site produced some Mesolithic flakes, but no firm evidence by which the apparent features could be dated.

SU 942 465 A3 North, Shackleford
Evaluation by P Harris of AOC prior to the construction of a noise abatement bund did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 972 476 Loseley Park
Watching brief by G Rapson of MOLA during underground cabling works. An area of Bronze Age evidence in the form of a layer containing pottery and worked flints was revealed, as well as four undated field ditches and an apparent flint structure – also undated. A limited programme of fieldwork carried out concurrently nearby provided further evidence for prehistoric activity, as well as occasional Roman pottery.

SU 971 491 Manor Park, Guildford
Watching brief by J McNicoll-Norbury of TVAS during stripping for a soil storage area. The truncated remains of a Bronze Age pottery vessel – possibly a placed deposit – were revealed, together with a small ditch that contained medieval pottery.

SU 974 493 Manor Park, Guildford
Watching brief by J Lowe of TVAS during the excavations for a haul road and soil storage area did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological significance.

SU 986 488 24 Guilddown Avenue, Guildford
Soil stripping, mapping and sampling by T Munnery of SCAU prior to residential development did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest, despite the proximity of the site to the known Saxon cemetery. A subsequent watching brief was carried out during ground reduction works for the creation of a

droveway. A boundary ditch – probably a precursor to the existing bank at the northern boundary of the site – was revealed, although no date could be assigned to the feature. A single undatable worked flint was also recovered.

SU 993 481 St Catherine's chapel, Guildford
Geophysical survey by D Calow of SyAS. Resistivity survey within the chapel did not reveal significant results or evidence for any earlier structures, apart from the suggestion of three possible postholes. Two fairly substantial anomalies were noted 20m to the east of the chapel, although no dating evidence was noted at the surface.

SU 990 494 'The Studio', Farnham Road, Guildford
Historic buildings survey by G Potter of CA prior to demolition recorded a number of 19th century features.

SU 998 495 155 High Street, Guildford
Building recording by V Boesso of MOLA prior to the reconstruction of a listed wall. The structure was noted to have been extensively rebuilt in the 19th century, but the oldest elements appeared contemporary with the nearby Guildford House, which dates to 1660. A subsequent watching brief by S Hoad of MOLA, carried out during the dismantling of the wall, revealed a well situated partially beneath the foundations that obviously pre-dated its construction.

SU 935 509 Glaziers Lane, Normandy
Evaluation by D Calow of SyAS revealed a number of ditches containing 2nd and 3rd century AD pottery, together with evidence for ironworking.

SU 970 536 'Inglenook', Perry Hill, Worplesdon
Watching brief by K Grant of ASE recovered post-medieval tile and pottery but no features of archaeological interest.

SU 999 506 Stoke Park Campus, Guildford
Watching brief by S Watson of PCA during geotechnical test pitting revealed a single feature, a brick-built drain of probable late 19th century date.

SU 997 532 Hurst Farm, Jacobs Well, Guildford
Metal detector survey by P Phillipson on the site of a USAAF Douglas C47 Skytrain aircraft that crashed on 25 October 1944. Contemporary photographs show most of the wreckage on the surface of the field. A few items probably related to the incident were recovered although nothing firmly associated with this type of aircraft, which supports a suggestion that the site was comprehensively cleared at the time.

TQ 029 205 19 The Haven, Merrow
Watching brief by C Mayo of PCA did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 001 497 Eastgate House, Guildford
Watching brief by R Fitzpatrick of WA on pile augering works. Previous evaluation in 2007 had identified medieval and post-medieval deposits on the site. Further post-medieval deposits were identified, at

greater depths than the evaluation had suggested, and the majority of the site remains preserved *in situ*.

TQ 024 474 Titan Sheds, Chilworth

Watching brief by J Stevenson of ASE during geotechnical test pitting. Limited evidence for post-medieval structures previously situated on the site was revealed.

TQ 082 464 Burrows Wood, Gomshall

Soil stripping, mapping and sampling by T Collie of AOC did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 086 487 Colekitchen Farm, Gomshall

Evaluation by G Kinsley of SLR revealed the remains of an 18th century barn, but no evidence for earlier occupation or activity. A palaeoenvironmental assessment by M Allen of Allen Environmental Archaeology was carried out during the evaluation to examine colluvial deposits. Tentative evidence for human activity was noted within a sequence that contained buried soil horizons and was suggestive of changing land use. The sequence could not be firmly dated, but an assemblage of land snail remains from within it lacked examples known to have been introduced during the medieval period, suggesting that the colluviation stabilised and ceased prior to this date.

TQ 087 488 Colekitchen Farm, Gomshall

Note of the loss of a Second World War pillbox by T Howe of SCC, which was demolished during construction work.

TQ 033 507 Land at Epsom Road, Mero

Soil-stripping, mapping and sampling by J Robertson and N Randall of SCAU, during the creation of a park and ride facility, following evaluation in 2007. A comparatively large number of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age features were revealed, including pits, ditches and stakeholes. Evidence of activity from the Neolithic to Early Iron Age was evident in the finds assemblage.

TQ 036 506 Land at Epsom Road, Mero (fig 2)

Evaluation by R Entwistle and P Jones of SCAU prior to the creation of a golf course. The area of holes 10–18 was examined. The larger part of the evaluation area of hole 10 was negative, although a small number of features apparently of Iron Age to Early Roman date were revealed. Holes 11–18 were examined in 2007, but unreported at the time. A small number of prehistoric features were revealed. Additional trial trenching by N Shaikhley was carried out in the vicinity of the suspected flint mines revealed during the evaluation of 2007. Features of a similar nature were exposed, although not found to extend a significant distance from the nucleus identified in the previous investigation, allowing a possible protection area to be defined. A series of watching briefs carried out by T Munnery of SCAU on possible sites of interest around proposed holes 5, 8 and 9 did not reveal significant finds or features of archaeological interest. A soil-stripping, mapping and sampling exercise by N Randall of SCAU

around the area of the proposed holes 17 and 18 identified a number of features, many of which could not be firmly dated. However, pits, postholes and a ditch of Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date were identified.

TQ 042 577 Newark Priory, Ripley

Geophysical survey by J English of SyAS, involving a magnetometry scan of the inner precinct area, did not provide any evidence for buried structures, although a number of anomalies that may represent kilns were recorded. An historic building recording survey of the gatehouse was also carried out, and a watching brief was undertaken during remedial works, with soil displaced by animal burrowing dry-sieved for material before the burrows were infilled. A small amount of predominantly Iron Age and medieval pottery was recovered. (419)

TQ 060 574 Nutberry Farm, Wisley

Evaluation by G Kinsley of SLR prior to the construction of a composting facility. A single linear feature containing Bronze Age pottery and flintwork was revealed.

MOLE VALLEY

TQ 100 471 Land near Abinger Hammer

Watching brief by G Rapson of MOLA during underground cabling works. The majority of the route was located on the Greensand ridge where cable was laid by mole-plough allowing limited opportunities for investigation, although worked flint dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods was observed in ploughed fields. Two undated drainage features 5m apart were revealed during open-cut excavation carried out along the eastern side of Hammer Meadow, a field containing channels and earthworks relating to post-medieval water management.

TQ 106 474 Cocks Farm, Abinger

Excavation of a trench by N Cowlard and E Corke, together with members of the SyAS Roman Studies Group, designed to relocate the trench that Charles Darwin cut through the villa in 1877 and so fix the location of the four or five rooms exposed at the time, the location of which were not determined in the 1995–7 SyAS excavation of the site. The excavation added to the evidence for the villa from previous work, but there was nothing to suggest that Darwin's trench had been located. (416)

TQ 107 474, 109 475 & 110 474 The Crossways, Abinger

A series of fieldwork projects by N Cowlard and members of the SyAS Roman Studies Group around Cocks Farm villa to investigate it within its rural context. A metal detector survey of the field to the north and east of the villa recovered one piece of curved and decorated copper alloy that may have been part of a Romano-British decorative furniture fitting, although none of a number of lead and iron finds recovered could be attributed to the Romano-British period. Romano-British pottery and worked flint was also



Fig 2 Land at Epsom Road, Merrow: view of one of the possible flint mines. (Photograph: © SCAU)

recovered. A magnetometry survey of a small area of the field identified possible linear features relating to the villa. Fieldwalking was undertaken in two fields to the north-east of Crossways Farm. The first field contained further worked flint, ceramic building material, a piece of Roman glass, sherds of medieval and post-medieval pot, but only one sherd of Roman pottery was retrieved. Several lumps of vitrified brick/tile were found, but no vitrified material was recovered during walking in the second field, Kiln Field, to the immediate east. This fieldwalking recovered one piece of much-abraded Romano-British tile, further worked flint, a piece of medieval strap-end and a sherd of medieval pottery. (413)

TQ 124 485 Coombe Farm, Wotton

Watching brief by G Rapson of MOLA during underground cabling works between Coombe Farm, Park Farm and Coast Hill Road, much of which was laid using a mole-plough, providing limited excavation opportunities. Open-cut trenches close to Vale House, the old rectory for St John's church, revealed a section of a domestic rubbish pit containing a small amount of ceramic domestic debris and a large number of fragmented wine bottles, the majority of which date from the late 18th century.

TQ 133 470 Greensand Way, Wotton

Watching brief by G Rapson of MOLA during underground cabling works and associated works between Coast Hill Farm and Garden Cottage. The cable was laid mainly by mole-plough, resulting in minimal excavation. No archaeological finds or features were revealed, but colluvial deposits with the potential to contain redeposited material were observed in the field edge on lower hill slopes above the Tillingbourne stream.

TQ 161 435-162 437 Moorhurst Lane, Minnickfold, Capel

Watching brief maintained by K Butler of ChBA during the excavation of a narrow electricity cable trench that may have crossed the route of Stane Street. No evidence of the Roman road was detected, although the construction of the lane during the post-medieval period may have removed this, and only finds of post-medieval date were recovered.

TQ 180 455 Holmwood Common, near South Holmwood

Watching brief by G Rapson of MOLA during underground cabling works and associated works in the south-east corner of the common. The majority of the cable was laid using a combination of mole-plough and directional drilling, resulting in very little open excavation. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 199 447 Ewood Old Farm, Ewood Lane, Newdigate
Photographic and survey record by A Norris of Andrew Norris Surveying of a cart shed and stables prior to conversion.

TQ 131 513 Land near Polesden Lacey
Watching brief by G Rapson of MOLA during underground cabling on land south of Polesden Lacey House, between Yew Tree Farm, Lonesome Cottage and Prospect Lodge. The cable was laid mainly by mole-plough, resulting in minimal excavation, and no archaeological finds or features were revealed.

TQ 135 523 Polesden Lacey, near Great Bookham (fig 3)
Historic building record and watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU prior to and during the creation of new visitor facilities. A number of features associated with the development of the Polesden Lacey estate were exposed during the watching brief, notably a brick-built domed structure that probably served as a storage tank for a water trough and hand-pump formerly in this location as illustrated on a 1905 photograph.



Fig 3 Polesden Lacey: a brick-built domed structure that probably served as a storage tank for a water trough and hand-pump. (Photograph: © SCAU)

TQ 134 545 Land to rear of 5–7 Church Road, Great Bookham
Evaluation by T Munnery of SCAU did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 155 554 High Beeches, Hawk's Hill, Leatherhead
Evaluation by N Randall of SCAU revealed two pits. Finds including struck and burnt flints and a pottery sherd of possible Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date were present in and above the fills of the pits, but the recovery of brick, tile and slate from the fills suggests that the pits are of recent origin. Further finds of struck flint were recovered within a layer of redeposited soil used to level the site for the tennis court, but it is not clear whether this material originated from the site or was introduced from elsewhere.

TQ 15 56–16 56 Cobham Road, Fetcham
Watching brief undertaken by T Munnery of SCAU, and involving C Green of QUEST, during the installation of a pipeline, revealed an area of Late Upper Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic and Late Mesolithic flintworking and the foundations of a Roman building. A subsequent excavation discovered that the Late Upper Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic material was found to be an *in-situ* scatter of lithics with an eastern and western boundary and two areas with a low lithic density that could infer the positions of two knappers. The spatial distribution of the area of Late Mesolithic flintwork encountered could not be plotted. Both of these areas are likely to be short-lived episodes of activity involving the retooling of composite implements. Neolithic flintwork and Bronze Age and Iron Age features revealed provide evidence of prehistoric settlement within the area. The remains of the Roman building comprised the flint foundations of a rectilinear structure, with flue tile above it, suggesting an association with a bath-house. A Saxon posthole was also revealed, allowing the inference of an area of occupation associated with the Hawk's Hill and Watersmeet burial grounds to the south-east.

TQ 153 589 Tyrwhitt House, Oaklawn Road, Leatherhead
Watching brief by R Poulton of SCAU revealed evidence of past disturbance, but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 163 559 Leatherhead Leisure Centre, Leatherhead
Soil stripping, mapping and sampling by D King of FA of a site close to the river Mole proposed for a new games area. The work revealed three linear features and a possible pit cut into the top of an alluvial layer present across the site. The dominating linear feature was up to 9m wide and possibly represented a trackway of medieval or post-medieval date. A stony layer running along its edge pre-dated the feature, and the Saxon pottery sherd contained within this layer may be either residual or date it to that period. This may have represented an earlier trackway or attempts to consolidate wet ground. The third linear feature followed the line of the large one, and its alignment suggests that there was an association between the two.

The possible pit was of unknown function and date. The mixture of redeposited prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds from the fill of the large linear feature suggests the possibility of evidence of activity from a variety of periods existing in the vicinity.

TQ 170 533 St Michael and All Angels' church, Old London Road, Mickleham

A programme of investigation comprising historic building recording and excavation of inhumations by S Watson of PCA, was undertaken after partial demolition of the current vestry, and the subsequent ground reduction of the site prior to the construction of a new enlarged vestry and during associated drainage works. After the demolition of the vestry (presumed to have been constructed in 1823 with later alterations), the lower part of the northern exterior wall of the chancel was exposed. Within this wall, historic features of the church fabric were revealed, principally the sills of two 12th century lancet windows, which had been partly covered by the roofline of the vestry (and will be again after redevelopment). An earlier, higher, roofline was also revealed by the presence of a wall scar. Seventeen inhumations, containing human skeletal remains, were encountered during the ground reduction, and further disarticulated bones were also recovered. All the inhumations were found at much the same level and are presumed to belong to the same period, with the dating evidence from the coffin grips and shroud pins indicating a late 18th/early 19th century date. A small amount of residual Roman pottery and ceramic building material was recovered within both the area of the proposed vestry and drainage channels. It is likely that the finds have been redistributed by grave digging or ground disturbance associated with the building of the original vestry, but they do suggest Roman settlement activity on or near the site.

TQ 175 571 St Andrew's Roman Catholic School, Grange Road, Leatherhead
Evaluation by S Cass of TVAS did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 182 577 Parsons Mead School, Ottway's Lane, Ashtead
See A Weale, this volume, 215–226

TQ 185 580 Rear of the Brewery Inn, Woodfield Lane, Ashtead
Evaluation by T Carew of AOC revealed evidence of previous disturbance, but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 19 50 Betchworth
Excavation by D Williams of SCC of a group of ingot fragments contained within a pottery vessel. The eight 'bun' ingot fragments were located during metal detecting, and the pot is of a type that dates the find to about 800 BC. (410)

TQ 191 531 High Ashurst Outdoor Education Centre, Mickleham
HLF Community Archaeology Project, under the guidance of A Guinness of Heritage Enterprise, involving the excavation of the footprint of a demolished estate house present on the site since at least the early 18th century and which was demolished between 1961 and 1973. The project, run in conjunction with Surrey Youth Development and Surrey Youth Justice, uncovered the entire entrance hall mosaic, the remains of the front steps and part of the gallery floor.

TQ 197 557 Headley Court, Headley
Recording of foundations by Chris Daniell of DE revealed during groundworks involved in redeveloping the Military Hospital facilities. The foundations are likely to relate to greenhouses present on a 1940/1950s map.

TQ 177 601 Ashtead Common villa and tileworks, Ashtead (fig 4)
A third season of excavation was undertaken by D Bird for the Roman Studies Group of SyAS in 2008, the results of which allow both a better identification of at least basic phases of the villa site, with stratified pottery and other finds to provide dating, and a clearer understanding of information in A W G Lowther's reports. Further magnetometer and topographical surveys were carried out by ASE and these hinted at features crossing one of the three trenches opened, but nothing was found that related to them. More convincing anomalies were located close to the clay pits that suggest the possible location of tile kilns. A fourth season in 2009 revealed that the enclosure wall for the villa extended at least as far west as just to the north of the bath-house attached to the villa, a rough tile-paved area that may prove to be part of a tileworks structure and the remnants of a tile kiln. This resulted in a better understanding of the villa phasing. (412, 418)

TQ 240 411 St Nicholas church, Charlwood
Watching brief by S Porteus of ASE during groundworks associated with the construction of a new extension to the north of the building. Four brick tombs of late 18th–19th century date were identified and recorded. A total of seventeen burials were excavated during the course of the work, and these were to be reburied elsewhere in the graveyard. A further nine were revealed but were preserved *in situ* as they were below the level affected by the extension groundworks. The burials all appear to be post-medieval in date. A small amount of medieval pottery and iron slag was recovered from the general graveyard soil, providing evidence of domestic activity and iron working within the vicinity between the 12th and 15th centuries. No evidence was uncovered to support the theory that a north chapel once stood within the development area.

TQ 207 502 Common Field, Old Reigate Road, Betchworth
Evaluation by R Entwistle of BAS on the opposite side of the road to the Telex Field site where excavation in 2007 had produced evidence of multi-period activity



Fig 4 Ashtead villa: D Hartley and G Gower-Kerslake planning the late tile-floored drain that ran round the outside of the building (Photograph: © A Hall)

(*SyAC* 95, 309). The distribution of features and finds uncovered during the work in 2007 suggested that the remains were likely to extend into the Common Field, but contrary to these expectations, almost all the trenches were devoid of features. The only feature of certain archaeological origin was a shallow, heavily truncated pit containing the fragmentary remains of a Late Bronze Age pottery vessel. Apart from the pit, one other significant archaeological deposit was uncovered. This proved to be a natural subsoil hollow, either a geological feature or a large tree-throw cast. The fill produced a mixed assemblage of Late Neolithic and Late Bronze Age pottery. Despite the lack of features, the topsoil and subsoil deposits produced relatively high numbers of finds, significantly pottery of prehistoric date. The suggestion is that these finds were derived from plough-eroded land surfaces, or midden deposits, at the periphery of a settlement, or that settlement or occupation features were once present, but that these had long since been destroyed by ploughing. (420)

REIGATE & BANSTEAD

TQ 231 491 Stepstile Meadows, Reigate

Excavation by D Whittaker and A Margetts of ASE, continuing from previous evaluation and excavations in 2007. Limited archaeological material was revealed, with the majority of the predominantly Iron Age and Roman finds being recovered from a layer of colluvium. Some fairly unabraded Neolithic material was also recovered from this layer, suggesting possible rapid

deposition, although the presence of early medieval material also suggests some later disturbance, possibly through ploughing. A small number of features were recorded, most of which appeared to have been formed by natural process (rooting and/or bioturbation), although later modified by human or animal activity. It was suggested that the environmental evidence indicated 'slash and burn' clearance of a hedgerow, which might in turn have subsequently led to erosion and the formation of the colluvium deposits.

TQ 237 490 Littleton Manor, Reigate

Soil-stripping, mapping and sampling by S Watson of PCA prior to the formation of a horse jumping area. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed. However, naturally occurring deposits of bog iron ore were encountered. Bog iron is formed through percolation of groundwater flowing into wetlands, and is thought to have been a major source of iron during the pre-industrial periods. Its discovery is fairly rare as most deposits appear to have been worked out in antiquity, so its analysis will contribute significantly to studies of pre-industrial iron-working in the region.

TQ 293 442 Land north of Tanyard Farm, Horley (Horley North East Sector Development) (figs 5 and 6) Excavation and watching brief by D Swift of ASE. Extensive evidence for Middle to Late Iron Age settlement was revealed to the south of the Burstow Stream, including a rare double-ring gully and post-built structure of a possible ritual nature. An apparent



Fig 5 Horley North East Sector Development: Middle Iron Age-early Romano-British settlement to the south of the Burstow Stream. Part of one of six areas investigated following previous large-scale evaluation. (© Archaeology South-East)



Fig 6 Horley North East Sector Development: view of the eastern area of the site (Photograph: © Archaeology South-East)

hiatus in occupation occurred until re-settlement in the 1st century AD, although field systems elsewhere on the site showed evidence for continuity. A further hiatus in occupation was noted until activity resumed in the late 2nd–early 3rd centuries AD. No apparent reason for the interruptions in settlement was noted, although it was postulated that the low-lying nature of the site and its location close to the stream led to periodic inundation of various areas resulting in settlement temporarily shifting to higher ground. Evidence for 12th–14th century agricultural activity was also revealed which, together with the earlier activity, reflected modern field patterns and boundary alignments, suggesting prolonged and continuing use of the landscape. The location of this large and hitherto unsuspected site within the Wealden landscape shows that archaeological evidence may occur in a wide area that has previously been considered to be largely unproductive. In addition, the scale and continuing nature of Iron Age/Romano-British occupation in the area contributes significantly to our current understanding of early settlement patterns in the county, and provides for a re-examination of such evidence and further research potential in the future.

TQ 223 527 Walton Heath Golf Club, Tadworth

Evaluation by T Munnery of SCAU prior to the construction of a reservoir. An undated posthole, together with a single pit, and five linear features of probable recent date were identified. A number of stray flint artefacts ranging in date from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age were also recovered.

TQ 227 534 Walton Heath, Tadworth

Watching brief/site-walkover by P Harp of Plateau during golf course remodelling works. Unstratified Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flints were recovered, together with a small quantity of Roman tile and pottery.

TQ 237 504 Reigate Heath

Topographical survey of the Reigate Heath barrow cemetery and its surroundings by J English of SyAS. Detailed plans of all known and suspected barrows have shown continuing damage by heavy leisure use. The barrows utilise a ridge between two streams and are overlooked by the North Downs.

TQ 251 502 57 High Street, Reigate

Continuation of watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU, which began in 2007. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 261 599 Woodmansterne Lane, Banstead

Watching brief by P Harp of Plateau during building works. A number of worked flints of Bronze Age date and a small quantity of Roman pottery were recovered.

TQ 273 523 Royal Alexandra and Albert School, Gatton

Soil-stripping, mapping and sampling by J Perry of SutAS did not reveal any features of archaeological interest, although a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered, together with a small amount of late post-medieval material.

TQ 273 575 Outwood Lane, Chipstead

Watching brief by P Harp of Plateau during the installation of a new water main recovered a small number of Mesolithic or Neolithic flints. Part of the route passed close to Dene Farm (now the Rambler's Rest public house), where a significant quantity of 13th century pottery was revealed during reinstatement works. Place-name evidence records habitation at Dene Farm as far back as 1301.

TQ 291 519 Holmthorpe Quarry, Merstham (former)

Further evaluation (*SyAC* **94**, 365) by A Boucher of AL. Investigation of a palaeochannel identified in the first phase revealed deposits suitable for radiocarbon dating,

providing dates between 1800 and 2000 BC. A rapid survey of the standing buildings on the site was also undertaken prior to their demolition.

TQ 249 610 Banstead Downs Golf Club

Evaluation by T Munnery of SCAU prior to alterations to the layout of the golf course. Two features of possible interest were revealed, although no material was recovered that could provide dating. No unstratified finds from within the topsoil and subsoil were noted, however, suggesting a lack of ancient activity on the site in general.

TQ 261 600 Longcroft Avenue, Banstead

Watching brief by P Harp of Plateau during the excavations for a gas main. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

RUNNYMEDE

SU 978 716 Bishopsgate House, Englefield Green

Evaluation by M Dinwiddy of WA prior to the excavation of a lake. A single post-medieval ditch, aligned with the western edge of a tree-lined avenue thought to have been created in the 18th century and known from cartographic evidence, was encountered.

TQ 023 687 TASIC England, Thorpe

Two phase evaluation by T Munnery of SCAU, prior to the construction of a new building at the Upper School and extension to the existing Coach House. A single pit of probable 13th century date was discovered at the Coach House site. Two late medieval or early post-medieval pits were revealed at the Upper School site, with indications of earlier activity in the immediate vicinity being noted within the finds assemblage. The Coach House development was calculated not to damage archaeological horizons, so no further work was recommended. However, this was not the case at the Upper School, where the evaluation was followed by the excavation of a larger area, also by T Munnery of SCAU. A series of intercutting pits, wells, waterholes and boundary ditches was revealed, indicating broadly continuous domestic occupation on the site from the late Saxon period. A portion of the medieval road – the King's Highway – was also uncovered, a discovery of some significance as the position of this feature was previously known only from cartographic sources. Subsequent phases of evaluation, again by T Munnery of SCAU, were undertaken elsewhere on the site. Prior to the construction of a business centre and science block, a small number of features of a probable medieval date were revealed at both locations. Prior to the redevelopment of the Vicarage Mews site, a ditch and pit of probable 13th–15th century date were revealed, together with two further pits of likely post-medieval date. Some residual prehistoric and Roman material was also recovered. A subsequent watching brief by P Jones of SCAU, conducted during the excavation of foundation trenches, revealed further features including a possible Mesolithic or Neolithic pit, a series of medieval pits, further evidence of the ditch revealed during the evaluation, and a number of post-medieval features. A watching brief by S Hind of

SCAU during the excavations for a ground source heat pump recorded evidence for 19th–20th century activity, but nothing of any greater archaeological significance.

TQ 033 667 Freemantles School, Pyrford Road, Chertsey

Evaluation by J Perry of SutAS revealed a single late post-medieval boundary ditch.

TQ 041 633 Franklands Drive, Addlestone

Evaluation by M Trevarthen of WA revealed a small group of pits containing Middle Bronze Age pottery, one example of which, a large bucket-shaped vessel, was found upright in a very small feature and might have been placed deliberately. Elsewhere, a small number of Romano-British period urned cremation burials were revealed, as well as some undated linear features. A second phase of evaluation by V Tsamis of WA revealed some narrow-gauge railway tracks probably relating to the former use of the site as a quarry, together with further undated ditches similar to those previously seen.

TQ 049 651 Victory Park, Addlestone

Magnetometer survey by D Calow of SyAS with members of Addlestone Historical Society to locate possible pottery kilns, revealed a magnetic anomaly that may indicate the presence of a feature of archaeological interest. (418)

TQ 045 670 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey

Watching brief by J Lander for EH during fishpond excavations did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 045 671 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey

Watching brief by K Johnson of CA revealed alluvial silt sealing successive layers of demolition material associated with the dismantling of the abbey. No *in-situ* structural remains were encountered in an investigation that by design did not proceed through the complete sequence of deposits in some areas. However, a number of noteworthy finds were recorded, including twelve inlaid medieval tiles from the nationally significant Chertsey tiliary, and a coin of 1603, which suggests that the demolition process on the site continued for some time following the Dissolution. (408)

TQ 054 666 Bridge Wharf, Chertsey

Watching brief by H Knight of MOLA, forming part of the project ongoing at this site since 2002 (*SyAC* **90**, **91**, **94** and **95**), examined the western foreshore remodelling near, but not directly adjacent to, the south of Chertsey Bridge. Truncated deposits of 16th–19th century date were noted, but no evidence was revealed of the medieval Chertsey Bridge structure – presumed to have been located very close to the north of the site. No significant finds or features of earlier date were apparent.

TQ 061 641 Coxes Lock, Addlestone

Watching brief by R Savage of SyAS during a stoppage on the Wey Navigation. Evidence for the construction

of a partition or weir between the large mill pond and the Navigation was revealed. The brick and timber construction of the weir incorporated rectangular blocks of waste from copper processing and may date from Alexander Raby's ownership of the site between c 1777 and 1807 when he maintained an iron and copper works here. Metalworking continued at the adjacent mill until 1831, so the construction of the weir could relate to later works.

TQ 011 713 58–63 High Street, Egham

Watching brief by M Broomfield of SyAS did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest, although the intrusive groundworks carried out ultimately proved to be particularly small-scale.

TQ 031 710 Wapshott Road, Egham

Second phase of evaluation continuing from work in 2007 by D Hopkinson of ASE. A small group of shallow gullies, some of which contained Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery, was revealed, together with a field drain containing a single sherd of Roman pottery, and a natural feature containing a single Mesolithic flint flake.

SPELTHORNE

TQ 051 688 All Saints church, Laleham (fig 7)

Evaluation by L Loc of OA comprising two trenches to inform the design of an extension on the south side of the church. Within the first trench, five inhumation burials were revealed with associated coffin fittings of the post-medieval period. The second trench revealed a further five inhumation burials, but these had no associated post-medieval coffin fittings and are thought to date to the medieval period. A linear cut feature pre-dating the burials was also revealed in this trench. No structural remains or floor surfaces pertaining to a south aisle, reportedly demolished in the 16th century, were revealed.

TQ 052 697 Manor Farm, Laleham

Evaluation by J Pine and A Weale of TVAS in advance of possible mineral extraction involved the excavation of 149 trenches. A high density of certain and probable archaeological deposits was revealed, with 60% of the trenches proving positive, although little cultural or environmental dating evidence was recovered from them. Where such evidence was present, the deposits reflected Early Neolithic and probable Middle to Late Bronze Age occupation, with prehistoric activity of



Fig 7 All Saints church, Laleham: the skeleton on the left is that of an older child (6–12 years), and was buried within a coffin (late 17th–19th century). The smaller skeleton on the right is a neonate (less than 1 month). No coffin was observed with this burial, but green staining was noted on the pelvic bones of the skeleton, which probably represents the use of a shroud, held with copper-alloy shroud pins. Without a coffin it was not possible to date this burial, which could be of medieval or post-medieval date. (Photograph: © OA)

other periods represented by a few pieces of possible Mesolithic flintwork, Late Neolithic and Late Iron Age pottery. Roman and medieval finds and deposits are very few, suggesting that the area was probably used as farmland in those periods. The evaluation was unable to confirm that cropmarks on the site were of archaeological interest or origin.

TQ 054 707 Matthew Arnold School, Staines
Evaluation by T Munnery of SCAU close to the site of the Scheduled Caesar's Camp revealed evidence of prehistoric activity, with a slight concentration of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flintwork to the east and Late Bronze Age structural evidence to the west. Two undated ditch sections from two trenches appeared to be aligned and may be the earthwork identified by William Stukeley in the 18th century.

TQ 069 716 Brooklands College, Church Road, Ashford
Evaluation by I Hogg of AOC revealed one definite and one possible ditch, which may have been part of a field system, and a posthole of probable post-medieval or modern date, but no dating evidence for any of the features.

TQ 065 731 Land off Victory Close, Stanwell
Evaluation by S Ford and M Gittins of TVAS revealed evidence of extensive previous disturbance, but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 073 713 St Michael's Roman Catholic Primary School, Feltham Hill Road, Ashford
Evaluation by R Lambert of SCAU revealed a variety of features and deposits dating to the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. A ditch containing later Bronze Age flintwork was the earliest feature. The ditch contained a residual Mesolithic core, and a flint flake of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. Two joining pot sherds from a Late Saxon bowl were also recovered from a layer of post-medieval soil above the feature. Two pits (one of which contained finds of animal bone and sherds of 12th and early 13th century cooking pots or jars) are likely to be contemporary and represent evidence of medieval backland rubbish disposal. All but one of the five trenches contained remains of brick walls of 18th, 19th or early 20th century date, and these were probably part of a range of outbuildings and perhaps the garden walls depicted on OS maps. A subsequent watching brief revealed a number of walls, ditches and pits of probable post-medieval date. The walls are likely to relate to a stable block or farm outbuildings on the 'Ecclesfield' estate seen on the 1754 John Rocque map. Some of the ditches and pits contained Bronze Age flints, but the suggestion is that the similarity of all the fills in the ditches and pits points to a post-medieval date, and that these features probably relate to backyard activity from the Ecclesfield estate.

TQ 074 712 Land at St Michael's Road, Ashford
The first phase of evaluation of this site by R Lambert of SCAU revealed a variety of features dating to the post-medieval, Saxon and possibly prehistoric periods.

The features largely comprised ditches or elongated pits. A second phase of evaluation to the south revealed deposits of post-medieval, medieval and prehistoric date comprising ditches, another elongated pit, and a number of smaller circular pits. A subsequent controlled watching brief revealed an isolated Neolithic pit, a Bronze Age coaxial field system with associated waterholes and pits, a series of medieval field boundaries, and post-medieval ditches and quarry pits.

TQ 105 686 Church Villas, Church Street, Sunbury
Watching brief by T Dawson of TVAS revealed an undated shallow gully alongside evidence of extensive modern disturbance.

SURREY HEATH

SU 927 627 Windlesham Arboretum, Windlesham
Magnetometer survey by D Calow of SyAS, with members of SHAHT, in the area where a possible Iron Age smelting furnace is suggested to be located, revealed a magnetic anomaly that could indicate the presence of a feature of archaeological interest. (418)

SU 986 628 Chobham Park, Chobham
Landscape survey and historic assessment by P Stevens of SHAHT. A number of landscape features were catalogued, including evidence for the former moated site. A resistivity survey by G James of SHAHT, conducted to identify the remains of the earlier medieval and Tudor manor houses, provided inconclusive results.

TQ 124 631 West End Common, West End
Community Archaeology Project by A Guinness of Heritage Enterprise. LandSkip is a project creating art from rubbish working in conjunction with Esher College and Elmbridge Museum. Several small (2m²) trenches positioned across the bank of a disused 1950–60s dump were shallow-excavated by A Level Art students to demonstrate the process of excavation. A selection of the finds (bottles, shoes, plastic and paint tins) were removed from the site to create artwork for display in Elmbridge Museum.

TANDRIDGE

TQ 359 457–363 452 and TQ 363 461–366 453
Blindley Heath
Watching brief by N Randall of SCAU during groundworks involved in the installation of a water pipeline across and to the east and west of the A22. The probable route of the London–Brighton Roman road is postulated to lie below the present route of the A22. No remains of this were exposed in the trench excavated across the A22, but evidence of a succession of 18th–19th century phases of sub-surface road construction was revealed. The stripping of an easement impacted on field boundaries illustrated on tithe and 19th century OS maps, and probable Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flints recovered from topsoil deposits are suggestive of prehistoric activity in the vicinity.

TQ 308 557 St Peter and St Paul's church, Church Lane, Chaldon

Evaluation by T Munnery of SCAU exposed the foundations of the church, and three burials, two of which were likely to be relatively recent and the third of unknown date. A barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was discovered in the graveyard in the 1990s, and an unstratified struck flint, probably of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, was recovered during the evaluation.

TQ 318 524 and 323 525 North of Pendell Farm, Bletchingley

Three phases of archaeological investigation were carried out by S Ford, J Pine and J Lewis of TVAS in advance of possible future extraction on this site. The first phase comprised the excavation of 249 trenches and revealed a range of deposits of Late Bronze Age, Roman, Early Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval dates, within an area coincident with a cropmark enclosure complex; a small number of gullies possibly dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age to the west, and *in-situ* Mesolithic artefacts and a Mesolithic pit. The second phase of investigation was a programme of fieldwalking undertaken in arable parts of this area. A moderate amount of struck flint and a small quantity of pottery were recovered. The struck flint included Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic finds as well as later Neolithic and Bronze Age material, and attests to use of the landscape at various times during prehistory. Only a very small amount of pottery of Roman, medieval and post-medieval dates was recovered, and a number of the sherds are coincident with deposits already recorded from the first phase of evaluation. The first phase of the evaluation had been undertaken on land underlain by Lower Greensand, but the third phase comprising 116 trenches was undertaken on land underlain by Gault clay and the vast majority of the trenches contained neither features nor artefacts. The single undated ditch and a posthole of Roman or later date revealed, and the sparse flint finds recovered (three flakes not closely datable but presumably prehistoric), were limited to that area of the site closest to the deposits identified in the first phase of evaluation. Single sherds of pottery of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, medieval and late post-medieval date were also recovered from spoilheaps.

TQ 315 531 Warwick Wold Road, Bletchingley

Evaluation by T Munnery of SCAU in advance of the creation of fishing lakes alongside the M25 did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 323 503 Dower House, Bletchingley

Evaluation by D Milbank of TVAS in advance of the creation of a pond, recovered a sherd of medieval or possibly Roman pottery from subsoil, but did not reveal any features of archaeological interest.

TQ 326 520 Place Farm Barn, Place Farm Road, Bletchingley

Watching brief by S Hind and R Poulton of SCAU between 2006 and 2009 during the redevelopment of the barn. There was extensive evidence of post-medieval disturbance, much of it relatively modern in

date, but a small amount of prehistoric material, including Mesolithic flintwork and Bronze Age pottery, was recovered. However, the principal interest of the site related to the fact that Place Farm is an 18th century building formed on the manorial complex of Bletchingley Place. The standing walls at the south end of the barn were built over broad and deep foundations of Reigate greensand, which are clearly too substantial to have been built to support the present superstructure. They are almost certainly the foundations of walls belonging to the outer court of the early 16th century double courtyard house. The north end of the barn has much shallower greensand foundations, and these may be contemporary with the barn construction, perhaps originating in the 18th century. A possible boundary wall that might also belong to the manorial era was identified and also a cobbled surface, which may be the original threshing floor of the barn.

TQ 329 520 North Park Farm, Bletchingley (fig 8)

Excavation by P Jones of SCAU adjacent to areas previously investigated revealed evidence of activity spanning the early prehistoric to medieval periods. The earliest purposely dug feature was a large and deep banana-shaped pit that contained over 3000 struck flints of wholly Mesolithic date. Evidence of Bronze Age activity revealed across the site was of long duration, although probably episodic. A hearth-pit and another feature at the south end were northern outliers of a Late Bronze Age cluster of funerary and domestic pits along the flank of the valley-head that were excavated in 2005, but at the north end of the site, at least some of the seven certain Bronze Age features were earlier. One of a twinned pair of pits in the northern cluster also contained burnt bone, suggesting funerary use. The human usage of a third cluster of Bronze Age features in the central part of the site was probably domestic, and included a hearth on the crest of the stream valley that lay further west. Five Saxon features lay in the central part of the site, but with only one pit containing a large enough assemblage to suggest domestic occupation, the principal usage of the cluster may have been industrial or craft-based. Two near-identical pits could have been used for the processing of plant, or other materials, in a prepared liquid, one possibility being the tanning of leather. It cannot be known with certainty whether a droveway and field system, evidence of which was revealed, had been in use during the Saxon usage of the site, only that it had probably been abandoned by the 12th or early 13th century when the area was imparked. After disparkment in the early post-medieval period, a road that ran north-south across the site was laid with gravel metalling. Further south it crossed the valley-head hollow via a stone causeway discovered in 2005. Its purpose had probably been to carry Reigate Stone from a quarry on the scarp of the Downs through to the village of Bletchingley. Many of the tree-throw hollows revealed on the site were also investigated and found to be of various dates up to the medieval period. Some of probable Mesolithic date, and perhaps others of later prehistoric periods, may have been utilised as natural shelters and for flint knapping. A large area of tree-throw hollows in the central part of the site may represent a copse that could



Fig 8 North Park Farm, Bletchingley: a large pit that contained over 3000 struck flints, all of Mesolithic date. (Photograph: © SCAU)

have been planted as a covert for hunting activities when the area was imparked.

TQ 324 548 41A Chaldon Common Road, Chaldon
Watching brief by J Perry of SutAS revealed a possible struck flint and modern brick and tile within the subsoil, but no features of archaeological interest.

TQ 332 549 42–46 Stanstead Road, Caterham
Evaluation by J Perry of SutAS revealed fragments of burnt flint and possible struck flint within the subsoil, but no features of archaeological interest.

TQ 359 506–608 491 Godstone to Tonbridge
Rapid walkover by MH along the 28km route of a proposed replacement pipeline between Godstone and Tonbridge in Kent, undertaken to contribute to the assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed pipeline. Monitoring of test pits by M Collings to examine the impact caused by the laying of the existing pipeline revealed that it is likely there was minimal impact outside the cut of the pipe trench.

TQ 380 542 Oxted Quarry, Chalk Pit Lane, Oxted
Monitoring and recording by J McNicoll-Norbury of TVAS during soil stripping for a quarry extension. A

number of small pits, three of which were Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age in date, and a (probable boundary) ditch tentatively dated to the Middle or Late Bronze Age, were revealed and excavated. The pits are considered to represent one or more occupation site(s), and analysis of environmental deposits within one of the datable pits revealed that it was located in a landscape of rough grassland with some scrub.

TQ 406 435 National Centre for Young People with Epilepsy, St Pier's Lane, Lingfield
Evaluation by C Clarke of AOC indicated that the archaeological horizons in those areas tested had in the main avoided groundworks associated with the modern development of the site, but the evaluation did not identify any deposits of significance, with a small shallow pit of post-medieval date being the only feature revealed.

TQ 424 456 Haxted Barn, Haxted
Historic building recording by S Lilley of AOC prior to conversion. The structure was recorded and assessed as dating to the mid-17th century, although the presence of a medieval down brace suggests re-use of materials from an earlier structure. Evidence for a

substantial fire within the structure at some point in its history was also catalogued.

WAVERLEY

SU 866 334–909 097 A3–Hindhead bypass

Continuation of evaluation and mitigation work by A Manning of WA during the construction of the A3 bypass. Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork was identified at Hazel Grove Junction, and from peat deposits sampled at Boundless Copse, although the latter deposits were identified as Bronze Age in origin. Little evidence for Roman or Saxon activity was noted beyond the presence of a few Romano-British coins and pottery recovered near Thursley. Medieval features included field systems, hollow-ways and strip lynchets at Hammer Lane, Boundless Copse, Hazel Grove and Begley Farm. A third field kiln (see *SyAC* 95, 313–14) was also revealed, this time at Boundless Copse, dating of which suggested a final firing date of AD 1620–75.

SU 827 453 Wrecchesham Farm Bungalow, Farnham

Evaluation by I Hogg of AOC revealed a pit containing early medieval (Norman) pottery and two others containing probable residual 15th century material. Further excavation on the site revealed two additional shallow pits, neither of which contained any finds.

SU 834 468 1–13 Beavers Road, Farnham

Final phase of the watching brief by R Lambert of SCAU, which commenced in 2007. No features of archaeological significance were recorded, but a number of worked flints of probable Bronze Age date, together with pottery and clay pipe stems of late 17th–early 18th century origin, were recovered.

SU 836 467 Fox Yard, Farnham

Watching brief by D and A Graham of SyAS revealed a late 19th century drainage access chamber, but no finds or features of an earlier date were discovered. This correlates with cartographic sources that suggest the area was undeveloped until the establishment of a nursery on the site in the mid–late 19th century.

SU 840 467 48–49 Downing Street, Farnham

Evaluation by R Fitzpatrick of WA revealed a pit and a shallow ditch terminus/pit containing medieval pottery, together with a further pit dating to the post-medieval period, and a residual prehistoric flint scraper. A subsequent watching brief by J Millward of WA noted a similar depositional sequence to that recorded in the evaluation and excavation phases of work, but only the remains of a 19th century outbuilding added to the archaeological information recovered previously.

SU 855 469 10 Monkshanger, Farnham

Watching brief by D Graham of SyAS revealed a single possible ditch, of probably recent origin. No other finds or features of interest were revealed.

SU 863 468 Runfold South Quarry Area C

Evaluation by L Hayes of SLR revealed no archaeological finds or features, despite repeated but unproven assertions that a major Roman road crosses this site.

SU 873 482 Runfold Quarry (figs 9 and 10)

Excavation and watching brief by R Lambert of SCAU during mineral extraction works. The initial watching brief during site-stripping revealed more extensive activity than expected, including field boundaries, enclosure ditches, roundhouse ring gullies, and numerous pits, postholes and waterholes, apparently belonging to the later Iron Age and early Roman periods. The main phase of excavation divided the site into three areas – B, C and X. Area B showed Late Iron Age–early Roman period settlement activity in the form of ditches, pits, postholes, and waterholes. Finds of note included the complete lower stone of a rotary quern and a copper-alloy brooch and toggle fastening, which may have been placed deposits. Area C revealed a number of roundhouse ring gullies set within enclosure ditches, surrounded by pits and waterholes. These features dated mainly to the earlier Roman period up to the end of the 1st century, indicating continuity in lifestyle from the Late Iron Age period. Area X revealed further Iron Age and Roman pits and ditches, and some of the material present indicated industrial activity in the vicinity. A background scatter of earlier flintwork was also found on the site, as well as Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint spreads in Area B, which may have originated from a previously identified burnt mound to the south of the excavation. A small number of medieval and post-medieval features also indicated land use in the later periods. A further element of the fieldwork was the discovery of preserved peat deposits within hollows in the undulating natural terrain. A sampling programme was undertaken, with analyses ongoing.

SU 893 442 Oakwood House, Charleshill

Historic building recording on a Type DF3/28 variant pillbox, carried out by K Bower of PCA prior to partial demolition. A number of original fixtures and fittings were recorded.

SU 901 334 St Bartholomew's School, Haslemere

Evaluation by G Potter of CA recovered a single sherd of unstratified and abraded Roman pottery, but no features of archaeological interest were revealed.

SU 959 354 St Mary's church, Chiddingfold

Osteological analysis of human remains removed during excavation works, by L Sibun of ASE. The material was found to be in a poor state of preservation and highly fragmented. The minimum number of individuals represented was calculated as nine. No pathological lesions were noted, although only one skeleton was anything approaching completeness. All the remains were estimated to date from the 19th–20th centuries.

SU 978 310 Whitebeech Roman site, Chiddingfold

See D Graham and A Graham, this volume, 175–189.



Fig 9 Runfold Quarry: complete lower stone of a rotary quern under excavation. (Photograph: © SCAU)

SU 947 409 Witley Community Recycling Centre, Godalming
Evaluation by N Garland of ASE revealed two ditches of probable agricultural function, one of which contained two beads of either Roman or early Saxon date.

SU 972 439 Kings Arms and Royal Hotel, Godalming
Evaluation on land to the rear of the property by J Lewis of TVAS revealed two pits and a posthole, all containing post-medieval material. A number of earlier but unstratified finds from the site included Neolithic/Bronze Age flints, a single sherd of Roman pottery, and a small assemblage of medieval pottery. These could represent some earlier activity in the area, but might equally have been imported to the site through the agricultural manuring process.

SU 997 438 7–15 Wharf Street, Godalming
Evaluation by N Shurety of BA revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 005 386 Hascombe hillfort
Earthwork survey and magnetometry survey by R Hooker and J English of SyAS. The earthwork survey recorded the current condition of the monument, as

well as cataloguing later landscape features, part of the remains of Hascombe medieval deer park pale, and evidence for recent damage to the site through falling trees. A number of slight linear features were discernible from the magnetometry survey, but little other convincing evidence of human occupation within the interior of the fort was discovered. (420)

TQ 085 368 Baynards Park, Cranleigh
Soil-stripping, mapping and sample excavation by P Riccoboni of ASE on the site of the former Victorian mansion, following evaluation in 2004. The foundations of the structure were revealed to have been extensively robbed, although the cellars of the house had survived. No structural evidence for the preceding Elizabethan mansion that is known to have existed on the site was seen, although a single ditch containing 16th–17th century pottery was recorded beyond the footprint of the Victorian structure.

TQ 008 451 St Catherine's School, Bramley
Evaluation by L Capon of AOC revealed post-medieval garden features and two early 20th century bottle dump pits, but no evidence for medieval or earlier activity was noted.



Fig 10 Runfold Quarry: a Late Iron Age–early Roman period waterhole. (Photograph: © SCAU)

TQ 089 409 Farmers Cottage, Ewhurst

Watching brief by R Lambert of SCAU recovered a small amount of abraded medieval material from the topsoil, probably imported during manuring, but no features were revealed.

WOKING

SU 997 592 Land adjacent to the New Vicarage, Wilson Way, Horsell

A watching brief by T Munnery of SCAU, following the evaluation of the site in 1996 that revealed possible medieval features, did not reveal any further finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 011 535 Sutton Place

Excavation and watching brief undertaken by R Brown of OA in advance of the creation of a swimming pool and related amenities revealed mostly modern deposits, but a rectilinear arrangement of postholes may represent the remains of a simple timber building of possible 16th–17th century date. This may have been a temporary storage or lodging structure associated with the construction of the manor-house or the domestic functions of the west wing. A Kelly of OA also undertook some historic building recording work before and during alterations to Sutton Place.

TQ 014 598 Woodham Common, Woking

Topographical survey, geophysical survey and evaluation by D Graham of SyAS, with help from

volunteers of the Horsell Common Preservation Society, of and surrounding two of the Scheduled barrows on the common. The work revealed that both barrows had been badly damaged in the past. Two trenches, one of which was located to investigate one of a scatter of anomalies identified by a magnetometer survey, did not reveal any evidence of Bronze Age activity. (419)

TQ 021 568 Rosemead, Church Street, Old Woking
A magnetometry survey carried out in September 2009 by members of SyAS in a paddock referred to in the 18th and 19th centuries as Brickhill and Brick Kiln Field revealed strong, largely rectangular, anomalies. An initial test-pit down to the top of surviving archaeological layers suggested that the anomalies were due to areas much affected by heat. Later work in the following year suggested these were the remains of substantial rectangular brick clamps of probably medieval date.

TQ 029 570 Woking Palace, Woking (fig 11)

Community excavation by SyAS and SCAU, under the direction of R Poulton, of the Scheduled moated site. Foundations belonging to the medieval manor, including part of the great hall, were uncovered, and coins recovered indicate that the site was established by the early 13th century. The property was later occupied by Lady Margaret Beaufort before her son, Henry VII, decided in 1503 to develop the site into a palace. Evidence of this period was revealed in the form of



Fig 11 Volunteers excavating at the site of Woking Palace. In the foreground is a wall of the medieval great hall, which was constructed with ferricrete facing stones. This type of stone is only found in walls of medieval date in north-west Surrey.

foundations of an oriel window of the new great hall, begun in 1508. Work on the site continued under the later Tudors, and a number of brick walls, a brick hearth and remains of a glazed tile floor, all belonging to the 16th century, were revealed. Part of the moat, recorded as being infilled under Elizabeth I in 1580, was uncovered. The excavation also located an area where kitchen refuse was dumped, and this has the potential to reveal much about the lifestyle of the royal occupants. (417)

TQ 013 614 McLaren Technology Centre, Chertsey Road, Woking
Monitoring by J Powell of WA during geotechnical works revealed the limits to a former landfill site, and burnt flint and post-medieval artefacts within topsoil.

South-west London boroughs

CROYDON

TQ 289 579 16–18 Starrock Road, 27, 29 and 31 Hollymeoak Road (rear), Coulsdon
Subsoil or made-ground was recorded by J Perry of SutAS during an evaluation.

TQ 308 620 32a Russell Hill, Purley
Two trenches were excavated by J Perry of SutAS during an evaluation, revealing only subsoil and topsoil or made-ground.

TQ 311 579 Coulsdon College, Placehouse Lane, Coulsdon

A second phase of fieldwork was carried out by D Dodds for OA following that of 2007 (*SyAC* 95, 315), but no archaeological deposits were found to have survived.

TQ 312 615 14 Brighton Road, Purley

A watching brief by G Kendall for WYG revealed very truncated subsoil horizons as a result of modern disturbance, and significant made-ground deposits.

TQ 312 634 27–29 Imperial Way, Croydon

An evaluation by C Clarke for AOC revealed 20th century activity relating to the former Croydon Airport or Ford Motor Works. A red brick yard surface, covered by the modern surface, was also recorded.

TQ 312 676 21–27 Thornton Road, Thornton Heath
Running parallel to Thornton Road, a 19th century boundary ditch was found on the east side of the site during an evaluation by R Humphrey for PCA. It was sealed by 20th century made-ground. Also parallel to the road was a later brick foundation, probably the remnants of a replacement wall for the earlier ditch.

TQ 315 617 51–61 Whytecliffe Road South, Purley
During a watching brief by G Barlow for AS, five different layers of made-ground were recorded above subsoil across the site, indicating widespread ground disturbance. Two cellar walls were revealed, probably relating to two dwellings that, according to cartographic

sources, occupied the site from the late 1890s. Although additional buildings were constructed during the period 1935–56, it is thought that the cellars relate to the earliest phases of construction.

TQ 317 642 Duppas Junior School, Goodwin Road, Croydon
An evaluation by A Lerz for MOLA revealed only subsoil and topsoil; both are modern.

TQ 317 654 Ridges Yard, Waddon New Road, Croydon
An evaluation by I Bright of PCA revealed a 19th–early 20th century gravel extraction pit and various services of the same period, including a disused drain culvert and a manhole. A series of levelling layers was also recorded.

TQ 317 654 Sylverdale Road, Croydon
An evaluation and watching brief by S Watson for PCA found two undated gullies and various post-medieval features sealed by a series of late 18th–20th century made-ground deposits. Cutting into the made-ground were 18th–19th century features, including two rubbish pits, a drain with associated soakaway and the foundation wall of a cellar. A layer of 20th century made-ground sealed the site.

TQ 317 665 160 Handcroft Road, Croydon
D Hart of ASE recorded a modern ditch sealed by made-ground during an evaluation.

TQ 318 632 3 Kendra Hall Road, South Croydon
M Sims carried out a watching brief for OA, recording 19th–20th century worked soil deposits consistent with open fields and domestic gardens. A probable palaeochannel was observed.

TQ 319 631 216 Pampisford Road, South Croydon
A Douglas of PCA noted only 20th century garden soil during an evaluation.

TQ 320 635 248–250 Pampisford Road, Croydon
Redeposited subsoil was recorded above 20th century topsoil during a watching brief by S Holden of PCA.

TQ 321 649 The Cricketers Arms public house, 21–23 Southbridge Place, Croydon
Layers of brick rubble and garden soil were recorded during a watching brief by D Fallon for ASE.

TQ 321 649 Southbridge Place, Croydon
An evaluation by D Kaye for ASC uncovered a pipe trench or robbed-out modern wall foundation, the base of a modern rubbish pit and a circular pit feature thought to be the result of modern ground-works.

TQ 323 637 20 Haling Park Road, South Croydon
An evaluation was carried out by S Wallis for TVAS, one trench revealing a buried soil with modern brick fragments, made-ground and topsoil. The absence of subsoil suggests previous truncation. Three further trenches exposed subsoil and topsoil.

TQ 323 647 3–5 Lower Coombe Street, Croydon
An evaluation, carried out by C Clarke for AOC revealed a pit containing 19th century pottery.

TQ 323 647 106–110 Southbridge Road, Croydon
Several rubbish pits and 19th–20th century worked soil deposits consistent with domestic gardens were recorded by M Sims for OA as part of a watching brief.

TQ 324 606–334 596 Riddlesdown Common, Riddlesdown Road, Purley
Monitoring of a 1.5km length of a proposed new cable trench by P Cardiff for MOLA recorded natural chalk sealed by a layer of topsoil.

TQ 324 662 Wellesley Square, Wellesley Road, Croydon
S Watson carried out an evaluation for MOLA, which revealed late 19th–early 20th century backfill, probably relating to the construction of buildings in the early 20th century. This deposit was overlain by a modern backfill in some trenches (associated with the clearance of modern office blocks in the late 1990s or early 2000s) and by modern structures or services in others.

TQ 325 631 12–40 Sanderstead Road, South Croydon
During an evaluation by C Pole of AS, gravel extraction was found to have significantly truncated the site, with up to 3.50m of made-ground recorded.

TQ 326 649 2–4 Mulgrave Road, Croydon
Only made-ground was recorded during a watching brief by T Schofield for AS.

TQ 326 650 95 Park Lane, Croydon
During an evaluation by M Dinwiddy for WA former garden soils were noted in one of the trenches.

TQ 327 623 Beeches Nursery, Purley Oaks Road, Croydon
Subsoil and modern topsoil was recorded during an evaluation by R Lythe for PCA.

TQ 328 653 94 Chatsworth Road, Croydon
A watching brief by C Barton and Peter Reeves for WA revealed made-ground.

TQ 329 589 Kenley House, Kenley Lane, Kenley
Part of the remains of an L-shaped 19th century building, probably a stable block, was revealed during an evaluation by J Perry of SutAS. The remains consisted of a crushed chalk floor, brick drain and flint and brick wall foundations. The building was demolished after 1973 when part of a flint and brick wall was incorporated into the new building.

TQ 342 606 96, 98, 100 Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead
A scatter of prehistoric features was uncovered during excavations by C Sparey-Green for CAT. A discontinuous and irregular enclosure system surrounded a scatter of stake and postholes, perhaps part of a circular structure, in the north part of the site

and a series of irregular pits adjoined to the south. An area of flinty soil to the south-west may have been part of a field lynchet or slight earthwork extending beyond the site. Struck flint flakes and rare sherds of Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the postholes and pits, and environmental sampling produced carbonised hazelnuts suitable for radiocarbon dating. A linear feature parallel to the south boundary probably represented a medieval or post-medieval trackway providing access from the road to a large chalk or clay pit in the south-west corner of the site. The east perimeter of the site was sealed by a colluvial deposit, probably the result of recent arable farming. A concrete fish pond and planting trench from the gardens of the original properties were also noted during the excavation.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 179 693 All Saints church, Market Place, Kingston upon Thames

A watching brief by D Hawkins for CGMS revealed *in-situ* post-medieval burials associated with the former churchyard. The burials were left *in situ*.

TQ 179 696 Kingston Power Station (former), Down Hall Road, Kingston upon Thames

A number of undated features were uncovered by S Barrowman during an evaluation for PCA. These included a north-east to south-west ditch, one pit and a series of postholes and stakeholes. In the central, south and west areas of the site the occurrence of natural gravels and sandy clay is interpreted as evidence that the majority of the site was formerly occupied by the river Thames and by channels associated with the confluence of the Thames and the Downhall ditch/Latchmere stream.

TQ 183 676 St Mark's church, Church Hill Road, Surbiton

R Ives and P Harris carried out a watching brief for AOC during exhumation of graves in two areas within the church graveyard. Grave monuments were recorded, followed by recording of the coffins and burials during exhumation.

TQ 183 695 Quebec House, Cromwell Road, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by Z Pozorski and M Rozwadowski for AS revealed deposits in the north of the site that were associated with the development of the property in the 1960s, and possibly the construction of the railway to the north. A subsoil found in the east of the site may relate to cultivation soils associated with the use of the site as meadows or gardens in the 18th–early 19th centuries.

TQ 185 636 St Mary's Church of England Primary School, Church Lane, Chessington

During an evaluation by G King for CA severe truncation was recorded, followed by make-up, both associated with the original (1975) construction of the school. A north–south linear feature was thought to represent the remains of an historic field boundary, shown on maps from 1866 to 1932. Another linear

feature may represent the remnants of an earlier field boundary or a natural deposit caused by alluvial channelling.

TQ 187 693 129–133 London Road, Kingston upon Thames

Monitoring by S Pennington for MOLA revealed an 18th–19th century garden soil layer and two residual medieval pottery sherds.

TQ 201 701 Holy Cross Preparatory School, George Lane, Kingston upon Thames

Two trenches excavated by J Perry of SutAS during an evaluation revealed 19th–20th century made-ground.

TQ 201 702 York House, George Road, Norbiton

Monitoring of ground works was undertaken by L Savage for AOC; only a small 20th century bonfire pit was found cut into the topsoil.

TQ 212 702 Anna House, Coombe Hill Road, Kingston upon Thames

Two parallel ditches, which may have been field boundaries, were recorded by P Guarino during an evaluation for AOC.

LAMBETH

TQ 297 754 Mary Seacole House, 91 Clapham High Street, SW4

Evaluation trenches were excavated in car park areas to the rear of the property by A Daykin for MOLA. A trench in the centre of the site exposed subsoil truncated by a 19th–20th century brick wall on a concrete base. A similar sequence was recorded in a second trench to the south-west, while a third trench in the south part of the site revealed dumped deposits of 19th century or later date, cut by a brick wall and a brick drain, also of probable 19th century date.

TQ 303 705 293 Streatham High Road, SW16

A single trench was excavated by J Henckert for CA adjacent to the projected line of the Roman London to Portslade road, revealing London Clay overlain by modern made-ground.

TQ 306 722 76 Leigham Court Road, SW16

An evaluation by P Jorgensen for PCA revealed only 20th century subsoil and topsoil.

TQ 307 766 Stockwell Park School, Stockwell Park Road, SW9

During an evaluation by S Watson for MOLA a 19th–20th century east–west brick wall with possible garden soil banked up against it was found. This may have been in the gardens of the terraced houses along Clapham Road. In the south of the site possible plough marks in subsoil were recorded. Remains of the 19th–20th century Stockwell Orphanage (demolished and replaced by the present school in the 1950s) were located. These took the form of foundations, possible tarmac path, buried turf of the orphanage grounds and demolition rubble. A 19th century pit was also recorded.

TQ 309 761 Stockwell Park and Robsart Village Estates, Stockwell Park Road, Robsart Street, SW9

Made-ground of 19th century date was recorded by A Daykin and T Braybrooke of MOLA during an evaluation. In three trenches the made-ground had been cut by small pits containing 19th century pottery. In one trench, at the north-east corner of the site, the made-ground was cut by brick foundations probably relating to late 19th century terraced houses near the junction of Robsart Street and Thornton Street.

TQ 310 752 Brixton Central Square, Tate Library Gardens and Rushmore Square, Brixton, SW2

A watching brief carried out by S Watson for MOLA recorded a garden soil that may relate to an earlier phase of gardens on the site, a modern sewer pipe and a rubble and concrete layer, which probably related to a petrol station that stood on the site until the 1970s.

TQ 319 727 The Elmgreen School, Elmcourt Road, West Norwood, SE27

A brick culvert and round brick wall, possibly a garden feature, and the remains of a late 19th century wall were revealed by P Guarino of AOC.

MERTON

TQ 230 689 Royal SunAlliance sports ground (former), Fairway, Raynes Park, SW20

An evaluation by A Pullen in 2008, during which two north-east to south-west orientated Late Bronze Age ditches were found, led to an excavation and watching brief by I Bright for PCA. In the north-east area of the sports ground a series of tree-throw hollows and further evidence of one of the ditches was found. Such evidence may suggest a phase of deforestation and the establishment of a land boundary. The ditch had been recut at various stages and had completely silted up by a late phase of the later Bronze Age when, as indicated by a line of tree-throw hollows cutting through the upper fill of the ditch, a hedgerow or tree line replaced the earlier boundary ditch. A series of postholes arranged in a crescent shape at either side of the silted ditch, one with a north-south gully running through its centre and the other with a pit at its centre, were contemporary with the hedgerow or tree line and interpreted as livestock enclosures. A layer of colluvium sealed the features. To the east of the ditch, a series of both irregular and linear features cut the natural deposits, together with tree holes. Finds retrieved from these features and colluvium date from the Late Bronze Age to the post-medieval period, possibly indicating a shift of the land boundary to the east until the construction of the golf club during the late 19th-early 20th centuries.

TQ 230 702 15 Copse Hill, Wimbledon, SW20

S Wilson recorded a 19th century field drain system during an evaluation for PCA.

TQ 233 707 Chester House, 3 West Side Common, Wimbledon, SW19

An evaluation by T Braybrooke for MOLA revealed drainage trenches and features associated with numerous alterations to the garden of the house. A small quantity of flints, some possibly Mesolithic struck flint, and some early medieval pottery sherds, were recovered from the subsoil. Three wall remnants, which are also likely to have been associated with alterations to and features within the gardens, were observed in section, as were a thin spread of mortar and rubble that butted another of gravel; these may have formed the bedding for a paved path and a garden path respectively. They probably date to the 18th-20th centuries. The eastern end of the trench was truncated by modern garden features.

TQ 237 709 27, 27A The Grange, Wimbledon, SW19

Deposits of 20th century date were recorded by P Cardiff for MOLA.

TQ 241 712 28 Church Road, Wimbledon, SW19

Evidence of significant truncation owing to sand and gravel extraction, probably during the mid-17th to mid-18th centuries, was found during an evaluation by G Priestly-Bell for ASE. Natural sand was overlain by possible residual prehistoric and medieval remains, and by a gravel pathway and planting bed, which are likely to relate to the 18th century Belvedere Estate.

TQ 244 715 The Old Rectory House, 82-84 Church Road, Wimbledon, SW19

A Tudor wall foundation, possibly part of the north wing of the Old Rectory House, which was demolished in the 19th century, was recorded during an evaluation and watching brief by S Wilson and S Holden for PCA. Evidence of early 20th century landscaping and levelling of the ground was traced across the rest of the site.

TQ 249 674 Morden Park Baths, London Road, Morden

An evaluation by H Lewis for MOLA revealed modern rubble and garden soil in two trenches on the western and eastern side of the baths.

TQ 260 692 8 Lombard Road, Wimbledon, SW19

Two evaluation trenches excavated by P Harris for AOC revealed deep (nearly 4m) modern man-made ground deposits.

TQ 261 686 Morden Hall Park: stable block, Morden Hall Road, Morden, SM4

Building recording was carried out by S Underdown for OA. The most significant surviving area of the stable block is the north-west corner where a proportion of the original stall and box fittings survive; there is evidence of alterations which created two loose boxes out of three former stalls. The main fabric of the stables has survived largely intact and although some elements of the original fixtures and fittings remain, notably the floor and drainage patterns and the aforementioned stall and box fittings, many have gone, including those in the

former harness room. Other areas principally designed for food storage and bedding material in the west range also survive largely intact, such as the corn store, which retains its raised timber floor for keeping the corn dry and protected from vermin. To the south-west of the stables is the earlier garden or orchard boundary wall, which may date from the late 17th century. This wall partially divides off an area used for beehives and the east end of the wall (now outside the apiary area) was historically used for bee-keeping, with a series of bee boles built into the wall. The wall was partially rebuilt in the 19th century, but the older section of wall is in a fragile state, particularly the bee boles.

TQ 262 691 Deen City Farm, 39 Windsor Avenue, Mitcham, SW19

Ground reduction was monitored by A Lord for AOC on this, the site of Merton Priory (*f.* early 12th century), a Scheduled Monument. Only modern made-ground was observed

TQ 262 699 7 Abbey Road, Merton, SW19

An evaluation was undertaken by T Mackinder for MOLA on a site which lies to the west of medieval Merton Priory (*f.* 1117). In one of four trenches an east–west aligned flint and brick wall may have been the precinct wall of the priory or a boundary wall of the nearby property owned by Admiral Nelson in the late 18th–early 19th centuries. Deposits to the north of this wall indicate truncation, possibly from modern sewer construction. In two trenches, an 18th–19th century demolition dump and modern dumped deposits were found that probably related to the construction of the present house in the 1970s. In a fourth trench, located in the front garden, was a possible garden or agricultural soil, overlain by a north–south brick wall of *c.* late 18th–early 19th century date, which was sealed by modern dumping.

TQ 262 699 2 Station Road (carriageway opposite), Merton, SW19

J Henckert of CA carried out a watching brief on a water utilities' trench, which was mostly occupied by the cut for the existing trunk main and associated backfills; however, disturbed alluvial deposits merging to a clean sterile clay were recorded to the north.

TQ 264 682 162 Wandle Road, Morden

An evaluation by J McNicoll-Norbury for TVAS found made-ground with modern inclusions. Truncation is suggested by the absence of topsoil and subsoil. A modern soakaway had truncated the natural clay towards the south-west of the site. Two Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery sherds were discovered at the base of one of the trenches, which could have resulted from later manure spreading.

TQ 277 682 Esso petrol station (former), 78 Cranmer Road, Mitcham

A watching brief by S Wilson of PCA found that the site had been heavily truncated during the installation and later removal of fuel storage tanks from the 1950s onwards. Several 19th century boundary walls and

19th–20th century made-ground deposits were recorded on the east and south sides of the site.

TQ 277 685 Birches Close, Mitcham

J Perry of SutAS carried out an evaluation which revealed a 19th century pit and an early medieval pot, the latter recovered from the subsoil.

TQ 279 694 Elm House, 113–115 London Road, Mitcham

An early 19th to early 20th century pit containing dumped ash and clay was recorded by C Edwards for AOC during an evaluation.

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

TQ 174 749 Asgill Lodge, Old Palace Lane, Richmond

The site lies within the area formerly occupied by the Tudor Richmond Palace, probably within the Clerk of Works' yard. Three trenches, excavated during an evaluation by S Class of TVAS, showed a deep build-up of made-ground of 19th century date across the whole site. One particularly deep sequence, identified by augering in one trench, could possibly be the infill of a moat associated with the palace, but significant archaeological deposits associated with the palace, such as walls, floors or similar deposits are either not present or not close to the current ground surface.

TQ 174 749 30 Old Palace Lane, Richmond

Several layers of 18th–19th century infill, to a depth of at least 2.3m, were revealed by groundworks during a watching brief carried out by C Pole of AOC. These deposits may relate to the backfilling of the moat that surrounded 16th century Richmond Palace, although the material recovered from these layers is not consistent with the recorded backfilling in the 16th century. The layers present are more likely to represent activity by private landlords following the demolition and sub-division of the palace under Charles II.

TQ 174 750 8 Old Palace Lane, Richmond

Building recording was undertaken by R Cummings for CA on this Grade II listed building which was constructed in the late 1830s on the north-west side of Old Palace Lane, the northernmost in a terrace of six houses. The property includes a number of interesting period features, although there are a 1970s rear extension, loft conversion and a number of internal alterations. Monitoring undertaken during groundworks for a new rear extension exposed deposits that indicated previous ground reduction and truncation of the natural clay, probably during the construction of the 1970s extension.

TQ 176 759 Royal Mid Surrey Golf Club, Old Deer Park, off Twickenham Road, Richmond

The foundation for a post-medieval wall was recorded during a watching brief by J Langthorne for AOC in the south-west corner of the site; it was possibly part of a 17th century hunting lodge demolished in the

1770s. Below the modern golf course surface 18th–19th century subsoil was recorded.

TQ 178 749 15 The Green, Richmond

Only natural gravels were revealed during a watching brief carried out by I Hogg of AOC on the reduction of the basement floor.

TQ 179 747 Dolphin House, Ormond Road, Richmond

Foundation and construction deposits associated with the existing house (*b.* 1901–2) were recorded by G King for CA during a watching brief. Truncation and ground works were also associated with the construction of the property.

TQ 179 747 Church Cottage, 5 Paradise Road, Richmond

Building recording and a watching brief were undertaken by J Perry for SutAS. Church Cottage is a large double-fronted house of a double-pile construction, with a double-gabled mansard roof, one covering the west roof and the other the shorter, east roof. Parts of the building incorporate earlier structures of a late 18th century date, which may originally have been two cottages. It was probably converted into one house in the late 19th century when a façade, consisting of a high brick wall with a parapet, was added to the front elevation. The remains of 18th and 19th century wall foundations were also recorded.

TQ 179 750 Baptist church and Princes Hall, Duke Street, Quadrant Road, Richmond

A layer of medieval horticultural soil was recorded during a watching brief by A Douglas of PCA.

TQ 180 748 10 Paradise Road (rear), Richmond

One trench was excavated by J Perry for SutAS, revealing only modern made-ground.

TQ 183 772 Lower Nursery (land adjacent), Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Evidence for a late 18th to early 19th century boundary feature and for 18th century brickwork were recorded during an evaluation by G King for CA. Plough marks and bedding trenches were found nearby. A large backfilled ditch in the southern part of the site originally contained a sunken fence that is depicted on contemporary maps, and is dated to between 1834 and 1895. To the west a series of 17th or 18th century red-brick structures was exposed, comprising an insubstantial wall constructed of re-used material and an underlying deposit of large blocks of re-used brickwork and associated brick rubble fills. Bricks recovered from these structures date to the early 17th to mid-18th centuries.

TQ 184 773 Climbers and Creepers Building (land adjacent), Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

An evaluation by E Coen for CA revealed post-medieval or modern features, including services, in three of ten trenches. The other trenches exposed sections along the line of an east–west brick wall, which appears to have been a garden feature dividing two

slightly different ground levels. The wall is dated to the early 17th–18th century and may have been contemporary with the major rebuilding of Kew Farm in 1631. It appears to have been incorporated subsequently into a large rectangular feature, possibly a walled garden, visible on Richardson's 1771 map and Rocque's 1748 map.

TQ 193 776 Thames Foreshore Survey, Kew Towpath Embankment, Kew

A survey by R Cowie for MOLA noted several features originally recorded during a mid-1990s survey by the Thames Archaeological Survey between Kew Gardens Pier and Kew Railway Bridge. These included the remains of a timber drain, a late 19th century jetty (further deteriorated) and causeway leading to the steps opposite a toll house. Contractor excavations in the foreshore next to the embankment opposite Oliver's Island revealed the edge of a trench or trenches alongside the sloping river wall. The north-west half of the trench was filled with gravel containing a few 19th–early 20th century objects, including a stoneware bottle made for T H Hawkes, a ginger beer manufacturer in Thames Ditton, probably in the late 19th century. The south-east half of the trench contained a row of posts, at least 63.5m long, aligned parallel to the nearby embankment. Of *c.* 19th–early 20th century date, the posts were mostly rectangular in cross-section, tapered to a point at the bottom and vertically set and surrounded with a stone, rubble and gravel packing. The posts probably extended some way under the river wall and may have been associated with the construction of the embankment in the late 19th–early 20th centuries. Alternatively, the posts may have supported an earlier riverfront revetment, although there was no evidence for horizontal planks or timbers.

SOUTHWARK

TQ 316 801 46–49 Blackfriars Road, 7 Meymott Street, SE1

Building recording was carried out by P Pierazzo for MOLA, the oldest building being a three-storey brick house with shop front at 7 Meymott Street, of *c.* late 19th–early 20th century date. A four-storey brick block, combining a factory-workshop, offices and showroom, was built on the south-east corner of Meymott Street and Blackfriars Road, with an inscribed foundation stone (Harding and Williams, architects, Leicester), undated. Dating to *c.* 1920s, the block was extended to the south in a similar design but using another stone (Arthur W Cooksey, architects). This is also undated but thought to be from the 1930s. The frontage on Meymott Street was infilled by a three- and four-storey red brick faced addition, probably during the 1970s, which connected internally with the 1920s and 1930s buildings. Other buildings to the south and west were most likely destroyed after Second World War bomb damage and not rebuilt, the site being used thereafter as a car park.

TQ 317 803 231–41 Blackfriars Road, SE1

The channel of an east–west stream was revealed during an evaluation by I Grosso for PCA. Finds

recovered from the fills of the channel indicate two distinct phases of formation: the earlier phase on the south side of the site was associated with artefacts dated to the Late Iron Age–early Roman period, while the later phase, in the north of the site, was associated with Roman artefacts. A fairly shallow bank of natural sand separated these two streams while an east–west ditch, possibly Roman in date, truncated the south side of the channel. On the south side of the site a layer of 17th century alluvial clay sealed the channel and was cut by two east–west orientated 17th century drainage ditches and by a number of 18th century pits, wells and structural elements of a building, including two east–west wall foundations. Towards the centre of the site was a series of 17th and 18th century intercutting rubbish and quarry pits, and a number of brick drains and soakaways. The only features in the north of the site were the concrete foundations of a 19th–20th century basement.

TQ 317 805 Blackfriars Bridge (southern abutment), SE1

A geoarchaeological evaluation and watching brief were carried out by M Ruddy and L Fowler for MOLA. The site lies within the Neckinger river, an ancient tributary of the Thames, which ran between the Hopton Street and the Lambeth North eyots. Roman intertidal or channel sediments have been tentatively identified, deposited at the mouth of the Neckinger river. They were overlain by organic alluvium of probable medieval date. Environmental evidence suggests that the sediments were deposited within a freshwater weedy environment with estuarine silts accumulating when floods overtopped the river wall.

TQ 318 788 Churchyard Row, 86–88 Newington Butts, SE11

Following building recording in 2006 (*SJAC* **94**, 382), a single trench was excavated by D Sankey for MOLA in gardens to the rear of the property. A gravel and/or brickearth extraction pit was found, backfilled with pottery dated to the late 17th–19th centuries, industrial slag, and a piece of residual Roman pottery. The backfill had been cut by a red brick well and the back wall of a terraced house – both of probable 18th–early 19th century date – which had in turn been truncated by 19th–20th century cellars and drains.

TQ 318 796 92 Webber Street, SE1

A watching brief by C Morse for LP established that the site had been severely truncated by 19th and 20th century basemending. Natural gravels were sealed by 19th century rubble make-up below a basement slab. Later basement slabs overlay significant 20th century make-up deposits of building rubble and occasional domestic waste. Much of the brick within the make-up deposits was marked with the ‘LBC’ stamp of the London Brick Company.

TQ 318 802 Bear Lane, SE1

An evaluation, carried out by A Turner for PCA, exposed a series of mid-18th century garden soil layers, which appeared to have been dumped against a

possible timber revetment or rail fence. The terminus of a timber-lined north–south ditch was found cutting the garden soils and is interpreted as the remains of a water pipe. In the north of the site was a series of late 18th century brick walls, interpreted as the remains of domestic buildings that fronted Bear Lane until the early 20th century, while the backfilled remains of an early 20th century basement were recorded in the east of the site.

TQ 318 803 Bankside 4, Holland Street, Hopton Street, SE1 (figs 12 and 13)

Excavations by D Saxby and A Francis for MOLA revealed a possible Neolithic or Bronze Age land surface with ard marks. This was cut by a number of north–south aligned ditches, which may have been either boundaries or for water management. Struck flints were recovered from the bottom fill of one of these ditches. Following the prehistoric period, flooding from the Thames occurred, evidenced by the deposition of alluvium. There appear to have been attempts to drain the area during the medieval period by cutting a series of north–south aligned ditches. A carved wooden ball of 11th–13th century date was recovered from one of these. Above the alluvium were walls of four 17th century buildings, one of which may have been an inn. Associated with these buildings was a barrel-lined well with elm pump. A ditch some 40m long was associated with these buildings. It appears to have been cut in the 16th century, lined with wooden posts and planking (re-used from Thames boats and other vessels) during the 17th century and continued in use into the 18th century. After the ditch was backfilled, a number of brick-lined cesspits were constructed over it, with other cesspits constructed nearby. Material dumped in these pits included many pieces deposited almost whole, indicating an episode of house clearance. Among these were sherds of English tin-glazed pottery (c 1675–1725) including several near-complete decorated plates, two stoneware tankards inscribed ‘Henry Bayle att y Paul Head in St Lawance Lane’, two pewter tankards, and over twenty chamber-pots. Further cesspits were dug during the 19th century, including some dated to 1820–30 and possibly associated with the adjacent Falcon Glassworks.

TQ 318 804 Great Suffolk Street, Lavington Street, SE1

Following work in 2006 (*SJAC* **94**, 382), a second stage of excavation was carried out by S Anthony for MOLA. Evidence was uncovered of a glass house, converted from the Gravel Lane Pottery kiln in 1749. Two phases of activity were identified and structures, including furnace chambers, flues and possible annealing furnaces with workshops. Its main product appeared to be domestic wine bottles; no specialist artefacts and little glass waste were recovered. Cartographic evidence for the glasshouse indicates that it continued operating into the early 19th century. After the closure of the glasshouse the site was divided into a series of smaller yards and alleys with smaller industrial buildings. The corner of one such 19th century structure was observed in the south-east corner.



Fig 12 Bankside 4, Holland Street, Hopton Street, SE1: prehistoric ard marks and ditches, looking south-east. (Photograph: © MOLA)



Fig 13 Bankside 4, Holland Street, Hopton Street, SE1: a 17th century barrel-lined well with elm pump on the left, looking west. (Photograph: © MOLA)

TQ 319 800 183–203 Union Street, SE1

An evaluation by N Rahmatova for MOLA revealed redeposited brickearth of possible Roman origin in the centre of the site. It was cut by two construction cuts with postholes which are dated to the 17th–19th centuries. The earliest deposit in the westernmost trench was a dump, overlain by a 17th–19th century consolidation layer, with an 18th–19th century yard surface of halved red bricks and broken stone slabs above. This surface may have been the part of the original yard associated with the current warehouse building. On the north-east side of the site possible redeposited brickearth with a clay dump or consolidation layer above was cut for a foundation, which may have been a 19th–20th century column, and the north-east corner of a 19th–20th century brick foundation or cellar wall. These sequences were truncated by foundations or sealed by made-ground and surfaces, all of modern date.

TQ 319 804 Tate Modern, Bankside, SE1

An evaluation and watching brief by A Daykin for MOLA revealed evidence to the west of the site of the east slope of the eyot on which the site lies, together with a profile of the landscaped slope towards the Thames foreshore. In the south-west of the site an alluvial sequence containing a sherd of probable Roman pottery and a sherd of medieval pottery was recorded. It was sealed by dumped deposits of 17th century and later date, cut by 18th–19th century brick structures. Dumping continued until the early 20th century. A borehole to the north-west of the site revealed a possible Bronze Age peat horizon, sealed by Roman building material, sandy deposits and wood fragments. This sequence suggests that the borehole may have penetrated a medieval or later revetment. Elsewhere there was evidence for medieval deposits and wooden structures and dumping from the 15th century onwards. Finds included kiln waste associated with 17th–18th century pottery production, evidence for 18th century glass manufacture and a large number of early 20th century ginger beer bottles.

TQ 321 785 Amelia Street, Steedman Street, SE17

A north–south boundary ditch, undated, was revealed on the east side of the site by P Cardiff for MOLA. A later ditch on the same alignment contained a sherd of late 18th century pottery. On the west side of the site deposits identified as part of an extensive marshland area, dating from 18th to the early 19th centuries, were recorded in four trenches. They were overlain by demolition rubble, probably from 19th century buildings.

TQ 321 790 Albert Barnes House (land adjoining), New Kent Road, SE1

An evaluation by T Mackinder for MOLA revealed waterlain deposits in the south-west corner of the site, sealed by a 16th–19th century plough-soil horizon, modern brick rubble and a north–south aligned drainpipe. In a trench near the centre of the site two shallow cut features were found containing articulated animal skeletons from livestock disposal of c 17th–18th century date. These features were sealed by a plough-soil layer above which were a north–south red brick

wall and a D-shaped 18th–19th century brick cesspit, both probably associated with buildings fronting onto New Kent Road in the late 18th–early 19th centuries. A brick drain and wall were also exposed, possibly associated with 19th century modification or rebuilding of the houses in this area, and overlain by a layer of modern mixed rubble and charcoal that may represent wartime clearance of this heavily bombed area. In the east of the site was a plough-soil deposit and a domed brick drain or soakaway, infilled with rubble. Also revealed was an east–west brick wall, which was probably the remains of the back wall of the terrace of houses shown on Horwood's 1799 map of the area.

TQ 322 766 69–91 Camberwell Station Road, SE5

A watching brief by H Knight and S Watson for MOLA revealed modern made-ground. Cartographic sources from the 18th and early 19th centuries show the site as open farm land. The lack of topsoil would suggest this and any archaeological deposits had been stripped prior to construction of 19th century houses on the site.

TQ 322 804 135 Park Street, SE1

A Late Neolithic–Early Bronze Age peat sequence, first identified during 2002 works (*SyAC* 90, 363), was revealed during an evaluation by P Harris for AOC. The natural sands recorded in 2002 were not reached despite the greater depth of the two further trenches, suggesting that the natural deposits slope, and the peat deposits become thicker, to the north and the east of the site. Late 19th–early 20th century basement and wall foundations were exposed in both trenches.

TQ 322 804 Bear Gardens, Rose Alley, Emerson Street, Sumner Street, SE1

Monitoring of the excavation of replacement water mains trenches by A Fairman for PCA revealed 17th century made-ground cut by various 17th and 20th century masonry structures. To the north, in Bear Gardens, the remains of several brick walls from the late 17th century bear baiting arena known as 'Davies' Baiting Ring' were exposed. To the east of these walls, in Rose Alley, a section of stone wall possibly related to ancillary buildings adjoining the arena was recorded. Another section of late 17th century stone wall exposed to the south, within Emerson Street, may have been part of a boundary wall rather than associated with the arena. Evidence of 18th–19th century industrial activity was recorded in Bear Gardens and Emerson Street in the form of dumped layers containing glass slag and industrial waste material, and masonry structures including sections of brick walls and a brick culvert. In Sumner Street evidence of 20th century structures was revealed.

TQ 322 804 58 Park Street, SE1

Following previous work in 2005 (*SyAC* 94, 384), ground reduction works and excavations for fourteen pile cap test pits in the east of the site were monitored by A Lerz for MOLA. Numerous 18th and 19th century brick walls, surfaces and drains were uncovered, some of which correspond with those illustrated in cartographic sources. An east–west wall in the west part of the site was probably a dividing wall between two 18th century tenements. To the east, in the

yard areas to the rear of the properties, sections of York stone slab surfaces, brick paths and drains were revealed. These were truncated by a series of 19th century walls, including the north-west corner of a building in the south-east of the site, and numerous drains. A number of animal bones were recovered which indicate the earlier use of the site as the location of Davies' Bear Gardens.

TQ 322 804 Union Works, 60 Park Street, SE1

Following work in 2002 (*SyAC* 90, 363), an evaluation was undertaken by P Thrale for MOLA which revealed remains of the structure of the 17th century Bear Gardens, including parts of its brick wall foundations. These remains were succeeded by brick structures associated with 17th–18th century industrial activity, above which lay 19th–20th century foundations. A watching brief on pile probing, piling and the removal of the concrete slab revealed further remains of 17th–19th century date.

TQ 322 804 1 Bear Gardens, 2 Rose Alley, SE1

Six trenches were excavated by T Mackinder for MOLA during an evaluation, two of which, on the west side of the site, revealed a late 17th century north–south brick wall containing some saggar fragments, suggesting that it dated from the late 17th century, when the local pottery commenced operation. The construction cut of the wall contained material dating to the late 17th century, as well as limb and foot bones of a brown bear. On the east side of the wall were a series of 17th–18th century dumped deposits, some including industrial waste. Above were 18th century consolidation layers, sealed by a late 19th century cobbled yard surface. A trench near the centre of the site contained dumped deposits and a layer dating to the mid-16th to 18th centuries, which was cut into by a possible robbed wall foundation. This was sealed by two late 17th–early 18th century dumps, succeeded by brick footings, probably associated with the present, 19th century, building. Similar brick footings were noted in a nearby trench above a late 17th–early 18th century dump. In a fifth trench solid clay was recorded, overlain by a late 17th–early 18th century dump that contained a large pottery assemblage, as well as an upper and lower limb of an adult brown bear. Above it was a layer of brick, possibly a floor. This was succeeded by two pits containing a large quantity of pottery dated to the mid-19th to 20th centuries, and a brick structure, a brick wall and similar footings to those recorded in other trenches. In the north-east of the site, three dumped layers were recorded in a sixth trench. The lower two dated to the early to mid-17th to 18th centuries; the latest was undated and sealed by the slab of the present building.

TQ 322 804 Empire Warehouse, Bear Gardens, SE1

Three boreholes sunk within the basement of the building during an evaluation by A Mackinder for MOLA revealed a number of alluvial clays beneath modern concrete. One borehole revealed fibrous organic clay which may represent the fill of a substantial early prehistoric channel leading to the Thames. Although undated, these clays are likely to have been deposited between the prehistoric and medieval

periods. Seven evaluation trenches were then excavated, revealing that in certain areas these alluvial clays contained concentrations of animal bones, including the remains of ten large dogs, horses and several bear bones, the latter indicative of bear baiting taking place on Bankside. The bones probably derived from either the Hope Theatre (1614–56), which was a dual purpose arena, or the later Davies' Bear Gardens (1660/62–82). The only other features located were a pit filled with possible medieval building debris, a brick tank that was probably associated with an 18th century iron foundry and a timber drain of uncertain date. Above were the foundations of the existing building.

TQ 322 805 Bankside and New Globe Walk Water Mains Replacement, Bankside, New Globe Walk, SE1
Monitoring of the excavation of replacement water mains trenches was undertaken by S Barrowman for PCA. Two isolated, undated sections of stock brick wall were recorded, one on the east side of Bankside and the other towards the centre of New Globe Walk. They were sealed by 19th–20th century made-ground

TQ 323 767 Camberwell Bus Depot, Warner Road, SE5

Five trenches excavated by B Ferguson for MOLA revealed two brickearth extraction pits dated to the mid-late 19th century in the north-east of the site. These may have been related to brick-making, possibly for the construction of the railway viaduct that lies to the south-west of the site. They were sealed by 20th century levelling and the modern ground surface. To the south of this area were found the basements of three early 20th century terraced houses that would have fronted onto Station Terrace. They were constructed of stock brick with a truncated red brick stairway surviving in one basement. A trench in the centre of the site revealed the remains of a brick wall (on the same alignment as the basements) beneath demolition debris and modern made-ground. South of this area was a dumped layer of probable early 20th century garden soil. A granite cobbled surface was also revealed, overlaid by a concrete floor and a wall, all sealed by modern deposits. At the south-west end of the site brick rubble make-up and a concrete floor are interpreted as the remains of a 20th century industrial building.

TQ 323 797 218–224 Borough High Street, SE1

A single trench was excavated at the rear of the property during an evaluation by A Lerz for MOLA. Alluvial silts containing residual Roman material were recorded above natural gravels. These were sealed by a series of make-up layers and external surfaces of 16th–18th century date. An early south-west to north-east aligned gravel surface was on the same alignment as property boundaries illustrated in the 17th–18th century cartographic record. To the south-east were the remains of a brick and flint wall footing and a brick surface dating to the 18th century. These were sealed by made-ground and modern deposits. The remains suggest that the trench was located to the rear of properties that appear to have been destroyed by the construction of 19th century cellars.

TQ 324 789 134 New Kent Road, SE1

Building recording was carried out by N Truckle for WA, the buildings being constructed between 1893 and 1911 for T A Harris Limited, a sanitary ware business. They represented a redevelopment of an earlier phase of commercial buildings that developed from an original residential property dating to no later than 1871.

TQ 324 794 28–30 Trinity Street, SE1

A second evaluation, carried out by D Killock for PCA, followed that of 2007 (*SyAC* 95, 319), revealing further evidence for Roman activity. A sequence of ditch systems dating from the late 1st or early 2nd centuries to the late 4th–early 5th centuries covered most of the excavated area, although none remained in use throughout the entire Roman period. In the south part of the site a ditch system, dated to the late 1st or early 2nd centuries, and enclosing what may have been a large colonnaded timber structure built on substantial timber beam foundations, was identified. A total of 44 inhumation burials and two cremation burials in urns, one of which was found with an inhumation, were recorded in the northern half of the site. Some of the burials were in coffins, as suggested by the presence of nails or other fittings, and three examples of plaster burials were also recorded. Some of the burials contained grave goods comprising pottery, fine glass vessels and personal items such as jewellery. No single grave orientation predominated and examples of north–south and east–west aligned burials were found superimposed. The inhumation cemetery might have been established in the very late 2nd century but the vast majority of the burials dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries. Coins recovered from a number of graves or associated soil horizons date to AD 388–402, suggesting that these burials might date to the 5th century, which could be the latest Roman graves excavated in London. A series of Saxon to medieval horticultural layers sealed the earlier features and deposits and were overlain by 19th–20th century made-ground.

TQ 325 767, 312 775 & 319 790 Water mains replacement works in roads in Camberwell and Kennington Park Road areas

Mains replacement works, involving mainly open-cut trenches, were monitored by G King *et al* of CA. Exposed deposits below modern road make-up were a mixture of recent made-ground or fill, often relating to existing services, and truncated soil profiles with no material earlier than 19th century date. Further monitoring was carried out in 2009 by J Henckert on mains replacement works, which involved a combination of localised pits and continuous open-cut trenches. Exposed deposits below the modern road were a mixture of recent made-ground, often relating to existing services, and truncated or reworked soil profiles with no material earlier than 19th century in date.

TQ 325 798 Angel Court, 193–199 Borough High Street, SE1

A watching brief by C Morse for LP found that the site had been heavily truncated, mainly during construction

of the existing building in the 1970s, with the natural gravels overlain by 1970s made-ground.

TQ 325 801 52 Borough High Street, SE1

The earliest deposits exposed during a watching brief by J Taylor of PCA consisted of an alluvial sequence of clay, peat and silt layers that may have been the alluvial infills of a channel, possibly associated with the Bankside Channel that crossed the south part of the site. Sealing the uppermost alluvial deposit was a layer of compact clay which may represent a Roman floor slab. Driven through this, and possibly associated with it, were eight Roman timbers and two postholes that show evidence of two phases of activity. The south end of the slab was truncated by a south–west to north–east aligned early Roman ditch. Sealing the alluvial sequence and features was a series of early–late Roman levelling layers. At the south end of the site an undated ditch and the construction cut for a 17th–18th century brick wall cut the late Roman horizon.

TQ 325 801, 326 802 & 327 802 Thameslink (Borough Market Viaduct), SE1

A watching brief was undertaken by A Cetera for MOLA on limited geotechnical investigations, comprising trial pits, slit trenches and boreholes in three main locations: to the rear of the Hop Exchange Building, Southwark Street; at Borough Market, Green Dragon Court, and on Railway Approach. A number of trenches were not of sufficient depth to reach stratified archaeological deposits and only revealed modern material. Those that did reach archaeological strata included the western part of the Hop Exchange site, the centre of the site at Borough Market, and in a borehole on the eastern side of Railway Approach. A sequence of up to 1.5m of horizontal deposits of probable Roman date was recorded over a limited area at the rear of the Hop Exchange (including possible occupation surfaces). The location of some of the pits and boreholes adjacent to the railway viaduct meant that extensive truncation had removed earlier deposits. In the boreholes at the rear of the Hop Exchange (west of the site) as well as in the Market area (centre of the site), deposits likely to be of 18th–19th century date were recorded. Brick structures pre-dating the viaduct were observed in two of the trial pits in the west of the site; these were probably of 18th century date and included a drainage culvert. The top of a brick vault, apparently of similar date, was exposed beneath the pavement of Green Dragon Court. A series of slit trenches on Railway Approach all revealed 19th century brick vaults.

TQ 325 802 Thameslink Programme, 26 Southwark Street (rear of), SE1 (fig 14)

A watching brief and excavation was carried out by P Askew, I Howell and A Miles *et al* for MOLA. Monitoring of sheet piling excavations revealed robbed walls of possible Roman or medieval date and 16th–19th century north–south red brick foundations. Natural sand and gravel were cut by a small feature from which a small prehistoric waste flint flake and a single sherd of possible Iron Age pottery were recovered. The natural deposits were also cut by a series



Fig 14 Thameslink Programme, 24 Southwark Street (rear of), SE1: cleaning the surface of a Roman *opus signinum* floor. (Photograph: © MOLA)

of Roman pits and a substantial north–south aligned early Roman piled timber building. Dumped sand and gravel indicate levelling following the demise of the building and subsequent evidence for pitting and spreads of mortar and plaster testifies to a second Roman construction phase, with the erection of a large masonry building on the same alignment as the earlier timber structure. A robber cut was recorded at a right angle (east–west) to this building and painted plaster and marble fragments suggest that this may have been a high-status building. To the west, a north–south clay and timber building was recorded with brickearth sills, gravel surfaces and collapsed painted plaster. Tile and charcoal spreads of 1st–2nd century date suggest evidence for fire or industrial working. Evidence for post-Roman activity was confined to levelling dumps and rubbish pits, with a possible Saxon clay and timber building. The dumped deposits were cut by medieval rubbish pits and the substantial foundations of an 18th century north–south red brick wall with an associated brick water tank backfilled with waste slag. Evidence of 18th–19th century buildings demolished during the construction of the viaduct in the early 1860s was also recorded. Excavations adjacent to the railway viaduct to the rear of the Hop Exchange revealed that a small area containing 26 burials had survived at the east end of the trench, despite truncation from the 19th century construction of both of these structures. To the west, a series of 19th century drains and brick walls were observed, probably relating to buildings demolished during the viaduct construction. Monitoring of groundworks between the existing railway arches revealed a

similar sequence, including evidence for the continuation of the Roman masonry building recorded during work for the Hop Exchange pile caps (see below, Thameslink Programme, 6–7 Stoney Street). Large quantities of disarticulated human bone were retrieved from the overburden in this area, most probably originating from Cure’s College, the 17th–19th century extra-mural burial ground associated with Southwark Cathedral.

TQ 325 802 Miskin’s Yard, Stoney Street, SE1

A dumped layer of early to mid-18th century date was revealed in an evaluation by S Pickering for MOLA. It was cut by a north–south aligned ditch or drain, followed, after a demolition deposit, by a 19th century drain on the same alignment as the earlier cut, sealed beneath a brick yard surface of similar date. The west side of this surface was cut for the construction of a 19th century stock brick wall. Another brick floor surface covered this wall and was eventually sealed by modern concrete. In a trench on the west side of the site a layer of demolition rubble was observed beneath a north–south aligned brick wall, the latter probably representing part of the footing for the nearby railway viaduct constructed in 1862. Another trench contained two dumped layers of probable 18th–19th century date, with the upper layer cut by a construction cut for a 19th century drain. Above the drain were a cobbled floor and the modern concrete slab. Two other trenches contained dumped deposits of probable 18th century date, succeeded in one by an internal floor and in the other by a brick yard surface, both of 19th century date.

TQ 325 802 Borough Railway Viaduct (Thameslink Scheme), 1–13 (odd) Park Street, The Wheatsheaf, 6 Stoney Street, 7 and 8 Stoney Street, 2–4 Bedale Street, 16–26 (even) Borough High Street with 1–7 (odd) Green Dragon Court and 7 Bedale Street; 11–15 (odd) Borough High Street; and Borough Market, SE1
 Building recording was undertaken by E Dwyer, P Pierazzo, D Sorapure, M Tetreau and A Westman, for MOLA, of different buildings prior to construction of the Thameslink railway viaduct. They recorded one- and two-storey brick and timber structures added to the rear of a row of listed buildings at 1–13 (odd) Park Street, mostly since construction of a railway viaduct behind the buildings in 1863–4, as well as brick buildings at 7 and 8 Stoney Street constructed next to, and soon after, the viaduct. The listed buildings date from 1831 (architect, H Rose); the later rear additions and 7 Stoney Street have since been demolished. They also recorded, before complete or partial demolition, the second floor and roof of The Wheatsheaf public house at 6 Stoney Street, mostly dating to c 1840 with alterations of the 1890s; the eastern part of the barrel-vaulted iron and glass roof of Borough Market (over the former Three Crowns Yard), on cast-iron columns, constructed probably around 1897 (designer, A T Walmisley?) and altered on its east around 1932; a late 19th century brick building at 4 Bedale Street and steel-framed and brick warehouses of 1933 at 2 and 3 Bedale Street; a block of listed buildings fronting onto 16–26 (even) Borough High Street, with 1–7 (odd) Green Dragon Court and 7 Bedale Street, the main front of which (architect, Sir R Smirke) was built to form a grand approach to the 19th century London Bridge of 1821–31, incorporating 18th and earlier 19th century fabric behind; and a block at 11–15 (odd) Borough High Street, constructed soon after a railway bridge was built over the High Street in 1866.

TQ 325 803 Blow's Yard, 15 Winchester Walk and Stoney Street, SE1
 A watching brief and building recording were carried out by K Pitt, A Westman and D Sorapure for MOLA, revealing 18th century brick walls, foundations and drains. The two existing buildings at Blow's Yard were constructed as a horse hospital, probably between 1872 and 1877, and occupied by a veterinary surgeon. One building comprised a stable, with a hayloft on an upper floor, and it was adjoined by the other building – a pair of small single-storey dwellings. A smithy was located further to the north and was largely rebuilt at a later date, then subsequently demolished. The two yards were entered by gates from Stoney Street to the west and Winchester Walk (formerly Winchester Street) to the south. The premises were occupied from the early 20th century by Messrs J O Sims, fruiterers, and latterly were leased out and used as recording studios.

TQ 325 803 Warehouse F, Winchester Square, SE1 (fig 15)
 An evaluation was conducted by M Tetreau for MOLA within the ground floor of the standing building and outside and adjacent to the west wall of the ground floor, below the overhanging first floor and within the

area designated as the Winchester Palace Scheduled Monument. A north–south aligned deposit of chalk blocks was located, which seems to be the lower portion of a truncated wall foundation and may have been part of the west range of the medieval palace. To the east, against the west side of the west ground floor wall of the standing building, a stone and mortar foundation supported another north–south medieval chalk wall. A third north–south medieval chalk wall was recorded inside, near the centre of the ground floor area. These structures were sealed by mixed demolition deposits that also infilled and partially covered 18th–19th century brick walls.

TQ 325 803 Thameslink, Jubilee Market, SE1
 A watching brief in 2008 by A Cetera for MOLA revealed 19th century made-ground. The following year three cable trenches and a manhole trench were monitored by J Bowsher. A north–south brick wall of c 18th century date was revealed in the east trench and a 19th century wall immediately west of the manhole trench. Dumps of 19th century date were also recorded.

TQ 325 804 16 Winchester Walk, SE1
 Cleaning and recording was carried out by S Anthony for MOLA following an earlier evaluation in 2002 (*SyAC* 90, 363). A single slot was excavated through 18th and 19th century deposits, revealing several possible Roman features, such as ditches or pits, with a burnt deposit suggesting a hearth area. Other Roman features included lime surfaces and structural debris. Masonry identified in 2002 was found to extend further to the north and west and is now identified as an early medieval building aligned north–east to south–west. The alignment is unexpected and does not accord with the known medieval southern range of the Winchester Palace complex, suggesting that this is an earlier foundation reflecting a different alignment to that of the main palace. A packed chalk and ragstone feature that cut Roman deposits in the southern basement is interpreted as a medieval garden path in the exterior courtyard of the palace.

TQ 325 804 Rose Court, Winchester Square, Clink Street, SE1
 Following work in 2007 (*SyAC* 95, 320), demolition and excavation of ground beam trenches on this, the site of the medieval Palace of the Bishop of Winchester, a Scheduled Monument, was monitored by S Anthony for MOLA. Alluvial deposits were observed beneath Roman reclamation and dumping and a small amount of Roman building material was recorded in the south-east of the site. Above the Roman layers, medieval remains associated with the stages of development of the palace were recorded, including the western range buildings and a previously unknown medieval structure was identified as a possible stair foundation. Despite extensive levels of truncation, some 18th–19th century features were located, including a brick-lined rubbish pit and a layer of burnt material that may represent debris from a fire in 1814.



Fig 15 Warehouse F, Winchester Square, SE1: north-south medieval wall associated with the western range of Winchester Palace. (Photograph: © MOLA)

TQ 326 778 Bricklayers' Arms public house (former), 33 Westmoreland Road, SE17

During building recording for PCA by T O'Gorman, evidence was found that the north portion of the late 19th century public house incorporated a late 18th century terrace house and part of a smaller structure, including the front door surround and chimney stacks. Both houses appear on the 1799 Horwood map as 35 and 34 Queen's Row, while the public house is first shown on the 1871 OS map. The exterior of the new building was decorated in Italianate neo-Classical style, with dentilled cornice and scrolled decoration. A second floor was added at this time to no 35, with the original banister and wooden panelling to the staircase from the first to second floor still surviving. Alterations were made in the late 20th century, including partial rebuilding of the rear east wall and cement rendering of part of the north and east elevations when attached buildings were demolished.

TQ 326 790 Globe Academy, Deverell Street, SE1

Further excavation by A Miles for MOLA followed that of 2007 (*SyAC* 95, 319), the area examined formerly occupied by a privately owned burial ground, open from c 1820-53. Natural gravels and clay were truncated by the burial ground. A single, heavily damaged, Roman cremation urn was found on a baulk between two graves. A total of 796 burials, all in wooden coffins, were recorded, of which 784 were retained for assessment. Little intercutting of burials was found, except when associated with modern activity, and only a small quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered, which was not retained. The burials were very dense, with coffins placed head to toe to maximise the use of the available space. Burials were in 'stacks', single grave cuts containing multiple burials, up to eight being common. Although the burials were placed in so tightly, head to foot, that they appeared to be in large pits or trenches, the differing levels of the

bases of the graves showed that they had originally been dug as single graves. It appears from the traces of coffin plates found that each grave represented a single day's burials rather than family plots. A total of 128 burials excavated provided at least some information from the coffin plates recorded. The limit of the burial ground was found to be a brick wall at the western edge of the excavation area. To the west an evaluation revealed natural clay overlaid by a mixed deposit containing 19th century pottery that probably represented open ground prior to the development of the area in the mid-19th century. Cutting through this was a cesspit built of re-used bricks, probably related to properties on Theobald Street shown on the 1872 and 1916 OS maps, the fill of which contained mid–late 19th century pottery.

TQ 326 802 Thameslink Programme, 6–7 Stoney Street (rear of), SE1 (figs 16 and 17)

A watching brief and excavation by D Saxby for MOLA found that the earliest evidence for Roman activity was represented by an east–west ditch that had truncated a north–south palisade trench, comprising pairs of stakeholes placed within a ditch with a pair of larger supporting postholes. A building, evidenced by driven timber posts, with a possible entrance along the north side, was recorded at the east end of the trench. This area suffered slumping and later filled with sand. A rare complete copper-alloy oil lamp was recovered from within the building, and a furnace or burnt post structure was exposed to the east. Gravel and sand surfaces for an external yard or workshop area were

recorded, producing a number of samian pottery sherds with graffiti and potters' stamps. The remains of a north-east to south-west late Roman masonry building with two robbed walls were uncovered above the earlier timber building. Close by was a pit full of broken Roman pots. Another small furnace that produced a stone hone was found within the building and a series of charcoal layers to the north of the furnace suggested small-scale metalworking. Above the furnace was a series of make-up and brickearth floor surfaces. Within the west part of the trench a structure, formed of a series of fairly large postholes and an associated rectangular pit, was recorded. A 13th century chalk-built structure was recorded on the south of the site, and elsewhere, medieval garden soil deposits were cut by a series of Tudor rubbish pits. These pits were sealed by 17th century demolition dumps, which were in turn cut by an 18th century well and an associated oven and cobbled surface with a run-off. At the north end of the trench, a c. late 16th century brick-cellared building was recorded, while a series of 17th century garderobe pits were exposed on the west side. The pits had been backfilled after their disuse, and were sealed by a 19th century brick floor. This floor and the 18th century remains were overlain by modern made-ground, concrete, and garden soil.

TQ 326 802 Thameslink Programme: 2–4 Bedale Street, SE1

A test pit at 2 Bedale Street was examined by D Saxby for MOLA, revealing a deposit containing Roman



Fig 16 Thameslink Programme, 6–7 Stoney Street (rear of), SE1: excavating a pit of broken Roman pottery. (Photograph: © MOLA)



Fig 17 Thameslink Programme, 6–7 Stoney Street (rear of), SE1: excavating a chalk-built medieval building. (Photograph: © MOLA)

pottery, overlain by an undated deposit and the modern concrete slab.

TQ 326 802 Thameslink Programme: 16–26

Borough High Street, 1–7 Green Dragon Court, SE1
Geotechnical test pits were monitored for MOLA by D Saxby, exposing an undated clay deposit sealed by a layer containing 18th–19th century brick rubble.

TQ 327 795 2 Hankey Place, Bermondsey, SE1

During an evaluation by A Cetera for MOLA, a 19th century deposit with the decayed remains of wooden planks, visible in section, was revealed in a trench in the north of the site. It was succeeded by a possible 19th century brick wall sealed by garden soil. In a second trench in the south, garden soil overlay natural brickearth; the sequence was very similar to that in the northern trench but no finds were recovered.

TQ 327 802 St Thomas's church, St Thomas Street, SE1

An excavation and watching brief were carried out by C Barton and L Pontin for WA. Two drainage trenches were excavated, revealing a possible alluvium deposit cut by two undated, narrow, parallel linear features, possibly natural features, and marks or gullies. Two mid–late 1st century postholes were also found. These features were sealed by rapidly deposited layers, possibly dumped in a wet or semi-wet environment. Further early Roman features, comprising a ditch,

several pits and two further postholes, were cut through the dump layers. One surviving wall, probably relating to the 13th century church, showed evidence of having been robbed, possibly in 1702 during the rebuilding of the church. During the watching brief the foundation trench for the 18th century church tower was found, cutting through a series of dumps and levelling layers derived from the construction of the church crypt.

TQ 327 802 Thameslink Programme: 11–15

Borough High Street, SE1

Two geotechnical test pits were monitored by D Saxby for MOLA, one revealing a *c* 16th century east–west brick wall. Running south from the wall was a later 17th century dividing wall, surrounded by a deposit containing 18th century pottery. These remains were sealed by a 19th century dumped layer overlain by a modern concrete slab. In the second test pit, a medieval chalk wall was observed in section beneath 17th–19th century make-up layers.

TQ 327 803 Thameslink Programme: Arch 2D, Montague Close, SE1

Human remains were discovered directly below the existing concrete slab during a watching brief by D Saxby for MOLA. They were probably of medieval date and related to the burial ground of nearby Southwark Cathedral.

TQ 328 766 Mary Datchelor School, Grove Lane, SE5

Building recording was undertaken by J Morris and J Lowe for CgMs on the former Mary Datchelor girls' school, which was founded in 1871 as a charitable trust, initially occupying two houses on the plot. The earliest purpose-built school building on the site was constructed in 1880 to the design of the architect Thomas Chatwell Clark and, as with many schools founded in the wake of the 1870 Education Act, in a Queen Anne style. It had classrooms and offices fronting Grove Lane and a large assembly hall to the west. This original block was largely intact and retained several original features: a large wrought iron stair, decorative glass in the entrance and timberwork within the assembly hall bearing the Datchelor Trust's initials, various fireplaces and almost all the original plan. The school was extended piecemeal with a variety of smaller blocks to the west of the 1880 block until 1926, when William Curtis Green was appointed to design a new modern school building running along the western side of the site. This removed many of the earlier extensions. It was a long brick range in the modern style with a central entrance door and included purpose-built science laboratories. Throughout the 20th century the school retained Henry Tanner Architects to design several new extensions: a swimming pool was constructed in 1936 and a new modern library was added in 1965. The school remained open until 1981; it was then used by Save the Children. The external boundaries and façades of the 1880 and 1926 blocks have been retained.

TQ 328 790 St Saviour's and St Olave's School, New Kent Road, SE1

The excavation of sixteen foundation pits was monitored by M Williams for LP, revealing the top of the natural brickearth which previous work on the site (SSB93) identified as the prehistoric/Roman ground surface. The corner of a possible shallow ditch running north-east to south-west was recorded cutting this deposit, overlain by an undated garden soil. This was followed by the construction of Victorian buildings and associated use, consisting of rear garden walls and garden soil. Domestic rubbish deposits and narrow, poorly constructed north-south walls of 19th century date were also recorded and may represent later divisions within the garden plots. The Victorian buildings were eventually demolished and replaced in the mid-20th century by the school.

TQ 328 801 London Bridge Tower (The Shard), 32 London Bridge Street, SE1

Further evaluation by B Ferguson for MOLA followed that of 2007 (*SyAC* 95, 320), under the service ramp of the former London Bridge Hotel from Joiner Street to London Bridge Station. Above the natural brickearth was a peaty layer, probably indicating that the area was originally a flood plain or marsh. This was sealed by a sequence of dumped layers, with the earliest containing a substantial quantity of Roman building material of 1st–3rd century date, including fragments of box-flue tiles, which suggests that a Roman building (possibly a bath-house or a building of some status) was located

nearby. A cut feature, either a boundary ditch or channel, of probable medieval date, was sealed by further phases of dumping, possibly during the middle to late medieval period. These layers were cut by cellars of 18th century date and by the remains of mid-19th century buildings relating to the original London Bridge Station ticket office and waiting rooms.

TQ 328 802 New London Bridge House, 25 London Bridge Street, SE1 (fig 18)

Four test pits were excavated by T Mackinder for MOLA during a watching brief. In a pit on the west side of the site, Roman dumped layers were found to have been cut by an east-west aligned ragstone, chalk and mortar wall which was sealed by layers of Roman dark earth. A small patch of mortar to the north of the wall was tentatively identified as a floor. An east-west aligned Roman wall and mortar floor with three stacks (*pilae*) for a hypocaust were observed in a pit to the north of the first and the area of the hypocaust and wall were backfilled with a series of Roman demolition deposits, including fragments of tesserae. The west end of the wall was truncated by a possible robber cut, filled with material dated to the late 10th to early 12th centuries. A third pit to the east revealed medieval dumped layers sealed by 16th–17th century dumps that were cut by 18th century structures including walls, a floor and a drain. Make-up and granite setts of 19th century date, associated with remodelling around London Bridge Station, were recorded. Disarticulated human bone was the only evidence for the early 17th century burial ground recorded nearby in 1991 (and there was no evidence for the buildings associated with the early 19th century rebuilding of St Thomas's Hospital in the north of the site).

TQ 329 756 King's College Hall, Champion Hill, SE5

A watching brief by S Watson for MOLA found rubble and backfill associated with the construction of the 1960s–70s buildings on site. In the south-west, modern foundations had truncated the site.

TQ 330 793 20–30 Wilds Rents, SE1

H Knight undertook an evaluation for MOLA, finding in one trench three timber-lined tanning tanks that appear to have been constructed during the 18th century and to have been contemporary with an internal working floor and external cobbled yard surface. The corner of a brick structure, of probable 19th century date, was recorded in the southern part of the trench and may have represented a dwarf wall for a wooden shed, presumably for drying the leather. It had been demolished in the late 19th–early 20th centuries and the area and tanning tanks backfilled with a deposit containing large amounts of building material. In another trench, roughly aligned north-south, a large number of horncores were found tightly interlocked over a bed of quicklime; they were probably within a pit. This was truncated by two small 18th century pits of similar construction to the tanning tanks; these may have been used for colouring the tanned leather. A cobbled yard surface associated with these tanks suggests that they were originally in the open, while a



Fig 18 New London Bridge House, 25 London Bridge Street, SE1: hypocaust room with *pilae* tiles and masonry wall with roof tiles. (Photograph: © MOLA)

19th century wall indicates that they were later enclosed within a building. An internal brick floor had been constructed over an open drain, which was replaced with a new square brick one, inside the building. Eventually, the open tanks were backfilled and the ground made up in the 19th century. In a third trench were found two more timber-lined tanks and a timber-lined pit containing two layers of horncores with a covering of quicklime, separated by a 17th century deposit. The tanks had been backfilled with 19th century material.

TQ 331 798 46–58 Bermondsey Street, SE1

Following work in 2007 (*SyAC*, 95, 321), another trench was excavated by P Cardiff for MOLA. A peat layer with two layers of clay above was succeeded by two phases of 18th century walls. The earlier wall was on

an east–west alignment, the later one consisted of two walls representing the north-east corner of a building built flush against the earlier structure. They were covered by further deposits and then modern made-ground.

TQ 331 799 London Bridge Phase 1a, St Thomas Street, Bermondsey Street, SE1

The excavation of a lift base in the south part of the site was monitored by A Bystron for MOLA. A brick floor, possibly dating to the 16th century, was found, overlain by a layer of ash and burned mortar and three demolition layers, suggesting that the building associated with the floor was destroyed by fire. Other deposits were disturbed by the construction of the 19th century viaduct, but three fragments of 17th–19th century walls and a single drain were noted.

TQ 332 800 7 Holyrood Street, SE1

An evaluation, undertaken by A Cetera for MOLA, revealed a natural or artificial river channel or gully used as a drainage ditch. Several wooden stakes found in the channel suggest an associated revetment or platform. Backfill in the channel, dated to late 16th century, was overlaid by a gravel deposit, or perhaps a path, and succeeded by an east–west aligned brick drain. A spread of broken roof tile, recorded at the southern end of the drain, together with a row of four large postholes and three small stakeholes, is dated to post the late 15th century. These were all covered by a deposit dated to the late 15th–17th centuries that contained copper-alloy waste, suggesting metalworking in the vicinity. Make-up above this was cut by a construction trench containing the remains of a brick wall, probably part of the foundations of a building or property wall constructed of re-used bricks likely to date to the 15th–16th centuries. This was cut by a deep pit filled with burnt organic material, possibly waste material from an industrial activity. Overlying dumped deposits were found to contain a piece of crucible of probable 15th–16th century date which, together with the copper-alloy waste, suggests that metalworking was taking place on or near the site. Two boreholes adjacent to the evaluation trench were examined the following year by C Halsey. Channel deposits or marginal channel sedimentation were noted, dating from the Roman to early medieval periods, and representing the course of a former channel that probably flowed around the southern edge of the Horsleydown eyot. These were sealed by a series of made-ground deposits of c 16th–17th centuries to modern date. A subsequent watching brief was undertaken by T Mackinder, during which a waterlain deposit was observed but the presence of small fragments of mortar indicated that this was not a natural deposit and that it may represent dumping. It was cut by a c 18th century north-east to south-west wall that was sealed by a dump of demolition material. This was cut by the construction of another north-east to south-west wall, probably from a 19th century building. The identical location of the two walls and their separation by a demolition dump suggests that an earlier building was demolished and subsequently replaced on the same plot of land.

TQ 332 801 More London Plot 8 (former fire station), 139 Tooley Street, SE1

An evaluation and building recording were undertaken by T Mackinder, A Westman and P Pierazzo for MOLA. A number of brick features were revealed in a series of pits excavated within the existing building, consisting of a culvert, a cellar and a large drainage structure. These are c late 18th century in date and were all built before the present building (a former fire station) was constructed in 1878–9. The Grade II Listed station building was constructed by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade and designed by architect Alfred Mott in the course of a Metropolitan Board of Works scheme to widen Tooley Street. The fire station was on four storeys, originally with timber floors and staircase, a tower at the south-west corner rising another two storeys and a timber-framed, tiled roof. The exterior to

the south and west was faced in red brick with stone dressings in a restrained neo-Gothic style that has been credited to Mott's assistant Robert Pearsall. The ground floor originally housed fire engines and other appliances, horses, and a watch room with a telegraph terminal, while the upper floors contained living quarters for the station firemen and their families. A first-floor terrace over the rear half of the engine and appliance room was designed for drying clothes and a narrow shaft through the height of the building to the east was for drying hose-pipes. The London Fire Brigade left the building in 1928 and it was subsequently used as a café, garage, offices and, shortly after the Second World War, emergency housing. In c 1962–3, a two-storey infill addition in reinforced concrete was built to the rear over the former terrace, by which time the staircase was remade in concrete and a small goods lift had been inserted. A yard and outbuildings to the rear were also altered and the top two storeys of the tower were removed. The north-east wing and latest infill were removed in 2010 and the interior was refurbished as part of wider redevelopment of the area.

TQ 333 793 2 Bermondsey Square, SE1

A watching brief and excavation were carried out by I Grosso for PCA on this site which is partly located within the Scheduled Monument of Bermondsey Abbey (*f.* 1089). A series of intercutting Roman features, dating from the 1st–4th centuries, were uncovered; these comprised a number of ditches, quarry and rubbish pits. A layer of Saxon horticultural soil sealed these and, in the north of the site, was cut by an east–west chalk foundation, possibly associated with the south boundary of the inner precinct of the abbey. To the east of the site, were the remains of a 16th–17th century brick floor and wall foundation, recorded below the existing 18th century cellar and 20th century concrete floor.

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

Previous work in 2007 (*SJAC* 95, 321) was continued on the site of the former Bermondsey Abbey (*f.* 1080s) by A Douglas in 2008 for PCA, when further evidence was revealed at the junction of Bermondsey Square and Abbey Street for the inner gatehouse, with its entrance leading to the inner precinct of the abbey. Excavations in 2009 by I Grosso lay to the east of the previously excavated area, on a small parcel of land known as the Island. Further evidence of the medieval abbey was revealed, in addition to earlier phases of activity at the site, which cut the natural sandy gravel. To the north of the site an east–west apsidal wall belonging to a pre-monastic building was recorded together with a north–south stone wall, part of the foundation of the south transept of the abbey. The north-east corner of the cloister was revealed to the south of the transept and appeared to have been rebuilt, while a small number of medieval cist tombs were located within the cloister walk. Within the cloister garth in the south-west corner of the site, a series of early–late Roman and Saxon pits and ditches were recorded.

TQ 334 795 157 Tower Bridge Road, SE1

Alluvial deposits, possibly of a large palaeochannel that separated the Horsleydown and Bermondsey eyots, were recorded by J Langthorne during an excavation for PCA. The alluvium was sealed by a peat formation, representing a period of marine regression from the Middle Bronze to Early Iron Ages, which was in turn overlain by another alluvial layer. This was cut by a series of tanning pits, the earliest of which was timber-lined, dating to the late 18th–19th centuries. Associated drainage systems and walkways, brick columns (probably part of the tannery roofing) and a series of brick walls forming part of a building associated with the tannery were also uncovered. The latest recorded pits are dated to the mid–late 19th century and were brick lined with associated drainage and walkways. Operation of the tannery seems to have ceased in the early 20th century, when all pits and structures were backfilled and sealed by a layer of made-ground.

TQ 337 794 150–156 Abbey Street, SE16

An east–west Roman ditch with a series of stakeholes lining its south side, was discovered in the north of the site by S Holder for PCA during an evaluation. The fill of the ditch contained a high percentage of both iron smithing and smelting waste, which suggests that industrial activity was taking place in the vicinity. An 18th–19th century plough-soil sealed the ditch and was cut in the south-east corner of the site by an 18th–19th century sub-rectangular pit, the fill of which was predominantly made up of cattle horncores, most probably representing waste from a local tannery. A series of 19th century and modern made-ground layers sealed the site.

TQ 340 791 Spa Road, Bermondsey, SE16

Following on from an evaluation in 2007 (*SyAC* 95, 323) an excavation was undertaken by P Guarino and I Hogg for AOC that revealed four Roman ditches, dating to the 1st–2nd centuries and aligned north-east to south-west, roughly parallel to each other and at right angles to the Roman road beneath Old Kent Road. They were sealed in part by a post-Roman alluvial layer and by several post-medieval field-boundary ditches, one of which was bordered by a row of postholes on each side. This would suggest that the area was farmland at this time. Above this were extensive deposits and structures associated with a known 19th century tannery and finally, 20th century Salvation Army structures.

TQ 340 797 Dockhead Fire Station, Wolseley Street, SE1

Remains of possible Bronze Age activity were revealed during an evaluation by A Letz and D Saxby for MOLA. The remains consisted of post- and stakeholes, struck flints, fire-cracked flints and quartz. Plough marks and an assemblage of Bronze Age pottery and flint debitage were recorded in a trench in the east, sealed by sand layers that were cut by post- and stakeholes and overlain by a possible surface strewn with animal bone. On the north side of the site were possible Bronze Age post- and stakeholes and a north–south channel or ditch containing struck flint,

fire-cracked flint and charcoal. These were overlain by a sand layer containing similar finds, as well as daub fragments and the rim of an Early Bronze Age collared urn. Further alluvial deposits were succeeded by 17th century activity which, in the east, consisted of a wood-lined tanning pit containing 17th century pottery and kiln furniture, as well as a rubbish pit and east–west brick wall. In the north was found a 16th–17th century drain, a brick wall and a 17th century ditch. In the east a tiled yard surface, cut by a brick-lined well containing 19th century pottery, was also revealed.

TQ 341 797 & 343 798 Chambers Wharf, Chambers Street, SE16 and river Thames foreshore, Chambers Wharf, SE16

Following a geoarchaeological evaluation in 2006 (*SyAC* 94, 389), a survey of the standing buildings was carried out by D Sorapure and N Cohen for MOLA. The oldest structural remains were to the east, where the substantial remains of an 18th–19th century warehouse were visible along Loftie Street. Further 19th century wall fragments were noted in other areas of the site, incorporated into the 20th century buildings. During the 1930s large cold-storage warehouses were built, including a dock along the Thames riverbank. Later additions to Chambers Wharf were made in the 1950s, resulting in the series of large buildings presently occupying the site. A foreshore survey was also carried out and features revealed during the original survey of the site by students from University College London and the Thames Archaeological Survey ((1996) (FSW01)) were observed, and the area of foreshore both in front of and underneath the jetty was mapped. A number of new features were also recorded. Six trenches were subsequently excavated in 2009 by S Anthony, when alluvial deposits were found to be cut by a series of *c* 17th century north–south channels, probably for draining the marshy ground. Two of the channels showed evidence of recutting and the use of timber revetting in the 17th–18th centuries, and one channel contained evidence of a wooden trestle that may have been part of a timber-framed building. The channels were later infilled, probably for levelling and consolidation before building took place in the 18th–19th centuries. One of these buildings collapsed into the soft ground and its materials were re-used for a second phase of building in the north of the site that may have been a more substantial property with a brick cellar. These buildings were demolished during the Victorian period and a larger, possibly industrial, building was erected with associated soakaways and chimneys. Building foundations of 19th–20th century date, 20th century demolition rubble and dumped deposits completed the sequence.

TQ 342 796 St Michael's Catholic School, John Felton Road, Bermondsey, SE16

One or more palaeochannels were located by augering in the north and centre of the site during an evaluation by M Tetreau for MOLA. In the south-east corner of the site a rise of higher sandy ground suggests the presence of an eyot. The sand was cut by a pit containing Roman pottery, including a mortarium stamped SOLLUSF, dating to *c* AD 70–100. To the

north and west of the eyot, alluvial silts were overlain by 17th–19th century deposits. A late 17th or early 18th century timber-reinforced north–south ditch was found near the southern boundary of the site, to the west of the eyot, and a series of 18th century cuts was found at the west margin of the eyot that may be the remnants of a fish pond shown on an 18th century map. These features were truncated by 18th and 19th century brick foundations, superseded by brick and concrete foundations of 19th and 20th century industrial buildings. Further excavations were undertaken by A Daykin on the east side of a playground, exposing natural gravels overlain by a Roman soil horizon. Towards the south of the site, several 1st–2nd century Roman gravel extraction pits were recorded, sealed by a further soil horizon containing significant quantities of 1st–3rd century Roman pottery. A large channel backfilled with Roman deposits was located running north-east to south-west towards the Thames. Significant quantities of residual Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age pottery were also retrieved from the Roman deposits. Excavation further exposed a series of shallow parallel east–west aligned linear features of late 17th–early 18th century date and probably associated with agricultural function. A series of wells and soakaways, backfilled in the 19th century, was observed and the remains of several 19th century terraced houses were recorded on the east side of the site.

TQ 349 777 Southwark Integrated Waste Management Facility, Old Kent Road, SE15
A series of made-ground deposits was observed during a watching brief by C Barton and L Pontin for WA.

TQ 349 777 Old Gas Works, 761–763 Old Kent Road, SE1
Six trial trenches, excavated by M Williams for WA, revealed brickearth disturbed by large modern concrete foundations and service trenches, sealed below modern make-up.

TQ 349 780 Varcoe Road, SE16
A geoarchaeological borehole survey and excavation were carried out by C Halsey and A Lerz for MOLA. Late Glacial deposits were identified in the borehole survey and gravels and deposits of possible Late Glacial tributary channels identified in a trench. Towards the north part of the site, the gravels were overlain by calcareous silts deposited within a freshwater lake environment, which demonstrated an open herbaceous tundra or steppe landscape typical of the Late Pleistocene/Late Glacial period. The climate appears to have been fully temperate and indicative of conditions during the short Windermere/Allerød interstadial (*c.* 15,000–13,000 BP). These deposits were overlain by a series of organic clays indicative of standing water, and the development of sedge fen or reed swamp environments. A radiocarbon date of *c.* 4300–4100 Cal BP was obtained from the base of the clay deposits, suggesting a hiatus in deposition or a possible erosion event that had truncated the early to mid-Holocene part of the sequence. This hiatus was also recorded in the pollen assemblage, which indicated a sudden change to oak, elm and lime woodland, typical

of the Neolithic and Bronze Age. The clay deposits were overlain by peat, indicating the development of alder carr wet woodland, and there is a reduction in tree pollen and increase in grass and cereal pollen at the top of the peat from woodland clearance, possibly associated with intensified agricultural activity during the Bronze Age. The top of the peat gave a radiocarbon date of *c.* 3200–2900 Cal BP. A ‘duck-billed’ scraper and utilised flake were recovered from the peat.

TQ 355 796 Canada Water, Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe, SE16
An alluvial sequence of gravels, overlain by clay and sealed by peat, was revealed beneath the backfill of 20th century docks during a watching brief by G Seddon for PCA. The intact docks, dockyard substructure, mooring posts and remnants of working surfaces were recorded.

TQ 357 788 & 357 787 East London Line Project: Rotherhithe and Surrey Quays Underground Stations: Cope Street (near Surrey Quays Underground Station), Rotherhithe New Road, Trundley’s Terrace Bridges
Building recording was carried out by E Dwyer for MOLA. This included Cope Street bridge and Rotherhithe New Road bridge, which had been constructed by 1868 to carry existing streets over the new East London Railway between Wapping and New Cross Gate. Both bridges were constructed with cast-iron beams with intermediate brick jack arches, carried on brick piers and a central cast iron bracing frame. Trundley’s Terrace footbridge was constructed slightly later, in the late 19th or early 20th centuries (certainly by 1914), to provide an east–west route in an area bisected by railway lines. The wrought iron girder bridge was carried on brick piers that incorporated staircases and a central brick pier.

SUTTON

TQ 242 639 18 Malden Road, Cheam
S Wallis of TVAS carried out an evaluation that revealed a chalk surface above natural clay, consisting of large chalk fragments and flint nodules, set in a bedding layer of clay. Early 19th century maps shows that this was a yard surface. It was truncated by late 19th century development, surviving only in the south part of the site, where it seems to have remained in use as a yard. The absence of any buried soil horizons beneath the yard suggests that the site had been levelled prior to the surface being laid. Flint and chalk wall footings, parallel to Malden Road, were found cut into the natural clay and may have been part of a building first depicted on a late 19th century OS map. The north part of the site was particularly disturbed by brick footings and demolition deposits of various 19th century buildings that post-dated a map of 1842.

TQ 243 639 Cheam Day Centre, Springclose Lane, Cheam
During an evaluation by C Barton for WA two sherds of 11th–12th century pottery were recovered from the subsoil. The only feature containing datable finds was

a large pit, the upper fill of which contained fragments of post-medieval building material. Three other small features are undated.

TQ 259 646 48–50 Benhill Avenue, Sutton

A brick-lined cistern or well and a brick cellar or drain of 17th–18th century date, were found by N Garland of ASE during an evaluation.

TQ 268 645 93–95 Carshalton Grove, Sutton

Jeff Perry of SutAS recorded a large 19th–20th century pit during an evaluation.

TQ 276 612 Oaks Park Mansion House, Oaks Park, Croydon Lane, Carshalton

An excavation by J Phillips for CADHAS exposed the brick wall foundations at key points around the east end of the house that was built in the mid-18th century. No foundations were located in two further trenches in the centre and towards the north-west end of the building, however, suggesting thorough demolition in this area. Excavation also revealed that at least part of the roof had been covered with black iron-glazed pantiles. The house was largely demolished in the 1950s.

TQ 277 624 Queen Mary's Hospital (former), Orchard Hill, Carshalton

D Godden and S Farr undertook an evaluation and excavation for WA. On the eastern side of the site a large ditch, possibly associated with the Scheduled Bronze Age enclosure, was revealed to the south-east. A quantity of burnt flint was recovered from its fills,

with its upper fill also containing Roman pottery. An adjacent trench contained two intersecting ditches and an oval pit, all dated to the Roman period. The pit contained a fragmented horse skull, Roman pottery and three worked flints. Two trenches excavated in garden areas in the north-west part of the site contained a series of closely spaced parallel features producing modern material; these are interpreted as possible planting trenches. A subsequent small excavation found further Roman features and an undated dog burial.

TQ 278 661 Durand Close Estate, Carshalton

An evaluation by J Perry for SutAS revealed only subsoil or made-ground.

TQ 279 639 Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, The Park, Carshalton

An evaluation and excavation by G Dawkes and K Grant for ASE revealed the natural brickearth overlain by early prehistoric residual flintwork of possible Mesolithic, Early Neolithic and Bronze Age date. Middle Iron Age features were also found, including a grain-storage pit and two pits containing structured deposits of placed human long bones and an inverted horse skull. An early Roman grain storage pit and ditch were also exposed.

TQ 279 639 Ashcombe House, Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, The Park, Carshalton (fig 19)

An evaluation by D Killock for PCA found various Middle Iron Age features on the east side of the site, including a number of pits, postholes and a ditch. In the



Fig 19 Ashcombe House, Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, The Park, Carshalton: aerial view of some Late Iron Age–early Roman storage pits. View looking south. (Photograph: © PCA)

same area were a possible extraction pit and a rubbish pit, of early Roman date. In the west of the site modern made-ground directly overlay the subsoil.

TQ 280 622 Queen Mary's hillfort, former Queen Mary's Hospital site, Fountain Drive (off), Carshalton Teenagers had dug a trench into the Queen Mary's Late Bronze Age hillfort to create a den. A brief investigation was carried out by J Phillips of CDHAS to determine the extent of the damage. The den was cut into a mound of Thanet Sand that had probably been excavated and redeposited when Queen Mary's Hospital was constructed in the early 20th century. A piece of yellow stock brick was found in the section at the bottom of the cut.

TQ 280 622 Queen Mary's Park, Carshalton on the Hill
Late Bronze Age pottery, recovered from the subsoil during an evaluation by S Watson for PCA, was probably the result of ploughing in the post-medieval period. A Late Bronze Age feature cut into the natural silt and was sealed by the subsoil. It seems probable that this was associated with the Late Bronze Age enclosure, a Scheduled Monument located to the north-west of the site.

TQ 282 663 Culvers House Primary School, Orchard Avenue, Mitcham
Only subsoil was recorded during a watching brief by J Perry for SutAS.

TQ 283 650 3, 5, 6 Butter Hill, Carshalton
A series of 17th–19th century alluvial deposits, possibly the result of flooding from the nearby river Wandle, were located during an evaluation by I Bright for PCA. On the east side of the site, a north-east to south-west palaeochannel, probably originating from the Wandle, cut natural brickearth and was sealed by a 19th century alluvial layer. Dating evidence from the channel fills suggests that it silted up between the 16th and 19th centuries. A series of 18th–19th century brickearth extraction pits were recorded cutting the channel's lower fill; 19th–20th century made-ground sealed the site.

TQ 287 650 Wallington County Grammar School, Croydon Road, Wallington
A small ditch containing prehistoric burnt and struck flint, and a fragment of Roman *tegula*, suggesting a Roman date for the fill, was revealed by J Perry for SutAS on the east side of the site during an evaluation and watching brief. Above the ditch and remainder of the site was a layer of subsoil from which more residual burnt flint was recovered, and also medieval and later tile.

TQ 288 651 Grange Park Children's Centre, 7 London Road, Beddington Park
An undated posthole, various flint tools and a Roman pottery sherd were recorded during an evaluation by I Hogg and P Fitz for AOC.

TQ 300 655 1–10 Mallinson Road, Beddington
A watching brief carried out by J Perry for SutAS revealed only made-ground.

WANDSWORTH

TQ 215 750 Roehampton, Priory Hospital, Priory Lane, SW15
An evaluation by M Cuthbert for ASC revealed a modern pit and ditch.

TQ 237 713 10 Parkside Avenue, Wimbledon, SW19
An evaluation was carried out for OA by M Sims, revealing natural gravel overlain by 19th–20th century garden deposits.

TQ 245 753 118 Putney Bridge Road, SW15
In an evaluation by D Godden, C Ellis and N Truckle for WA waterlogged wood remains were recovered from alluvial sand and clay. They were sealed by deposits of dumped rubble and industrial waste (copper smelting) of probable 18th–19th century date. A number of structural remains were recorded, including brick walls of 18th–19th century date and two brick culverts, the larger, slightly curving, culvert lying to the east of the medieval Putney-Wandsworth parish boundary.

TQ 252 737 249–251 Merton Road, SW18
Modern foundations and made-ground were recorded by J Sygrave for ASE.

TQ 254 745 Wandsworth Business Village, Phase I, 3–9 Broomhill Road, SW18
An evaluation by J Perry for SutAS revealed the remains of a 19th century wall and cobbled surface. Made-ground, from which medieval, 17th–18th and 19th century material was recovered, was recorded above the natural clay.

TQ 257 742 63–65 Garratt Lane, SW18
An 18th–early 19th century brick wall and its associated construction cut was located on the eastern side of the site during an evaluation by M Adams for AS. It was probably a boundary wall between either 63–64 or 64–65 Garratt Lane; such a boundary is depicted on 19th and early 20th century OS maps.

TQ 258 738 5 Kimber Road, SW18
Various late 19th–early 20th century cuts relating to modern services were recorded by I Bright for PCA. Made-ground and garden soil of 19th–20th century date sealed the site.

TQ 258 740 130–138 Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, SW18
An evaluation by D Milbank for TVAS revealed a drain and made-ground of 19th century date.

TQ 260 750 Alma Tavern, Old York Road, SW18
A former metal works behind the Alma Tavern was recorded by D Forde for OA prior to demolition. The Alma Tavern, Alma Road and Alma cottages were built in 1866, and the tavern was purchased by

Young's Brewery in 1883. Winstanley Metal Works at the rear of the tavern was a typical late Victorian industrial building built prior to 1885. There was commercial activity on the site throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries, the metal works being an example of the type of small-scale industrial structure that was once very common in this part of London. The style and layout of the building are in keeping with late 19th century industrial architecture, though there are unusual features such as a shallow staircase and associated vaults and arches. Presumably there would originally have been a ramp where the stairway is now located and little trucks or barrows would have been pulled up to or down from the first floor. Both the ground and first floors show a distinction between the north and south halves of the works building. This distinction is defined on the ground floor by a change in course of the east wall and differences in ceiling construction. The distinction on the first floor is much more pronounced, with two completely separate rooms and floors at different levels. The structure as well as the pitch and shape of the roof on the north and south sides also differ; the latter has a shallower pitch and is almost flat at the apex due to the roof light. It is possible that the north and south halves of the building date to slightly different periods, and/or may have been separate premises occupied by different companies.

TQ 267 762 Caius House, Holman Road, Battersea, SW11

An evaluation and building recording was carried out by C Adams and T Carew for AOC. A buried garden soil was revealed, dated to the 18th–19th centuries and into which late 19th century wall foundations were set. This was sealed by 20th century made-ground. Caius House was built in 1892, with three phases of additions and alterations, mainly as a result of changing community needs. The most notable feature is a memorial stained glass window designed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

TQ 271 770 Land at Royal College of Art, 17–35 Battersea Bridge Road, 14–22 Howie Street, SW11

A group of mid–late 19th century properties were recorded by L Capon for AOC. Most of these were three-storey buildings with basements and a mix of retail, offices and accommodation. Evidence was noted for blocked openings, enlargements and alterations. The mid-20th century Battersea Bus Garage was also recorded.

TQ 272 711 158–162 Tooting High Street, SW17

G Potter undertook an evaluation for CA on the west side of the street, close to the projected line of Stane Street. Modern development had caused extensive disturbance and truncation, and although parts of the site retained earlier buried soil profiles, there was no evidence for pre-19th century activity. Part of an early 19th century chapel or mission hall was recorded. This was a small building that was subsequently extended. An original external brick base was recorded, together with a shallow internal footing of the same date, and adjoining walls that formed part of the later 19th century frontage. Also located were the remains of 19th century housing and a 1960s filling station, including underground fuel tanks.

TQ 283 774 Thrive Battersea Garden Project, Battersea Park, Albert Bridge Road, SW11

Two test pits were monitored and five borehole logs were assessed in a watching brief by G King for CA. Some 2m of made-ground was observed above the natural gravels, the made-ground probably relating to the construction of the park in the mid-19th century, when large-scale importation of material from the construction of the Surrey Docks took place.

TQ 289 765 Longhedge Railway Works: Stewarts Lane Depot (former), Dickens Street, SW8

A programme of building recording of 19th century railway yard buildings was undertaken by J Payne for CgMs.

TQ 297 775 Ponton Road, SW8

Agricultural soil of 16th–17th century date was recorded by I Bright for PCA during a watching brief. Towards the centre of the site the foundations and a basement or cellar, probably part of the 19th century brewery that was situated in the area, were recorded above the earlier deposits. On the north-east edge of the site was an undated structure cut into the natural gravel and sealed by a layer of 18th–19th century made-ground. Towards the north side of the site was an 18th–19th century well or cesspit.

TQ 301 775 143–161 Wandsworth Road, SW8

Five test pits were excavated during a watching brief by S Joyce for COT. In one of the test pits there was a wall foundation and a door step; in another there was evidence of a possible flower bed relating to 18th century gardens known to have been situated within the site.