

Archaeology in Surrey 2015

Compiled by
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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 Ms Egginton, Mr Randall and Mr Truckle, and for Greater London by Mr Grew. Copies of many of the reports on which the notes are based are held in the SyAS Library at Abinger.

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

AB&A	Alan Baxter & Associates
AOC	AOC Archaeology Group
AS	Archaeological Solutions
ASE	Archaeology South-East
CA	Compass Archaeology
CBAS	Chris Butler Archaeological Services
CDHAS	Carshalton and District Historical and Archaeological Society
COT	Cotswold Archaeology
EEHAS	Epsom and Ewell History and Archaeology Society
FA	Foundations Archaeology
HA	Headland Archaeology
HCOLL	Heritage Collective
HE	Historic England
LP	L-P: Archaeology
OA	Oxford Archaeology
MOLA	Museum of London Archaeology
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
QUEST	Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading)
RHS	Rubicon Heritage Services
SM	Scheduled Monument
SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit
SCC	Surrey County Council

SyAS Surrey Archaeological Society
 TVAS Thames Valley Archaeological Services
 WA Wessex Archaeology

The Administrative County

ELMBRIDGE

TQ 079 651 26 Grotto Road, Weybridge
 Watching brief by M Saywood of SCAU during excavation of foundation trenches within the bounds of the former Oatlands Palace revealed a great depth of heavily disturbed ground from probable ground levelling and a pit containing demolition rubble originating from the palace.

TQ 081 613 St George's Hill Golf Club, St George's Hill, Weybridge
 Watching brief by S Porter and J McNicoll-Norbury of TVAS during the excavation of an irrigation lake to the south-west of the multivallate, Iron Age hillfort indicated that the site had been the subject of previous landscaping work, probably during the construction of the golf course removing any archaeological features that may have been present.

TQ 108 600 15–19 High Street, Cobham
 Watching brief by D Taylor during groundworks to the rear of the properties revealed a deep topsoil and subsoil but no features or finds of archaeological significance.

TQ 109 600 Cobham Library and land off Cedar Road, Cobham
 Evaluation by G Webster of ASE showed that areas of the site had been truncated by former modern buildings and service trenches. The small areas of undamaged stratigraphy revealed no archaeological finds or features.

TQ 131 650 52 Pelhams Walk, Esher
 Watching brief by O Batchelor of AOC on five test pits revealed modern truncation associated with the construction of the former house.

TQ 131 650 Waynelete Tower, Waynelete Tower Avenue, Esher
 Watching brief by W Weller of SCAU during excavation of the foundation of a small extension off the northern wall of the tower and wider flood alleviation works. A number of features of post-medieval date were revealed including the remains of foundations, probably of the south wing associated with the remodelling of the house by Henry Pelham in the 1730s.

TQ 139 660 Land off Arran Way, Esher
 Watching brief by N Marples of SCAU during the removal of trees at the north end of the new school site, adjacent to the recent discovery of a Late Bronze Age metalworker's hoard (*SyAC* 99, 215), revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

EPSOM & EWELL

TQ 204 607 21 West Street, Epsom
 Excavation and watching brief by N Cowlard of EEHAS revealed a wall trench or robbed foundation that produced material of 18th century date and that may relate to an earlier building demolished in the early 19th century.

TQ 208 598 W S Atkins Ltd, Woodcote Grove, Ashley Road, Epsom
 Evaluation by T Blencowe of WA revealed the presence of layers of building debris directly overlying natural gravel across the entire evaluation area, indicating the site had been landscaped during the modern period. A post-medieval vaulted brick culvert was revealed that probably relates to Woodcote Grove House, to the south-west.

TQ 220 626 5 Church Street, Ewell
 Watching brief by S Nelson of EEHAS during groundworks for a rear extension revealed a small patch of rammed chalk surface possibly associated with an earlier building, known from cartographic evidence.

TQ 221 620 NESCOLT former animal husbandry land, new care home site, Reigate Road, Ewell (figs 1 and 2)
 Excavation by A Haslam of PCA of 1m² test pits across a colluvial deposit that covered the site, and previously identified during a programme of evaluation (*SyAC* 99, 218), produced c 7000 pieces of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age struck flint. The bulk of the assemblage dated from the later Bronze Age to the Iron Age and may derive from middening practices spanning those periods. Although redeposited, the flint assemblage clearly represents all stages in the reduction process, from the preparation of raw materials through to the manufacture, use and discard of tools. The high proportion of microdebitage recovered from some of the test pit samples suggests the on-site working of flint. Only two other finds were recovered from the colluvial deposit, both post-medieval.

From the combination of the test pit results and those from a programme of fieldwalking, the total number of struck flint and debitage present was estimated to be in the millions. Following the test pitting, the site was fully stripped to reveal the presence of a Late Bronze Age or possibly Early Iron Age field system with an associated fence line, two concentric droveways and a number of dispersed pits.

Roman activity was also recorded in the form of several pits, a large flint and chalk quarry of possible late 2nd or early 3rd century date, and a 2nd century ditch, at the terminus of which two inhumations were discovered, one partially overlying the other. The upper burial was prone and the lower crouched. The presence

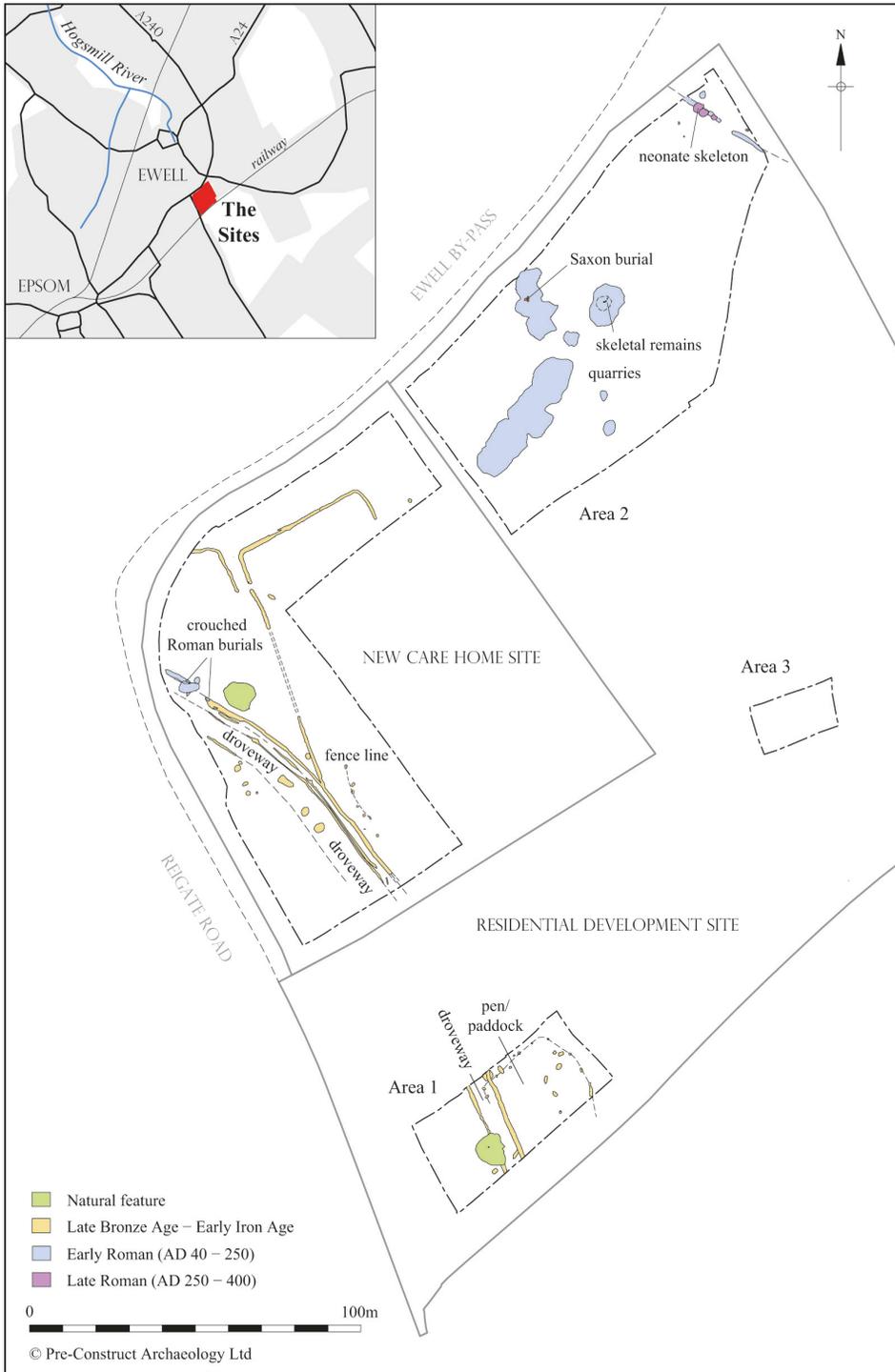


Fig 1 NESCOT – new care home and residential site. A combined, phased plan; Bronze Age activity in the form of field boundaries and droveways dominated the east of the site while disarticulated human and animal remains recovered from a Roman ‘shaft’ suggest selective deposition and possible exhumation practices. (Plan by PCA)



Fig 2 NESCOL – new care home site. The lower of two mid/late Roman burials apparently within the same grave cut, located in the southern terminus of a 2nd century ditch. The upper burial (here removed) was prone and most probably female. Looking south-west, scale 1m. (Photograph by PCA)

of jewellery in the form of two copper bracelets and two beads within the upper burial, suggests it was that of a female.

To the immediate south of these burials a further crouched adult inhumation of Roman date was revealed within a grave, cut into the backfilled terminus of a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age field boundary ditch. The ditch was on the same alignment as the 2nd century ditch (above) suggesting the two were, for a time, contemporary within the landscape. Further human remains in the form of an articulated hand were recorded to the east and it is possible that this burial was also originally placed within a now-truncated ditch, the alignment of which indicated that it formed part of the earlier field system.

TQ 223 618 NESCOL Campus site, Reigate Road, Epsom

Evaluation by L McCaig of WA revealed a sealed topsoil and subsoil sequence beneath modern made-ground. A palaeochannel and post-medieval ditch were recorded, but no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 223 620 NESCOL former animal husbandry land, residential development site, Reigate Road, Ewell (fig 1)

Excavation by A Haslam of PCA targeted three areas of the site, identified following earlier evaluation (*SJAC* 99, 218). Area 1 was situated in the south-western corner of the site. It revealed two parallel, north-

west/south-east orientated ditches, interpreted as a droveway, and a series of small pits and postholes that formed a sub-rectangular enclosure, possibly an animal pen or paddock, to their east. All were of probable Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date. A further sub-pen was identified within the south-eastern corner of the enclosure. A large naturally-formed feature truncated the westernmost of the two droveway ditches. Measuring 9m in diameter at the surface and narrowing to a central shaft of 5m, its full depth of 9.5m was determined by power auger. The feature appeared to post-date the prehistoric ditch with a fill sequence that indicated final infilling occurred during the Roman period, at some point between AD 160 and 200. Finds recovered from the upper fills included the majority of an articulated horse skeleton.

In the extreme north-east corner of Area 2, two early Roman ditches aligned north-west/south-east were revealed. They had a 6m gap between them that may have indicated an entrance while a lack of features to their immediate west suggested that whatever they enclosed lay beyond the site boundary to the east. Truncating the northernmost of these ditches was a series of three large intercutting pits. They contained significant quantities of 3rd century Roman pottery, small finds, and animal bone, including at least one articulated dog skeleton, and the remains of a human neonate. The material within the pits appeared to be structured depositions. The size of the pits indicated they were unlikely to have functioned as storage pits and therefore were

most probably excavated as small shafts for chalk and flint quarrying.

Chalk and flint quarrying was further revealed across the west of Area 2 where three very large quarry pits were recorded together with smaller pits and isolated postholes. The quarries related to the extraction of chalk and flint, which appears to have been undertaken on an industrial scale. This material may have been used locally, although the quantity of material removed would seem to indicate this resource was being exported out of the immediate area, possibly using the Hogsmill river. The quarries were closed by the 2nd century, although one in particular, which could be determined as a 'shaft', may have been backfilled by the end of the 1st century. All the quarries were apparently closed with material associated with the practice of selective deposition, and the shaft appears to have been the focus of that activity. Human remains in disarticulated form recovered from the bottom of the feature have been estimated as representing a minimum number of 53 individuals. These remains were accompanied by animal bone groups comprising 67 partial dogs, seven partial pigs and four partial foetal horses, together with pottery vessels, coins, a gaming piece, a brooch and a spindle whorl. A near-complete, prone human skeleton was also revealed in the shaft and, with the disarticulated human remains, suggest that exarnation was being practised in the area at that time. A bone-handled knife was also recovered above the articulated skeleton.

Evidence of Saxon activity consisted of a single north–south aligned grave cutting the northern quarry pit. It contained the remains of a young to middle-aged adult female. She had been buried with her head at the southern end of the grave and was accompanied by an iron knife and a coin dating to between AD 675 and 710. A possibly associated calf burial was recorded just to the west of the grave.

Sealing the Saxon grave and many of the Roman features in the western half of Area 2 was a deposit of colluvium. Finds recovered from this deposit included prehistoric flint, numerous Roman small finds, a Saxon strap end and a medieval buckle. These finds are unlikely to have derived from far away and the Roman coins from this context are of particular interest. They date to between AD 313 and 346 and appear to suggest that activity ceased in the area (or at least on the site) prior to the second half of the 4th century.

Area 3 revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance. Two possible ditches identified during the evaluation phase were determined to have been the result of cryoturbation.

GUILDFORD

SU 937 512 Flexford

The final season of excavation by D Calow for the Roman Studies Group of SyAS revealed a small pit filled with burnt flint, pot and charcoal radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age. A north/south ditch 6m to the east contained a few small sherds of flint-tempered pottery and charcoal of very similar date. In total c 50 fragments of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered, most of it redeposited in Roman features,

suggesting there was Late Bronze Age activity in the vicinity.

Two beam slots containing Roman material were found intersecting at right-angles at the location of the small Late Bronze Age pit. These appear to have formed the base of a timber building 10 x 5m oriented east–west. The beam slots were stratigraphically above and therefore later than both the Late Bronze Age pit and nearby ditch, but cut by a ditch dated to the 3rd century AD. Creations of 1st–2nd century date found in 2014 were within the area of the timber building and a cremation was found above one beam slot. The late 3rd/early 4th century pit, with large quantities of charcoal and sheep and cattle horn cores, also found in 2014 (*SyAC* 99, 220), now appears to have been cut into the south-west corner of the timber building. A shallow ditch, north of the building, was filled with a substantial quantity of 4th century pottery, animal bone and other finds. The proximity of these features suggests they were associated and that this was an area of the site with predominantly ritual activity centred on the timber building which may have housed a shrine.

Excavations showed the north–south track, partially revealed in 2014 (*ibid*), widened to form a flint surface 9m wide, east of the possible shrine. Forty-six 4th century coins were recovered from the flint surface including a very late Roman coin minted in the eastern Mediterranean (AD 408–423). Eighteen well-formed post-pits with flint packing were revealed on the opposite side of the flint surface from the possible shrine. They formed two or possibly three rows c 12m in length, adjacent to and parallel with the east edge of the flint surface, and continued into the baulk. The size and positioning of the pits suggest additional timber buildings, but it was not possible to determine the number or the overall size. The coins suggest the flint surface was of 4th century date and, stratigraphically, the timber building or buildings may be of a similar date.

Following earlier work and geophysical survey, an east–west flint-surfaced road, 6m wide with side ditches, was exposed about 150m south of the timber buildings. Excavations suggest the road may have been built in the 2nd century, later widened and then resurfaced in the late 4th century. The line of the road when projected both east and west, conforms closely with the route proposed by D Bird in *The Archaeology of Surrey to 1540*, fig 7.1.

SU 960 495 Land at Blackwell Farm, Hog's Back, Guildford

Evaluation by H Nicholls of ASE revealed 88 archaeological features, comprising ditches, gullies, pits and postholes dating from the Roman and medieval periods. Three possible Roman phases of activity were identified. The earliest of these was indicated by a large sub-rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 1) in the very north of the site, of Late Iron Age/early Roman date, together with a possible curvilinear gully. Other linear features within the wider site may be related to this phase of activity, suggesting a possible system of enclosures continuing to the west of, and on the same alignment as, Enclosure 1.

The second phase of Roman activity comprised two possible small rectangular enclosures in the centre of the site (Enclosures 2 and 3) and a large chalk rubble-filled pit central to Enclosure 2, all of 1st–2nd century AD date. A large quantity of Roman ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered across contexts within this phase. This material comprised well-preserved *tegulae* fragments, but also one nearly intact *imbrex* and a single abraded piece of combed flue tile. Collectively, these fragments may indicate the presence of a roofed structure with a heating system in the vicinity. A large quantity of slag, two pieces of hearth lining and an oval forge bottom were recovered from Enclosure 3, clearly indicating smithing nearby. The third phase of activity was represented by three ditches in the centre of the site, all of which contained pottery of Late Roman date.

A large rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 4), also in the centre of the site, may represent the last dated phase of archaeological activity. Pottery of 13th–14th century date and CBM of medieval or post-medieval date was recovered from the enclosure. Further finds of this date were found in a ditch, suggesting a possible system of enclosures continuing to the west of, and on the same alignment as, Enclosure 4. However, Roman pottery was also recovered from contexts within Enclosure 4 and it was uncertain whether the medieval or the Roman material was *in situ*.

SU 996 493 St Mary's church, Quarry Street, Guildford

A test pit evaluation by C Douglas of ASE of the west interior of the church identified a north-west/south-east aligned flint and mortar wall parallel to the west wall. It could not be dated and no associated finds were encountered. A number of disarticulated human bones were also uncovered in the north aisle indicating a possible burial or burial horizon at this level in the north-west part of the church.

SU 996 509 Allianz car park, 57 Ladymead, Guildford

Geoarchaeological investigation by C Green of QUEST consisting of two boreholes and two test pits revealed that the site lies largely on the Holocene flood plain of the river Wey. Only towards the southern boundary of the site did the ground rise towards the level of the Kempton Park Terrace and the Upper Palaeolithic occupation horizon recorded on the surface of that terrace to the south of the A25 (Ladymead). In that area, extensive disturbance was recorded, probably as a result of the construction of the Guildford and Godalming by-pass in the 1930s and previous building work. Substantial thicknesses of made-ground and truncation of the natural sediments was recorded making it unlikely that any Upper Palaeolithic occupation remains exist *in situ*. However, there was evidence for the survival of organic-rich sediments beneath the Holocene flood plain of the Wey towards the northern end of the site and these may have the potential to provide evidence of environmental conditions in this part of the Wey valley during the Holocene.

TQ 015 520 Former Green Man public house, 93 London Road, Burpham

Watching brief by J McNicoll-Norbury and D Strachan of TVAS of an area inaccessible during the previous evaluation (*SyAC* 99, 221). The cellar beneath the former public house was exposed and revealed to have been constructed with modern (19th century) machine-made bricks with no evidence of any earlier structures present.

TQ 028 502 22 Fairway, Merrow

Watching brief by N Randall of SCAU during ground level reductions revealed a largely intact soil profile, but no features or finds of archaeological significance.

TQ 042 512 Clandon Park House, West Clandon

Geophysical survey carried out by N Lindford, P Lindford and A Payne of HE over the east lawn and meadow at Clandon Park House. Anomalies that correspond to the former layout of the 'gravel garden' and can be compared with 18th century depictions of the garden layout were revealed.

TQ 118 534 (centred) Effingham

Test pitting by C Hayward of SyAS recovered medieval pottery from several gardens, together with a small amount of Roman pottery, adding to evidence for settlement in the Roman period.

MOLE VALLEY

TQ 106 474 Cocks Farm villa, Abinger (fig 3)

Further excavation by the Roman Studies Group of SyAS led by D Bird in the field to the north-east of the Scheduled villa area revealed evidence for probably two consecutive later Iron Age enclosures on the hilltop together with eleven flat-bottomed pits to add to the three found in 2014. Quernstones and other finds confirmed the idea that these were probably for grain storage. Burnt clay, probably from wattle-and-daub oven domes and large quantities of burnt carrstone in pit fills, suggested Late Iron Age activity. A number of other Late Iron Age and Roman ditches were also uncovered that corresponded with the findings of a previous geophysical survey.

TQ 125 542 Preston Cross Hotel, Rectory Lane, Little Bookham

Evaluation by A Taylor of TVAS revealed two segments of a possible prehistoric gully, but no finds or other features were recorded.

TQ 129 547 Middlemead Road and Sole Farm Avenue, Little Bookham

Evaluation by N Randall of SCAU on the first of three phases of development revealed only a single linear feature of indeterminate, although probably modern, date.

TQ 133 549 The Park, Great Bookham

A second season of excavation by L Spencer of SyAS on the postulated site of Bookham Courte revealed more of the demolition layer uncovered in 2014 (*SyAC*



Fig 3 Cocks Farm villa, Abinger. D Calow excavating a possible closing deposit in one of the Iron Age storage pits. The deposit consisted of bones beneath a slab of Horsham stone that had been used as a saddle quern. (Photograph by Emma Corke)

99, 224) from which medieval pottery dated to 1250 to 1500 was recovered. Beneath the demolition rubble, a succession of largely sterile deposits overlay a chalk surface. A line of one or two courses of large flat-topped chalk blocks was revealed in the west of the site though, given its narrow width, it was unclear whether this constituted a wall foundation. The deposits to the south of the chalk blocks contained post-medieval and modern pottery. A succession of chalk, flint and gravel surfaces were revealed to the east of the blocks that may represent floor or yard surfaces.

TQ 149 405 The King's Arms inn, Stane Street, Ockley

Evaluation by I Hogg of ASE revealed a post-medieval ditch and three small pits indicative of agricultural and domestic activity. The ditch contained a residual fragment of Roman tile.

TQ 157 556 Beechcroft, Hawks Hill, Guildford Road, Fetcham

Watching brief by M Saywood of SCAU on the foundation trenches of an extension revealed only natural geology and no features or finds of archaeological significance.

TQ 157 571 Land off Randalls Road, Leatherhead

Evaluation by J Whelan of COT produced topsoil finds of residual prehistoric struck flints, a few sherds

of grass-tempered Saxon pottery from below the subsoil and a ditch of post-medieval date.

TQ 182 457 Cherkley Court, Reigate Road, Leatherhead

Watching brief by I Hogg of ASE during the excavation of a service trench adjacent to the Roman road Stane Street, including a directional borehole beneath it and the removal of some of the protective surface covering the Roman road. Natural chalk deposits were recorded in one borehole entry pit and the service trench. Across much of the area, the natural deposits were directly overlain by topsoil; in one entry pit modern made-ground was overlain by topsoil. No archaeological remains were encountered during the monitoring and no disturbance to Stane Street was recorded.

TQ 186 581 53–57 The Street, Ashted

Evaluation by P Kehoe of AOC across the north of the site revealed the area to be truncated by modern services with no archaeological finds or features present.

TQ 189 552 Tyrrells Wood Golf Course, The Drive, Leatherhead

Evaluation by A Hood of FA revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 230 427 Highworth Farm, Charlwood
Historic building recording by K Butler of CBAS on one of two 17th/18th century Grade II-listed barns prior to alteration to convert it to residential use.

REIGATE & BANSTEAD

TQ 224 556 Windmill Bank, Sandlands Grove, Walton on the Hill

Excavation and watching brief by W Weller of SCAU following a trial trench evaluation (*JyAC* 99, 228) adjacent to the Scheduled Roman villa (SM no 12849) revealed a number of flint-packed postholes, some smaller pits or postholes and an east–west ditch, all of which were of Romano-British date. The position and characteristics of a number of the postholes indicated that they were contemporary and may have formed the ground plan of a timber-framed building of unknown function. The ditch probably relates to a division between the domestic and working areas of the villa complex.

TQ 234 575 Merland Rise Recreation Ground, Tadworth

Evaluation by M Fleming of WA revealed a tree-throw hollow and an east–west linear feature that contained worked flint of Mesolithic date, which was considered to be present owing to post-depositional movement. Worked flint was also present in two adjacent trenches, but was thought to be redeposited. (See Harding, this volume, 271–6)

TQ 244 525 (centred) Margery Wood, Margery Lane, Reigate

Excavation by J Newell of SyAS of a narrow trench across the extensive bank and ditch earthwork previously surveyed in 2013 (*JyAC* 99, 228), suggested that the series of abutments to the north of the bank were contemporary with or added soon after the bank was formed. The broad ditch to the south proved to be shallow. No dating evidence was recovered from the excavation or a subsequent metal detector survey, suggesting the site may have been metal detected previously. From its form, the bank and ditch is considered to be a military earthwork, with the bays between the abutments providing shelter for firing and protection from cross-fire. It is probably pre-First World War in date and possibly Napoleonic, as is the nearby fort on Reigate Hill.

TQ 265 447 Land at former Meath Green Farm, North West Development, Horley (fig 4)

Excavation by T Munnery of ASE of two of seven identified areas (SMS1 and WB6) highlighted as being of archaeological significance following evaluation (*JyAC* 94, 364).

SMS1 revealed a multiphase site with evidence of activity from the Mesolithic through to the post-medieval period. Mesolithic flintwork was recovered from the overburden and was frequently found as residual artefacts within later features. Owing to the absence of Mesolithic features and the recovery processes involved with machine stripping, it was difficult to assign a more precise date to the Mesolithic

activity; however, some microliths and microburins, characteristic of Late Mesolithic working, were recovered suggesting at least some of the activity dated to that period.

Three small pits dating to the Middle Bronze Age were also revealed. They were distributed across the site and did not appear to relate to any of the later features encountered, nor create a discrete area of activity. One of the pits appeared to contain the majority of a single ceramic vessel and some associated charred remains.

SMS1 was sub-divided into four areas of excavation. The majority of activity encountered was concentrated in Area 3 and derived from the Late Iron Age/early Roman period with much of the pottery dating to the 1st century AD. Features comprised refuse pits, storage pits, at least two four-post structures, the remains of four roundhouses, field boundaries and a drove or trackway that ran from Area 3 into Area 2. In addition to the four roundhouses, three other ring ditches were revealed. These were complete ditch circuits and in some cases produced large quantities of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and small quantities of burnt bone. The function of the ring ditches is as yet unclear, and their relationship to the settlement evidence requires further clarification. A series of small pits, some of which contained burnt bone was identified between two of the ring ditches.

In the south-west of Area 3 was a series of pits and two small rectangular enclosure ditches dated to the medieval or early post-medieval period. Evidence of ironworking was associated with some of these, with iron slag being recovered from their fills, sometimes in very large quantities, although no furnace remains were observed. A rectangular structure was recorded at the far south-west corner of the site that is likely to be a sill beam-constructed building. These features form a discrete group all possibly associated with a small-scale iron-smelting industry. However, there is the possibility that some of the features relate to the medieval moated manor that lies c 140m to the west on the opposite bank of the river Mole.

The southern half of the site and WB6 was covered by a profusion of post-medieval pits, with an average diameter of between 3 and 3.5m. Approximately 400 pits were observed across SMS1 and WB6, indicating the presence of several thousand across the landscape. A sample, excavated by hand and machine, revealed them to be typically shallow and to coincide with outcrops of natural clay. They are interpreted as clay settling pits, where clay is mixed with water and the heavier sediment allowed to settle, leaving the finer grade towards the surface and extractable for use in tile- or brick-making industries. WB6 was dominated by the clay settling pits but despite the destructive consequences of their excavation, two ditches dating to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period were also recorded.

TQ 288 494 Redhill College (RNIB), Philanthropic Road, Redhill

Evaluation by G Priestley-Bell of ASE identified walls and hardstandings relating to the late 18th century and early 19th century development of the site by the Philanthropic Society's Farm School. A large,

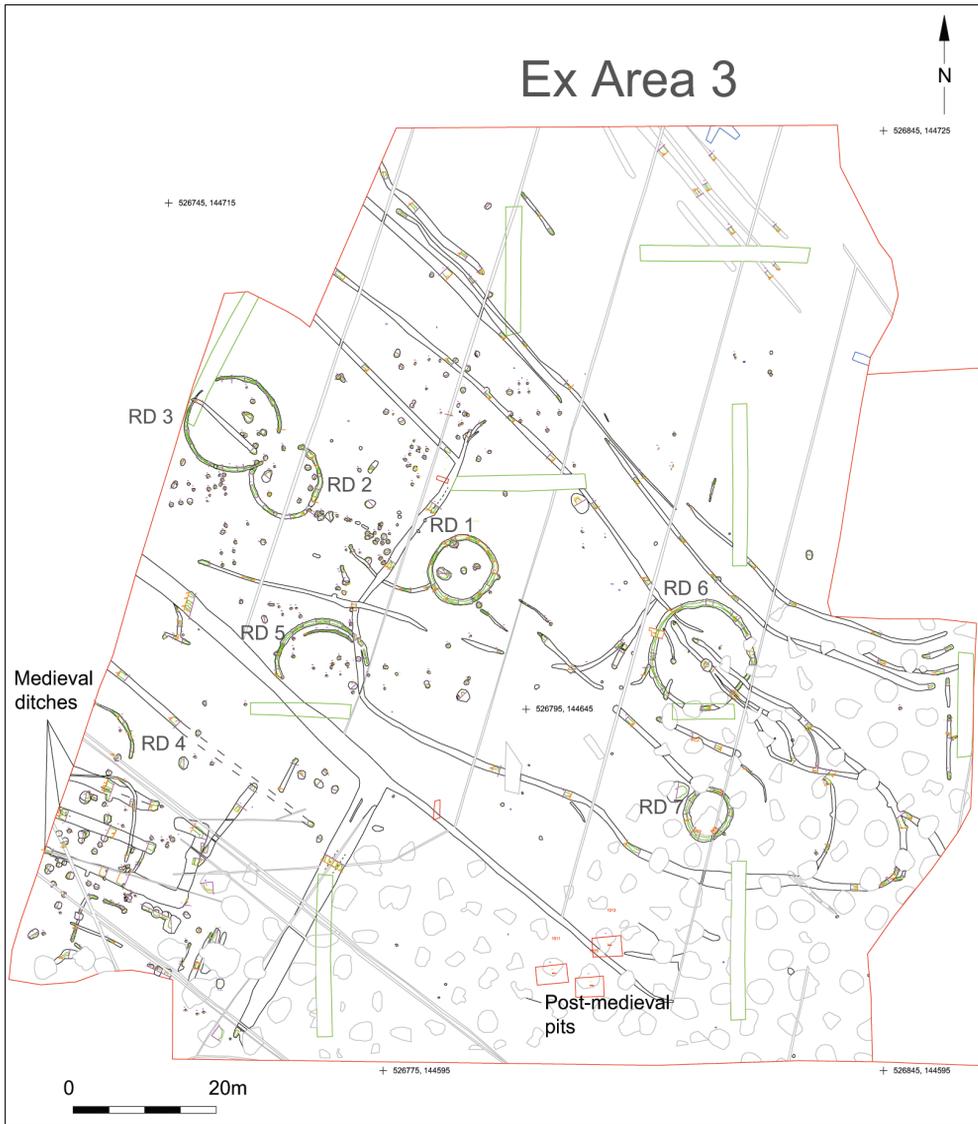


Fig 4 Land at former Meath Green Farm, North West Development, Horley. Area 3 where activity found derived from the Late Iron Age/early Roman period including the remains of four roundhouses and three complete ring ditches, the function of which is unknown, and two small rectangular enclosure ditches dated to the medieval or early post-medieval period. (Plan © ASE)

probably late 19th to early 20th century rubbish pit was recorded on the northern edge of the site. Made-ground and evidence of significant truncation relating to the 20th century redevelopment and landscaping of the site were widespread.

TQ 295 528 The Triangle site, Bletchingley Road, Merstham
 Evaluation by A Forshaw of ASE revealed an infilled boundary ditch of post-medieval date and a shallow gully.

RUNNYMEDE

SU 990 702 Land at Wick Green, Englefield Green
 Evaluation by H Nicholls of ASE recorded a large ditch, probably a post-medieval field boundary, in the south of the site, while a series of shallow gullies in the north of the site were interpreted as plantings rows or irrigation channels. One was dated as 18th to mid-19th century, with a small assemblage of finds of the same date range recovered from the topsoil.

SU 997 707 Land north of Egham Hill (Elm Lodge), Egham

Evaluation by J Latham of WA revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

SU 998 705 Crossland's Bungalow, Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham

Historic building recording by V Pieteron of WA of Crossland's Bungalow, which was built c 1879 and was designed by the architect W H Crossland as a home for himself and his family while he oversaw the construction of the Founder's Building.

TQ 013 713 St John the Baptist church, High Street, Egham

Excavations by L Capon of AOC, within the area of a new extension, revealed a total of 204 graves comprising brick vaults and earth-cut graves. A high percentage of the graves were truncated by later graves or structures. Poorly preserved wooden coffins were recorded, with a variety of coffin plates, lid decorations, grips and grip plates, all badly corroded. Sealed lead coffins were also discovered in both earth-cut and brick graves. They were recorded *in situ* and immediately reburied in an area to the south-west of the church.

A total of 195 individual skeletons were archaeologically excavated and retained for post-excavation assessment, although the skeletons were frequently incomplete owing to the high levels of truncation. The assemblage was dominated by adult burials, with a variety of pathological conditions noted during its assessment; most frequently occurring were degenerative joint changes that may relate to individuals surviving into advanced age.

Archaeological recording in vaults directly underneath the church identified lead coffins of 30 individuals and the disturbed skeletal remains of one juvenile. These showed evidence of previous movement by the re-stacking of coffins, probably placed originally in a family stack, and by the removal and mixing of lead coffin plates. The coffins from the church vaults were exceptionally well preserved.

TQ 015 657 Holy Trinity churchyard, Lyne Lane, Lyne
Conducted in 2014, evaluation by N Randall of SCAU confirmed that an area in the far north-west of the churchyard was free of burials, cremations and archaeological features.

TQ 019 716 1 The Causeway, Egham

Watching brief by P Alexander of PCA during the excavation of geotechnical test pits revealed no evidence of archaeological deposits.

TQ 020 716 Tamesis, 1 The Glanty, Egham

Evaluation by H Knight of MOLA revealed natural sands and gravels largely truncated by 20th century development. The only archaeological feature, along the northern edge of the site, was a roadside ditch, cut by a later, wider ditch containing 18th–19th century roof tile.

TQ 043 671 Abbey Lodge, Abbey Gardens, Chertsey
Watching brief by G Potter of CA during the excavation of a new drain connection within the

Scheduled area of the Benedictine Chertsey Abbey (SM no 23002) revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 051 645 Former Civic Offices, Addlestone Town Centre, Addlestone

Evaluation by S Winterton of WA revealed a substantial thickness of made-ground overlying truncated natural geology. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

SPELTHORNE

TQ 039 716 79 London Road, Staines-upon-Thames

Evaluation by W Weller of SCAU recovered a number of oyster shells but revealed only features indicating modern disturbance.

TQ 056 719 Ashford Park Primary School, Station Crescent, Ashford

Watching brief by A Hood of FA revealed several possible ditches/gullies and two small undated pits or tree-throw holes. The majority of the ditches were on a north-west, south-east/north-east, south-west co-axial alignment, suggesting that they represent the remains of a former ditched field system. There was a general paucity of artefactual material from the ditches, although a single sherd of porcelain pottery from one of the fills could indicate that they date to the later medieval or post-medieval period. Two small sherds of possible Bronze Age pottery were recovered from a subsoil layer.

TQ 063 707 Fordbridge roundabout, Kingston Road, Ashford

Evaluation by T Collie of SCAU on the site of the new Spelthorne fire station revealed shallow linear ditches and a pit, all of probable Iron Age date.

TQ 063 730 Ashford Hospital, Victory Close, Stanwell

Watching brief by P Mason of ASE revealed that no subsoil horizon was present, suggesting that the entire site had previously been truncated down to the natural substrate.

TQ 065 332 Longford Avenue, Stanwell

Evaluation by D Hopkinson of ASE revealed a generally undisturbed stratigraphy overlying the natural Kempton Park Gravel but no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 065 733 Land between Longford Avenue, Holywell Way and Long Lane, Staines

Evaluation by O Rouard of ASE revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 066 683 Home Farm Quarry, Shepperton Road/Laleham Road, Shepperton (fig 5)

A third phase of excavation by K Welsh of OA in advance of continued mineral extraction, revealed a considerable degree of truncation, previously noted across the site (*SJAAC* 99, 232) that became increasingly marked towards the west. As a result, few



Fig 5 Home Farm Quarry, Shepperton. A socketed copper-alloy axe of the Sompting type, variant Cardiff II, dating from *c* 800 to 600 BC recovered from a probable waterhole. Axes of this type are often found singly and in wet locations so it may have been deliberately placed in the waterhole. Scale in mm. (Photograph by OA)

archaeological features survived in the Phase 3 area other than a sparse scatter of more deeply cut pits, one of which, probably a waterhole, produced a socketed copper-alloy axe of the Sompting type, variant Cardiff II. The type dates from between *c* 800 and 600 BC and is found throughout much of southern England, the Midlands and South Wales.

TQ 066 689 Shepperton Studios, Studios Road, Shepperton
Evaluation by P Kehoe of AOC within a car park north of the studios produced no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 066 737 Long Lane recreation ground, Stanwell
Watching brief by L McCaig of WA recorded no archaeological finds or features although the natural geology was not reached owing to the depth of modern disturbance and the limited extent of the impact of the development.

TQ 096 689 Bishop Wand School, Layton Lane, Sunbury-on-Thames
Evaluation by N Wells of FA revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 102 696 The Ridings, Sunbury-on-Thames
Evaluation by P Stephenson of ASE revealed evidence for late post-medieval activity in the form of landscape or garden features within the grounds of Sunbury Manor.

SURREY HEATH

SU 904 592 The Ridgewood Centre, Old Bisley Road, Frimley
Evaluation by H Nicholls of ASE was devoid of archaeological finds and features with extensive truncation from 20th century landscaping, levelling and modern services in evidence.

On the same site, historic building recording by H Green of ASE was undertaken on the former

Brompton Hospital Sanatorium buildings prior to their conversion. The buildings recorded included the central Edwardian structure and its three projecting wards. Also recorded was a group of ancillary buildings scheduled for demolition, including the kitchen block, assembly hall, dining blocks, nurses' home and medical officers' house.

SU 907 572 Princess Royal Barracks, Deepcut
Watching brief by S Wilson of COT during geotechnical test pitting associated with the proposed redevelopment of Princess Royal Barracks. No archaeological features were identified within the test pits although they did reveal information about the character of the made-ground across the site, particularly in the south in the area once occupied by the military railway. A number of structures and features of potential significance for their military heritage value were identified in areas adjacent to the test pits, including a concrete structure and a possible section of First World War training trench.

Building recording was also completed by COT of the sergeants' mess, the headquarters and officers' mess prior to their conversion into residential accommodation. All three buildings had been built in the 1930s and were found to be generally unchanged in the public areas.

SU 950 642 Kamkorp Park (former BOC site), Chertsey Road, Windlesham
Geophysical survey by J Smith of WA demonstrated the presence of anomalies of possible archaeological significance (primarily ditch-like features), former field boundaries, ploughing trends, areas of increased magnetic response and superficial geology.

SU 990 632 Swinley Forest strategic water main, Bagshot
Watching brief by J Cook of Border Archaeology of a pipeline easement extending 90m into Surrey, revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance. The pipeline crossed the county boundary, also thought to be the medieval boundary of Windsor Forest, but the extant earthwork bank is probably modern in origin.

TANDRIDGE

TQ 319 524–320 520 North Park Farm Quarry, western extension
Watching brief by J Warrender, L McCaig and G Santa Maria of WA during stripping of topsoil and subsoil over several areas, encompassing *c* 2ha, revealed multiple features including cremation burials, pits, postholes and linear features. The cremations comprised both urned and unurned burials, provisionally dated to the Bronze Age. A number of short lengths of ditch were also recorded although they did not appear to form any coherent boundary to the mortuary activity. The cremations were generally dispersed across the area though small clusters were observed. To their north-west, where a significant deposit of colluvium was observed (*c* 1m), archaeological features comprising further Bronze Age cremations, pits, postholes and at least one four-post structure were revealed to cut the

colluvium. Following their excavation, the deposit was lowered revealing further cremations at a greater depth, again cutting the colluvium. Once these were excavated, final stripping of the remaining colluvium was undertaken to the natural sand geology.

In the far west of the area, a large, probable palaeochannel measuring *c* 40m wide was revealed. No archaeological features were seen to cut the 'channel' fills and archaeological features, including the cremations, reduced in frequency towards the feature, suggesting it was extant in some form during the Bronze Age.

Along the far northern edge, a penannular or possibly complete ring ditch, measuring *c* 12m in diameter, was revealed. It was interpreted as a potential round barrow with at least one internal feature but was re-covered and fenced off to allow further investigation during the 2016 excavation season. The lack of evidence of settlement would suggest that the areas monitored are predominantly associated with prehistoric mortuary practices.

TQ 327 507 Land rear of the Whyte Harte Hotel, 11–21 High Street, Bletchingley
Evaluation by I Howell of MOLA revealed two 18th or 19th century pits of unknown function.

TQ 328 507 The Prince Albert public house, 1 Outwood Lane, Bletchingley
Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of a probable late 15th century, open-hall house of three bays, of which just one was open. It includes an overshot cross-entry with speres (to exclude draughts) and a moulded upper end dais beam and decorated head to the parlour door spere. An added chimney preserved the cross-entry and a rear range was added in the 18th century.

TQ 337 549 The former Marie Curie Hospice, Harestone Drive, Caterham
Watching brief by M Taylor-Sutton of PRO Archaeology Services outside the footprint of the former Marie Curie Hospice (Harestone House – now demolished) revealed past terracing and modern disturbance but no archaeological finds or features.

TQ 356 515 Church House, Church Lane, Godstone
Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of Church House, formerly Church Cottages or Church House and Cottage. A 'polite' brick building of early 18th century date, its double-pile, double-fronted form has a high degree of reflective symmetry suggesting two, near identical, back-to-back houses, but it may be that the back house was originally servants' accommodation.

TQ 386 522 19 and 21 High Street, Oxted
Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of a probable mid-15th century house with 17th century additions. Against and parallel to the road, is a two-bay, low-end cross-wing, that is jettied to the west end. Behind this, at right-angles to the road, is a (probably contemporary) two-bay, open hall with probably an internal jetty to the floored upper end. It has a crown

post roof and an arched door head between the ranges but few other details. A chimney was inserted in the narrow, low end (as opposed to the high end) bay of the hall and an additional timber-framed bay added to the east side of the cross-wing.

TQ 389 437 Pollard House, Church Road, Lingfield
Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of a double-ended, Wealden open-hall house. The hall is of two bays with the cross-entry in the hall. When the first chimney was added the cross-entry was preserved. Building work in 2015 revealed double tie/wall plates to the southern end suggesting the service bay was re-levelled when the face wing was added in *c* 1500, rather than being completely rebuilt as previously thought. Fragments of a black-on-white wall painting were uncovered in the face wing including an eight-petal flower.

TQ 399 489 Foyle Farm, Popes Lane, Oxted
Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC. The earliest phase is a probably late 16th century, three bay cross-wing to a now-lost hall range. It is of two storeys, close studded with gables front and back and originally unheated. Probably in the mid-17th century a three-bay main range and a three-bay cross-wing was added together with three chimney stacks to serve both sections.

TQ 403 485 Sunt Farm, Caterfield Lane, Oxted
Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of a five-bay, timber-framed, central chimney house of two storeys with early attics. Its side purlin roof has upright queen struts and straight wind braces and the back-to-back chimney stack uses earth mortar. The house is considered to date to the second quarter of the 17th century.

TQ 404 532 St Peters church, Limpsfield
Excavation for an outbuilding, undertaken without the required professional watching brief, apparently revealed no features of archaeological significance.

TQ 405 505 Land west of Juniper Close and The Hollies, Hurst Green
Evaluation by T Munnery of ASE revealed two postholes, one of which was undated and the other likely to be of modern origin.

TQ 408 527 Pebble Hill House, Westerham Road, Limpsfield
Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of an 'architecturally polite' house with rendered facades, end-elevation bow bay windows and a slate roof behind a parapet. The core may be a late 17th century house with a large gable fireplace. In 1785 symmetrical end wings were added, the outshot raised to two storeys, the front elevation unified and the interior remodelled.

TQ 477 510 Jarves Farm Barn, Whitewood Lane, South Godstone
Historic building recording by K Butler of CBAS of the 17th century Grade II-listed barn.

TQ 538 143 Newchapel Road, Lingfield
Evaluation by C Russel of ASE revealed a series of medieval field boundary ditches and post-medieval boundary ditches, the latter relating to boundaries on the 1846 tithe map.

WAVERLEY

SU 819 476 Lower Old Park, Farnham
Geophysical survey in 2014 by A Sassin and D and A Graham of SyAS on a site first noted by J Hampton on an aerial photograph. The survey confirmed the presence of a probable Late Iron Age/early Romano-British farmstead enclosure. Roman roof tile and pottery was noted during the survey and coins and other objects of Roman date from the same area have been recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

SU 828 404 Dockenfield (fig 6)
Excavation by A and D Graham of SyAS, and the Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society, of a Romano-British tile kiln. The kiln was in operation during the late 3rd and early 4th centuries, based on the dating of pottery and tile cutaways, and largely producing *tegulae*. The excavation followed fieldwalking and a geophysical survey (*SyAC* 99, 236). (453)

SU 830 461 Brethren's Meeting Hall, West Street, Farnham
Evaluation by T Smith of Bristol & Region Archaeological Services recovered evidence for flint-working consisting of microdebitage, including complete and broken flakes and one small exhausted pyramid core of probable Mesolithic date. Recovery patterns suggested the assemblage was evenly distributed within the gravel deposits. No knapping concentrations were evident and it is likely that any former ground surfaces were removed during later landscaping, probably in advance of the construction of the Brethren's Hall.

SU 836 466 Land to the rear of Sandford House, 39 West Street, Farnham
Evaluation by C Edwards of AOC revealed recent made-ground, a buried garden soil and natural gravels, but no finds or features of archaeological significance.

SU 837 466 The Bishops Table hotel, 27 West Street, Farnham
Evaluation by M Saywood of SCAU revealed a possible medieval or post-medieval ditch terminal. A subsequent watching brief revealed two pits and the possible remnant of an occupation deposit, all dated to the late medieval or early post-medieval period.

SU 839 468 Town centre, Farnham
A second year of community test pitting directed by A Sassin and D Graham of SyAS. Fifteen 1m² test pits excavated at Farnham Park, Garden Cottage and Lowndes End on Long Garden Walk, the Windsor Almshouses, 7A Castle Street, the Museum of Farnham, the Old Vicarage, and Bishops Meadow produced finds of post-medieval or Victorian date, attesting to the majority of pits being located outside the known



Fig 6 Dockenfield. The Roman tile kiln under excavation. (Photograph by Nikki Cowlard and Emma Corke)

medieval core of the town. The pits from the two locations along Castle Street revealed a long sequence of post-medieval build-up and terracing, as well as 20th century dumps that removed any traces of earlier deposits. A possible medieval sequence was uncovered in the southern end of the Almshouses gardens where a layer of redeposited clay contained 12th and 13th century pottery, including a probable tuyère – a nozzle or pipe through which air is blown into a furnace. This site, adjacent to Park Row, is well noted for a previous excavation in which evidence for pottery production and a burial of the same date were uncovered.

SU 840 466 Former Farnham Police Station, Longbridge, Farnham
Evaluation by A Mundin of TVAS recorded a sequence of alluvial deposits sealed by 19th century dumped

material, thought to be the result of land-raising activity. A number of late post-medieval/modern walls were recorded with associated artefacts but no deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

SU 840 469 20–21 The Borough, Farnham
Watching brief by K Beaverstock of TVAS produced no features or finds of archaeological significance.

SU 877 372 Marchants Hill, Hindhead
Evaluation by M Saywood of SCAU identified no finds or features of archaeological significance.

SU 900 341 Inval, Bunch Lane, Haslemere
Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of a previously unrecognised three-unit (parlour, hall and service) medieval open-hall house, with an internal

jetty at the upper end, an overshoot cross-passage at the low end and a suggested date of the third quarter of the 15th century.

SU 906 436 Forge Cottage, Thursley Road, Elstead

Watching brief by K Butler of CBAS revealed no archaeological features, although two pottery sherds dating to the Saxo-Norman period were recovered from the topsoil, suggesting possible early medieval activity on or near the site. The majority of the artefacts recovered during the watching brief were dated to the mid-late 16th century, contemporary with Forge Cottage. Other pottery recovered was of the early post-medieval period, although the largest quantity was of 19th century date.

SU 954 349 Sydenhurst, Mill Lane, Chiddingfold
Evaluation by C Douglas of ASE revealed a large post-medieval pit containing 19th century pottery, brick and tile, glass and part of a clay tobacco pipe.

SU 958 431 Land at 45–51 Ockford Ridge, Godalming
Evaluation by W Weller of SCAU, prior to the redevelopment of the existing housing estate, revealed two adjacent small pits, one of a Late Iron Age date.

An unstratified Late Neolithic–Early Bronze Age scraper was also recovered.

SU 958 431 Land at 86 Ockford Ridge, Godalming
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU revealed no features or finds of archaeological significance.

SU 967 438 26 High Street, Godalming
Watching brief by C Turner of the Heritage Network suggested that the garden, at least close to the house, had been terraced. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

SU 967 439 Land at Priory Orchard, Station Road, Godalming (figs 7 and 8)
A second phase of excavation by N Randall of SCAU, following an earlier archaeological evaluation (*SyAC* 99, 237) that revealed part of a previously unknown early medieval Christian burial ground, confirmed the extent of the burial ground, from which a further 225 *in-situ* inhumations were excavated, and revealed part of a tannery complex. A mitigation strategy was developed by which a substantial proportion of the inhumations within the development area were left *in situ* beneath landscaped and car park areas.

Radiocarbon dating and artefactual evidence, as well as burial practices associated with late Saxon origins,



Fig 7 Land at Priory Orchard, Station Road, Godalming. The 2015 excavations were incorporated into the construction programme. GPS survey data, photogrammetry techniques and digital planning were combined to expedite the recording of individual burials and their associated features. (Photograph by SCAU)

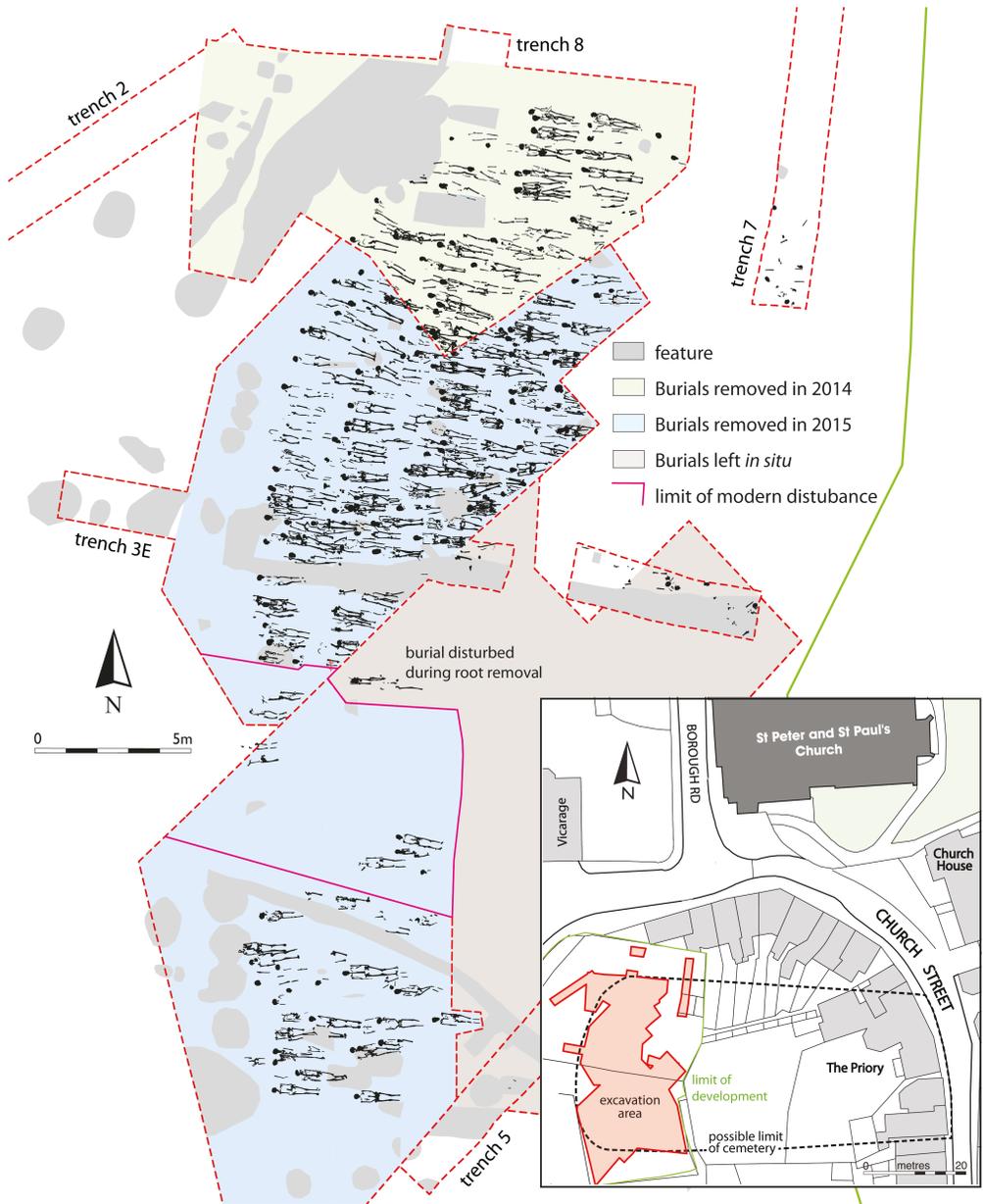


Fig 8 Land at Priory Orchard, Station Road, Godalming. Radiocarbon dating, artefactual evidence and burial practices associated with the late Saxon/early medieval period, indicate that this large Christian burial ground, was probably in use from the 9th to the early 13th centuries. (Plan by SCAU)

indicate that the cemetery was in use from the 9th to the early 13th centuries. It is suggested that the Priory Orchard cemetery originally lay between the core of early settlement in Godalming, in the Mint Street/Upper Church Street area, and the church. The early date of the cemetery may imply that the transfer of minster functions to Godalming church from the 'old minster' at Tusesley had occurred by the 9th century.

TQ 040 345 Land west of Sweetter's Copse, Alfold Fieldwalking by S Stevens of ASE recovered prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval material in varying quantities, mostly from the southern part of the examined area. There was some correlation between the distribution of the Romano-British and medieval finds and the location of potential buried archaeological features identified during a concurrent

geophysical survey. Geophysical survey by J Cook and C Douglas of ASE, conducted in conjunction with the fieldwalking survey, recorded a series of positive anomalies that may represent archaeological features or may relate to infilled natural features or geological variations.

TQ 054 393 Land at Glebelands School, Parsonage Road, Cranleigh

Evaluation by T Collie of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 084 418 Barn Hill Gardens Nursery, Pitch Hill, Ewhurst

Historic building recording and watching brief by West Sussex Archaeology identified the main building on the site as a four-bay threshing barn with a later open-fronted shelter abutted to its north-west corner. On cartographic evidence and construction style, the barn is of late 18th century date and may have been constructed in 1796, as evidenced by the carved date on a greensand block in its southern plinth wall.

WOKING

SU 499 566 Land at Egley Road, Woking

Evaluation by D Britchfield of WA identified evidence for prehistoric activity on or in the vicinity of the site in the form of residual burnt flint and a flint blade of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. A small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from a tree-throw hollow but a small pit contained no datable material. Features such as a grubbed-out hedgerow and an infilled ditch indicated that the landscape had been altered in the recent past.

TQ 016 599 Muslim Burial Ground, Horsell

Common, Woking

Watching brief by M Saywood of SCAU on groundworks associated with the repair and renovation of the Muslim Burial Ground revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 018 569 The Old Manor House, High Street, Old Woking

Test pitting by C Hayward of SyAS, produced a small quantity of pottery of Late Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age and late Roman date. (458)

TQ 018 575–020 574 Water main replacement,

White Rose Lane, Old Woking

Watching brief by H Archer of CA during trenching and other groundworks revealed a series of alluvial deposits ranging from fairly uniform silty sand at the upper levels to lower deposits of fine clayey silt with some organic material continuing below the level of excavation. Residual finds recovered from the topsoil were, with the exception of six prehistoric flints, almost entirely post-medieval in date.

TQ 019 569 The White Hart inn, 150 High Street, Old Woking

Watching brief by K Bower of PCA following evaluation in 2014 (*SyAC* 99, 238), confirmed the

continuation of a medieval soil horizon across the site, which contained pottery predominantly dated to 1350–1500. Post-medieval activity was also recorded; a small number of medieval peg tile fragments in the demolition layer to the north of the site may indicate the demolition of a medieval building in the vicinity, and truncated intercutting ditches may represent evidence for an early post-medieval field or property boundary. Other evidence of post-medieval activities included occasional cess- or rubbish pits. Finds, including sherds of drinking vessels, glass and a range of clay tobacco pipe may suggest the presence of a drinking establishment on the site prior to the White Hart inn.

TQ 024 605 Sheerwater, Woking

Geoarchaeological survey by E Stafford of OA to inform the proposed Sheerwater Regeneration scheme. Twenty hand-augered samples across the northern part of the site provided baseline data on the nature of sedimentary sequences and recorded a shallow topsoil and a humic silty sandy subsoil over Bagshot Bed deposits. Charcoal fragments from the base of the sequence were radiocarbon dated to the Middle Bronze Age (1500–1320 cal BC) and may be indicative of human activity in the vicinity during this period. Elsewhere, radiocarbon dates derived from humic subsoils suggested a post-medieval to modern date for their formation.

TQ 029 570 Woking Palace, Old Woking

The seventh season of community excavations, and the third and final year of a Heritage Lottery funded project called 'Woking Palace and its Park', at the Scheduled moated site by The Friends of Woking Palace, SyAS and SCAU, under the direction of R Poulton of SCAU.

Excavation on the eastern side of the complex, immediately north of the ancient and modern entrance to the site, revealed the foundations of a major medieval building measuring 13 x 6m internally. It had broad foundations that were much deeper at its corners and consisted of mortared ferricrete lumps and flint nodules, a type of foundation that belongs to the earliest group of buildings on the site, with origins in the 13th century. It was a substantial two-storey structure, well built (as shown by recovered fragments of window mullions of Reigate greensand) and likely to have been the location of the counting house. The structure showed signs of Tudor period refurbishment that included the renewal and raising of floor levels, the replacement of an original tile-on-edge hearth with one constructed with brick, and the insertion of a brick garderobe serving the first-floor accommodation. The structure is likely to have continued in use until general demolition took place across the site early in the 17th century.

A further building was butted to the north wall of the counting house, although it was offset to the east from the alignment of the latter. It could not be established, owing to subsequent robbing of the foundations, whether they were of one build, but evidence suggests it is likely to be of a similar date. However, the walls were significantly narrower, indicating a slighter building,

which seems most likely to have provided lodgings for principal followers of the lord of the manor.

This slighter structure was demolished in the early 15th century and subsequently, in the late 15th century, a large brick wall was constructed inside the moat that ran at an angle to the medieval buildings and cut across their east end. Remarkably a substantial stretch of this wall, surviving to eight or more courses, proved to have slipped off its foundations from above a tile levelling course, and had moved over 0.5m towards the moat. Hitherto this wall has been referred to as a 'revetment wall', with the implication that it formed one side of the moat, but it is now clear that it was a free-standing perimeter wall built inside the moat. This confirms that its construction was intended to demonstrate the status of the site, providing an imposing facade as visitors approached.

Excavations to the south of the great hall revealed the corner of a medieval building with flint and ferricrete foundations, although its eastern extent had been destroyed. It was not possible to trace its full extent northwards, but its alignment suggested that it may have abutted the end of the medieval great hall. Evidence of that had been badly damaged by the construction of its Tudor replacement but it was found that the demolition of the medieval building had been followed by the raising of ground levels, associated with the construction of a new wall with chalk foundations. The latest pottery within the raised ground was of early 14th century date and confirms that the works were part of the extensive replanning and replacement of the privy lodgings for which much previous evidence has been obtained.

Archaeomagnetic dating of three features was undertaken but only one proved successful: hearth 2203, a tile-on-edge hearth within lodgings on the north side of the palace. Unfortunately the measurements coincide with a 'looping' portion of the UK Master Curve and the date could be either AD 1260–90 or 1400–35, although the latter is the most probable. Failure to date a second tile-on-edge hearth was probably due to its being disturbed when the 'tennis court' wall was cut through it. The third feature, a smelting furnace, contained a highly anomalous set of archaeomagnetic vectors, with eight of the twelve samples being reversely magnetised. A possible explanation is that a body of iron was adjacent to the structure during the last cooling event that distorted the geomagnetic field sufficiently to reverse the local polarity. Alternatively, the structure may have been used to smelt magnetic iron ore. (456)

South-West London boroughs

CROYDON

TQ 295 590 Cane Hill Hospital Farm, Farthing Way, Coulsdon

The piggery attached to the former Cane Hill Hospital, which had mostly closed by 1991, was recorded by S Price of ASE. The building took the form of a walled compound, with the principal elevation to the north. To either side of the entrance were two single-storey brick buildings used as storage/tack rooms. Within

the compound was a long narrow building in the centre, oriented north–south, and remains of pigsties, with feeding passages running parallel, to east and west. The building is interesting both as an example of a purpose-built Victorian piggery and because of its association with a hospital for the mentally ill. Traditionally, pigsties had been attached to the backs of farmhouses, so that the pigs could be fed on household waste. The development of purpose-built piggeries in the later 19th century embodies the trend towards industrialisation and specialisation in farming practice at that time. However, this particular building had an additional therapeutic purpose – forming part of a working farm that was operated by hospital patients as part of their care and rehabilitation.

TQ 296 593 Lion Green Road car park, Coulsdon
Work was supervised by T Mackinder and R Ward of MOLA, on the site of a Saxon cemetery excavated in 1912–13. Several archaeological interventions in the vicinity a century later had failed to produce further evidence (*SyAC* 98, 259), but the present evaluation revealed three adult burials of probable Saxon date cut into natural chalk in the south-east corner of the site. Subsequent excavation, in the south-west corner, revealed two child burials. Both were within shallow graves, and lines of iron nails indicate that they were in coffins. Bone survival was poor but grave goods of probable late Roman date were present in both graves. The burial of a dog was also recorded nearby, but its date and associations are uncertain. The two sets of graves are separated by *c* 50m of clean chalk. Whether this is because they were unconnected, or because separate areas were reserved for different families – or even for adults and children – has not yet been determined. The chalk was overlain by sandy silt colluvium sealed by modern deposits in some areas.

TQ 307 608 Purley Fire Station, 128 Brighton Road, Purley

The fire station was surveyed by A Karim and J Wright of MOLA, prior to demolition and rebuilding. It comprised a square building with Appliance Bay, where fire engines were parked, a two-storey linear building along the northern boundary of the site, two single-storey outbuildings and a drill tower. The complex dated mostly from the 1930s, but with some later additions and modifications.

TQ 309 642 544 Purley Way, Croydon

Work by I Howell, S Pfitzenmaier, D Sankey and R Ward of MOLA showed that the natural geology comprises a mixture of Head deposits (formed from the underlying strata by glacial action) and eroded chalk. Cutting into these on the eastern edge of the site was a shallow pit that may have been prehistoric, since it contained flint-working waste. Plough-soil containing 18th century finds survived in places and was cut by an undated east–west gully. These remains were sealed by modern demolition material.

TQ 311 622 Margaret Roper Roman Catholic Primary School, Russell Hill Road, Purley

During a watching brief maintained by H Horak of

CA, groundworks for a new modular classroom unit revealed no features or deposits of archaeological significance. Natural chalk was exposed across much of the site, overlain by layers of reworked chalk and silt; in the north-east corner was a natural depression filled by colluvial deposits.

TQ 312 703 Norwood Grove Park, Covington Way, Croydon
Contractors' groundworks were monitored by A Tynan of AOC, but no archaeological remains were revealed, only modern make-up over natural deposits.

TQ 315 660 Eurocrown House and Marmi Works, 23 Grafton Road, Croydon
Evaluation trenching by A Taylor and K Beaverstock of TVAS revealed modern made-ground and demolition rubble above natural gravels. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed.

TQ 320 663 Harris Invictus Academy (formerly Croydon General Hospital), London Road, Croydon
Contractors' boreholes and trial pits were monitored by A Tynan of AOC, but no significant archaeological deposits were encountered.

TQ 321 650 22a Laud Street, Croydon
Contractors' excavations were monitored by D Hopkinson of ASE. They revealed only modern make-up directly overlying truncated natural gravels.

TQ 321 661 West Croydon bus and railway stations, Station Road, London Road, North End, Tamworth Road, Croydon
Groundworks, monitored by S Wallis of TVAS South, were relatively shallow and so only affected topsoil. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

TQ 322 649 33–35 Lower Coombe Street, Croydon
Contractors' groundworks were monitored by S Thomson of HA, but no significant archaeological remains or finds were revealed. Modern make-up generally extended below the depth of the foundation trenches, although natural gravels were exposed in one area.

TQ 332 648 60 Park Hill Road, Croydon
Contractors' groundworks, recorded by W Perkins of PCA, reached natural brickearth, in places overlain by subsoil of 16th–19th century date, beneath modern topsoil and make-up deposits.

TQ 341 614 All Saints church, Onslow Gardens, Sanderstead (fig 9)
Work within the churchyard was monitored by S Bickelmann of MOLA. A grave slab, possibly of 12th century date, was revealed, featuring a wheel-headed cross carved in low relief. It had one central boss on the head of the cross and another on the lower end of the shaft. The burial of an adult male, believed to be of similar date, was discovered nearby. A brick-lined grave



Fig 9 All Saints Church, Onslow Gardens, Sanderstead. A grave slab of possible 12th century date featuring a wheel-headed cross carved in low relief. (Photograph © MOLA)

of 18th/19th century date was also recorded. Natural deposits were not reached.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 180 692 Memorial Gardens, Union Street, Kingston upon Thames

Test pits by R Cowie of MOLA, on the site of an overflow parish burial ground (1826–50s), revealed modern garden soil, make-up dumps and the remains of an early 19th century brick tomb.

TQ 181 696 Kingsgate Business Centre, 12–50 Kingsgate Road, Kingston upon Thames

Evaluation trenching by G Dawkes of ASE produced remains of a later post-medieval brick building, but little else of archaeological interest; there were varying levels of truncation across the site.

TQ 181 698 Kingston gas holders (former), Kingsgate Road, Kingston upon Thames

Following demolition of the gas holders recorded last year (*SyAC* 99, 242–3), several areas of this large redevelopment site were evaluated by K Pitt and R Cowie of MOLA. A sequence of natural Pleistocene gravels was overlain by brickearth and, at one point, by two successive soil horizons. Several ditches, pits and a posthole probably relate to rural agricultural activity prior to industrial development of the site. While investigations to the west in 2001 revealed Roman remains (*SyAC* 89, 271), here the construction of the gasworks had removed any potential material of that date. The few datable finds were all post-medieval.

TQ 183 696 Kingston Gala Bingo Hall (former), 22–30 Richmond Road, Kingston upon Thames

The building, which is Grade II Listed, was recorded by H Green of ASE during refurbishment. Opened in 1931 as a 'super cinema', to replace an earlier, smaller, silent cinema in the same location, it was designed in Art Deco style by Robert Cromie, a leading cinema architect. Towards the end of the 20th century it was converted into a bingo hall and thus altered internally; recently, it has been largely redundant, apart from the original tearoom which has been in use as a dance studio.

TQ 183 696 Kingston Gala Bingo Hall (former), as above

Also during refurbishment of the former bingo hall, three test pits were monitored by S A Harris of PCA. Natural terrace gravels were recorded beneath brickearth, which was covered in some places by brickearth redeposited in preparation for the present building. Remains of the orchestra pit, an original feature of the cinema, were exposed directly above the gravels, indicating the extent of truncation at this point.

TQ 199 703 Domus 1, Renfrew Road, Kingston upon Thames

Contractors' works were monitored by C Barton of LP, but natural gravels were seen to be overlain directly

by topsoil, with no intervening subsoil. Any remains of archaeological interest had been destroyed by 20th century development of the site.

TQ 205 706 Quinta, Warren Park, Coombe

Machine-excavated evaluation trenches, supervised by S Chandler of ASE, produced no archaeological remains. Natural Black Park Gravels were overlain by a subsoil horizon and imported topsoil.

TQ 207 701 Woodcroft, Coombe End, Kingston upon Thames

Contractors' groundworks, monitored by Z Pozorski of AS, revealed that the site had been heavily truncated by modern construction. No archaeological features or artefacts were recorded. Natural sand and gravel were encountered at a depth of *c* 0.5m.

TQ 208 702 Whyte Chase, Golf Club Drive, Kingston upon Thames

A watching brief was undertaken by T Swannick of LP. Humic topsoils relating to a 20th century garden directly overlay natural terrace gravel, the top of which was *c* 0.8m below ground level. No archaeological features were seen.

TQ 211 702 Red Roofs, Coombe Hill Road, Coombe

Contractors' groundworks were monitored by S White of ASE, but no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were found. There was evidence for widespread truncation, with modern make-up directly overlying the natural subsoil.

TQ 212 703 Coombe Green, Coombe Hill Road, Coombe

Evaluation trenching by J Langthorne of PCA reached natural sand and gravel, sealed by modern subsoil and topsoil.

TQ 214 704 Greywood, Coombe Hill Road, Coombe

Evaluation trenching by J Langthorne of PCA reached natural silty clay, sealed by modern garden soil and topsoil.

LAMBETH

TQ 298 753 St Luke's Avenue, Tremadoc Road, Clapham

Sewerage works were monitored by M Kempski of AOC, but only natural clay and a possible buried soil were revealed, beneath road make-up and intrusions caused by modern services.

TQ 294 763 Nine Elms Delivery Office, Pensbury Place, Wandsworth Road, Nine Elms

A programme of borehole monitoring and auger sampling was carried out by J Stewart and D Sankey of MOLA. This showed that the site lies on the boundary between Kempton Park terrace gravels and the Thames flood plain, with alluvial deposits sealed by post-medieval and modern make-up. Subsequent evaluation trenching produced similar general

information, with local details: in the north-east corner of the site, a late Pleistocene or Early Holocene deposit of reworked pebbly sandy clay was cut by a large 19th century feature, possibly a pond or quarry, containing dark grey alluvial deposits; on the eastern side of Pensbury Street, clay-with-gravel flood plain deposits were sealed by alluvial mud contaminated with coal tar and ash, containing a residual 17th century clay tobacco pipe.

TQ 299 773 Northern Line Extension, Nine Elms Station, Pascal Street, Wandsworth Road, Nine Elms A two-storey, brick-built industrial building at 10 Pascal Street was recorded by J Wright and A Smith of MOLA. Probably constructed between 1861 and 1870 as stores for the Nine Elms Locomotive Works, it was extended between 1870 and 1895 by the addition of a southern range, which was extensively rebuilt after the Second World War. The building was purchased by the Banham Group in 1982 and, after alteration and renovation, was used as an office and showroom for security products.

TQ 302 775 Keybridge House, 80 South Lambeth Road, Vauxhall
Keybridge House was recorded by K Harrow of ASE prior to demolition. Originally purpose-built for the Post Office in 1977 as an international telex exchange, it was designed by G W Mills & Associates, and by 1984 had become the world's largest digital international exchange. However, by the time of its decommissioning in 2013 it was serving principally as a telephone exchange of a type no longer suited to modern requirements.

TQ 302 775 Keybridge House, as above
Engineers' boreholes and window samples were monitored by C Reade of PCA. They revealed only make-up over natural Kempton Park Gravel and London Clay.

TQ 303 777 30–60 South Lambeth Road, Vauxhall, SW8
T Mackinder of MOLA supervised excavation of a site first investigated in 1989 (*JyAC* 80, 219). It revealed natural sandy gravel overlain by natural brickearth, beneath a sandy silt horizon cut by features suggesting early 19th century horticulture or gardening. Also cutting into this horizon were the brick walls of a later 19th century dwelling, with an industrial building to the north. Both buildings appear on the 1875 OS map and survived into the 1960s – possibly to 1975 – with modern bricks indicating mid-20th century alterations. Three 19th century brick soakaways were also recorded, one of which produced a bone toothbrush. Residual clay tobacco pipes, dated to 1680–1710, point to earlier activity on the site, but no remains of that period were observed.

TQ 304 701 604–610 Streatham High Road, Norbury
Evaluation trenching by S Ritchie of ASE produced no archaeological remains or finds, only sterile subsoil overlain by garden soil or modern topsoil. The natural

clay and gravel Head deposits sloped down slightly from north to south.

TQ 306 790 Garden Museum (St Mary-at-Lambeth), Lambeth Palace Road, Lambeth
Following work in 2013 (*JyAC* 99, 244) two further trial pits were dug by C Gibbs of MOLA in the yard to the north of the church, and three in the garden to the south and east. Nineteenth century cemetery soil containing disarticulated human bone was observed in every pit, with the greatest concentration, together with coffin furniture and fragments of lead coffin, in the north-east corner of the garden. The two pits in the north yard showed that the soil had been disturbed by 19th and 20th century building works, while layers in the pit to the east of the church reflected 1980s re-landscaping of the churchyard. The final pit, near the south-east corner of the church, produced several brick vaults and burial ledgers, including one to Mary Jones (d.1814) and her husband Martin (d.1827). No *in-situ* burials were found and natural strata were not reached.

TQ 306 790 Garden Museum (St Mary-at-Lambeth), as above

At the same time, the deconsecrated church of St Mary-at-Lambeth, which is Grade II* Listed and currently houses the Garden Museum, was itself surveyed by M Shapland of ASE. All these works were part of a Heritage Lottery-funded development scheme that features an eastward extension of the building and the consequent relocation of a number of historic funerary monuments; the scheme also includes a general refurbishment of the interior, and rebuilding of the existing graveyard wall. The church lies on a site of long-standing importance, at a crossing-place of the river Thames since at least the Roman period. Initially part of an Anglo-Saxon manorial residence, the predecessor of Lambeth Palace, it was re-founded in 1056 and passed into the ownership of the Archbishops of Canterbury in 1197. Substantially rebuilt in stone between 1374 and 1377, and extensively restored in the late 17th century, the tower is the only part of the medieval church to remain. The present structure was almost wholly rebuilt during a 'restoration' by the architect Philip Charles Hardwick in 1850–51. Dwindling congregations led to closure in 1972, and conversion soon after into a museum.

TQ 307 790 216A Lambeth Road, Lambeth
Redevelopment, immediately east of Lambeth Palace, involved demolishing Brian Creamer House, a 1990s students' residence, and the Garden Cottage, an inter-wars building of some architectural interest. Consequently, the Garden Cottage, a large two-storey house in the Arts and Crafts style, was recorded in detail by A Karim and L Band of MOLA. It was T-shaped in plan with a cross-gable tiled roof above north–south and east–west ranges. The north–south range had a steep catslide roof running down to ground-floor level on the west side. The flared eaves were supported on triangular corbels, a signature feature of Arts and Crafts design. Although some original features including wooden-framed sash windows were present,

modern front and back doors and some double-glazed windows had been inserted into the property. Internally some original picture rails, skirting boards, built-in cupboards and door handles had survived, but other elements, especially the fireplaces, had been altered or replaced. On the basis of the fittings, the house was judged to have been constructed in the earlier part of the inter-wars period. During demolition, a graffito reading 'June 1929, T P Hawkins, Addlestone' was revealed in the attic on plasterwork adhering to the eastern chimney. Inscribed when the plaster was wet, it could relate either to the original construction or to later work. Subsequently, a watching brief was undertaken by J Bryan and R Hewett of MOLA, during contractors' clearance of the site. This revealed a brickearth layer containing flint artefacts, possibly of Bronze Age date, overlying the natural sand. Cutting into the brickearth were a ditch that was probably medieval, if not earlier, and a medieval pit. Overlying it were a subsoil layer and features that may belong to the time when the site lay within the gardens of nearby Lambeth Palace. These included possible remnants of ponds and channels shown on 19th century estate maps, and brick footings that may have belonged to a gate lodge visible on a map of 1875.

TQ 308 794 Waterloo Approaches, Upper Marsh, Lambeth

Engineering work, monitored by D Taylor of PCA, exposed a thick concrete floor or basement slab, sealing natural gravel. The overlying make-up probably represented demolition and levelling after bomb damage during the Second World War. The only archaeological feature appeared to be the bottom of a post-medieval pit, recorded towards the east of the site.

TQ 310 793 6 Hercules Road, Lambeth

Groundworks were monitored by A Tynan of AOC, and the natural geology seen to be characterised by superficial deposits of Kempton Park Gravel. These were overlaid by make-up for the present building, which is undergoing refurbishment, but no archaeological remains were identified.

TQ 311 805 Garden Bridge Soil Investigation, South Bank, The Queen's Walk, Waterloo

Archaeological features and structures identified by Arup during a walk-over survey in 2013 were mapped by total station, so that boreholes and legs of a jack-up platform could be positioned without causing damage. The present survey also brought to light a few remains of moorings, jetties and boats that had not been noted previously. All appeared to be of 19th or 20th century date. During subsequent monitoring of the boreholes, a general sequence of river silts was recorded above sands and gravels, which in turn sealed London Clay. The work was carried out by D Taylor of PCA.

TQ 312 780 Northern Line Extension, Shaft and Headhouse, Kennington Green, Kennington

Two evaluation trenches, by H Vernon and S Pfizenmaier of MOLA, revealed no archaeological remains, only natural sand and gravel beneath post-medieval or modern make-up.

TQ 314 775 St Agnes Place (Phase 2), Kennington Park Extension, Kennington
Evaluation work, by L McCaig and D Britchfield of WA, established that, owing to extensive disturbance, no archaeological horizons survive within the area being redeveloped.

TQ 315 779 Northern Line Extension, Kennington Park, Shaft and Headhouse, Kennington Park Road, Kennington

Kennington Park Lodge was surveyed by A Karim of MOLA prior to demolition and replacement by a shaft and head house for the Northern Line extension. It had been built by the London County Council in 1935–8 as accommodation for the keeper of Kennington Park, and served this function until the 1990s. Of two storeys, the Lodge was brick-built and had a hipped tile roof with a small ridge and a pair of tall brick chimney stacks rising from the north and south ends. The front had three bays and a central arched window, facing east towards Kennington Park Place. The rear overlooked a small garden and the Park beyond. Subsequently, evaluation work was undertaken by A Smith and M Curnow of MOLA in the north-east corner of the park, west of the Lodge. Natural gravels were overlain by natural brickearth, which had been truncated by a large feature, over 10m wide, possibly a post-medieval brickearth quarry or reservoir. Remains of a wooden lining or revetment were recorded. The feature had probably been backfilled at the time of the creation of Kennington Park in 1854. No earlier remains were observed.

MERTON

TQ 237 707 3 Wilberforce Way, Wimbledon

Building work was monitored by C Tommasino of MOLA but revealed only natural sandy gravel below disturbed ground. No archaeological remains were observed.

TQ 253 699 Manor House, 120 Kingston Road, South Wimbledon (fig 10)

The Grade II-Listed Manor House was surveyed in advance of refurbishment and found to be, in origin, a timber-framed building of late 16th/early 17th century date. The present brick facade replaced some of the timber elements when the house was modified during the 19th century. Internally, refurbishment exposed a painted plaster mural with floral motifs in late Tudor style, which is thought to be contemporary with the house as originally constructed. Externally, evaluation trenching and monitoring brought to light the 17th century brick wall of an outbuilding, probably a kitchen, attached to the eastern wall of the Manor House. The robbed-out wall of a 19th century stable block, a wall from a storage building, and a brick soakaway were also recorded. However, in some areas the natural sand and gravel were directly overlain by disturbed modern rubble cut by service trenches. The various archaeological works were carried out by D Saxby, A Karim, G Laban and D Sorapure of MOLA.



Fig 10 Manor House, 120 Kingston Road, South Wimbledon. A painted plaster mural depicting floral elements in late Tudor style, probably contemporary with the construction of the original late 16th/early 17th century building. (Photograph © MOLA)

TQ 258 677 223 Central Road, Morden
Ground reduction works, recorded by J Joyce of PCA, reached natural London Clay beneath undated subsoil and modern topsoil.

TQ 265 699 Merton Priory Chapter House, Watermill Way, beneath Merantun Way, Merton
The priory was excavated during the 1970s and 80s (P Miller, D Saxby, *The Augustinian priory of St Mary Merton, Surrey*, MoLAS Monograph **34**, 2007), and the foundations of the chapter house preserved in a chamber beneath the modern road. An evaluation was therefore carried out by D Saxby of MOLA to establish the nature, extent and survival of the medieval walls, and to inform decisions about a new layout for displaying the remains. Three trenches were opened to the south of the Chapter House and five test pits within it. The bulk protective sand laid during conservation work in 1989 was also removed. These works confirmed the existence of part of the cloister wall, the foundations of the east range and the slype (a passageway between the church and the chapter house). The sand removal also revealed the original east end of the chapter house and three buttresses located along the north wall.

TQ 268 698 118–120 Christchurch Road, Merton
Evaluation trenching and geotechnical surveys, by R Hewett and G Spurr of MOLA, indicated that a sequence of alluvial deposits, representing the flood plain development of the nearby river Wandle from the early Holocene until the later post-medieval period, is likely to survive intact across most of the site. River channel deposits were recorded to the west, a high area of gravel near the centre and a backwater area to the east. These lowest deposits were sealed by Holocene peat and by silt/clay introduced by flooding from late prehistoric times onwards. Towards the top of the sequence were late post-medieval soils of a type typical of water meadows. No archaeological features were identified but the surviving alluvial deposits are likely to contain a wide range of palaeoenvironmental evidence suitable for reconstruction of past landscapes.

TQ 268 704 Cavendish House, 105–109 High Street, Colliers Wood

Evaluation trenching by C Barton of LP reached natural alluvial clay, but no archaeological remains were found. There was very little truncation, and so the lack of remains here does not necessarily reflect on the potential of the wider area.

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

TQ 171 757 The King's Observatory, Old Deer Park, Twickenham Road, Richmond upon Thames

Following an evaluation in July 2011 (*SAC* **98**, 266), further work reached natural deposits comprising terrace gravel capped by alluvial clay. Prehistoric activity was indicated by a few struck flints recovered from the top of the clay or as residual finds. Remains associated with the Carthusian priory of Shene Charterhouse (1414–1539), a Scheduled Monument, included the partly robbed brick foundations of the north cloister walk, and the north and east walls of an adjacent monastic cell. Robber trenches marked the positions of the east and west walls of the cell's garden. A brick latrine in the north-west corner of the garden had clearly been excavated previously (evident from 20th century objects in its fill), and was undoubtedly the 'underground chamber' recorded by Dr Tapp in 1927. Another brick latrine, belonging to a neighbouring cell, lay about 13m to the east. Other robber trenches marked the northern boundary of the priory and the eastern boundary of cell gardens on the east side of the great cloister. Finds probably derived from the priory included fragments of Reigate stone, Caen stone, plain glazed Low Countries floor tile, window glass and lead cames. There were also numerous rubble-filled planting pits and bedding trenches associated with the gardens of West Sheen, a hamlet that grew up next to the site after the Dissolution. These were swept away when the King's Observatory was built in 1768–9 for George III to observe a transit of Venus. A test pit showed that the basement floor of the observatory was founded on vaulted foundations apparently made from re-used Tudor brick – probably salvaged from the buildings of West Sheen, or possibly remains of the priory. The latest features included successive boundary ditches of a garden created in 1854, 19th/20th century drains

and soakaways, and various service trenches associated with huts and underground laboratories from when the site was used for meteorological and scientific purposes. All archaeological works were directed by R Cowie of MOLA.

TQ 179 748 St Mary Magdalene church, Paradise Road, Richmond upon Thames

Geotechnical test pits, monitored by R Cowie of MOLA within this Grade II*-Listed building, revealed a number of early foundations. The south wall of the church, ostensibly of around 1750 (when the current south aisle was built), was seen to incorporate a stepped brick foundation of Tudor date – an incomplete brick from the footing was cautiously dated to the first half of the 16th century. The west wall of the north aisle also contained red brick probably of Tudor date, as well as rough-hewn chalk/clunch. Below floor level a small truncated stub of this wall projected eastwards, and so could be a remnant of the original north wall of the nave. Below ground level the present north wall of the church probably dates back to the original construction of the north aisle *c* 1699, but the superstructure is of the mid-18th century. An east–west foundation of flint and mortar with some brick, found next to a column base in the arcade between the nave and the south aisle, may be remains of the south wall of the nave before the construction of the aisle.

TQ 181 733 St Peter's church, Petersham

Eight hand-excavated test pits, supervised by S Ritchie of ASE in the burial ground of St Peter's church, produced brick-built vaults and individual inhumations in coffins. They were sealed by up to 1.1m of homogeneous cemetery soil. The *in-situ* burials appeared to be late 18th–19th century in date, but the former presence of earlier burials is implied by several late 17th–early 18th century coffin grips recovered from the cemetery soil.

TQ 184 737 Ancaster House, Richmond Hill, Richmond upon Thames

Five evaluation trenches were dug by P Kehoe of AOC in the grounds of the late 18th century Grade II-Listed Ancaster House. These produced several brick foundations, which are thought more likely to be remains of simple garden landscaping walls than of the celebrated pinery (hothouse), in which pineapples and other exotic plants were grown. No structures pre-dating Ancaster House were discovered; a sherd of tin-glazed earthenware, of a type most common in the mid–late 18th century, may be contemporary with its occupation.

TQ 184 760 Kew Pagoda, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Work continued from last year (*SyAC* 99, 248), under the direction of A Haslam of PCA, as part of an extensive restoration programme. Built in 1762, to the designs of Sir William Chambers, the Pagoda is Grade I Listed. A trench inside, at the base of the stairwell, revealed a mortar spread most probably associated with the original construction, together with the brick plinth base for the staircase. Eighteenth to 19th

century make-up sealed and abutted these deposits and features. A second trench, positioned outside the Pagoda between the canopy and the northern wall, reached natural sands and gravels overlain by two consecutive deposits that pre-dated the building and are interpreted as historic soil horizons; the lower contained 16th–18th century finds, but only the upper was truncated by the Pagoda's construction trench. Investigation around one of the columns showed it to be supported on a brick plinth, of which six courses were exposed, capped by a stone block. Modern make-up and flagstones completed the sequence.

SOUTHWARK

TQ 315 797 1, 3–5, 7–19 Valentine Place, 21, 27–31 Webber Street, Waterloo

Work continued from 2014 (*SyAC* 99, 249) with the recording to HE Levels 1–2 of a group of buildings prior to demolition; although not listed, the site lies within a conservation area. No 1 Valentine Place had already been demolished, but its south walls were still standing and featured two date plaques of 1886. Documentary research and recording established that nos 3 and 5 had been built in the late 1950s/early 1960s, and in the early 20th century respectively; the joinery workshop of Gaskell and Chambers, makers of fittings for public houses, was here at one time. The building at 17–19 Valentine Place/21 Webber Street had been built, or extensively rebuilt *c* 1907–10, to replace some former terraced houses and a flour mill; since it replicated some of the footprint of its predecessors, perhaps some elements were retained, or it was built piecemeal. The front elevation, constructed in Edwardian neo-Classical style, in yellow London stock brick with faience (golden terracotta) dressings, was entirely new; it provided a unified front to the premises of the Maltina Bakeries, which operated here until 1948. Subsequent evaluation trenching in the south and west of the site exposed natural gravels and some small mid-17th to 18th century quarry pits; these were overlaid by agricultural or garden soil. Further features were five mid-18th century brick-lined wells, probably situated in the backyards of properties visible on maps of the 1790s; they had apparently been abandoned and backfilled by the late 19th century. The archaeological works were directed by K Bower and A Turner of PCA.

TQ 318 788 St Mary's Park – Cycle Superhighway Diversion, Churchyard Row, Elephant and Castle Groundworks were monitored by P Frickers of PCA. They exposed a possible cemetery soil, beneath 19th century levelling layers and modern topsoil, in the former churchyard of St Mary's, Newington, which is now a public park. In the north-west a cobbled surface indicated an earlier arrangement of the cemetery gate, and in the east a 19th century brick foundation on a north-west/south-east alignment was recorded. Natural strata were not reached.

TQ 321 801 61 Southwark Street, Southwark

Through monitoring of geotechnical boreholes and subsequent deposit modelling, it was demonstrated

by T Walsh of AOC that the site lies on the southern margin of the Bankside Channel. A machine-dug evaluation trench produced a sequence consisting of grey sand beneath brown alluvial clay, beneath a layer of dark silt that may represent the early post-medieval ground level. No evidence was found for a continuation of the Roman cemetery excavated nearby at America Street. At the western end of the trench was a substantial foundation *c.* 2.2m high, of brick on a sandstone footing, which probably represents the outer wall of the Hop Warehouse depicted on late 19th century OS maps.

TQ 322 804 Empire Warehouse, 1 Bear Gardens, 1–2 Rose Alley, Southwark

Following the main work in 2012 (*SyAC* 99, 251), two further pile-locations were excavated by AOC, directed by L Capon. These revealed part of a ditch, which may be evidence for a property boundary running north–south. Dating to the early 16th century, the upper fill contained animal bones connected with bear-baiting, in even greater quantities than previously excavated on the site.

TQ 323 770 240, 252 Camberwell Road, Camberwell

A complex of light industrial buildings in the yard behind the Camberwell Road frontage, extending from the former Regal cinema (now ‘The Lighthouse’) in the south to Blucher Road in the north, was recorded to HE Levels 1–2 by A Garwood of PCA. The yard is of interest because it was developed from the late 19th century to the 1970s by the well-regarded building contractor Trollope and Colls Ltd, principally as a joinery shop. Originally exponents of traditional building crafts, but soon early adopters of modern civil engineering techniques in reinforced concrete, the firm had especially strong links with the City of London, through work on banks in the inter-Wars period and for reconstruction after the Blitz. The association of the firm (then Messrs Colls & Son) with Camberwell Road goes back to the 1850s, except possibly at the south end of the site – where walls and a mezzanine floor may have been incorporated into later buildings – nothing of that period survived to be recorded; however, maps show that by 1916 there was a timber yard in the north and a stone yard in the south. By now merged with George Trollope and Sons, the firm expanded considerably after the First World War. Most of the buildings recorded were constructed between 1920 and 1936, and included purpose-built joinery facilities, such as saw-mills and timber stages. The latest structure to be recorded was a large red-brick manufacturing and office building that was erected in the 1960s on the Camberwell Road frontage.

TQ 323 783 237 Walworth Road, Walworth

Six evaluation trenches, supervised by P Kehoe of AOC, were dug to test for surviving remains of a 19th century iron foundry and tannery. Evidence of 19th century occupation comprised pottery and clay tobacco pipes, and brick walls, the position of which matches that of stables shown on a map of 1875. The

foundry was represented only indirectly by finds of iron slag, possibly from the production of cast iron, but comparison with historic maps showed that a modern concrete foundation follows the same alignment as the southern wall of the foundry and may cover remains of it. No evidence for medieval or earlier occupation was found.

TQ 324 798 Brandon House, 170–194 Borough High Street, Southwark (figs 11 and 12)

Following evaluation in 2010 (*SyAC* 97, 219), excavations were directed by R Humphrey of PCA just to the north-west of the junction between Watling Street and Stane Street, at the foot of the road leading to the Thames crossing. The site lies on a gravel terrace, which dips downwards towards the former Borough Channel in the north-east. In the south-west, prehistoric pits, postholes, ditches and a dog burial were found, cutting into the natural gravels. Early attempts at water management, possibly of Iron Age to early Roman date, were also recorded here in the form of revetments and ground-raising dumps. An intact Roman foot rule was a notable find from dumps behind a revetment. Remnants of 1st–4th century clay-and-timber structures, including postholes, floor surfaces and beam slots with painted wall plaster *in situ*, were uncovered towards the south-east of the site. A possible external kiln or furnace with concreted sides was also recorded here, and may indicate small-scale local industry. Additional Roman remains, to the south of the early revetment, included drainage ditches, part of a timber box drain, a number of possible wells, and a barrel-lined well. These features and deposits were sealed by dark earth, followed by a sequence of 11th–14th century make-up layers and domestic pits. Next came substantial evidence for the century between the 1460s and the 1560s, when this was the main residence of the Brandon family. A series of medieval chalk foundations, recorded at various locations across the site – in a few instances with remnants of associated floors – are interpreted as elements of the original, 15th century Brandon House previously known only from documents. Of the subsequent palace (also known as Suffolk Place), built between 1518 and 1522, much of the ground-plan was uncovered. Where earlier chalk foundations were not re-used, new trench-built brick foundations, with masonry arches, were mostly employed. An initial assessment of the evidence that was recovered suggests that the palace was rectangular, possibly with an inner courtyard and an extension at the northern end of the eastern range. A garderobe was recorded to the south-west; a possible servants’ passageway, with timber flooring, in the north; foundations for two turrets in the western elevation of the northern extension; and a number of brick floors, both within the palace interior and within the putative courtyard. The floors had been laid upon bedding sand, clay sometimes having been used to seal the underlying medieval masonry and create a level surface. Many elaborate terracottas, which decorated the facade of the palace, were recovered, particularly in the north of the site. Second World War bombing and subsequent construction work had destroyed most of the later deposits, except in the north-west. Here,



Fig 11 Brandon House, 170–194 Borough High Street, Southwark. General view showing the widespread survival of Tudor brick walls and floors, which has allowed much of the ground-plan of Suffolk Place to be reconstructed. (Photograph © PCA)



Fig 12 Brandon House, 170–194 Borough High Street, Southwark. Intact Roman foot measuring-rod discovered in reclamation dumps behind an early Roman revetment. (Photograph © PCA)

multi-phase red-brick structures, including a number of 17th century walls, possibly related to plots fronting onto Borough High Street. There was also evidence for small-scale industry, in the form of circular brick hearths or ovens, clay-lined pits and tanks. No precise chronology has been established yet for these post-medieval features.

TQ 324 799 Maya House, 134–138 Borough High Street, Southwark

During contractors' works to the rear of the building, Roman agricultural or horticultural soils were observed by M Buczak of PCA beneath a medieval or early post-medieval dump layer. Construction of the present building had caused widespread truncation, but a series of 17th–19th century brick structures was recorded, including a probable cesspit and a wall foundation.

TQ 324 801 34–36 Southwark Street, Southwark

The digging of test pits was monitored by R Hewett of MOLA in the basement of the present building. They reached natural sand that was cut by two heavily truncated Roman pits.

TQ 325 768 Camberwell Green, Camberwell

The entrance to a Second World War air-raid shelter was uncovered during landscaping works in the park, which were monitored by I Blair of MOLA; the shelter had previously been sealed by a series of concrete lintels laid across the structure at ground level. Within was an 11m-long sloping passageway, aligned north-west/south-east, with a narrow dog-leg to the east that originally led to the shelter doorway, now blocked by steel sheeting. The original metal handrails survived on both sides of the passageway but had been removed further north, when the superstructure of the shelter was dismantled at the end of the war. A memorial in the park commemorates thirteen people, including members of a wedding party, who were killed on 18 September 1940 when a bomb hit the shelter in the area north-east of the rediscovered entranceway.

TQ 325 790 70a County Street, Elephant and Castle

Ground-reduction works, monitored by A Miles of MOLA, did not reach the level of archaeological deposits. Only agricultural soil and modern make-up were observed.

TQ 326 800 127–143 Borough High Street, Southwark (fig 13)

Following previous evaluation (*JAC* 99, 255), an open area was excavated by PCA, directed by D Killock. The site lies just to the east of the main Roman road running up to the Thames crossing, on the southern of the two islands that formed the principal elements of the Roman settlement. The marshy estuarine character of the area was evident from the silty alluvial deposits that formed the early Roman land surface, directly sealing natural sand and gravel. A revetted channel ran through the south-east corner of the site. The full width of the channel is unknown, since only the western bank – which had been strengthened with

a post-and-plank revetment with landfill behind – was within the limits of the excavation. Precise dating is yet to be established, but these early reclamation works certainly pre-dated the first buildings on the site, and the channel is unlikely to have been infilled before the late 1st or very early 2nd century. Few Roman structures survived because of later intrusions, but where there were islands of stratigraphy, it was evident that the site had been intensely occupied, particularly in the 1st and 2nd centuries. Fragmentary clay-and-timber buildings were recorded, some with remnants of painted wall plaster *in situ* on the faces of the brickearth sills. Leading to some buildings were narrow gravel paths, constructed in shallow trenches, and in some areas well-defined external yard surfaces of sand and gravel were preserved. The late Roman period was represented only by deeply cut features, particularly timber-lined wells, but it was clear that occupation continued nonetheless. Large numbers of 3rd and 4th century coins, retrieved by metal detector from the 'dark earth' horizon that sealed the earlier features, point to the existence of a substantial late Roman population. Significant medieval remains also survived, particularly in the southern part of the site, where it was clear from the dimensions of the excavated walls and the quality of the stonework that a town house of some status once stood. Evidence for buildings of slighter construction extended across the entire eastern area of the excavation, mainly in the form of narrow chalk and stone foundations, probably to support the predominantly timber superstructures. Open areas, with dense clusters of medieval pits containing domestic waste, were also widespread, particularly towards the central portion of the site. A notable topographical feature was a narrow alleyway, originally surfaced with gravel, and latterly known as Nags Head Yard, which ran eastwards from Borough High Street; it spanned the entire site and continued to the west beyond the limits of excavation. Previously assumed to be medieval in origin, like many of the alleys flanking the High Street, this was either a later development or initially extended only a short distance from the main road; so much is evident from the discovery of medieval buildings beneath it in the east of the present site. A special find was a papal bulla. The latest road surface was cobbled and probably in use throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Modern intrusions had removed much of the evidence to the north of the alleyway, especially along the frontage, but the area to the south was found to have been intensely occupied, often with cellars and walls retained from medieval buildings. Further east, where the buildings had been smaller and less substantial, there was less retention and more demolition, although some wall alignments persisted. Overall, therefore, both sides of the alleyway became lined with narrow strip buildings; the foundations mostly comprised a mixture of stone, chalk and brick, although there were also some brick-built basements. Somewhat surprisingly, some of the latter appear to have had relatively short lives, since backfilling and remodelling were already taking place in the 17th century. However, others – or elements of them – were retained or modified, continuing in use into the 19th century.



Fig 13 127–143 Borough High Street, Southwark. Papal bulla of Pope Innocent III (1198–1216). Obverse (left): the apostles, Peter and Paul, below legend S(anctus) Pe(trus) S(anctus) Pa(ulus). Reverse (right): INNO | CENTIUS | P(astor) P(astorum) III. A papal bulla was an official lead seal, attached to a decree issued by the Pope. (Photograph © PCA)

TQ 327 803 Southwark Cathedral churchyard, Southwark

S Pfizenmaier of MOLA maintained a watching brief at various locations. The digging of pipe trenches in Humphrey's Yard exposed no archaeological remains, owing to disturbance by modern services, although a sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. Conversely, groundworks in the south churchyard revealed brick walls that may represent part of a row of terraced houses shown on Horwood's map of 1799. These buildings were demolished either during redevelopment of the eastern choir and transept by George Gwilt in 1818–30 or by the construction of the nearby railway viaduct in 1852.

TQ 329 791 217 Tabard Street, Elephant and Castle Work continued from 2014 (*SJAC* 99, 256) with the monitoring, by B Ferguson and SA Harris of PCA, of piling and other groundworks. Natural deposits of gravelly silt were recorded only towards the south of the site, below a sequence of 16th–19th century make-up layers. Along the south-west boundary a series of 18th century brick walls, running either parallel or perpendicular to Tabard Street, are interpreted as remains of terraced houses shown on Horwood's map of 1792–9.

TQ 329 800 Arches at London Bridge Station, Southwark

Recording to HE Level 2 was undertaken prior to demolition of part of the 19th century viaduct that supported the station. Extensive photographic recording, observation of the fabric of the structure and archival research were integrated into pre-existing metric and laser surveys to allow the fullest understanding of the development of the viaduct. Few stations are as complex as London Bridge, with

at least ten major phases of construction during the 19th century. The maze of arches at several levels expanded from the original London & Greenwich Railway viaduct of the 1830s, with successive phases of construction accreting outwards and upwards to Tooley Street in the north and St Thomas Street in the south. The footprint of the station had reached its maximum extent by 1893, with the expansion of the 'through station' towards Tooley Street by the South Eastern Railway Company. The complexity of the structure was a reflection of the competing, and occasionally co-operating, railway companies that occupied the site. London Bridge Station began as the terminus of the London & Greenwich Railway, but it was subsequently used by four separate enterprises, each with its own structures, track, rolling stock and station buildings. A separate survey, to HE Level 4, of the train-shed roof was also undertaken. The recording work was carried out by AB&A and PCA, under the overall direction of D Bowles.

TQ 330 793 3 Decima Studios, 17–19 Decima Street, Southwark

Contractors' excavations, monitored by P Thrale and M Banikov of MOLA, reached natural sands and gravels which, on the eastern side of the site, were truncated by a possible water-channel filled with sand and fine silt. In the central area they were cut by a ditch aligned north-west/south-east, which contained silty/clayey sand and Roman building material of the period AD 50–160. Both features appeared to have silted up gradually. Overlying them was a soil layer that produced residual Roman finds, including a counterfeit silver-plated *denarius* of Severus Alexander (AD 222–8), but which was probably mostly post-medieval in formation. To the east were 19th century brick walls and drains; to the west, two timber-lined tanks that

contained quicklime and so probably were used for tanning leather. Both tanks had been backfilled with demolition material, and one contained a Codd soft-drink bottle datable to 1870–1900. Similar tanks were recorded directly to the south at 20–30 Wilds Rents (*SyAC* 96, 303–4). All probably date to the 19th century.

TQ 330 795 175–179 Long Lane, Southwark (fig 14) Evaluation trenching within the warehouse on the east side of the site revealed a heavily truncated drainage channel aligned north–south. It contained pottery ranging from Roman to medieval, and was sealed by deposits relating to the standing building. A channel was also discovered by trenching in the yard outside, this time containing 15th/16th century pottery in its upper fill and Roman sherds, probably residual, lower down. It was cut by six 19th century wood-lined tanning pits, which are shown on OS maps until 1872 but not thereafter. A yellow stock-brick wall uncovered nearby is likely to be contemporary. Following demolition of the warehouse, contractors' ground-preparatory works were monitored, especially in the north-eastern, central and south-western parts of the site. These revealed the fills of three or four ditches. Aligned north-west/south-east, they contained medieval and post-medieval pottery as well as clay tobacco pipes and fragments of Roman *tegulae*, probably redeposited. A cesspit and several other brick structures were also recorded. All archaeological works were carried out by

MOLA, variously directed by A Miles, V Bandelj and E Soproni.

TQ 330 799 6–16 Melior Street, Southwark Evaluation work, by R Cowie of MOLA, continued from 2014 (*SyAC* 99, 257) but only revealed natural Kempton Park terrace gravels beneath alluvial clay truncated by a modern basement.

TQ 331 740 Crown and Greyhound public house, 73 Dulwich Village, Dulwich Continuing from 2014 (*SyAC* 99, 257), ground-reduction and underpinning works were monitored by S Watson, V Bandelj and E Soproni of MOLA, as they impinged upon the non-Listed outbuildings behind the Grade II-Listed public house. Layers of natural silt and clay were observed, sometimes overlaid by deposits of disturbed natural clay. These contained 19th century pottery and so probably relate to construction of the public house.

TQ 331 791 42 Tower Bridge Road, Southwark The digging by contractors of pipe-trenches and test-pits was monitored by A Miles, V Bandelj and I Blair of MOLA, within a partly-demolished mid-20th century building. Natural clay was observed beneath alluvial silt, indicating that the site was in a formerly low-lying area to the south-west of the gravel island known as the 'Bermondsey Eyot'. The alluvium was



Fig 14 175–179 Long Lane, Southwark. A group of six 19th century tanning pits, looking south. (Photograph © MOLA)

partly covered by late 17th/18th century dumps, which had probably been laid down as consolidation material prior to the first buildings being erected on the site. No structural remains were found but two 18th century rubbish pits were exposed. One of them produced a redeposited prehistoric struck flint as well as post-medieval domestic refuse. These remains were sealed by 18th or 19th century dumps containing domestic and industrial waste, including glass and metal slag. One such deposit was evidently waste from one of the Southwark pothouses. It comprised sherds of plain creamware, tin-glazed ware and London-area red wares, together with a U-shaped saggar used for stacking tin-glazed vessels in the kiln. The latest features and deposits related to the present house, such as the beddings for suspended wooden floors and a brick drain originally of late 19th/20th century build.

TQ 332 797 3 Tanner Street, Bermondsey

The digging of three foundation trenches to the rear of the property was monitored by A Trambowicz and H Archer of CA, but only 19th century and later remains were revealed. Several brick structures probably formed part of a network of drains. In all trenches a similar sequence of make-up layers was observed above sterile dark grey/brown clay.

TQ 333 767 37–39 Peckham Road, Peckham

Groundworks were monitored by S Watson of MOLA. They reached truncated natural gravels, but no archaeological remains were observed.

TQ 333 791 Marshall House, 6 Pages Walk, Bermondsey

Evaluation work, by S White of ASE, reached natural deposits but found that in most places the site had been heavily truncated in recent times. However, some remains of 19th century houses, and of probable tannery buildings, were observed.

TQ 334 790 41 Crimscott Street, Bermondsey

Geotechnical test pits, monitored by S Maher and M Edmonds, of PCA, produced natural sands and gravels beneath post-medieval subsoil. In the north-west and south-west corners of the site were remains of two mid-19th century or later walls from an outbuilding demolished in the late 20th century.

TQ 334 790 Rich Industrial Estate, Crimscott Street, Bermondsey

Geotechnical works by contractors were monitored by I Hogg of ASE, but only modern make-up and a modern wall foundation were observed. Natural deposits were not reached, but borehole logs indicate that between 1.5 and 2.6m of make-up overlies the natural gravels.

TQ 335 801 Tower Bridge, Bridgemaster's House, Tower Bridge Road, Southwark

Following work in 2014 (*SyAC* 99, 259), various ground-preparatory works were monitored by M Curnow of MOLA in the yard between Tower Bridge and

the Victorian workshops located to the west. Natural deposits were not seen, only a thick layer of 19th century make-up beneath remains of the Victorian cobbled road surface.

TQ 337 796 146 Tanner Street, Bermondsey

An evaluation trench in the standing building was supervised by J Aaronson of CA. It revealed natural sand overlain by up to 1.1m of clean silty alluvium, the top of which had been disturbed and produced some 17th century pottery. Above this were *c.* 1.4m of mostly mid-late 19th century make-up and associated brickwork. At the top of the sequence were three yellow stock-brick wall bases.

TQ 340 781 Avondale Square, Bermondsey

A watching brief was maintained by S Watson of MOLA. However, construction of the now-demolished Community Centre (1962–7) had removed all archaeological remains and reduced the site to the natural sand, except in the north-west corner, where a patch of redeposited alluvium survived.

TQ 340 797 Dockhead Fire Station, Wolsey Street, Bermondsey

The fire station, notable for featuring in the long-running TV series *London's Burning*, was surveyed by J Wright of MOLA, prior to demolition. Comprising a main building on Wolsey Street, an open yard to the north with a drill tower, and storage units, it was built in 1927–8 to a design by George Topham Forrest, a leading civic architect. A small extension had been added, possibly during the Second World War, and the drill tower had been replaced in 1981, but otherwise it was largely as originally constructed, albeit with some internal refurbishment. Consequently, although not Listed, it was of architectural interest as one of the few surviving examples of an inter-Wars fire station. Following demolition and prior to construction of a new station, two areas were investigated archaeologically by A Miles of MOLA. Evaluation in 2008 (*SyAC* 96, 306) had produced artefacts and possibly features of Bronze Age date, but no further remains of that period were discovered. In one area, natural alluvium was cut by the remains of a 17th century industrial building that had been altered at its northern end around the end of the century. Inside was a small H-shaped brick structure of uncertain purpose. Besides associated surfaces, a timber-lined pit of 1630–80 and a horn-core-lined cesspit of 1700–40 were excavated; a large dump of tin-glazed pottery wasters and kiln furniture, datable to 1640–70, probably originated from the nearby Rotherhithe Pothouse. In the other area, on the eastern side of the site, the alluvial deposits were cut by a timber-revetted channel aligned north–south, the upper backfill of which contained material of the 1680s. This showed the need for constant water management in so low-lying an area close to the Thames. A similar channel appears to the north on Rocque's map of 1746. Later features included a structure with internal cobbled surface, possibly part of a building fronting onto Jacob Street that is shown on Horwood's map of 1813, and two cesspits backfilled in the mid-19th century.

TQ 341 778 ASDA supermarket, 464–504 Old Kent Road, Peckham

Evaluation by R Cowie of MOLA revealed a north–south ditch, probably of prehistoric date, cutting into natural river terrace Kempton Park Gravels. This feature was sealed by an undated silty clay subsoil layer. A pit, brick-lined manhole and other features, all probably of 19th century date, were also recorded.

TQ 342 781 Phoenix Primary School, Marlborough Grove, Bermondsey

During a watching brief by J Hummerstone of AOC, the upper levels of Kempton Park Gravel were recorded in two contractors' boreholes. They showed a fall of c 1m from north to south, and it is possible that the site lies near the edge of Bermondsey Lake. Above the gravel were layers of silty soil and, in one case, a layer of brickearth. The contractors' test pits were also monitored but, apart from modern wall-footings associated with the extant school buildings, they produced only make-up over a layer of sand that was probably natural.

TQ 346 766 2 Woods Road, Peckham

Evaluation trenching by D Koussiounelos of PCA reached natural gravel. This was cut by a 19th century drain on a north-east/south-west alignment towards the north of the study area, and sealed by modern made ground.

TQ 356 794 Project Light C1, Surrey Quays Road, Rotherhithe

Contractors' works were monitored by R Hewett of MOLA, over a large site that once formed part of the Surrey Commercial Docks. The most important discovery, in an excellent state of preservation, was the canal that originally linked Main Dock with Albion Pond. Dating from the 1860s, it was built mainly in engineering brick, with granite coping stones. The edge of Albion Pond itself was possibly located in the form of a deep cut into the underlying silt, but no lining or other structures were found; either these had been removed during later rebuilding, or the pond was simply demarcated by an earthen embankment. At the end of the 19th century, as part of a major reorganisation of the Surrey Docks, the canal was converted into a dry dock by adding wooden lock gates at the northern end, and closing off the southern end with a semi-circular concrete wall. The entire structure is to be preserved in the forthcoming redevelopment of the site. Other discoveries included footings possibly from a bridge spanning the much wider canal that was dug in the late 19th century to link the former Main Dock (now Albion Dock) with the new Canada Dock (on the site of the former Albion Pond and to the south).

SUTTON

TQ 277 646 42 West Street, Carshalton

Machine-dug evaluation trenches, supervised by I Hogg of ASE, reached natural Hackney Gravels. Above, in the east of the site, was an intact subsoil horizon but, in the centre and west, only post-medieval

or garden soil and modern overburden. Also in the east, a curvilinear gully containing fragments of worked flint and undiagnostic prehistoric pottery was recorded. Conversely, a ditch in the central area was most likely post-medieval and, in view of its alignment, perpendicular to West Street, probably a property boundary.

TQ 278 651 Carshalton College, Denmark Road, Sutton

Machine-dug trenches, supervised by T Walsh of AOC, characterised the natural drift geology as Hackney Gravel, overlying solid geology from the Lambeth Group. One trench produced a wall foundation, probably late 19th century, which included re-used 18th or early 19th century bricks.

TQ 284 666 New Hackbridge Primary School, London Road, Mitcham

Excavation by AOC, directed by L Capon, revealed a series of ditches, pits and postholes that are believed to be prehistoric; also a curving ditch near the southern edge of the site, which may indicate a round enclosure. It is possible that at least some of these features were contemporary with the Bronze Age settlement previously excavated on land to the immediate south. Also found were some ditches of later date on the western side of the site. These probably relate to medieval farming of the area.

TQ 295 654 Beddington Park, near Church Road, Wallington

Two trenches were opened by CADHAS, under the direction of J Phillips. They were on the site of an outbuilding shown on 19th century maps close to the river Wandle, to the north-west of a former country house now known as Carew Manor. One exposed the lower part of the foundations of the north wall and of an inwardly-projecting stub wall, probably from a large timber-framed aisled barn; the other produced the north-west corner of the same building. The combined archaeological and documentary evidence suggests a barn about 69m long x 11m wide. The very limited dating evidence is consistent with it having been erected or moved to the site between 1707 and 1727, when the landscape around the house was remodelled, although this is uncertain. The foundation rested directly on natural river gravel.

WANDSWORTH

TQ 222 753 Mulberry House, 3 Putney Park Avenue, Putney

Evaluation trenching by S Ritchie of ASE showed that the natural Head deposits of sands and gravels slope down slightly from north to south; they are overlaid by grey silt subsoil, followed by post-medieval/modern garden soil. No archaeological remains were observed.

TQ 265 749 3–9 East Hill, Wandsworth

Contractors' groundworks, monitored by J Langthorne of PCA, reached natural sand and gravel, which were sealed by modern make-up.

TQ 266 763 12–14 Lombard Road, Battersea
Geoarchaeological evaluation by G Spurr of MOLA revealed truncated Pleistocene sediments of brickearth and/or gravel, overlain by modern made-ground. No archaeological remains were observed.

TQ 267 724 Springfield ice house, Burntwood School, Burntwood Lane, Tooting

The Grade II-Listed ice house, probably of 18th century date, was recorded by A Trambowicz of CA prior to restoration. Backfill inside the building was removed to expose part of the brick floor and lower wall, establishing a maximum internal diameter of 3.01m and height, to the apex of the dome, of 4.28m. Also investigated, outside the main structure, were elements of the originally-covered entrance passageway: foundations, surviving side walls and location of the outer door.

TQ 272 722 Deaf Children's Care Centre, Hebdon Lodge, Springfield University Hospital, 61 Glenburnie Road, Tooting

Hebdon Lodge, most recently a specialist unit in the grounds of Springfield Hospital for children with hearing disabilities, was surveyed by A Garwood of PCA to HE Level 1, prior to demolition. It had been created from a pair of detached villas, probably built in the 1930s, which originally served as on-site accommodation for hospital doctors. Constructed in an Arts and Crafts style, in sympathy with the Neo-Tudor architecture of the main hospital (a Grade II-Listed building of 1840), each was of two storeys with red-brick elevations, gabled pediments and large chimney stacks with diaperwork. There were recessed brick tympanums above some first-floor windows, while the roofs were steeply pitched with plain red-clay tiles. The windows were either traditional casements or larger mullioned casements with small glazed lights. The conversion to a clinic involved extension, internal sub-division and the construction of a linking building, but some original fixtures and fittings, including fireplace surrounds and doors, survived.

TQ 273 716 Wandsworth Framework, 946–948 Garratt Lane, Tooting

Contractors' groundworks, monitored by A Tynan of AOC, produced no archaeological remains, only a sequence of made-ground and buried soils.

TQ 273 751 82–84 Battersea Rise, Battersea

Ground-reduction works, monitored by C Reade of PCA, reached natural brickearth sealed by alluvial deposits; these were overlaid in turn by 16th–19th century make-up cut by a brick drain.

TQ 273 761 The former Milton Hall, 21 Cabul Road, Battersea

K Hulka of HCOLL created a photographic record, to HE Level 2, of Milton Hall, an un-Listed former Baptist chapel, prior to demolition. The chapel was built in 1885, the surrounding area having remained largely undeveloped agricultural land through the first half of the 19th century. It stood on the northern side of Cabul Road with its principal entrance to the south, and comprised two main elements: a three-storey front

range and a main hall of double-storey height to the rear. It was constructed of London Stock brick with red brick and Coade Stone or moulded cement dressings. During the early 20th century the congregation joined with that of the nearby Congregational church at the junction of Battersea Bridge Road and Bridge Lane, and the religious function of the building appears to have declined. Spared from bomb damage during the Second World War, it was used as storage space until 1984, when it was refurbished as a film studio. Many of the original chapel fixtures and fittings were removed at that time, and the front elevation was remodelled. Milton Hall was of some architectural and historic interest, both as an embodiment of the late 19th century fashion of designing Non-Conformist places of worship in a stripped-back Queen Anne style, and as a physical reminder of the importance of Non-Conformism at that time.

TQ 274 715 28 Tooting High Street, Tooting

Evaluation trenching by T Braybrooke of MOLA did not reach natural strata, only deposits of make-up containing 19th century finds. To the north-west these were succeeded by a beam slot and floor, which was covered with slag and cinders, and so may have been within a workshop. Cutting into it was a large pit, which was sealed by make-up for late 19th century stables followed by bedding layers beneath modern surfaces.

TQ 285 752 Eaton House, The Manor School, Clapham Common Northside, Clapham

D Miller and D Gilbert of RHS maintained a watching brief on ground-reduction works for a replacement school building. This followed a desk-based assessment that had highlighted the potential of remains relating to a glasshouse, once part of the Byrom House estate. Despite heavy disturbance of the site by demolition and construction in recent times, part of the foundations of the glasshouse were recorded, together with internal features relating to the heating system and several features believed to be planting-pits. The work reached natural strata, but no other archaeological remains were observed.

TQ 288 769 Battersea Park East, Lockington Road, Battersea

Evaluation trenching by R Humphrey of PCA showed that the natural geology varied from: clay and sandy clay in the north and west of the site; through sand and gravel in the centre; to clay and gravel in the east and south-east. This variation is probably to be explained both by differences in the Thames terrace deposits and by truncation of the upper levels in recent times. Overlying these natural strata, towards the north-west and centre of the site, was soil associated with market-gardening from the 16th to 19th centuries; to the east, 19th century make-up, followed by remains of basements, foundation walls and of a brick floor from the Victorian terraced houses that stood here until the 1960s.

TQ 290 772 Northern Line Extension, Battersea Station, Battersea Park Road, Nine Elms

Contractors' trenches were monitored by S Bickelmann, T Baxter and T Johnston of MOLA. They revealed

that the natural gravels had been extensively truncated by the concrete base of the Southwark & Vauxhall Water Works reservoir, which is shown on the 1897 OS map. The sides were recognised in the far north-western corner of the site and along the south-western perimeter. These sloped at a 45° angle and rested on a concrete bed insulated with puddling clay. In the north-east of the site thick bands of alluvium survived but were undated, their lower parts being inaccessible owing to water ingress.

TQ 292 722 Tooting Common, Tooting

As part of the Tooting Common Heritage Project, a magnetometer survey was carried out by J Walford of MOLA (Northampton) in two areas: one to the west of Tooting Bec Lido, the other to the north of Bedford Hill. In the first area there was evidence for an infilled ditch or drain, which may preserve the line of a former watercourse shown on historic maps. Another set of anomalies may represent Nissen huts or other temporary structures associated with a nearby Second World War anti-aircraft battery. In the second area, the survey detected an anomaly tentatively identified as a post-medieval brick clamp. A resistivity survey in the same area was archaeologically uninformative.

TQ 296 773 46 Ponton Road, Nine Elms

Further borehole surveys and deposit modelling by D Young of QUEST, to the south-west of the previous area (see above), revealed a low, late Devensian Shepperton Gravel surface towards the centre and north-western parts of the site. This is considered to be part of, or a subsidiary of, the Battersea Channel, lying adjacent to the mid-late Devensian Kempton Park Gravel island recorded at 40–42 Ponton Road. The gravel is overlain by inorganic alluvium, with an uneven surface suggesting variable levels of truncation.

TQ 297 774 40–42 Ponton Road, Nine Elms

Borehole monitoring and a programme of deposit modelling was carried out in this part of the Battersea Channel Project area by D Young of QUEST. This revealed that the site lies largely on an island of mid-late Devensian Kempton Park Gravel, which slopes down towards the south-west, in the direction of the channel subsequently discovered at 46 Ponton Road

(see previous entry). The gravel is overlain by inorganic alluvium with an uneven surface suggesting variable levels of truncation.

TQ 299 775 Embassy Gardens Phase 2, 1–12 Ponton Road, 51 Nine Elms Lane, Nine Elms

During evaluation of this extensive site, the most complete sequence was excavated in the westernmost trench where natural gravels were overlain by alluvial deposits, followed by a horticultural soil horizon, probably 18th century, and finally by 19th century make-up. Cutting into these deposits were 19th–20th century drains and brick structures. The final part of this sequence was repeated in other evaluation trenches and in the watching brief. Geoaerchaeological sampling produced up to c.2.5m of Holocene alluvial deposits. Although there were comparatively few sample locations, they were evenly spread. The sequence predominantly comprised thin, weathered, late Roman or later alluvium overlying the edge of the Nine Elms Eyot. However, a small area of deeper, thicker, more organic clays at the northern and north-eastern edges of the site may represent prehistoric protected river margins with sluggish flow, occasionally pooling water and alder growth. During late prehistoric times the proliferation of sedges and minerogenic sedimentation indicates increasing seasonal wetness and mudflat formation as river levels rose. Subsequently, in the Roman and medieval periods, transgressive alluvial sedimentation infilled the deeper north-eastern edges, and spread thinly across the remaining raised areas of the site. The work thus produced useful additions to the developing picture that is emerging from sites in the Nine Elms area about the Battersea Channel, particularly the eastern arm as it flowed around the Nine Elms Eyot towards its confluence with the Thames (cf. *SyAC* 99, 267). The project was conducted by MOLA, under the direction of D Harrison and V Yendell.

TQ 303 778 69–71 Bondway, Vauxhall

The excavation of geotechnical pits was monitored by T Rugg of ASE but there were no archaeological finds, other than remains of 19th century structures. Pits outside the standing building reached natural deposits, those inside only modern make-up.

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