

Archaeology in Surrey 2010

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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

AOC	AOC Archaeology Group
AS	Archaeological Solutions
ASE	Archaeology South-East
BA	Border Archaeology
CA	Compass Archaeology Ltd
CAT	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
CDHAS	Carshalton and District Historical and Archaeological Society
EEHAS	Epsom and Ewell History and Archaeology Society
FA	Foundations Archaeology
HC	Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd
HCOLL	Heritage Collective LLP
HN	Heritage Network
JMHS	John Moore Heritage Services
KAP	Kent Archaeological Projects
LP	L-P: Archaeology
MOLA	Museum of London Archaeology
NA	Northamptonshire Archaeology
NAU	NAU Archaeology
OAN	Oxford Archaeology North
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
SutAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
SyAS	Surrey Archaeological Society
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology
WEED	Waterman Energy, Environment and Design Ltd
WSA	West Sussex Archaeology

The Administrative County

ELMBRIDGE

TQ 070 631 The Dell, Locke King Road, Weybridge
Evaluation by H Knight of MOLA revealed an alluvial or colluvial layer likely to have been deposited through the later prehistoric period, but no features of archaeological interest. An area of hardstanding partially surrounded by a brick wall foundation is likely to have been built in the 20th century, but probably later than the construction of the adjacent Brooklands racing circuit.

TQ 075 645 Former playing fields, Churchfields Avenue, Weybridge
Evaluation by A Turner of PCA did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 085 618 Warren Cottage, Camp End Road, St George's Hill, Weybridge
Evaluation by G Anelay of WSA within the Scheduled hillfort did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest. The evaluation adds to the growing list of fieldwork within the hillfort to have found no evidence relating to its use or occupation.

TQ 080 651 St James Church of England Primary School, Grotto Road, Weybridge
Watching brief by R Humphrey of PCA during the construction of an extension revealed evidence of modern disturbance and no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 113 662 Former Swansmere Schools, Ambleside Avenue, Walton-on-Thames
Watching brief by J Langthorne of PCA, following evaluation in 2008, did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 131 651 58 Waynelete Tower Avenue, Esher
Watching brief by W Weller of SCAU during the construction of a replacement building close to Waynelete's Tower revealed segments of a possible Tudor culvert and a crude brick structure running parallel to it.

TQ 142 686 Land at the Pavilion Sports Centre, Hurst Lane, East Molesey
Evaluation by T Munnery of SCAU revealed a number of features that, with the exception of a pit or posthole of possible Neolithic date, were datable to the Bronze Age. The features, comprising ditches, pits and postholes, were concentrated within the

southern corner of the site, and indicate settlement or a focus of activity within this area. Residual finds of Mesolithic to medieval date were also recovered, but were not associated with a contemporary feature or in a concentration. Any further archaeological investigation of the site is likely to be contingent on planning permission being granted for the development of the site.

EPSOM & EWELL

TQ 220 624 4-8 Cheam Road, Ewell
Monitoring by A Haslam of PCA during demolition works and the removal of intrusive features, including a number of petrol tanks, revealed evidence of extensive modern made-ground and no finds or features of archaeological interest. Skeletal remains were discovered as development progressed and a subsequent investigation recovered disarticulated human bone, roof tile and Roman pottery.

TQ 228 622 Tay Le, Epsom Road, Ewell
Watching brief by N Cowland of EEHAS did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

GUILDFORD

SU 958 478 Watts Gallery, Compton
Watching brief by W Weller of SCAU. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

SU 993 481 St Catherine's Chapel, Guildford
Excavation by D Calow of SyAS to test one of the anomalies revealed during a resistivity survey 20m to the east of the chapel in 2008. Three pits were revealed, containing finds suggestive of an 18th century date and possibly related to the annual fair. Worked flint consistent with reports of Mesolithic material discovered in the area in 1976 was recovered, but the anomaly noted during the previous survey was thought to have been caused by the underlying geology. (422)

SU 997 492 Guildford Castle, Guildford
Watching brief by W Weller of SCAU. The reconstruction of a front boundary wall afforded the opportunity to examine the area west of the former Great Hall for evidence of a porch. A substantial foundation characteristic of 12th-13th century construction was revealed, but it could not be

determined whether it related to a porch or another form of structure.

SU 998 495 Holy Trinity church, Guildford
Watching brief by K Grant of ASE during the construction of an access ramp at the front of the site. A number of intercutting burials were revealed, dating to the use of this part of the site for burial between the 15th and 17th centuries. The majority of the individuals were women and children. A wall footing was interpreted as part of the 1578 market building depicted on the 1739 Ichnography of Guildford, and evidence was recorded of a later wall footing, probably related to the octagonal structure that replaced the market building in the 1760s. Evidence for the post-1813 re-ordering of this part of the site was also noted in the form of more modern made-ground.

SU 93 50 Flexford
Metal detecting by a landowner uncovered a collection of late 3rd or early 4th century items including a copper-alloy bowl, fragments of three glass vessels, c4kg of fragments of tin ingot or scrap pewter, late 3rd century pottery, iron objects and a small samian patera, so far thought to be unique, made in Rheinzabern and dated by Joanna Bird to AD 280–350. The objects had been buried together in a small pit.

SU 935 509 Glaziers Lane, Normandy
Evaluation by D Calow of SyAS. Evidence for Romano-British metalworking, including slag, solidified drips and hammerscale were revealed, as was a substantial ditch. A resistivity survey by D and A Graham of SyAS demonstrated the possible location of a structure. This would provide the first suggestion of a building suspected in the area through the discovery of significant quantities of scattered building materials. (423)

SU 986 518 Stoughton Grange School, Guildford
Evaluation by J McNicoll-Norbury of TVAS. A single modern ditch terminus was revealed, but no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 002 490 Fort Road, Guildford
Watching brief by S Watson of PCA. Elements of the outer defensive ditch of Pewley Hill Fort, a 19th century Mobilisation Centre, were recorded. The extensive 19th century remodelling of the site to construct the fort resulted in no finds or features pre-dating this period apparently surviving.

TQ 043 466 Postford Farm, Albury
Contour and terrain survey by D and A Graham of SyAS. A scatter of flint flakes of possible Neolithic date was noted.

TQ 038 550 Linden Way, Send
Evaluation by N Randall of SCAU. Two ditches and a pit of Early Iron Age date were revealed, although the quantities of Late Bronze Age pottery within the features also suggested occupation of this date on the site. Some Late Iron Age pottery was also present, together with flintwork of possible Mesolithic/Neolithic–Iron Age date. Subsequent excavations on

the site conducted by G Thacker of OAS revealed more of the ditches, together with an additional pit and a posthole of similar provenance. The limited results make interpretation of the site difficult, but it seems likely that activity was taking place during the Bronze Age–Iron Age transition, a period that is somewhat under-represented in the Surrey archaeological record.

TQ 063 518 Hatchlands Park, East Clandon
Watching brief by S Hind of SCAU during the excavation of a pipe trench. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

TQ 069 525 Hatchlands Park, East Clandon
Landscape study by H Beamish of OAN, undertaken in 2009, and reported in 2010. Desk and topographical survey identified a wide range of features, many of which could be linked to the early use of the area as farmland prior to the creation of the park in the 19th century. These included ponds, quarries, boundaries and enclosures, a number of which were chosen for more detailed measured survey. Resistivity and magnetometry survey by M and A Roseveare of ArchaeoPhysica was also undertaken in an attempt to locate the remains of a Tudor property known from historic records. Evidence for a late 16th to early 17th century farm complex to the east of the present 18th century house was recorded, as well as features and anomalies at Fullers Hill relating to relict designed and agricultural landscape features.

MOLE VALLEY

TQ 113 391 Lowerhouse Farm, Lower Breache Road, Ewhurst
A programme of historic building recording, evaluation and a watching brief during the reduction of floor levels within the farmhouse at Lowerhouse Farm by L Capon of AOC. The farmhouse is dated by a render plaque to 1525, but shows many phases of repair and extension. The earliest parts of the farmhouse are fully timber-framed, and reveal the building to have started as a hall house, the hall lying north of a two-storey, four-room block. Much of the original frame survives, although alterations such as new doorways, blockages and extensions of 19th century date have removed some historic fabric. The hall itself was modified from a tall room open to the rafters by the insertion of a floor quite early in its development. Two other timber-framed buildings and a 20th century garage were also recorded. A watching brief during the reduction of floor levels and underpinning within the farmhouse identified only relatively recent features. The evaluation also revealed only evidence of modern intrusion.

TQ 106 474 Cocks Farm villa, Abinger
Further episodes of fieldwork co-ordinated by N Cowlard and directed by D Bird for the Roman Studies Group of SyAS to investigate the villa and its environs. Initial test-pitting was followed by excavation of features identified in a magnetometry survey carried out in 2008–9 and in a resistivity survey by D and A Graham of SyAS. A section across a main east–west field ditch produced a considerable amount of pottery,

indicating that it had probably been deliberately backfilled in the 3rd century, implying a change of land use (finds associated with the villa indicate that occupation continued well into the 4th century). A smaller linear feature ran parallel to the ditch on its southern side. It seemed to be stratigraphically earlier than the main ditch fill, and may have been a palisade or perhaps hedgerow trench. Partial excavation of a large anomaly thought to be a kiln proved that it was a limekiln. The fill of the kiln produced only three undiagnostic pottery sherds, but a Roman or medieval date for the feature is assumed most likely. Further magnetometry survey was carried out across the villa site and in two fields to the south of the villa beyond the A25. Excavation of the site of the villa located an area of 19th century disturbance including a deep trench that is almost certainly the eastern of the two dug for Charles Darwin in 1877. It was placed alongside a north-south wall to the west of which was the remains of the make-up for a tessellated floor (presumed to be Darwin's 'atrium'). Two other wall lines were located with some evidence for stratigraphy and it is now possible to link the current work directly to that carried out in the SyAS excavation of the site in 1995-7, and place the discoveries from 1876-7 in their correct location. (422)

TQ 139 489 Land north of Springfield Road, Westcott, Dorking

Evaluation by D Hart of ASE revealed an undated pit and ditch terminus, and a possibly related ditch of probable medieval date in the west of the site. A layer of colluvial material containing prehistoric pottery was recorded in the eastern part of the site.

TQ 148 405 Dove Cottage, The Green, Ockley
Historic building recording by R Harris of the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum of a late 18th century timber-framed shed prior to dismantling and its re-erection at the museum.

TQ 164 478 Land at Marleymead, Ridgeway Road, Dorking

Evaluation by R Humphrey of PCA revealed anomalies representing either variations in the natural clay or areas of increased manganese panning, two possible tree root hole type features, late post-medieval field drains, but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 163 492 Land at rear of 72-82 South Street, Dorking

Evaluation by T Munnery of SCAU revealed that parts of the site had been subject to modern disturbance and possible medieval terracing and reduction, but all of the four trenches yielded finds of archaeological interest and two of the trenches revealed archaeological features of Mesolithic, medieval and post-medieval date. The Mesolithic feature, a pit, and a nearby spread of flintwork of similar date, may represent a small residue of on-site Mesolithic hunter-gatherer activity, possibly associated with a hearth. The medieval features comprised pits of probable 12th-13th century date likely to be associated with dwellings or structures that fronted South Street

and, together with the post-medieval features, provide evidence of the development of the historic settlement along South Street. The excavation of narrow, deep and unstable foundations for the proposed buildings made a subsequent watching brief difficult, but several pits or ditches of probable late post-medieval date, and a single feature of perhaps earlier date were revealed. Further Mesolithic flintwork and a sherd of Saxon pottery were recovered, but the finds were not associated with any observed or recorded feature.

TQ 116 555 Newtree Furlong, Guildford Road, Fetcham (fig 1)

Evaluation by T Munnery of SCAU revealed a prehistoric (probably late Neolithic or Bronze Age) pit, pottery of Iron Age date, and a section of an inhumation containing the lower half of a human skeleton of Saxon date. The surface of a possible linear feature was noted to be cut by the inhumation. The feature and the majority of the inhumation were not excavated, but a whetstone and iron knife lying close to the skeleton pelvis were removed. A subsequent excavation revealed a total of eighteen inhumations. Further grave goods were found with all but five of the inhumations, and although none of the items is closely datable, their general character is consistent with a 7th century date. The graves form part of a larger cemetery, parts of which have been revealed previously, and the excavation represented the first opportunity to excavate part of the Hawk's Hill cemetery under controlled archaeological conditions. A small pit of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date was also revealed, and the linear feature, a gully, revealed during the evaluation was excavated. It was not possible, because of the shallowness of the gully, to confirm whether this was cut by the Saxon graves, but three sherds of Iron Age pottery, one sherd of Roman pottery, and three pieces of struck flint, recovered from the feature indicate that the gully pre-dated the cemetery. The site also yielded a mixed assemblage of Iron Age and Roman pottery within some of the graves, suggesting occupation of these periods within the vicinity.

TQ 133 548 16 The Park, Great Bookham

A test pit dug by L Smith of SyAS in the rear garden of the property revealed a packed flint floor, possibly a courtyard from the former Bookham Court. Various finds were recovered immediately above and between the flints. These included pottery sherds, butchered animal bones, teeth, iron nails, glass and a large quantity of broken clay tiles and building material. The pottery dated from the 13th to the 16th centuries. (426)

TQ 134 546 Land to the rear of 15 Church Road, Great Bookham

Evaluation by N Randall of SCAU revealed the line of a cinder track of probable 19th century date, but no finds or features of significant archaeological interest.

TQ 160 519 Chapel Farm, Chapel Lane, Westhumble

Watching brief by N Randall of SCAU during redevelopment for residential conversion of barns, with a programme of historic building recording undertaken by C Armitage in conjunction with SCAU, between



Fig 1 Newtree Furlong, Fetcham. The flint-lined grave of burial 221 under excavation. (Photograph: SCAU)

2007 and 2010. The farm is located immediately north of the 12th or 13th century Westhumble Chapel. The watching brief identified only foundations associated with late 19th/early 20th century outbuildings, a farmyard sub-dividing wall and associated oak gatepost, and a 19th/20th century brick-built, dome-topped water cistern or possible well (similar to that revealed during monitoring by SCAU at Polesden Lacey in 2008). No evidence of a former farmhouse believed to have been demolished between 1840 and 1883 was revealed, and evidence of development of late 19th or 20th century origin associated with the changing layout and operation of the farm was extensive.

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

Ground radar survey undertaken by Cobham Technical Services to inform decisions on where to re-enter the post-medieval human skeletal remains

recovered during the investigation carried out in advance of the construction of the new vestry by PCA in 2009. Six areas within the churchyard were targeted, with five of these producing evidence of anomalies suggestive of either burials or a drain. The results of the survey indicated one area, close to the lych gate, was archaeologically empty. A watching brief was carried out by S Watson of PCA during the subsequent excavation of the burial plot in this area. The likely top of the burial horizon was exposed and an inhumation was noted, but not disturbed. The area had been disturbed by past episodes of grave digging and a small quantity of disarticulated bone and residual medieval and post-medieval finds were revealed.

TQ 175 573 St Andrews School, Grange Road, Leatherhead (fig 2)

Evaluation by A Margetts of ASE revealed two gullies and a pit or ditch terminus of prehistoric date that may

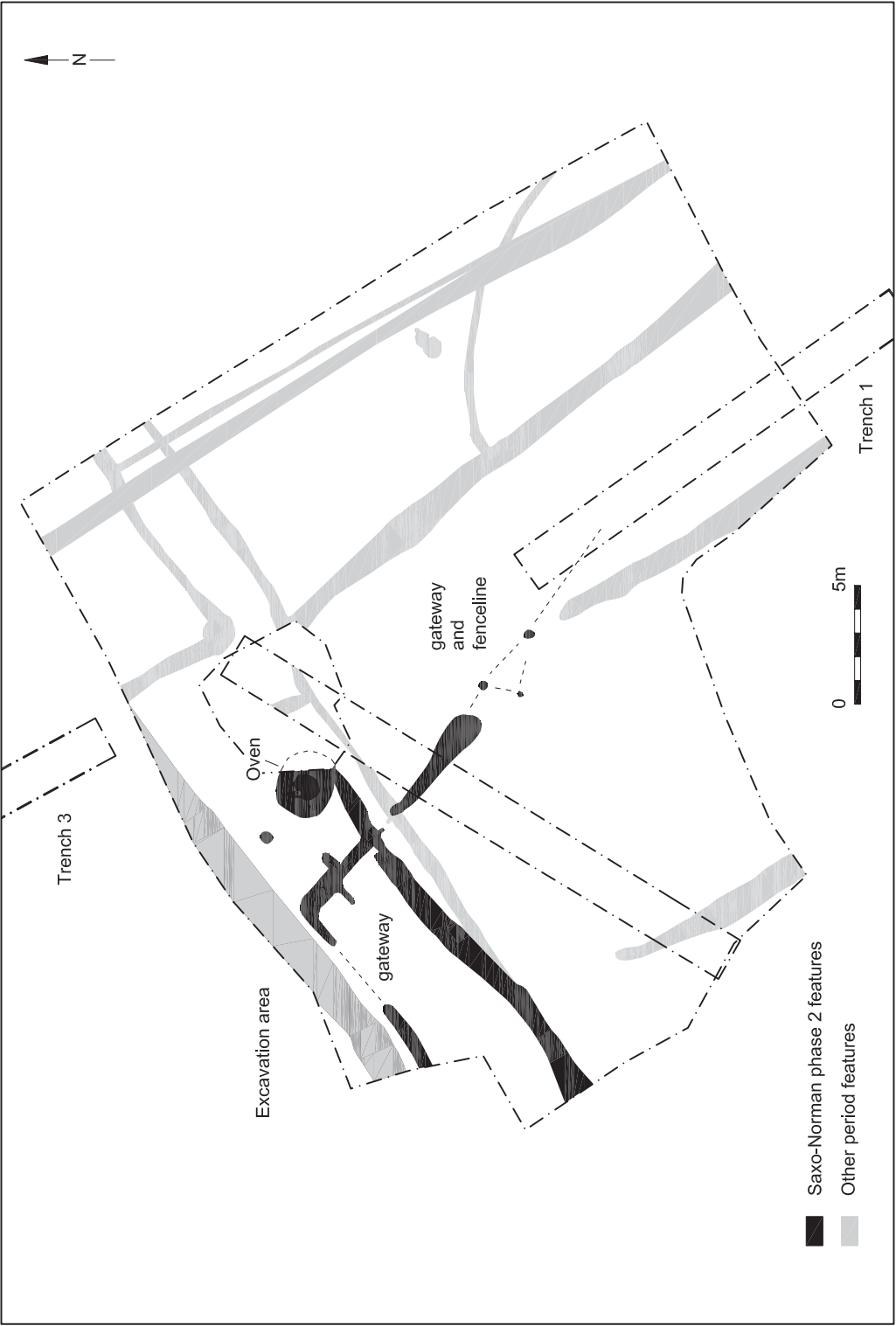


Fig 2 St Andrews School, Leatherhead. Site plan. (Illustration: ASE)

be part of an enclosure or field system possibly related to prehistoric settlement known from the wider area. A probable post-medieval linear feature, a probable ditch of 16th–18th century date, and made-ground deposits in many of the trenches, may represent evidence of landscaping during the laying out of the grounds surrounding the former school building. A subsequent excavation by G Priestly-Bell of ASE within the area containing the prehistoric features revealed features of Iron Age, Roman, Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval date, and recovered a small quantity of residual flint dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. The Middle or Late Iron Age period was represented by a circular pit, probably a hearth or industrial feature, a shallow linear pit, perhaps a stoke hole, and an associated possible posthole. The Early Roman period was represented by two ditches that met at right angles and a circular pit at their junction. Four unstratified sherds of 5th to early 7th century pottery were recovered, while linear features dated to the 11th and 12th centuries represented a field system and associated drainage. A larger ditch on the same alignment as the field system contained no dating evidence but, if contemporary, may represent one side of a droveway. Perhaps later in this period, the field system was modified by the addition of several short gullies to create a small, rectangular, feature – possibly an animal pen. A hearth or industrial feature, with two or three probably associated features, was dated by ceramics to between AD 1050 and 1150. Three undated postholes and an undated ditch may be associated with any of these phases of activity or may relate to excavated garden features of post-medieval date.

TQ 190 559 Pebble Lane, Tyrrell's Wood, near Headley

Watching brief by G Rapson of MOLA during cable works revealed evidence for the remains of Stane Street. The feature was recorded in section in two trenches. A 0.2m-thick layer of tightly packed pebbles lay over a 0.12m thickness of chalk and clay in both excavations, which were carried out on a slight bank to the west of the bridleway that follows the course of the Scheduled road in this area. The base of the deposits lay at 0.5m below the present bank surface. Evidence of a similar pebble surface was observed in other banked areas along the west side of the bridleway, suggesting that the Roman surface is present but perhaps being eroded by newly created footpaths. The surface may already have been completely eroded within the main 2m width of the bridleway, as this lies some 0.3m below the level of the bank.

TQ 183 567 Former Remploy Works, Ermyn Way, Ashtead

Evaluation by N Randall of SCAU on a site adjoining the former Goblin Works Saxon cemetery excavated in 1985. The evaluation revealed two modern pits, one of which contained a large quantity of coloured glass sherds that may have been discarded from a workshop related to the adjoining Milner House, formerly owned by the Ex-Service Welfare Society.

TQ 177 601 Ashtead Common villa and tileworks, Ashtead (fig 3)

Fifth season of fieldwork undertaken by D Bird for the Roman Studies Group of SyAS. Survey and test pitting followed by excavation continue to improve knowledge



Fig 3 Ashtead Roman villa. The Roman tile kiln under excavation. (Photograph: D Bird)

of the villa and its surroundings. The main results were a new and enigmatic building west of the villa; the enclosure wall confirmed even further west than this; increased support for the theory that there were at least three main periods of building on the villa site; further knowledge of the tiled base area found in 2009; and full understanding of the tile kiln, with the discovery late in the excavation of evidence suggesting that it was standing on top of an earlier one. Archaeomagnetic sampling of the flue of the upper kiln was undertaken by the MOLA Geomatics Team to obtain a last-firing date, and this is estimated to have occurred within the date range AD 205–25. (425)

TQ 23 42 North-west of Charlwood

Magnetometry survey by D Calow of SyAS, following the discovery of Roman and Iron Age coins during metal detecting and the subsequent discovery of small sherds of pottery of Late Iron Age and Early Roman date during fieldwalking by D Williams of SCC, suggests the presence of buried archaeological features. (431)

REIGATE & BANSTEAD

TQ 224 537 Pintmere Pond, Walton Heath

Watching brief by P Harp of Plateau. A small number of Neolithic flints and an adze of the same date were recovered from a pipeline trench.

TQ 224 555 Grove Cottages, Walton on the Hill

Evaluation by L Capon of AOC. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

TQ 230 569 The Orchard, Tadworth

Evaluation by J Lewis of TVAS. Two small undated gullies and a single sherd of unabraded 12th–13th century pottery were revealed.

TQ 246 554 Maple Lodge, Kingswood

Evaluation by J McNicoll-Norbury of TVAS. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

TQ 246 558 Kingswood Warren, Kingswood

Earthwork survey by L Gadsby of CA and K Page-Smith of Nexus recorded the surviving elements of the 19th and 20th century gardens. The presence of possible earlier remains associated with the woodland and rabbit warren formerly on the site was noted, including one possible pillow mound. An evaluation by T Harvard of CA recorded the footings of 19th century garden structures, but only the recovery of two pieces of unstratified worked flint suggested the possibility of earlier activity on the site.

TQ 251 502 Reigate Methodist church, High Street, Reigate

Evaluation by C Edwards of AOC. No finds or features earlier than the 1900s were revealed.

TQ 289 534 Home Farm, Merstham

Historic building recording by S Underdown of OAS. The oldest part of the property contained evidence

for the remains of two bays of a medieval open hall house of probable late 14th to early 15th century date. A two-bay extension was dendrochronologically dated to 1580–97, with further extensions noted, dating to around 1700 and then continuing through the 18th–20th centuries. The property had been unoccupied for some time, and considerable damage to the historic fabric of the structure was noted, through a combination of vandalism, arson and neglect.

TQ 289 534 Home Farm, Merstham

Evaluation by A Turner of PCA. Remains of two early 19th century farm buildings and their later replacements were noted, but no evidence for earlier activity was revealed.

TQ 294 527 Albury Farm, Merstham

Magnetometry survey of the Scheduled medieval moated site by D Calow of SyAS as part of the Merstham Community Archaeology Project. Although features were difficult to discern because of interference from recently deposited metallic objects, a possible linear anomaly could represent one side of the former moat.

TQ 261 600 Woodmansterne Lane, Banstead

Watching brief by P Harp of Plateau. No features were noted, but two Bronze Age scrapers and three sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered.

RUNNYMEDE

SU 988 712 Lime Lodge, Englefield Green

Evaluation by G Williams of JMHS. Modern boundary and garden features were recorded and a single, possibly Neolithic, piece of worked flint was recovered, but no archaeological features pre-dating the 19th century.

TQ 026 676 St Ann's Hill, Chertsey

Watching brief by G Potter of CA. No *in-situ* structures or features were noted. However, a number of finds were recovered, including worked, struck and burnt flints, a fragment of Roman brick, pieces of medieval tile and a few later post-medieval metal objects. The groundworks observed were too limited in nature to provide firm conclusions about the contextual significance of this material.

TQ 026 687 Thorpe Park, Chertsey

Evaluation by Z Pozorski of AS. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

TQ 041 633 Franklands Drive, Addlestone (fig 4)

Soil stripping, mapping and sampling by I Howell of MOLA. The work comprised Phase I of the mitigation programme necessitated by the results of the evaluation in 2008. The remains of 25 urned cremations of probable Late Iron Age/Early Roman date were revealed in a cluster, with an additional seven features interpreted as un-urned cremations of a similar period. A further four discrete features separated from the main cluster were thought to be un-urned cremations, and a single long bone within



Fig 4 Franklands Drive, Addlestone. (left) Some of the urned cremations under excavation; (above) One of the cremation vessels undergoing investigation in the laboratory. (Photographs: MOLA)

another feature was tentatively identified as a possible inhumation burial. Two urns of Middle Bronze Age date, one of which was associated with a pit containing burnt stones, were also found away from the main cluster. It was suggested that these earlier features might be significant, as they would most likely have been located beneath barrows that would probably have been visible above ground in the later period, and led to the re-use of the site. Evidence for burial practices of this period is extremely rare in Surrey, and if dating can be secured this would represent one of the most significant cemeteries to be discovered in recent years. Work is ongoing.

TQ 046 668 The Vine Inn, Chertsey
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU. A large ditch containing a significant quantity of Bronze Age pottery and struck and burnt flint was revealed in one area of the site. Accompanying this was a large feature possibly representing a waterhole, four additional linear features, a curvilinear ditch and four postholes. All contained Bronze Age material. The features appear to have been protected by an alluvial deposit that was absent elsewhere on the site due to heavy post-medieval truncation. A possible former stream was also noted in a separate area to the Bronze Age features, but at a depth where conclusive examination could not be carried out.

SPELTHORNE

TQ 070 676 Saxon Primary School, Briar Road, Shepperton
Watching brief by N Randall of SCAU on the site where the principal discoveries of excavations in 1967, 1973, 1986 and 2003 had been a burial ground and

an associated settlement occupied between the 6th and 12th centuries AD. Three of the six construction trenches were located in previously excavated areas. One trench revealed a linear feature, containing prehistoric, Roman and Saxon pottery, which is probably a continuation of a ditch revealed in 1973.

TQ 094 678 Squires Garden Centre, Halliford Road, Shepperton

Watching brief by S Colley of TVAS during the excavation of foundation pads for a replacement building did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 054 707 Matthew Arnold School, Staines
Watching brief by T Munnery of SCAU during construction of an artificial pitch on and adjoining the Scheduled Caesar's Camp, following evaluation in 2008. The design of the pitch was changed after the evaluation to maximise the preservation *in situ* of deposits indicated to be present, with the majority of the impact of the development not extending below the subsoil. The topsoil and subsoil yielded a good quantity of Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age flintwork, together with a lesser amount of Late Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic flintwork, and occasional ceramic finds of Saxon and Roman date were also recovered. Some impact on the slightly undulating underlying natural gravel did occur, and one such occurrence led to the discovery of an Early Neolithic pit containing flintwork, pottery and charred remains.

TQ 064 733 Land off Mulberry Avenue and Holywell Way, Stanwell New Start
Evaluation by R Humphrey of PCA revealed undated features that are likely to represent periglacial

undulations, natural hollows, root boles or bioturbated ground. The subsoil sealing these features contained mid-late 20th century artefacts, suggesting widespread horizontal truncation across the site.

TQ 060 741 Christ the King Roman Catholic School, Falcon Drive, Stanwell

Evaluation by G Williams of JMHS revealed the edge of an undated palaeochannel or other geomorphological feature, and a post-medieval gully that may be associated with field boundaries known from historic maps.

TQ 073 712 Land at St Michaels Road, Ashford

Final phase of evaluation of this site by N Randall of SCAU revealed three features of potential archaeological interest, none of which could be dated. It is likely that this part of the site is beyond the margins of the settlement or occupation area that the evaluation and watching brief by SCAU in 2008 and 2009 appeared to clip.

TQ 082 711 Former BT Depot, Poplar Road, Ashford

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

TQ 103 689–113 693 Hawke Park, Sunbury

Watching brief by S Hind of SCAU during the formation of a footpath/cycleway. It transpired that the only groundwork involved was the stripping of topsoil. The archaeological horizon was not disturbed and any deposits present were preserved *in situ*.

TQ 104 696 London Irish Rugby Ground, The Avenue, Sunbury

Evaluation by S Porteus of ASE undertaken following geophysical survey by D Elks of Stratascan. The geophysics revealed that the majority of the site appears to be dominated by anomalies likely to be related to its current land use as rugby pitches, but it also revealed responses that may relate to archaeological deposits. The evaluation involved the excavation of trenches around the rugby pitches and revealed a boundary ditch of probable post-medieval date, a shallow gully and evidence of plough scarring. Where the geophysics and evaluation overlapped, the geophysics detected the gully revealed by the evaluation, but not the larger boundary feature.

SURREY HEATH

SU 878 583 Old Rectory Cottage, Frimley

Evaluation by D Millbank of TVAS. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

SU 889 584 Clewborough House School, Frimley

First phase of an evaluation by J McNicoll-Norbury of TVAS. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

SU 895 598 Kilmore House and Lodge, Camberley

Historic building survey by T Davies of WEED. Both buildings were constructed in the period 1912–14

in the Arts and Crafts style. A number of features typical of the period, including an asymmetrical plan, extensive use of local materials and an idiosyncratic design that attempted to mimic the landscape as well as demonstrate piecemeal development, were noted. Many original internal features also survived and were recorded.

SU 908 625 Notcutts Nursery, Bagshot

Evaluation by A Foard-Colby of NA. A relatively modern peat deposit with upper horizons dating to the 20th century was revealed, together with a modern field boundary apparently backfilled in the 1970s.

TANDRIDGE

TQ 302 484 Granary Cottage, Kings Cross Lane, Nutfield

Evaluation of 18th century (with a later 18th century extension and 20th century domestic additions) granary by M Higgins of SCC as part of procedure for listed building consent. The timber-frame granary was two storey, above an originally open-sided cartshed, initially three-bay and later extended to four bays. The original location of the central first floor doorway was identified from the wall and floor framing.

TQ 376 496 New House Farm, Tandridge Lane, Tandridge

Evaluation by M Higgins of SCC as part of the procedure for listed building consent found nothing to contradict the listed building description. Additional notes were made on the development of the building, and the survival of large areas of pitched ironstone paving in the farmyard were noted.

TQ 382 437 Land at The Bays, Godstone Road, Lingfield

Evaluation by D Hopkinson of ASE revealed the remains of a mid-19th century farmstead building, possibly an open-sided barn, and a number of pits likely to be for refuse disposal from a similar period. The building had been constructed over an earlier infilled sandstone quarry cut. Residual pottery and ceramic building material of medieval date recovered from the topsoil and subsoil suggest that there may have been some activity on the site prior to the 19th century, although it is more likely that the ceramics were brought on to the site during manuring.

TQ 305 520 Fields to the north, east and south-east of Mercer's Farm, Nutfield

Programme of fieldwalking by S Ford of TVAS recovered a dense cluster of struck flint located on the terrace edge of a small stream valley. The cluster comprises a strong Mesolithic component, although later Neolithic/Bronze Age material is well represented. Flint in more modest quantities and pottery sherds of several periods were also recovered dispersed elsewhere across the areas that were fieldwalked. The pottery comprised medieval and post-medieval material with single sherds of Roman and possibly prehistoric date, and is interpreted as a by-product of the manuring process and not as being indicative of settlement sites.

TQ 317 518 Hawthorns School, Pendell Court, Bletchingley

Evaluation by N Randall of SCAU revealed a large tree-throw hole containing Mesolithic flint, a substantial prehistoric ditch, Bronze Age and Iron Age gullies, a large medieval pit and a post-medieval stone-capped culvert. The evaluation illustrated that archaeological deposits lie at a depth that will not be impacted on by the majority of groundworks involved in the development proposal, and they will be preserved *in situ* beneath it. Those parts of the site where the development had the potential to impact on deposits were subject to a watching brief by N Randall. This revealed a series of broad ditches that may represent land boundaries pre-dating the construction of Pendell Court on the site in c1624, and finds of Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date.

TQ 321 506 The Old Coach House, Bletchingley Castle, Bletchingley

Report on a watching brief carried out by G Rapson of MOLA in 2009 during the excavation of five small pits to allow an electricity cable to be laid underground within the Scheduled Monument. One of the pits contained a charcoal-rich layer within colluvial deposits, a similar undated charcoal-rich layer was revealed in another, and evidence of extensive late 19th–20th century remodelling of the area was revealed within the remaining three.

TQ 326 521 Place Farm, Place Farm Road, Bletchingley.

Assessment of the 'scientific' king post roof by D Yeomans, M Higgins of SCC and R Wild of the Surrey Dendrochronology Project. The roof has been dendro-dated to 1547, making it the earliest example of this roof type in the country by more than half a century, and demonstrates that the gatehouse was remodelled rather than rebuilt in the 18th century as suggested in the listed building description.

TQ 335 553 8–10 Stanstead Road, Caterham

First phase of the evaluation of this site by Z Pozorski of AS revealed a pit and ditch. A fragment of Neolithic or Bronze Age struck flint, possibly residual, was recovered from the pit. A subsequent monitoring exercise during development did not reveal any further archaeological finds or features. A second phase of evaluation revealed an undated ditch.

TQ 340 585 15–23 Hillbury Road, Whyteleafe

Evaluation by C Turner of HN revealed evidence of extensive modern terracing but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 359 506–608 491 Godstone to Tonbridge

Geophysical survey by S Haddrell of Stratascan along the 28km route of a proposed replacement pipeline between Godstone and Tonbridge in Kent. Magnetic susceptibility was undertaken along the route, with areas of potential interest identified targeted with a detailed gradiometer survey. Positive anomalies, possibly of archaeological origin, within the Surrey section included linear features that may be associated

with a post-medieval trackway. The anomalies were targeted during a subsequent evaluation by D Britchfield of WA. A ditch and pit revealed in one trench and a ditch in another appear to correlate with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, but none of the three features could be dated.

WAVERLEY

SU 889 358 Hindhead Reservoir, Hindhead

Soil stripping, mapping and sampling by J Warrender of KAP. A single pit containing no dating evidence but characteristic of a modern, probably 20th century, feature was revealed.

SU 837 473 Farnham Castle, Farnham

Photographic recording of the interior of the buried walls and foundations of the central tower, and the well shaft within the shell keep, by A Norris and D Graham of SyAS. The structure of the tower no longer survives above ground, with the motte having apparently been raised around the lower storeys of the tower, preserving them for examination. The tower was re-used as a well shaft in the later periods, which has been covered with an unprepossessing concrete slab for some years. The removal of the slab afforded an opportunity for a survey of the interior, which recorded four distinct levels within the shaft, with the quality of the masonry workmanship declining towards the lower levels. No evidence for windows or doors in the buried levels of the tower was observed, indicating that the intention to bury the structure had been a deliberate facet of its original construction. (423)

SU 842 414 St Mary the Virgin Churchyard, Frensham

Evaluation by R Lambert of SCAU. As was expected, a number of post-medieval burials were revealed, but little else of archaeological significance.

SU 847 483 Land at Hale Road, Farnham

Evaluation by J Martin of WA. A small quantity of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from a ditch, while two other ditches produced Early to Middle Iron Age material. Further ditches and a series of postholes were either undated or modern in origin. The sparse nature of the archaeology was not suggestive of concerted settlement. A subsequent metal detector survey of the area produced similarly low-key results, and appeared to confirm the lack of past activity on this large-scale and potentially well-situated site.

SU 853 406 Frensham Common, Frensham

Topographic survey of the four barrows on the common by D and A Graham of SyAS after they were exposed by a fire. Deterioration in the condition of the monuments was recorded, with a significant loss of the shallow outer banks and ditches since the last survey in 1996, and mitigation measures to halt the alarmingly rapid rate of erosion is planned. (424)

SU 851 462 South Farnham School, Farnham

Evaluation by T Munnery of SCAU. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

SU 853 463 54 Waverley Lane, Farnham

Watching brief by T Dawson of TVAS. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

SU 854 465 53 Waverley Lane Farnham

Watching brief by T Weller of SCAU. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

SU 850 479 Six Bells Allotments, Farnham

Evaluation by D Graham of SyAS following the report of Roman pottery, perhaps related to the 'missing' villa that should be associated with the nearby bath-house structures known at Roman Way, having been found on the site. No features were revealed, with the supposition being that the pottery might have been imported to the site through manuring. (421)

SU 855 482 Monkton Lane, Farnham (fig 5)

Evaluation by N Garland of ASE. A number of features ranging from the Middle Iron Age to post-medieval were revealed. The majority were either ditches suggestive of agricultural boundaries and/or drainage features and a few pits, although a palaeochannel was identified during a geoarchaeological investigation, and a single cremation burial was also revealed. Subsequent excavation by G Priestly-Bell of ASE revealed three phases of occupation representing probable small-scale settlement activity dating from the Early Iron Age to the Romano-British period. A

break in site chronology and utilisation was noted, with three later phases of medieval and early and late post-medieval activity being almost entirely agricultural in nature.

SU 862 466 Moor Park House, Farnham

Watching brief by J McNicoll-Norbury of TVAS. No archaeological features were identified, although a small quantity of medieval pottery was retrieved from the area of the walled garden.

SU 893 442 Oakwood House, Charleshill

Historic building recording and watching brief by K Bower of PCA during the exposure, subsequent partial demolition, and conversion of a Second World War DFW3/28 anti-tank gun emplacement/pillbox. Elements of the original construction of the structure and later re-use as a domestic building were recorded.

SU 934 376-931 361 Godley Bridge, near Wormley

Evaluation by C Champness of OAS. The aim of the exercise was to assess the likely impact on archaeological horizons of a programme of seismic testing proposed in the area. Small charges were detonated at the base of 2m deep auger holes to mimic the proposed seismic test, and the area then excavated to examine the damage caused by the explosives. Two excavations revealed that the blast created a crater c0.6-0.7m in diameter. Given the geology of the general area and

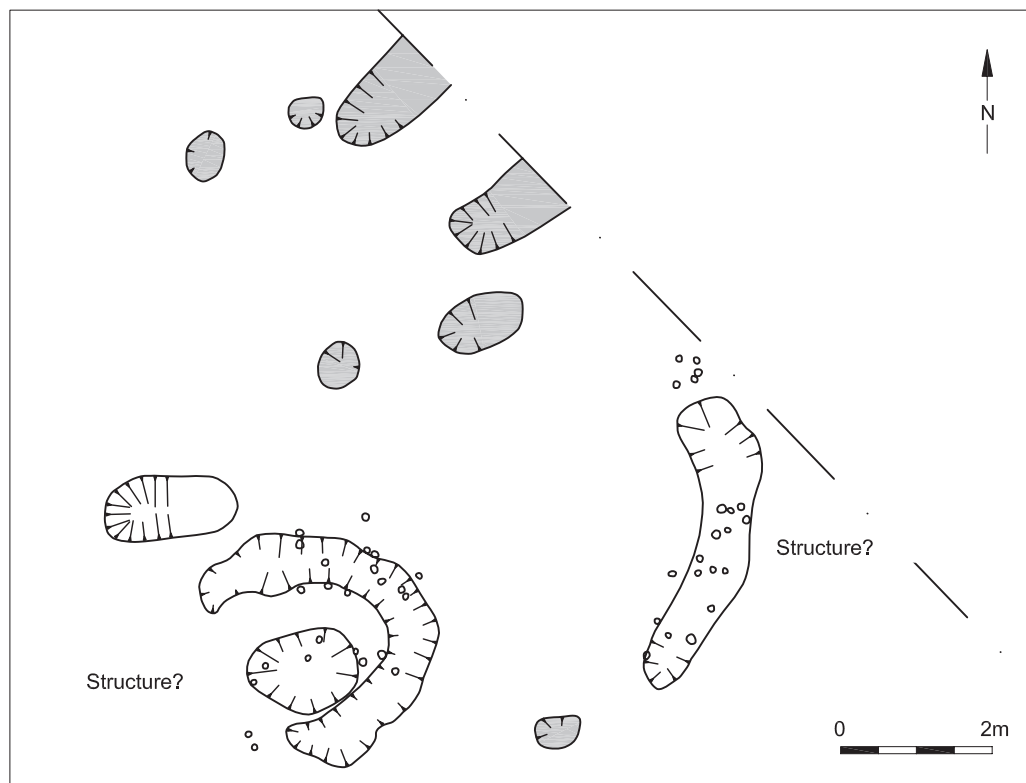


Fig 5 Monkton Lane, Farnham. Plan of possible structures. (Illustration: ASE)

the proposed depth of the seismic charges, it was concluded that the survey would be unlikely to impact significantly on any archaeological deposits that might be present.

SU 967 384–950 383 & SU 949 381 Hambledon and Wormley First Time Sewerage Scheme
Watching brief by D Whittaker of ASE. The investigations were largely negative, although some limited evidence for a late medieval brick field and kiln was revealed in the vicinity of Hambledon village Cricket Green, and a post-medieval trackway boundary ditch identified running parallel to Combe Lane.

SU 978 310 Whitebeech Roman site, Chiddingfold
Evaluation by D Graham of SyAS to examine the D-shaped enclosure revealed by geophysical survey in 2008. The enclosure was found to be of a Late Iron Age date, with significant quantities of pottery recovered. A nearby rectangular enclosure was also investigated, and found to be later, of 2nd century date. Additional trenching across the location of the 3rd and 4th century complex of Roman buildings that was originally discovered here in the 1880s revealed that 19th century robbing of the building material and more recent deep ploughing of the field appears to have almost totally obliterated the remains. It seems that the structure now 'survives' simply as an imperfect record created in the late 19th century and a scatter of tile, stone fragments and pottery within the topsoil. (422; *SyAC* 96, 175–89)

SU 972 352 Prestwick Manor Farm, Chiddingfold
Fieldwork by T Munnery of SCAU and volunteers from the Wealden Glass Project to locate and record medieval glass furnace sites. No evidence for glass production was found during fieldwalking, and magnetometry survey illustrated only possible agricultural features and some positive anomalies in a fairly random order, but nothing to indicate the location of a furnace or glass production activity.

SU 947 409 Witley Recycling Centre, Witley
Excavation by G Dawkes of ASE. A small quantity of Mesolithic flint was recovered, mostly from later features. The earliest datable features were four pits containing Early Neolithic pottery and flintwork. A scalene point recovered from one of the pits may represent the continued use of Mesolithic technology into the Early Neolithic. Three ditches containing Neolithic flintwork were revealed, although it was considered that these may be residual finds in later prehistoric features. A late Roman to early Saxon field boundary ditch, and post-medieval and modern boundary ditches were also revealed.

SU 972 439 Wiggins Yard, Godalming
Evaluation by J McNicoll-Norbury of TVAS. A single pit containing medieval pottery and a modern wall were revealed.

SU 997 438 7–15 Wharf Street, Godalming
Evaluation by N Shurety of BA, continuing from work undertaken in 2009, revealed a series of walls, drainage and pit features of post-medieval and modern date.

TQ 053 391 The Onslow Arms, Cranleigh
Evaluation by L Capon of AOC. Only post-medieval features, including a former tree pit, a shallow gully and the burial of a small dog, were revealed.

TQ 038 461 Blackheath, Womersley
Watching brief by D and A Graham of SyAS on tree clearance work. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

TQ 091 404 St Peter and St Paul's church, Ewhurst
Watching brief by W Weller of SCAU. No features of archaeological significance were revealed. Small quantities of modern pottery and ceramic building material suggested 20th century disturbance across the area.

WOKING

TQ 006 577 (centred) Woking Park and former Westfield Tip, Woking

Two phases of evaluation by S Mounce of WA in advance of flood protection, landscaping, tip remediation and redevelopment alongside the Hoe Stream. The first phase revealed a significant depth of alluvial deposits, late 19th and early 20th artefacts likely to have been washed up and deposited by the Hoe in a trench closest to the modern course of the stream, but no deposits of archaeological interest. The second phase revealed alluvial layers within all of the trenches, confirming that the site historically lay within the flood plain. Evidence for a 1963 flood was identified in two of the trenches, with a layer of alluvium sealing late 19th–20th century made-ground. Evidence of prehistoric activity was revealed towards the central area of the site, with a likely palaeochannel containing worked and burnt flints of probable Neolithic date located close to three postholes containing, possible *in-situ*, wooden posts. Alluvial layers within a few areas around these features recorded accumulations of burnt flint that may be the result of natural or deliberate deposition. A further ditch close to these features contained fragments of post-medieval/modern leather, most likely from the sole of a shoe. A number of ditches were also revealed in trenches close by. The majority could not be dated, but two recorded within one trench were cut into the same layer of alluvium and, later covered by another alluvial deposit, with pottery dated from the Early to Middle Iron Age recovered from one. The results of the evaluation indicate the potential of the central area for containing a number of different phases of activity, with earlier phases sealed by alluvial layers caused by the various flooding episodes. Further work was undertaken in 2011.

TQ 021 568 Rosemead, High Street, Old Woking
Evaluation trenches dug by SyAS under the direction of R Savage proved the existence of substantial brick clamps as indicated by magnetometry survey in 2009; the clamps remain undated but are probably medieval. Test pits confirmed a scattered presence of Roman tiles to the east of St Peter's church, but only one sherd of domestic Roman pottery was found (and that well-rolled and close to the surface of the field). A test

pit at an adjoining property produced large stratified sherds of early 12th century pottery, co-incident with the building or rebuilding of St Peter's church *c*AD 1100–20.

TQ 029 570 Woking Palace, Woking (fig 6)

Second season of a community excavation by SyAS and SCAU, under the direction of R Poulton, of the Scheduled moated site. Two of the principal foci of the excavations were in areas where the 2009 excavations had revealed kitchen refuse dumping and 16th century brick walls. Within the former of these areas, substantial amounts of animal bone and pottery dated to the late 13th or early 14th century were sealed and preserved beneath the floors of a new range of stone buildings, erected around 1300, which seem likely to have been part of the privy lodgings. A number of hearths, belonging to the principal manorial kitchen and in use until around 1500, were identified a short distance away. Detailed examination of the latter of the two areas revealed part of a substantial range of brick buildings, probably of late 15th century date. At one end were the foundations of a large staircase, with a central brick core around which the stairs would have wound. Away from these areas in the south-east of the site, brick foundations belonging to a gallery built by Elizabeth I in 1576 were revealed. (424)

TQ 013 614 McLaren Technology Centre, Chertsey Road, Woking

Evaluation by J Martin of WA revealed nothing of archaeological interest in the majority of the trenches,

but one trench within the north of the site and close to an area where previous fieldwalking had recovered a concentration of Bronze Age material revealed two ditches that it was not possible to date and a small pit that contained a sherd of pottery dated to the Iron Age. These features may represent the periphery of a potential archaeological focus present to the north. A subsequent phase of monitoring by O Good of WA revealed further evidence of one of the ditches (which contained two sherds of pottery of Early to Middle Iron Age date) and a previously unknown ditch. The two ditches are thought to be contemporary and likely to have formed part of a narrow track or driveway used for livestock management within a larger agricultural landscape.

South-west London boroughs

CROYDON

TQ 299 653 Beddington Park Primary School, Derry Road, Beddington, Croydon

An evaluation, carried out by S Porteus for ASE, found that natural gravels sloped slightly down to the north of the site and were overlain by silty gravels in all trenches, the latter possibly imported to level the site. A slight slope in the natural gravel might indicate that the school site occupied a raised gravel area within the landscape and that it was levelled prior to construction of the school.



Fig 6 Woking Palace excavations. Tudor brick walls under excavation, with square core (newel) of the staircase visible. (Photograph: SCAU)

TQ 301 571 Farthing Downs, Ditches Lane, Coulsdon
Ground reduction connected with the construction of new visitor facilities at the Ditches Lane car park was monitored by B Watson for MOLA during a watching brief within part of the Farthing Down Scheduled Monument, which is known to contain prehistoric remains. Work on a new footpath north of the car park revealed a series of parallel plough-marks of probable 20th century date, while the level of ground reduction in other areas was generally shallow and revealed only subsoil beneath the topsoil.

TQ 309 657 226 Purley Way, Waddon
A series of Bronze Age pits and ditches was revealed during an evaluation by D Killock for PCA. The features were sealed by subsoil with 19th century agricultural soil above. Towards the east of the site two ditches, one aligned north-south and the other east-west, might have formed part of an enclosure. The north-south ditch was cut by a pit containing semi-articulated human bones, radiocarbon dated to BP 2875 \pm 30 (925 BC). They may represent either ritual deposition or an inhumation burial.

TQ 311 643 Waylands, Purley Way, Croydon
A small excavation, undertaken by M Williams of WA within a school playground, revealed three undated but probably post-medieval features overlain by modern made-ground. These features could have been planting holes or other garden-related features. A residual sherd of Roman pottery was also recovered.

TQ 315 656 Wandle Park Community Evaluation, Wandle Park, Croydon
A community excavation was carried out by D Saxby of MOLA to discover whether any remnants of the Victorian boating lake and bandstand had survived within the park and which could be used to inform future restoration proposals. Although the trenches did not locate the bandstand, the stone and flint walls around the boating lake were revealed, with paving and stone steps leading down to it. The lake was infilled during the 1950s and pottery recovered from the backfill confirmed this date. A series of auger holes across the site located fluvial sands associated with the river Wandle that formerly ran through and fed into the lake. In both the trenches and auger holes were 20th century backfill or levelling deposits; turf and topsoil completed the sequence.

TQ 319 639 65 Haling Park Road, South Croydon
Z Pozorski for AS carried out a strip, map and record exercise, noting that most of the site was covered by a substantial made-ground layer containing modern material.

TQ 322 626 447 Brighton Road, Purley Oaks
A large posthole for two timber posts was revealed in the north-east of the site during an evaluation by I Grosso for PCA. Elsewhere, late 19th to early 20th century redeposited gravel was noted below modern made-ground.

TQ 324 652 Fell Road, Croydon
A watching brief and evaluation were carried out by

M Tetreau and G Rapson of MOLA. Work on a new electricity substation was monitored, including a test pit at road level and excavations in the lower basement of the standing building. Made-ground and topsoil were recorded in the substation trench and modern concrete and made-ground in the test pit.

TQ 325 651 81 Park Lane, Croydon
Removal of the footings and basement of the former building was monitored and an archaeological strip, map and record investigation was undertaken by S Farr for WA within the remainder of the site. Nineteenth and 20th century foundations and demolition deposits associated with the former building on the site were recorded.

TQ 342 605 Atwood Primary School, Limsfield Road, Sanderstead, South Croydon
A sequence of made-ground over most of the site was recorded by Z Pozorski for AS.

TQ 346 680 76 Napier Road (adjacent), South Croydon
A watching brief by A Margetts and C Harward for ASE revealed a buried Victorian soil horizon and 20th century make-up used to level the site.

TQ 353 675 Croydon Golf Centre, 175 Long Lane, Croydon
During an evaluation by A Taylor for TVAS subsoil and topsoil, buried in places by made-ground, were revealed.

TQ 393 617 365–383 King Henry Drive, New Addington, Croydon
Four trenches were excavated during an evaluation by A Gollop for CAT. Truncation of the natural subsoil had occurred during 20th century works, probably associated with the construction of a housing estate along King Henry Drive.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 179 693 All Saints church, Market Place, Kingston upon Thames
The remains of headstones, tombs and upstanding monuments relating to the tombs were found beneath a layer of 19th century made-ground by S Porteus for PCA. Multiple articulated burials were identified.

TQ 181 693 38 Clarence Street, Kingston upon Thames
Monitoring of the excavation of five boreholes by S Watson of PCA revealed a possible prehistoric or Roman river channel towards the centre of the site overlain by post-medieval made-ground.

LAMBETH

TQ 301 779 St George's Wharf, off Nine Elms Lane, Vauxhall, SW8
A survey was undertaken by N Hawkins for PCA prior to the construction of a new pier. The site is located near a Bronze Age timber structure that consists of a

series of timber uprights in a circular alignment and, to the south-east of it, a small number of other associated timber uprights. To the east of the timbers a spread of peat, and a larger spread of chalk that ran alongside it, were recorded. A number of 20th century square and rectangular timber foundation bases were identified along the length of the foreshore, possibly representing basal structural elements for an earlier jetty, pontoon or other such structure.

TQ 304 785 Hampton House, 20–21 Albert Embankment, SE1 (fig 7)

During an evaluation by T Mackinder for MOLA, the remains of a late 19th century kiln, flues and building foundations associated with the Henry Doulton terracotta works (active c1880–early 20th century) were recorded. Four boreholes were also investigated, revealing 19th–20th century levelling deposits probably related to the Doulton works. This site was one of several pothouses owned by Doulton in the Lambeth area, mainly producing architectural ceramics, several fragments of which were recovered.

TQ 307 721 Dunraven School, Leigham Court Road, SW16

During an evaluation, P Crawley of NAU found traces of an external surface that probably represented a driveway associated with one of the Victorian town houses that originally lined Leigham Court Road. Several areas had been subjected to large-scale dumping during the lifetime of the school as

preparatory work prior to the construction of new school buildings; in particular, deposits in one of the trenches contained building material derived from the demolished accommodation block of a teacher training college that occupied part of the site at an earlier date.

TQ 309 796 Founders Place (incorporating Holy Trinity Centre), 10 Royal Street, SE1

The monitoring of soil samples from boreholes by A Leonard of AOC revealed large, possibly post-1945, made-ground deposits, with modern service pipes.

TQ 309 749 Thames Water: mains replacement works, Rush Common site, Brixton Hill, SW2

Monitoring of water main replacement works was carried out by R Cummings of CA. Several deposits and features were revealed, in the form of fragmentary paths and garden walls, which were probably associated with a row of terraced houses constructed to the east of the site in the late 19th century. In the north part of the site, ceramic path edging was recorded on the line of garden boundaries shown on the 1916 OS map; graduated and changing soil profiles to the south are thought to represent a large carriage drive and adjacent gardens.

TQ 311 764 239 Brixton Road (control kiosk on frontage), SW9

A watching brief was carried out by M Miles for CA on a single trench on the east side of the road that exposed



Fig 7 Hampton House, 20–21 Albert Embankment. Flues and foundations of Henry Doulton's late 19th century terracotta works. (Photograph: MOLA)

a modern surface overlain by imported topsoil. Made-ground that might date to the development of the site in the early 19th century was revealed in the centre of the trench.

TQ 313 734 225 Upper Tulse Hill (road adjacent), Tulse Hill, SW2

Excavation of a single pit by G Potter of CA exposed the backfill of two east–west services overlaid by the compacted rubble and gravel road base. Previous deposits may have been truncated when the road was laid out in the early 1800s.

MERTON

TQ 229 687 Former Sun Alliance Sports Club, Fairway, Raynes Park, SW20

An evaluation by I Bright of PCA revealed a series of prehistoric features. To the east of the site numerous tree holes were found, a number of them containing Late Bronze Age pottery and burnt and struck flint, suggesting a phase of woodland clearance and a possible settlement within the immediate vicinity. In the east of the site two possible Bronze Age north–south gullies or drainage ditches were recorded, while in the north-east an early Late Bronze Age ditch, already observed during previous investigations towards the north of the site (see *SJAC* **96**, 290), was revealed continuing along the same alignment previously observed. As in the previous investigations, a tree hole was recorded cutting through the upper fill of the ditch, indicating that the boundary ditch was replaced by a hedgerow or tree line during the later part of the Late Bronze Age. A layer of 18th–19th century colluvium overlay the features and natural deposits, and was in turn sealed by 20th century turf and topsoil.

TQ 237 701 St Anne's Convent (land at), 14 The Downs, West Wimbledon, SW20

Building recording and an evaluation were undertaken by Z Pozorski for AS, the site being occupied by a 19th century villa and a coach house with two 1960s–1970s ancillary buildings. The small carriage house and stable were built to serve the main house and constructed in the Arts and Crafts style. The asymmetrical yet carefully planned façade and decorative elements such as the red brick banding and tile hanging reflect similar decorative elements visible on the villa, and are all features which point towards a construction date in the late 1880s. The ancillary buildings were constructed to provide additional accommodation and administrative areas for St Anne's Convent, and comprise typically 1960s or 1970s residential blocks. Both have a central corridor that provides access to a series of rooms on either side. One of the buildings retains some link to the architecture of the villa such as the tile hanging at the east end. An evaluation revealed possible landscaping layers associated with the development of the site in the 1950s.

TQ 237 719 50 Somerset Road, Wimbledon, SW19
Two Roman pits and a linear feature were revealed towards the east and south of the site by D Killock for PCA during a watching brief. A large concentration

of 1st and 2nd century building material recovered from the Roman features and overlying subsoil has been interpreted as possible evidence that a substantial structure either occupied the site or was situated close by during the early Roman period.

TQ 260 686 Morden Hall Park, Morden

A watching brief was undertaken by D Saxby for MOLA on the excavation of service trenches adjacent to and within a 19th century stable block. Within the stable block, a north–south 17th century brick garden wall was recorded. This appears to be the return of an east–west wall located to the south beneath the current standing orchard wall. Abutting the east side of the north–south wall were the remains of an 18th century brick building within which two floor bedding layers were observed. This building appears to have been demolished in the early 19th century and replaced by a later 19th century structure abutting the 17th century wall. These remains were overlain by 20th century hardcore and a brick floor. The external service trenches revealed only undated clay and alluvium.

TQ 269 686 Benedict Primary School, Church Road, Mitcham

An evaluation by M Bamforth for LP of a single trench immediately to the south-west of the school building revealed 20th century make-up layers. The earliest deposit consisted of a layer of compacted silt and although apparently very clean and alluvial in origin, it contained modern inclusions.

TQ 276 680 47–49 Denham Crescent, Mitcham

Three trenches were excavated by J Perry of SutAS across the site revealing subsoil and topsoil. Four fragments of burnt flint were exposed along with 19th–20th century finds.

TQ 281 688 St Thomas of Canterbury Primary School, Commonside East, Mitcham

A layer of 18th–19th century plough-soil was recorded by E Bates for PCA below 20th century made-ground.

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

TQ 177 747 The Retreat, Retreat Road, Richmond

A series of post-medieval features sealed by 20th century made-ground was found by A Turner of PCA. Towards the centre of the site a north-east to south-west channel, which appeared to have silted up by the 17th century and was possibly associated with an historic stream or the town wharf, was recorded. Throughout the rest of the site a number of 19th century domestic pits, three wells and a series of wall foundations and construction cuts associated with a former coach house and stable block, and domestic dwellings were recorded.

TQ 180 741 Terrace Yard, Petersham Road, Richmond

Monitoring undertaken by S Colley and T Dawson of TVAS has so far revealed deep 20th century made-ground.

TQ 183 773 New Quarantine House, Lower Nursery (land adjacent), Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
Remains of two brick walls were recorded by G King of CA, exposed during the installation of services for the new Quarantine House, following a previous evaluation of the site in 2008 and 2009 (*SyAC* 96, 292). The north-east/south-west walls were approximately 24m apart and may have originated as part of the rebuilding of Kew Farm in the 1630s; they are also depicted on Richardson's 1771 plan of the Manor of Richmond.

TQ 184 773 Royal Kitchen Block Garden, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

A Hayhurst and J Langthorne of PCA excavated four trenches within the present garden, revealing the foundations for the east and west walls of the 18th century kitchen block garden. Subsoil and redeposited gravel overlay the structures. The investigation and recording of the internal wall surfaces of the former royal kitchen showed that the position of many original features were still visible. These included charcoal ovens, doorways, shelves, fireplaces, mantelpieces and pieces of furniture such as dressers. The Great Kitchen showed at least four phases of alteration beginning in the 18th century with two large ranges on the south wall and charcoal ovens against the west and east walls. The lower windows in the north wall had then been blocked and two large dressers appear to have been installed on each side of the central doorway. In the 19th century a doorway was inserted in the position of the east lower window in the north wall and the charcoal ovens along the east wall and the east dresser were removed. In the 1950s, the east part of the kitchen was partitioned off to create a bathroom.

TQ 184 743 Area between Richmond Hill and Richmond Park, Richmond

Monitoring of water main replacement works by G Potter of CA revealed modern made-ground, road make-up and some service trench fills overlying a generally truncated natural ground surface.

TQ 201 760 Williams Lane (land west of), Mortlake, SW14

An evaluation by C Killeen of ASE found evidence of medieval activity in one trench and post-medieval activity in six trenches, while three trenches were heavily disturbed by 19th and 20th century building and demolition activity. One pit of approximately 15th–16th century date was found in the north-west part of the site. In the north-east of the site a series of 18th–19th century plough furrows was exposed; in the centre of the site 20th century structural remains were present, as depicted on the 1968 OS map. All the features were sealed by 20th century made-ground, which included two horse skeletons.

SOUTHWARK

TQ 312 791 and TQ 322 804 Transport for London Cycle Hire Scheme: Kennington Road, SE11 and New Globe Walk, Bankside, SE1

A watching brief was carried out by J Hunter of HC at

Cycle Hire docking station 08/610866 on Kennington Road. The remains of a 19th century wall were recorded, probably the boundary wall of the 19th century Bedlam hospital. A modern foundation wall for the kerb and railings, which in places obscured the earlier wall, was also recorded. A 19th century subsoil was additionally noted and pottery sherds, ceramic building material, glass and metal finds were recovered from this deposit. A second watching brief at docking station 08/610802 on New Globe Walk revealed the remains of a 17th century wall, possibly a garden wall or part of a less substantial building to the rear of a main property on Park Street.

TQ 315 804 King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, SE1

An evaluation by R Humphrey of PCA revealed alluvial deposits overlain by peat. Alluvium sealed the peat and was in turn overlain by a dump layer, interpreted as an episode of ground-raising during the later medieval period when the site was part of the grounds of the Manor of Paris Gardens. Several 17th–18th century masonry features were recorded built on top of this horizon, including walls, remnants of a flagstone floor and a circular brick well or soakaway. Timber posts driven through the clay layer were also recorded, although no firm interpretation could be given for their function. The structures all pre-date 1760, when Blackfriars Bridge was first built, as in turn they were sealed by a layer of mixed ground-raising deposits associated with the bridge construction and the dredging of the Thames. Twentieth century truncation associated with the development of King's Reach was also recorded.

TQ 316 783 77–79 Kennington Park Road, SE11

A watching brief by A Fairman of PCA revealed subsoil overlaid by a series of levelling layers that were sealed by garden soil. To the north-east of the site a 19th century brick soakaway and a brick-lined drain, which fed into it, were recorded cutting the upper deposits. A 19th century garden soil and made-ground sealed the features and deposits.

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

An evaluation and watching brief were undertaken by P Thrall of MOLA following work in 2009 (*SyAC* 96, 292), which revealed a sequence of gravels overlain by fluvial sand and sandy clay deposits, possibly within a channel. These were sealed by a deposit of peat representing possible infilling of the channel beneath a layer of silty clay alluvium, including a possible flood plain soil formation. Topographic modelling and deposit characteristics have shown that the site lies in the Bankside Channel rather than on the edge of the Bankside eyot as previously suggested. Above these deposits, made-ground of possible 17th century date was cut by a series of brick walls and floors representing one or two buildings constructed in the 18th century. Evidence for a probable open ditch of similar date was recorded running north-west to south-east across the site. From the late 18th century onwards, the area was developed and the site was occupied by a mixture

of terraced houses and light industrial or commercial buildings. In the east part of the site, the remains of a series of large cellared terraced properties of late 18th–19th century date were recorded. In the north-west of the site 19th century properties fronting onto Meymott Street (formerly Cross Street) were recorded, while others of similar date fronted Green Walk, later renamed Collingwood Street, and now removed. Additional 19th century buildings were recorded in the south and central area of the site, which was also occupied by a cobbled yard. Much of the site was levelled after the Second World War and used as a car park, reflected in the archaeological sequence by the infilling of basements on the east side of the site, with post-war demolition rubble and the sealing of the cobbled yard and other remains with a 20th century tarmac surface. The buildings that were left fronting onto Blackfriars Road and Meymott Street (in the north-east of the site) remained until the present redevelopment.

TQ 317 805 Blackfriars Bridge 409, south abutment, SE1 (fig 8)

C Drew of MOLA produced three 2D elevations using 3D survey data taken from the site.

TQ 317 802 31 Bear Lane, SE1 (fig 9)

An evaluation and building survey was carried out by H Robertson, A Miles and T Hoyle for MOLA. The building was constructed at some time between 1893 and 1916 as a purpose-built fitters' workshop for C Isler & Co. Artesian Well Borers and Engineers,

Turnstile Manufacturers. It is a single-storey structure with a steel-framed factory roof of saw-tooth profile to provide natural light in the works through vertical skylights. The present building is constructed of brick with a steel internal framework. The gable end fronting onto Bear Lane has two large blind segmental headed arches with rounded blue brick sills. Above these arches are the remnants of a faded painted sign in white lettering of a company name, what is left spells out 'ISLER ... CO. ...TESIAN WORKS'. There is an entrance in the north elevation into Treveris Street comprising a wide single archway with segmental headed arch and dropped keystone in the centre. The most architecturally arresting feature was a corbelled external support at the corner of Treveris Street and Bear Lane. Below this, the corner of the building had been chamfered to allow more room for vehicles to turn. This work all appears contemporary with the initial phase of construction. The company occupied this building until 1968 when it appears to have ceased trading. Most recently, it served as a storehouse for an office supplies company, which vacated the premises in 2010. A subsequent evaluation, including a geoarchaeological borehole, revealed natural gravels beneath an alluvial channel sequence. This was overlain by 17th century ground-raising deposits that were cut by three brick walls. One was dated to 1666–1750, while the other two were built between the 18th and 20th centuries. The walls were overlain by a 19th–20th century make-up layer and the concrete slab of the standing building.



Fig 8 Blackfriars Bridge. View of the bridge under development looking north. (Photograph: MOLA)



Fig 9 31 Bear Lane, SE1. Corbelled external support of building at the corner of Treveris Street and Bear Lane. (Photograph: MOLA)

TQ 318 799 70 Great Suffolk Street, SE1

Deposits that probably represent the fill of a channel running approximately north–south were recorded by L Capon of AOC during an evaluation. This channel is known from other sites in the area and is thought to be of Bronze Age or earlier date.

TQ 318 802 Bear House, Bear Lane, SE1

A geoarchaeological assessment was undertaken by D Young and R Batchelor of QUEST during which the surface of natural gravel was found to decrease in elevation from north to south. This was overlain by Holocene alluvial sediments including very organic silts and peat. The alluvial sequence was generally thicker in the southern half of the site as a result of a lower gravel surface and thinner made-ground above the alluvium. These results and previous work nearby indicate that peat formation began earlier in the southern half of the site, towards the centre of the Bankside channel. Near the centre of the channel, peat accumulation may have begun in the Neolithic period, during which time the local environment was wet woodland, but subsequently underwent a transition to open meadow-like conditions, probably during the Late Bronze Age when there is evidence for human activity in the local area.

TQ 319 798 61–63 Great Suffolk Street, SE1

During an evaluation by S Maher of PCA a layer of post-medieval alluvium was recorded above alluvial clay and was overlain by a peat layer, with a series of 17th–18th century dump layers above. Evidence for pre-19th century drainage was observed cutting the upper layers, and 19th–20th century made-ground sealed the site.

TQ 319 803 Tate Modern, Bankside, SE1

Following work in 2009 (*JAC* **96**, 295), a watching brief was carried out by A Lerz of MOLA on the excavation of a single trench in the south-west of the Tate Modern, in an area of proposed pile positions for a new building. Thick deposits of clay alluvium were exposed near the bottom of which, in the north part of the trench, a layer of organic-looking material, possibly peat, was observed. In the southern part of the trench, the alluvium was cut by a large, rectangular timber-framed structure with an inlet/outlet (probably a tank) dated to the 17th century. These features were overlain by 17th century dumped deposits that contained industrial waste including clinker, glass slag and kiln furniture, providing evidence for nearby glass manufacture and pottery production. The dumped deposits extended across the trench and were cut by a number of 17th–18th century brick features including the east corner of a wall, a brick culvert and the west half of a brick cesspit or well, all located in the south half of the trench. Further north were three brick drains of differing construction, one of which might have been associated with a large circular soakaway that contained a considerable amount of 17th to early 18th century pottery and three coins. A rectangular cesspit and part of a brick and stone yard surface were recorded nearby.

TQ 319 802 1–9 Farnham Place, SE1

An evaluation and building recording by C Barton for LP exposed natural clay directly overlain by a series of modern make-up layers, suggesting severe truncation. This is consistent with documentary evidence indicating that the site was heavily bombed during the Second World War, and then subsequently redeveloped. The building was found to date to the late 19th century and has three major phases of development. The frontage onto Southwark Street retains its original styling, materials and several historic features, including a metal hoist at first floor level. Internally, much of the construction fabric remains. The second phase dates to the mid-20th century following damage caused during the Second World War and the third phase dates to the late 20th century and includes the modern roof, fire escape and inserted fire doors and windows.

TQ 320 801 Car park, Ewer Street, SE1

A watching brief and evaluation were carried out by M Edmonds and J Langthorne for PCA. In the north of the site a series of alluvial clay layers was overlaid by 17th–18th century levelling layers. To the south of the site an 18th century sandy layer was overlaid by garden soil. The remains of a backfilled early 18th century masonry structure and a wall foundation, part of a mid–late 19th century foundry or factory, were

recorded cutting both the garden soil and alluvial deposits.

TQ 320 801 Surrey House, 20 Lavington Street, SE1
Fluvial gravels were recorded during a watching brief by A Turner for PCA. They were sealed by alternating layers of prehistoric peat and alluvial peaty clay, indicating the presence of a 'fen carr' wet woodland with periodic, although brief, river ingressions. A layer of alluvial silty clay sealed the upper deposit, suggesting that a late prehistoric transgression ended the peat formation. Above lay a sequence of 19th and 20th century made-ground.

TQ 321 801 100–142 Union Street, SE1
Following an evaluation in 2006 (*SyAC* **94**, 383), further excavations by C Edwards of AOC revealed natural sands cut by the remains of east–west and north–south aligned Roman ditches, pits and possible votive pottery. Rubbish pits, wells and possible cesspits, all of 17th–18th century date, and brick-lined culverts of possible 19th century date were recorded. Brick structural walls and foundations from late 19th to early 20th century buildings completed the sequence.

TQ 322 795 Southwark Police Station, Borough High Street, SE1
Modern made-ground and existing service runs were recorded by A Haslam of PCA during the monitoring of excavation of new service trenches.

TQ 324 767 316–322 Camberwell New Road, SE5
Removal of fuel tanks from a former petrol station was monitored by P Miller of MOLA. At the south end of the site, a cultivated or garden soil of 19th century to modern date was revealed. This isolated deposit probably relates to agricultural activity on the site prior to its development for 19th century housing (on the east side) or garden soil associated with the later properties.

TQ 324 798 Brandon House, 170–194 Borough High Street, SE1
An evaluation by I Bright of PCA revealed a layer of alluvium, dated to the Roman period, and thought to be associated with a palaeochannel noted during a previous investigation (*SyAC* **73**, 153). It was overlain by a cultivated soil of medieval date, cut by a chalk wall foundation which, because of its location and size, has been interpreted as the western limit of Brandon House, a 15th–16th century building that occupied the site and was later used as the Royal Mint. The wall foundation was truncated during the mid-18th to early 19th centuries by a vaulted cellar, constructed towards the north of the site. Subsequent alterations to the cellar in the 19th and 20th centuries and after Second World War bomb damage, were also recorded in the form of dump layers and remnants of walls and floor surfaces.

TQ 324 795 10–16 Cole Street, SE1
Three test pits were excavated by P Thrale of MOLA, those in the north and south of the site revealing sandy silt deposits that probably represented 17th to early 19th century open ground or field soils. These were sealed by 20th century levelling deposits and

concrete. A trench in the centre of the site revealed natural sand overlain by 17th–19th century deposits. Above these, a 19th century north-east to south-west wall was recorded. This probably represented the first urban development on the site – a terraced building fronting Cole Street, which was demolished prior to the construction of the present structure.

TQ 324 789 134 New Kent Road, SE1
Two trenches were excavated during an evaluation by P Thrale of MOLA. In the north of the site 16th–19th century deposits that may represent garden or agricultural soils, were recorded above the natural gravels. These were sealed by 20th century levelling deposits and rubble. In the middle and south part of the site, 19th–20th century construction had removed all remains down to natural.

TQ 324 789 134 New Kent Road, SE1
Six trenches were excavated by M Williams during an evaluation by WA, each revealing deep deposits of modern made-ground surrounding a number of modern concrete foundations, services and a modern pit.

TQ 324 802 Thameslink Programme: Arches 12–16, Park Street, SE1
An excavation and watching brief were carried out by J Taylor, D Poore and P Moore for OAS/PCA. The earliest recorded deposits (in Arch 12) comprised a dump or levelling layer, brickearth floor slabs, a pit and a brickearth hearth. These deposits suggest that it was the site of a building during the earlier Roman period. Later Roman activity was recorded in Arch 13 in the form of brickearth floor slabs, a possible beamslot, demolition deposits and a tile hearth located directly above the earlier brickearth one. A series of Roman pits and postholes truncated the deposits in Arches 12 and 13. The Roman activity was sealed by layers of dumping or levelling. Two east–west orientated graves were recorded in Arch 16, which represent the vestiges of St Saviour's almshouse burial ground, documented on the site. The graves were subsequently truncated by a robber cut, and contemporary evidence of robbing was also observed in Arches 13 and 15. This robbing probably relates to the disuse of the cemetery and pre-dates the construction of the railway viaduct, suggesting an early to mid-19th century date. The latest features were two charnel pits that probably represent disposal of human remains disturbed during the construction of the viaduct.

TQ 324 802 Thameslink Programme: Borough Market, SE1
During a watching brief by J Taylor, D Poore and P Moore for PCA/OAS, an early 17th–18th century dump was recorded, overlain by a garden soil layer containing significant quantities of 17th–18th century pottery. It was sealed by a mixed deposit, probably representing modern ground levelling.

TQ 325 791 Symington House (former), Harper Road, SE1
An evaluation by C Edwards for AOC revealed Roman remains, including three burials, three ditches and two

pits, all of Roman date. Rubbish pits and a well or soakaway were also recorded and probably relate to the 19th century properties that occupied the site.

TQ 325 797 200 Great Dover Street, SE1

An evaluation was carried out by A Miles and C Halsey of MOLA. Boreholes drilled in the car park area to the east of the building revealed natural sand and gravel which, in one of the boreholes, was overlain by an undated silty deposit that may have been the fill of a feature. In the other, 'dirty' gravels underlay an undated cobbled surface. Modern rubble, concrete and tarmac completed the sequence in both boreholes.

TQ 325 802 Borough Railway Viaduct (Thameslink Scheme): 11–15 and 16–26 Borough High Street, 1–7 Green Dragon Court, 2–4 and 7 Bedale Street, 6 Stoney Street, SE1

Building recording works by David Sorapure of MOLA continued from 2009 (*SyAC* **96**, 297) with all buildings, except the Wheatsheaf public house at 6 Stoney Street (TQ 3258 8019), awaiting demolition prior to the construction of a viaduct for the Thameslink project. The top floor and roof of the Wheatsheaf were to be demolished, while the lower floors and cellar would be retained. This Grade II listed building comprises a cellar and three storeys and dates in its present form to 1840 with some areas rebuilt in the 1890s. Nos 2 and 3 Bedale Street were built in c1933 as warehouses, while 4 Bedale Street is a late 19th century building (TQ 3265 8021). Nos 16–26 Borough High Street (TQ 3268 8021) were built to replace the properties destroyed when the road was widened shortly after the opening of Rennie's new London Bridge in the 1830s. The façade was designed by Sir Robert Smirke, the architect of the British Museum, who drew up plans for a new grand approach to London Bridge. It seems likely that he designed only the neo-classical façade of the buildings, while behind they were constructed as fairly uniform four-storey buildings for use as retail or residential premises with basements. Many of the upper floors were used by goods agents for the market in the late 19th century, while the ground floor and basements were shops fronting Borough High Street. Nos 1–7 Green Dragon Court (TQ 3265 8021) and 7 Bedale Street are more complex and date to an earlier period, though their general functional form indicates that they were built as warehouses, probably during the late 18th to early 19th centuries. Nos 11, 13 and 15 Borough High Street (TQ 3273 8023) were built some time after the construction of the railway viaduct in 1866, with shops on the ground floor and basements for storage, while the upper floors had a separate street access and were probably occupied by a combination of offices and residential chambers. These basic functions remained unaltered until 2009. All the buildings in the survey were demolished over the winter of 2009–10, with the aforementioned exception of the Wheatsheaf.

TQ 325 799 Thames Water: mains replacement works, 28–190 Borough High Street (road adjacent), SE1

G King of CA monitored the replacement works for water mains that took place on both carriageways of Borough High Street and along White Hart Yard,

Talbot Yard, Mermaid Court and Chapel Court. The works exposed existing road layers overlying mixed deposits of modern service intrusions and earlier road consolidation layers comprising banded layers of imported gravels and sand. Deposits to the south of the study area around the church of St George the Martyr produced residual Roman finds including pottery and ceramic building material. To the north, around the area of Counter Court and the former site of the medieval St Margaret's church, a small assemblage of human bone was recovered from redeposited material in the road consolidation layers.

TQ 325 802 Thameslink Programme: 2–3 Bedale Street, SE1

An excavation and watching brief carried out by J Taylor, D Poore and P Moore for OAS/PCA found that the earliest activity comprised probable early Roman dump or levelling layers and occasional cut features such as shallow pits. Above these deposits were the remains of a Roman clay and timber building, comprising clay floors, brickearth walls and postholes, with roughly gravelled surfaces recorded in the south of the site. A demolition layer within the building contained significant quantities of undecorated wall plaster. A number of later Roman pits post-dated the building and one pit contained a complete pot. These pits were in turn overlain by episodes of dumping or levelling either representing a period of late Roman disuse or ground preparation for further construction, evidence of which has since been lost. A large ditch of late Roman or post-Roman date extended east–west across the site and one of the fills contained the remains of numerous timber planks, perhaps the remains of a fence situated along the north edge. A recut of the ditch contained 11th–12th century pottery, while the latest fills yielded 13th century pottery. The infilling of the recut was post-dated by a number of pits. It is possible that this ditch forms part of Southwark's late Saxon burh defences. Pits, postholes and a north–south wall foundation constructed from re-used Roman brick were located to the north of the ditch and the remains of two c18th century brick tanks and a 19th century brick soakaway or well were also recorded.

TQ 325 803 Blows Yard, 15 Winchester Walk, SE1

Following work in 2009 (*SyAC* **96**, 299), M Tetreau of MOLA monitored ground reduction both within the standing buildings and in the open yard to the east during redevelopment of the site. The earliest recorded deposits were made-ground, probably for the construction of the standing buildings (a veterinary hospital built in the 1870s). A number of c18th–19th century brick features were revealed below the floors of the standing buildings and also below the hard-standing of the open yard to the east. These features, which included wall bases or foundations, chimney bases or fireplace remnants and the brick lining of a cesspit or soakage pit, most likely related to structures built on the site after the late 17th century and prior to the construction of the veterinary hospital. The remains of a brick gatehouse or other entryway structure that was probably contemporary with the standing buildings were recorded in the south-east corner of the site. Among the exposed brick features

were buried brick vaults that were probably backfilled cellars. A T-junction of two medieval masonry wall remnants (one of chalk, the other of hard stone rubble) was found adjacent to the eastern limit of the site, near the west wall of 16 Winchester Walk. These probably date to the 13th–16th centuries and most likely formed part of Winchester Palace. They were protected *in situ* below the concrete slab that will form the ground floor of a new structure being built on the site.

TQ 325 802 Thameslink Programme, Green Dragon Court, SE1

A watching brief by J Taylor, D Poore and P Moore for OAS/PCA revealed a sequence of deposits representing a partial section through the west edge of the Roman road through Southwark to the Thames bridgehead. The sequence included levelling layers overlain by a compacted gravel road surface. A roadside ditch was recorded on the west side and subsequent levelling and road layers were observed. Repairs to and recutting of the ditch were also noted. A layer of silty sand overlay the road and the final phase of activity comprised the remains of a c 19th century brick wall.

TQ 326 802 Thameslink Programme: Borough Market Viaduct, Crown Market, Borough Market, SE1

A watching brief and excavation was carried out by P Askew and K Pitt for MOLA. Six pile caps were excavated in Borough Market, natural sand and gravel being recorded in all areas. On the west side of the market, hollows within the sand were filled with organic clay that was sealed by a series of early Roman levelling dumps prior to the construction of a north–south aligned clay and timber building. In one of the pile caps, the building was evidenced by a considerable spread of wall plaster with herringbone keying of at least three different styles. A further sequence of 1st–2nd century AD levelling dumps sealed the building, after which another north–south aligned clay and timber building was constructed during the 2nd century. To the east were east–west and north–south aligned ditches and a few rubbish pits, indicating an external area. The Roman features were sealed in all areas by post-Roman dumping into which a series of medieval pits were cut. Succeeding these were the brick foundations of a cellared building, a wall with associated flagged tile floor and a brick-lined cesspit, all of 18th–19th century date, and a late 19th century wall. These deposits were sealed by modern concrete at street level and basement slabs in the remaining pile caps.

TQ 326 802 Thameslink Programme: Green Dragon Court, Bedale Street (corner of), SE1

Two pile cap locations were excavated by T Mackinder of MOLA. In the first, natural brickearth and gravel were cut by two possible beam-slots and a feature that may represent the robbed-out wall of a Roman building. These were sealed by a fire horizon and above were floors and occupation surfaces of Roman date. These were cut through by a series of later Roman pits, which were overlain by a dark earth deposit. Succeeding this was a chalk foundation of a post-medieval building. The latest feature recorded was an arched brick structure at the west end of the trench,

which may have been part of a post-medieval cellar. In the second pile cap location, natural gravels were cut by a deep Roman feature that was filled with possible waterlaid deposits containing some Roman pottery. The gravel was also cut by a beam-slot and a possible drain, both of Roman date. Above these features was a series of possible external surfaces, at the top of which was a brickearth layer cut by an east–west line of postholes, which may represent the remains of the wall of a building. These were overlain by a series of Roman surfaces and demolition deposits. Of five pits that cut these deposits, at least one was of post-Roman date. The pits were overlain by a chalk foundation and brick wall, possibly of a cesspit, which were sealed by 19th century deposits that appear to have been used to raise the ground surface, either for Borough Market or the adjacent Globe public house.

TQ 326 802 Thameslink Programme: 16–26

Borough High Street, 1–7 Green Dragon Court, SE1
Work continued by K Pitt and T Mackinder of MOLA from 2009 (*SyAC* 96, 302) with the excavation of six pile positions and monitoring of limited ground reduction for a pile cap between these. Natural sand and gravel was sealed by a thin alluvial deposit in the east of the site, above which lay the compacted gravel of a Roman road – apparently the main road leading towards London Bridge. Along the west edge of the road was a ditch, while cut into the west edge of the road were the fragmented remains of a partially robbed Roman masonry foundation. On the west side of the site, the remains of a Roman clay and timber building and Roman dumping were recorded. The remains of possible 17th century foundations and an 18th century cellar were found along the Borough High Street frontage of the site, while later brick-lined cesspits were recorded on the west side.

TQ 326 803 Thameslink Programme: Vaults 2 & 5, Railway Approach, SE1

An excavation and watching brief were carried out by J Taylor, D Poore and P Moore for OAS/PCA. Evidence of the earliest activity consisted of two pits in the north trench of Vault 2 and a ditch and pit in the south trench of Vault 5, both of possible prehistoric date. Waterlogged organic deposits sealed the earlier horizons in both Vault 2 trenches, while a possible layer of alluvium was recorded in the north trench of Vault 5. A number of pits of Roman date truncated the waterlogged deposits in the south trench of Vault 2, one of which contained a large piece of timber. Above these were levelling and possible surfaces, cut by pits, linear features and postholes, all of Roman date. These were succeeded by dump layers and occasional pits dating to the Saxon or medieval period. Subsequent pits and a made-ground layer of unknown date were recorded in Vault 5, together with an early 19th century brick culvert in the north trench of this vault. Later 19th century levelling layers, pits and masonry were identified in both vaults.

TQ 327 797 St Hugh's church, 32 Crosby Row, SE1

A geoarchaeological evaluation was carried out by T Hoyle of MOLA during which three window samples and two borholes were drilled. Late Pleistocene gravels

were overlain by fluvial sediments of probable Late Glacial to Early Holocene date. A sequence of peats of possible early Holocene age – with the potential of preserved timber remains – was also revealed. The site lies at the confluence of the Guy's channel and the Borough channel. The entire site was capped by alluvial deposits formed during the later part of the Holocene from the Neolithic onwards. They were overlain by modern ground-raising deposits.

TQ 327 809 Bishop Andrewes' vault, Southwark Cathedral, Montague Close, SE1

A watching brief was carried out by T Mackinder of MOLA on the excavation of a brick burial vault constructed for Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester from 1618 until his death in 1626, within an existing 14th century chapel of Southwark Cathedral. In the 1830s, with the construction of the new London Bridge and the re-alignment of nearby roads, the chapel was demolished and the bishop's tomb moved to the choir of the cathedral. Spoil from the vault was excavated so that it could be used to inter burials disturbed by the current Thameslink works at Borough Viaduct (*SyAC* 96, 302). The spoil appeared to be from a 17th–19th century graveyard since it contained coffin fittings, nails and studs but no bone fragments, as these had apparently been removed prior to backfilling. The work was suspended when lead coffins were found within the vault. End plates from four coffins with dates of 1835–41 reveal that burials had continued within the vault until this time. Research indicated that at least thirteen individuals had been interred in the vault, including Robert and Elizabeth Hill whose coffins were among those identified. No further archaeological work was carried out and the coffin plates were returned to the vault before it was reinstated.

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

Two trenches were excavated during an evaluation by L Capon of AOC, revealing natural gravels overlain by a deep garden soil deposit, thought to relate to the presence of market gardens in the area during the 17th and 18th centuries. Individual tree pits and planting beds were also recorded, together with the foundations of properties that occupied the site in the 19th century.

TQ 328 799 Guy's Hospital: Roman Boat, Great Maze Road, SE1

B Watson undertook an evaluation for MOLA on a Roman sailing barge preserved under damp fluvial sediments. The barge was discovered at Guy's Hospital in 1958 and 1960, consisting of two portions of a well-preserved carvel-built sailing barge. Later, in 1965, an *ex-situ* fragment of the south part of the vessel was discovered. The vessel had been abandoned in cAD 190–225 in Guy's Channel – a palaeochannel that was cut into terrace gravel and originally connected to the Thames. Work in 2010 revealed more of the mid-ship section of the barge. The wooden remains were well-preserved and appeared to be oak, comprising four parallel sets of rectangular frames and their attached hull planking. They were sealed by a fluvial clayey silt deposit, which was overlaid by a complex sequence

of interleaved fluvial deposits pre-dating c1600 and representing gradual infill of the channel with standing water sediments. These sediments were covered by a thick accumulation of clayey silt deposits containing large quantities of animal bone, building materials, clay tobacco pipes, glassware and pottery dating to the last quarter of the 17th century. This material represents the systematic disposal of domestic rubbish into what had, by 1746, become a series of landlocked pools ('Great Maze Pond'). Maps show that the pools had disappeared by 1799 and that hop warehouses (serving local breweries) had been constructed over the site by 1875. Deposits associated with the 19th century hop warehouses were recorded, together with backfill from the Second World War bomb damage that destroyed them and modern made-ground and concrete that completed the sequence. After recording, the Roman ship timbers were reburied *in situ*, using the same material that had been dug out from around them, compacted to exclude air.

TQ 328 802 New London Bridge House (The Place), 25 London Bridge Street, SE1

Following an evaluation in 2009 (*SyAC* 96, 303), twelve trenches were investigated by T Mackinder and A Lerz of MOLA in advance of piling. Waterlaid deposits, probably part of Guy's Channel, were recorded above natural gravels further to the east. One prehistoric pit was found. The earliest Roman activity consisted of two timber-lined wells and a series of quarry pits containing large amounts of domestic pottery. This was followed by several masonry buildings probably of 2nd century date. Some rooms had tessellated floors and at least one had been remodelled with the insertion of a hypocaust system. Several Roman architectural fragments were found including one with an inscription. Demolition dumps sealed these buildings, and three burials assumed to be of late Roman date cut into the top of these deposits. Some of the masonry walls had been robbed and in places there were significant deposits of Roman dark earth. A period of 16th–17th century dumping and pitting, including two barrel-lined pits, was recorded across the site. Three wooden bowling balls and a fragment of Tudor terracotta moulding were recovered from these. A well-built double cesspit contained fragments of delftware plates. This was followed in the 18th to 19th centuries by garden soil deposits and brick features, including walls, brick soakaways and a large culvert. No remains could be identified as being from the early 19th century remodelling of St Thomas's Hospital. To the north there was a substantial surface made up of granite setts, probably associated with the late 19th century remodelling around London Bridge station. During pile probing along the south boundary, evidence was found for the 16th century burial ground associated with St Thomas's Hospital, which was previously excavated in 1991 (*SyAC* 82, 215).

TQ 329 798 The Rose public house, 123 Snowsfield, SE1

Three trial pits were monitored by A Daykin of MOLA, one in the cellar of the public house and two in the yard outside. In the cellar, alluvium was overlain by a deposit, which probably represented 19th century

levelling for the basement slab that sealed it. In external areas, 19th century and later made-ground, containing residual 16th–18th century pottery and clay tobacco pipes, was located against existing footings. A 20th century concrete yard surface completed the sequence.

TQ 329 799 46 Weston Street, SE1

The remnants of an east–west 14th–15th century substantial timber ‘stave and muntin’ revetment were found by A Douglas and I Grosso for PCA during an evaluation. The revetment would have consisted of two tiers but the upper tier appeared to have been robbed or truncated. To the north of it two medieval planks and a post were also uncovered and were interpreted as being part of associated structures. The revetment seems to have been abandoned and silted up by the 17th century. It was succeeded by a series of 18th century pits, a 19th century foundation and a post-Second World War deep basement.

TQ 330 800 London Bridge Station: Joiner Street, Tooley Street, Bermondsey Street, St Thomas Street (land between), SE1

An evaluation was undertaken by S Pfizenmaier and C Halsey of MOLA, involving 49 trial pits and two geoarchaeological cores. Natural alluvial deposits were found throughout the site except in one trial pit immediately to the east of Bermondsey Street where natural sand was overlain by tidal mudflat alluvium. The earliest features uncovered were two phases of timber revetments in a trial pit west of Weston Street. The first consisted of an east–west oak base-plate with a mortise slot (possibly a re-used ship’s timber) of possible 14th–15th century date. This was sealed by a deposit of undated alluvium into which timber piles of varying sizes had been driven, with one interlinking plank. Chalk had been used as consolidation or packing behind this later structure. The alluvium was cut by curved intercutting walls dated to the 16th century that might originally have formed either a grand domestic dwelling or an industrial structure. A trial pit east of Bermondsey Street revealed redeposited alluvium containing medieval pottery dating to the mid-14th to mid-15th centuries. The alluvium was sealed by dumping and demolition layers of possible 15th–16th century date. Evidence for activity in the period c1650–1800 was recorded across the site, consisting of dumps of household waste, garden walls, cellar floors and corresponding soil horizons. Substantial dumps of clinker waste were mainly located in the south area of the site. A trial pit on the east side of Bermondsey Street revealed evidence of the densely packed domestic buildings shown on Ogilby & Morgan’s map of 1676, where multiple phases of masonry walls running parallel to the street point to its alteration, perhaps as a result of 18th century street widening. The majority of structures recorded were walls which, owing to their robustness, were probably the remains of industrial premises that, together with densely-packed tenements, occupied the area as shown on Horwood’s 1799 map. Late 18th and early 19th century cobbled streets and associated culverts were particularly common to the west of Stainer Street and represent the latest occupation prior to the first phase of station construction in 1836. These remains were

sealed by 19th–20th century cobbled surfaces beneath modern concrete.

TQ 331 791 Alice Street (land at), SE1

A watching brief by R Haslam and R Humphrey of PCA revealed a sequence of alluvial layers which, in the centre of the site, were sealed by a layer of peat. Above these lay a possible subsoil, overlaid by 18th–19th century made-ground. In the north and central areas of the site this deposit was cut by a number of 18th–19th century pits, a wooden box drain and a driven post. Concrete foundations were also uncovered, and were interpreted as part of the foundations of a series of terraced houses that occupied the site in the late 19th century.

TQ 331 794 237 Long Lane, SE1

An evaluation by G Creech of LP exposed natural brickearth overlain by a 19th century remnant garden soil. The west end of the trench contained the remains of a 19th to early 20th century brick cellar.

TQ 332 767 29 Peckham Road, Camberwell, SE5

Building recording was undertaken by M Henderson of ASE in advance of refurbishment and restoration within the Grade II listed former Board of Guardians’ offices and relief station of Havil Street workhouse. These were designed by architect E T Hall and completed in 1904, the buildings purpose-built and later extended and modified as part of a substantial complex when converted to the Camberwell Parish Infirmary in 1913. By 1930 the administration had been taken over by London County Council and renamed St Giles’ Hospital. The hospital complex sustained bomb damage in 1946. In 1948 the hospital joined the NHS and in 1983 was converted to psychiatric facilities. Its final use was as offices for Southwark County Council. The building was designed with a clear hierarchy between the offices and the subordinate relief station. This hierarchy was reflected in the materials used and ornamentation, both external and internal. Higher quality was reserved for the higher status building fronting onto Peckham Road, with the more functional structure housing the poor relief facilities. Innovations available in the Edwardian era were embraced and realised during the construction of the workhouse/hospital complex, with a focus on air conditioning, heating, lighting, ventilation and sanitary provision. The design incorporated lifts, link corridors between the separate blocks and utilised the newly devised Plenum system for air conditioning.

TQ 332 794 247, 249–253 Long Lane, Bermondsey, SE1

At 247 Long Lane a shallow north–south ditch of medieval or early post-medieval date was found by A Hood of FA during an evaluation, excavation and watching brief. A second phase of activity comprised 17th–18th century structural remains in the form of three chalk walls, together with two related postholes. A third phase was represented by numerous 19th and early 20th century deposits and features, together with brick structures including a possible well and several walls. At 249–253 Long Lane the earliest feature was a large ditch of 11th–12th century date that ran parallel to the

modern course of Long Lane. A number of large sand/gravel extraction pits containing a mixture of Roman and medieval pottery, were present across the excavated area and at least one of these features cut through the earlier ditch. They were overlain by a series of 17th–18th century chalk walls and associated postholes. The chalk-block construction suggested that the walls comprised subterranean foundations; this interpretation is supported by the absence of surfaces relating to the structures, suggesting that significant truncation had taken place. A series of 19th–20th century brick walls, cuts and infills completed the sequence.

TQ 332 794 241–245 Long Lane, SE1

The remnant of a terrace of houses along the north side of Long Lane was assessed by P Pierazzo of MOLA, having fallen into disrepair and been identified as requiring refurbishment and redevelopment. The building, which is part of the Bermondsey Street Conservation Area, comprises three adjoining houses that were probably built in the early to mid-19th century. Evidence from an evaluation carried out on the site (*JyAC* 95, 321) immediately to the east of the existing building, formerly occupied by 247–249, indicates that the buildings were constructed to replace earlier timber structures. The fronts of the building are each one-bay wide, with shop-fronts on the ground floor, which were possibly added at a later stage, with large windows installed close to pavement level at 241 and 243, and a goods entrance at the front of 245. The first floor of each house is provided with one sash window at the front and two at the back, while on the second floor there is one on each facing. Some of the windows facing onto the backyard have bars, possibly for security reasons as the rooms were once used for warehousing. The building is documented as having belonged to the Darnell Estate in 1837 and was originally built for residential purposes. It was subsequently converted to mixed residential and commercial use during the later 19th century. The building, together with another to

the east, most recently housed Bermondsey Antiques Market but has been empty since c2001.

TQ 332 800 Thames Water: mains replacement works, 90–180 Tooley Street (road adjacent to) and Bermondsey Street (northern end), SE1

Monitoring of water main replacement works by G Potter for CA revealed in the main heavy modern disturbance and backfill, mainly from existing services that ran within or alongside the current services. Localised brick building remains of probable late 17th to early 19th century date were exposed at the west end of the Tooley Street works, most notably two walls enclosing a brick floor. The top of the earlier alluvial sequence was exposed in two areas, including a probable channel in Bermondsey Street that was infilled in the early post-medieval period.

TQ 332 800 More London Plot 8 (former Fire Station), 139 Tooley Street, SE1

Following work in 2009 (*JyAC* 96, 305) and demolition of the standing building, monitoring of the groundworks by A Lerz for MOLA exposed 18th century dumped deposits extending across the north and east parts of the site. These were cut by a small stretch of brick wall foundation and floor surface that pre-dated the 1878–9 fire station and might have been associated with the 18th–19th century terraced houses known to have occupied the site. A wall on a lime mortar foundation overlying the footings of the engine room in the north part of the site probably related to early 20th century modifications to the fire station. The wall was subsequently demolished and sealed beneath a tile floor seen in section.

TQ 334 794 Whitstable Day Nursery, Stevens Street, SE1 (fig 10)

A Haslam undertook an evaluation for PCA, finding that natural brickearth was cut by a Roman pit and sealed by a Roman or Saxon silty sand layer, in turn



Fig 10 Whitstable Day Nursery. An Anglo-Saxon silver coin or *sceat*, belonging to Series E and dating to the first half of the 8th century. It was probably minted in the area of Dorestad near the mouth of the Rhine in the Netherlands. (Photograph: PCA)

cut by a possible pit and sealed by a layer, both dated to the medieval period. A possible late medieval robbed-out wall foundation and two 17th–18th century pits cut through the medieval deposit. On the west side of the site natural gravels were sealed by a Roman layer overlaid by a Saxon deposit. Above this, evidence of a burial ground, belonging either to the parish church of St Mary Magdalen or to Bermondsey Abbey, was uncovered in the form of cemetery soil, the remains of two articulated skeletons, and other probable skeletons, seen in section. Cutting the cemetery soil were a late medieval gully and a sunken square masonry-lined feature, interpreted as a possible small mausoleum or monument which, after the 16th century, was re-used as a cesspit and extensively robbed out along its west and north sides in the 17th–18th centuries. On both sides of the site features and deposits were sealed by an 18th century layer which, towards the south-east, was cut by the brick foundations of a square structure that might have been part of a building shown on Rocque's map of 1746.

TQ 334 793 Former Abbey Street Children's Home, Abbey Street, SE1 (fig 11)

An evaluation by I Grosso for PCA revealed early medieval plough-soil cut by a series of medieval and post-medieval features. Towards the centre of the site these consisted of a 14th–15th century north–south wall foundation, interpreted as the east end of a yard previously identified during excavations in the 1980s (*SyAC* 77, 225). A 16th–17th century dump layer sealed the foundation and was cut by a series of 17th–19th

century pits and a brick soakaway. In the south of the site, a possible medieval robber cut was located that was sealed by the foundation of a 17th–18th century wall with masonry wall above: evidence of a cellar wall. This was truncated by a brick-lined drain and abutted, on the west side, by an east–west masonry structure. These structural remains can be interpreted as different phases of buildings shown on 18th and 19th century maps. Evidence for truncations and excavated features resulting from the 1980s investigations was also recorded.

TQ 334 800 Lambeth College Tower Bridge Centre (former) (St Olave's Grammar School), Tooley Street, Queen Elizabeth Street, SE1

Building recording was undertaken by K Hulka for HCOLL. The building dates to 1893–6, designed by Edward Mountford and comprising three storeys with basements and attic and irregular in plan. The bulk of the structure is arranged around a full height hall with ranges projecting forward on either side. To the west of this, a narrow range connects the main school building to a three-storey block that was originally open at ground level with a gymnasium above. The former school is constructed from red brick with Bath stone dressings and retains numerous stone panels with ornate sculpted friezes by Paul Raphael Montford. Internally the principal spaces, such as the main hall, headmaster's chamber and governors' chamber, have survived closely to their original form. The governors' room on the ground floor has an elaborate coffered plaster ceiling with cornice embellished with



Fig 11 Former Abbey Street Children's Home. Chalk and Kentish ragstone foundation representing the east end of the chancel building belonging to the medieval Bermondsey Abbey church. (Photograph: PCA)

Amorini and is the work of Gilbert Seale to designs by Mountford. The headmaster's room on the first floor is less ornately finished but retains its coffered plaster ceiling with oval and circular floriate borders. Similar ceiling ornamentation is retained in the entrance hall and library. The main hall is open to the roof with a gallery around three sides, supported on oversized timber brackets, and the king-post trusses are finished with false hammerbeam details rising from carved stone corbel blocks. The remaining rooms comprise former classrooms, science laboratories, kitchens, storerooms, offices, a gymnasium and caretaker's flat. Most of the original classrooms have moulded cornices although many have subsequently been subdivided by later partitions. The exterior of the building is ostensibly of two phases with the main school building and connecting range dating to 1893 while the west range was added later as a revision of the original scheme, completed in 1896. A further annex at the east end was added in 1929 but was subsequently demolished in the late 20th century. A T-shaped closet range projecting from the north side of the building was also removed in recent years.

TQ 335 797 170–176 Grange Road, SE1

All intrusive operations were monitored during a watching brief by J Perry of SutAS, revealing a sandy silt layer along the west and south edges of the site. The silt layer contained 17th and 18th century ceramic building material and a single abraded sherd of Roman pottery. It was probably a cultivated soil and may represent the remains of the orchard shown on Rocque's 1746 map. Otherwise, archaeological deposits across the site have been destroyed, particularly in the east.

TQ 337 779 Burgess Park, SE5

M Tetreau and S Watson undertook an evaluation and excavation for MOLA. Two trenches were excavated in an area of the park at the north-west corner of the Trafalgar Avenue and Waite Street intersection. In the south-east part of this grass covered area (directly north-west of the intersection), the remains of brick and concrete foundations were found below demolition rubble, probably from one of the 19th century terrace houses that formerly stood on the site. Excavation in the south-west part of the grass-covered area revealed that demolition activities might not have extended so deeply, with sandy clay silt subsoil below a possible remnant of re-worked soil pre-dating the 19th century development of the site. This was sealed by a rubble layer. A community excavation was subsequently undertaken to investigate houses demolished after the Second World War and two trenches were excavated. To the east, along Trafalgar Avenue, foundations of the grand mid-19th century three-storey houses were excavated together with clearly defined coal cellars, chimneys and other internal structural features. To the west, along Waite Street, there was evidence of a different kind of dwelling, slightly later in date and lower in status. Both trenches yielded large numbers of finds, ranging from 19th century pottery to the filter from a Second World War gas mask. Post-Second World War demolition rubble, turf and topsoil completed the sequence.

TQ 337 792 Grange Walk, Bermondsey, SE16

An evaluation by A Fairman of PCA revealed, in the south of the site, a possible palaeochannel sealed by a series of 18th century levelling layers. These had been truncated by the basement for the former late 19th century town hall and overlaid by the remains of an early to mid-20th century cobbled road surface known as 'Vestry Yard'. To the north, eighteen 20th century brick tanning pits, associated with the Grange Mill tannery, cut through the earlier deposits.

TQ 339 791 Site G, Bermondsey Spa, 94–118 Spa Road, SE16

Post-medieval features sealed by 19th century made-ground were recorded during an evaluation by G Siddon of PCA. The features consisted of a 17th–18th century ditch, recorded in the north-west of the site, and a 17th–18th century drain, to the east of the site. A series of walls and floor surfaces belonging to 19th century cellars, and a drain were also found cutting through the made-ground and natural deposits.

TQ 340 794; TQ 340 795 Bermondsey Spa: Sites F and U, Jamaica Road, SE16

During an evaluation by T Mackinder and M McKenzie for MOLA, site F, located south of Jamaica Street on the east side of Abbey Street, revealed a north–south ditch containing a single sherd of Roman pottery near the Jamaica Road frontage, and on the east side of the site, a substantial north–south Roman ditch, possibly a field boundary, containing pottery dating to AD 270–400. Both ditches were overlain by an undated soil horizon, which was cut by a range of features of 17th–19th century date, including a north–south ditch in the north of the site, which was filled with late 17th to mid-18th century pottery and was cut by two rubbish pits. One of these contained a fragment from a glass bell jar of the type used for clothes, suggesting horticultural activity. Also recorded in this location was a large vertical-sided cut lined with clay that acted as waterproofing for ten large timber-lined pits, which appear to have held liquid for an industrial process, most probably tanning for which Bermondsey was well known, especially in the 19th century. In the east of the site, four ditches were recorded, two of which contained early to mid-18th century tobacco pipe. In the central area, the soil horizon was cut by a ditch and two pits, one dated to the late 18th–early 19th centuries. The latest feature, in the centre of site, was an infilled 20th century cellar with an internal clay lining, suggesting that it could have been used for wartime fire-fighting. On site U, on the west side of Abbey Street, two trenches on the Jamaica Road frontage revealed an alluvial deposit cut by a north–south ditch containing pottery of mid–late 17th century date. This ditch had been recut slightly to the west of the original position, but no dating evidence was recovered. An auger hole was drilled to investigate the alluvial sequence that consisted of gravel, probably representing river bed deposits of Pleistocene date, sealed by sand and clay deposits indicating channel bars. These were overlain by grey clay, probably indicating standing water, beneath humified peat and alluvium. This sequence suggests that the site was located in the margin of the wetland area around the

eastern arm of the Neckinger river, which ran north towards the Thames.

TQ 342 792 150 Spa Road, SE16

Eight trenches were excavated in the north-west, south-east and south central parts of the site during an evaluation by A Lerz and A Birchenough for MOLA. A series of north-west to south-east aligned Roman ditches was found, one of which potentially cut across the entire site. The ditches were wide, shallow and appeared to have all been backfilled concurrently and possibly soon after they were dug, as little or no silt had accumulated. Similar ditches excavated on nearby sites have been interpreted as the field boundaries of small farmsteads. Two residual prehistoric flint flakes were recovered from the fill of one ditch. The ditches were sealed by a subsoil layer that extended across the site, suggesting that the area probably remained as open land until the 17th century when dumped soil levelling deposits were added. The site is well-documented as the location of Bermondsey Spa, founded in the late 18th century following the discovery of a natural spring. Several intercutting postholes, stakeholes and other structural features containing 18th century material recorded across the site are probably associated with the spa, representing the locations of temporary structures, which may have been erected seasonally. This would be in keeping with the documented use of the spa as the site of staged sea battles, musical shows and other entertainments. The site was developed for housing during the 19th century following the closure of the spa. The subsoil and levelling deposits were cut by a number of internal and external walls, surface and other structures, which correspond with several of the terraced houses fronting onto Spa Road and Thurland Road as illustrated on contemporary OS maps. The latest features uncovered were the remains of a Second World War Anderson shelter erected in the backyard of one of the houses. Post-war demolition deposits and concrete associated with the sorting office that formerly occupied the site completed the sequence.

TQ 345 787 St George's Tavern (site of), 63 Camilla Road, SE16

An evaluation was undertaken by D Hart of ASE who found, in the north of the site, a sequence of two intercutting ditches on a north-north-west to south-south-east orientation, overlain to the south of the site by a thin peat layer. The ditches and the peat layer are of probable prehistoric or Roman date and both were sealed by a layer of alluvium over which a subsoil horizon had formed. Two ditches of later post-medieval date were cut into this subsoil horizon and sealed by a layer of topsoil. A layer of imported garden soil overlay the topsoil and was in turn sealed by a thick made-ground layer related to 20th century redevelopment of the site.

TQ 346 767 John Donne Primary School, Woods Road, SE15

A watching brief was carried out by J Taylor of MOLA on the excavation of 45 foundation pits in the playground north-west of the existing school building. The earliest deposits identified were 19th century structural remains including wall foundations, services

and paving, which were associated with the Victorian buildings that previously occupied the site. Dumped demolition material of 19th century date was also recorded in seven of the foundation pits, while 19th century garden soils were observed in a further nine. The latest deposits were structural remains relating to 20th century buildings, which pre-date the present playground surface that overlies both these and the earlier remains.

TQ 347 796 Area between Jamaica Road, Brunel Road and the river Thames, Rotherhithe, SE1

A watching brief was carried out by E Jeffery for CA on water mains replacement works located to the north of Jamaica Road and between Cherry Gardens Street and Fulford Street to the east. In many areas, made-ground layers were overlain by service backfills and modern road make-up of probable late 19th–20th century date. However, some significant deposits and features were revealed, including alluvial deposits representing probable later medieval flooding, evidence for the 17th century delfware factory west of Cathay Street, and evidence of contemporary development in the surrounding area. Some brick structures could be directly identified, including the south-west abutment of the late 17th to early 18th century 'Mill Pond Bridge' at the corner of Paradise Street and West Lane.

TQ 348 778 New Cross Gas Works, 709 Old Kent Road, SE15

A watching brief by I Howell and T Mackinder of MOLA on ground remediation of the former gasworks found evidence for the slope of the natural gravel terrace above the Thames floodplain. Waterlaid organic silts overlying the natural gravels in the north of the site might have been associated with the floodplain or the prehistoric Bermondsey Lake, although they were too truncated and contaminated to allow further analysis. These deposits had been cut by pipes, tanks and foundations associated with the 19th–20th century gasworks. Gas production ceased at the site in 1954, after which it was largely derelict.

TQ 349 800 Potters Fields, SE1

An evaluation by D Sankey of MOLA found natural gravels overlain by a sandy clay deposit of the meandering Thames, before sea levels rose and it became more estuarine. These deposits were cut by an undated ditch and a series of possible natural cut features that contained fill including abraded fragments of Iron Age pottery, which may have been washed in. The alluvial sequence became more finely graded both upwards and northwards, which may indicate that the sediments at a similar level to the north are later in date and reflect the deposition of the migrating river. A deposit of sandy alluvium in the south of the centre of site probably represents an early medieval flood deposit; it contained Roman pottery that might have eroded from the river bank elsewhere. These deposits were overlain by medieval alluvium and cut by a quarry or natural erosive feature, and covered by a 17th century coal-ash landfill deposit. The landfill was cut by a series of large wooden drains, which were backfilled with a similar coal-ash fill during the 17th–18th centuries. Set into this fill were a number

of upright barrels that had been filled with pitch or tar, possibly for use in ship building or ship repairing during the 18th century. The deposits were also cut by a series of shallow wooden tanks with lime residues, which may be late 18th to early 19th century tanning or lime-slaking pits. The archaeological remains had been truncated by the construction of 19th century warehouses.

TQ 355 795 Canada Water (Site A1), Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe, SE16

An evaluation by R Lythe of PCA revealed a series of redeposited alluvial layers, presumably dumped in a large cut when the Albion Dock wall was rebuilt in 1875; it was sealed by 19th to mid-20th century made-ground. Towards the north of the site a concrete slab, possibly associated with the 1875 wall, was uncovered. Early to mid-20th century internal and external surfaces associated with the former dockyard were also discovered. Concrete bases and stanchion blocks that presumably formed part of a series of warehouses were found.

TQ 355 795 Canada Water, Sites A2–A4, Surrey Quays Road, Rotherhithe, SE16

A borehole survey and geoarchaeological assessment was carried out by R Batchelor for QUEST. Natural gravel was found to be overlain by a sequence of Holocene alluvial sediments, including peat, above which was made-ground. The alluvial sequence appeared to be slightly thicker in the northern half of the site and sloped towards the main channel of the river Thames. These results, and previous work nearby, indicate that the peat varies in age across the site, despite being of similar composition, thickness and elevation. Peat apparently formed during the Late Bronze Age towards the south of the site, during which time it appears that the local environment underwent a transition from wetland woodland to open meadow-like conditions prior to estuarine inundation. Peat seems to have formed between the Roman and early medieval periods towards the north of the site, during which time the local environment was mainly open in nature and influenced by estuarine conditions. Provisional evidence of cultural activity was recorded in both boreholes.

SUTTON

TQ 243 639 St Dunstan's church, London Road, Cheam

A watching brief by D De Rosa of WA within the existing churchyard of the 19th century church during construction for a new church hall recorded a sequence of sandy silts and topsoil, with the exception of one area of 19th century gravestones that had been re-used for paving.

TQ 273 648 40 Coleridge Avenue, Carshalton

Four trenches were excavated across the site by J Perry during an evaluation for SutAS, revealing subsoil, topsoil and turf. A single residual fragment of burnt flint was found in one of the trenches. Other finds mostly dated to the 20th century.

TQ 274 642 27 Wallace Crescent, Carshalton

An evaluation by J Perry of SutAS revealed natural sandy clay overlain by subsoil and topsoil of 19th–20th century date.

TQ 274 643 St Philomena's Catholic High School for Girls, Pound Street, Carshalton

An evaluation and building recording were carried out by J Perry of SutAS. In the south-west part of the school two areas, c3m apart, were examined. In the first area, a prehistoric or Saxon ditch, the continuation of one found in previous excavations (*SyAC* **87**, 216) was recorded, cut by the remains of a 17th–18th century wall, possibly a wall of the stables block for Carshalton House estate; an 18th century accumulated soil deposit lay against it. These remains were sealed by a modern made-ground deposit. In the second area, natural sand was overlain by a series of three Saxon worked soil deposits, which contained Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery, together with residual Roman sherds and Mesolithic to Bronze Age flints. Several 18th century brick features were examined that related to hothouses, again associated with the estate of Carshalton House. Building recording was also undertaken and alterations to the south wall of the old stables, which are now incorporated into the school buildings show that elements of the 17th–18th century estate buildings still survive within the fabric of the present school buildings. Finds included Late Bronze Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery, together with 18th–19th century ceramic building material.

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

Following the 2008 investigations (*SyAC* **96**, 308), a programme of building recording was carried out by S Farr of WA in advance of redevelopment works, with a total of 33 buildings recorded. The hospital for sick children opened in 1909. Accommodation was provided in sixteen double cottage ward blocks situated in rows to the east and west of a central north–south road. An isolation hospital was situated at the south end of the site and at the north end were a collection of support and service buildings including an administration block, kitchen and stores, which were flanked on the east and west sides by large three-storey staff blocks. The hospital expanded during the early 20th century with the construction of a number of additional support buildings, including schoolrooms and a recreation hall, but post-Second World War patient numbers declined and by the end of the 20th century the hospital had closed. Following demolition of the buildings, a watching brief was maintained during the initial site works in 2010. Despite some isolated truncation and disturbance, this work revealed more of an Iron Age enclosure that was identified in the 2008 excavations to the south, consisting of numerous postholes and pits, many containing multiple animal burials including sheep/goat, cattle, pig, horse and dog. Neonatal and infant burials were also identified over the site, which covered an area of approximately 0.5ha. In addition, Bronze Age features forming a possible driveway, shallow gullies and pits were identified.

TQ 278 644 Honeywood Museum, Honeywood Walk, Carshalton

A rectangular garden pond was cleared and three small trenches were excavated by J Phillips for CDHAS. Cartographic evidence suggests that the pond was constructed between 1854 and 1868 and the facing of most of the pond walls dates to this period or later. The pond floor was covered with chalk blocks and evidence of repair and alteration that must pre-date the mid-19th century. A grotto-like structure built into the west side of the pond dated from the 19th century with later alterations. The trench to the south of the pond was blocked by a 19th to early 20th century stoneware drain and was consequently abandoned. In the trench to the east of the pond, natural gravel was observed in the bottom of a cut interpreted as the base of a pond from which the floor had been removed. The ground was then raised twice by dumping soil, sand and gravel, once around the late 17th century and again in the second quarter of the 18th century. The dump was overlaid by more recent deposits including a 19th century wall of unknown purpose. The trench also exposed an earlier wall along the side of the rectangular pond that had been constructed in several stages and most likely dates to the 18th century. The trench on the north side of the pond uncovered rough foundations, probably for a late 19th or early 20th century small summer house. There was also evidence of early 20th century plant beds.

TQ 281 659 49–71 Hackbridge Road, Carshalton

An evaluation by J Perry of SutAS revealed several areas of chalk, modern ceramic building material and flint pebbles between the topsoil and subsoil. These areas were initially considered as evidence of a possible foundation for the Surrey Iron Railway, but are probably the foundations of an old footpath.

TQ 288 642 Cold War shelter, 1–3 Belmont Road, Wallington

Building recording was carried out by K Hulka of HCOLL, the building probably dating to the 1950s and located on an open plot of ground between nos 1 and 3 Belmont Road. The structure lies partially below ground level and comprises an L-shaped shelter with an entrance stair at the east end and a single, long, rectangular room extending west from it. The building was mostly constructed from pre-cast reinforced concrete panels held in rebated concrete joists with a poured concrete slab above the flat roof. It also had a pre-cast sectional floor slab. Internally, there was little evidence of former use although the remnants of a transverse brick partition survived at the west end, while in the entrance lobby a wall-mounted fuse box supplied the two fluorescent strip lights fitted to the roof of the main shelter. The structure was of a single phase and the documentary research failed to identify the date of construction, its builders or occupants. However, the few surviving features and the style of the component fabric suggested that it was originally a 1950s or 1960s Cold War shelter, possibly constructed to serve a local administrative building such as council offices or the fire station situated further along Belmont Road.

TQ 289 625 Wallington High School for Girls, Woodcote Road, Wallington

Six trenches were excavated and a watching brief was carried out on three geotechnical test pits by B Wilkins of WA. Topsoil and subsoil with an occasional thin deposit of modern made-ground were recorded above natural mixed clay.

TQ 290 648 Holy Trinity Church of England Junior School, Bute Road, Wallington

A trench was excavated and a watching brief was maintained on other parts of the site by J Perry of SutAS, revealing natural chalk overlain by subsoil and made-ground or tarmac. Fragments of modern ceramic building material and other modern finds were noted.

WANDSWORTH

TQ 221 744 Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, SW15 (fig 12)

Building recording was carried out by A Hayhurst for PCA. Roehampton House and wings are Grade I listed, while the walls and gates of the walled garden to the south-east of the house are Grade II listed. First constructed in 1711–12, it was initially altered in the mid–late 19th century, with the additions of wings and alterations to the pavilions. It was not until the 20th century that the property underwent extensive works, and in 1915 the house became a specialist hospital for amputees and continued to function as a hospital until a few years ago. Building recording was undertaken prior to the conversion of the house and its wings to residential apartments. Numerous 20th century alterations were recorded within the house, pavilions and wings and included the blocking of original doorways, the creation of new doorways, the replacement of original windows, the removal of two original staircases, and the insertion of a first floor.

TQ 222 742 Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, SW15

J Langthorne carried out an evaluation for PCA, revealing a sequence of 19th and 20th century made-ground. Early 20th century brick foundations were recorded to the south and east, cutting the 19th century deposits.

TQ 252 738 203–209 Merton Road, Wandsworth, SW18

Building recording was undertaken by H Tweedie and L Smith for AS. The building was originally a mission church but much altered and added to in modern times. Built in the 1920s, the main hall still retains its original form in places, with the original fenestration and brickwork observed on the north elevation and a barrel roof spanning the hall. Blocked entrances to the west indicate the original main entrances to the church. Apart from its utilitarian form, there is little surviving evidence which points to the previous use of the building as either a school or mission church.



Fig 12 Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton. South elevation of Lutyens' south wing, c1911–13, which was added to the c1711–12 Roehampton House designed by Thomas Archer. (Photograph: PCA)

TQ 254 751 Osiers Estate, Osiers Road, Wandsworth, SW18

A geoarchaeological assessment was carried out by C Green and D Young of QUEST. Cores from two boreholes revealed an alluvial sequence similar to those encountered in the previous boreholes and window samples taken at the site, and those from the Morganite site (*SyAC* 92, 295), 200m to the west. In one borehole, sandy gravel was overlain by a dark sandy sediment with no visible organic remains, which was in turn overlain by a dark silty clay with scattered detrital plant remains, with made-ground completing the sequence. In the second borehole, gravel was overlain by a dark sandy sediment incorporating mollusc shell fragments, a dark silty clay with scattered detrital plant remains and made-ground.

TQ 268 763 6–28 Gwynne Road, Battersea, SW11

A watching brief by A Turner of PCA recorded subsoil with demolition material and topsoil above.

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

Following a programme of building recording in 2009 (*SyAC* 96, 310), an evaluation by C Edwards and I Hogg of AOC revealed Iron Age ditches and 19th century structural remains. Further deposits were uncovered during a subsequent excavation, the earliest phase of activity dating to the Late Iron Age and consisting primarily of large linear pits alongside a ditch. Further examples of large linear pits were recorded, dating to the Roman period. The site then appears to have been abandoned and not reoccupied until the 18th century when the land seems to have been used for agricultural activities for the local population. The remains of mid-19th to early 20th century buildings were located at the north of the site, and would once have fronted Hester Street.