

Archaeology in Surrey 2016

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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 on 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 first by kilometre squares (four-figure references) and then within those squares. Users are reminded that a grid reference is only the south-west corner of a square and not a specific point. Only six-figure grid references are given as some measure of protection for sensitive sites; more information, if available, may be obtained by *bona fide* enquirers from the relevant Historic Environment Record. Responsibility for the administrative county is taken by Ms Egginton, Mr Randall and Mr Truckle, and for Greater London by Ms Coombe and 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

AOC	AOC Archaeology Group
AS	Archaeological Solutions
ASE	Archaeology South-East
CA	Compass Archaeology Limited
CADHAS	Carshalton and District History and Archaeology Society
CBAS	Chris Butler Archaeological Services
COT	Cotswold Archaeology
DBRG	Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey)
EEHAS	Epsom and Ewell History and Archaeology Society
LP	L-P: Archaeology
MOLA	MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology)
Plateau	North Downs Plateau Archaeological Research Group
OAS	Oxford Archaeology South
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
PHFA	PHF Archaeology
QUEST	Quaternary Scientific, University of Reading
SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit
SCC	Surrey County Council
SyAS	Surrey Archaeological Society
<i>SyAC</i>	<i>Surrey Archaeological Collections</i>
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology
WSA	West Sussex Archaeology

ELMBRIDGE

TQ 089 646 Oatlands Court, St Mary's Road, Weybridge

Evaluation by A Mundin and L Esteves of TVAS revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 096 648 Cleves School, Oatlands Avenue, Weybridge

Watching brief by W Weller of SCAU during construction of a temporary school building and hard play area revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest, although the archaeological horizon was encountered only in the building foundation excavations.

TQ 098 665 Bridge House, Bridge Street, Walton-on-Thames

Evaluation by D Platt of TVAS revealed a small pit and a segment of ditch both of post-medieval or modern date.

TQ 101 661 Ashley Primary School, Ashley Road, Walton-on-Thames

Historic building recording by P Davenport of COT ahead of partial demolition revealed the mid-19th century origins of the school and recorded four main phases of development between *c* 1860 and 1958. Some of these developments were most probably undertaken in response to the introduction of various Education Acts; in particular the 1880 Act that saw the school almost double in size soon after its introduction, and the 1944 Act that might have prompted the further increase in size by the addition of extra classrooms soon after that date. The former Act made attendance at school compulsory to the age of 10 while the latter enforced the division between primary education (5–11 years old) and secondary education (11–15 years old).

A subsequent watching brief by T Brown, also of COT, during the construction of an extension, revealed a shallow ditch that produced a small number of post-medieval pottery fragments and a pit or ditch that contained ceramic building material of late post-medieval or modern date.

TQ 103 603 46 Portsmouth Road, Cobham

Evaluation by J McNicoll-Norbury and L Esteves of TVAS revealed a post-medieval gully.

TQ 111 599 Cedar House, Mill Road, Cobham

Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of a two-storey, four-bay, late 15th century timber-framed building with gables and side purlin roof. At most, one end bay was open and although no indication of original heating was evident, it was apparently in domestic use. It was probably a rear range associated with a now rebuilt house on the street frontage.

TQ 113 650 Rydens Enterprise School, Hersham

Evaluation by M Nichol of COT revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest. A high water table was identified that may have made the site prone to flooding and unsuitable for settlement or agricultural activities.

TQ 115 649 Rydens Enterprise School, Hersham Road, Hersham

Evaluation by J Whelan of COT, following a largely negative ground penetrating radar survey by D Bunn of Pre-construct Geophysics Ltd, revealed two pits that produced pottery dating from the Middle to Late Bronze Age and a dispersed series of ditches that corresponded with the geophysical survey results and cartographic evidence of post-medieval field boundaries or, in one instance, a modern linear bank.

TQ 135 633 Claremont Fan Court School, Claremont Drive, Esher

Evaluation by C Enright of AOC to the north of the Grade I Listed house revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 144 685 St Lawrence Junior School, Church Road, East Molesey

Evaluation by P Jorgensen of PCA revealed an intact stratigraphic sequence with residual struck flint and medieval and later pottery from the upper strata but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 147 671 Imber Court Trading Estate, Orchard Lane, East Molesey

Evaluation by W Spencer of PCA revealed several narrow palaeochannels containing burnt flint and prehistoric struck flint, suggesting prehistoric activity in and around a former braided river system. In the south and west of the site, close to the location of the former Ember Court, several planting beds of probable horticultural origin were uncovered.

EPSOM & EWELL

TQ 208 607 The Comrades Club, The Parade, Epsom

Evaluation by R Hewett of MOLA revealed evidence of extensive 19th century gravel quarrying in the form of large pits beneath a deep stratigraphy of contemporary and later ground levelling layers.

TQ 216 612 Mill Road, Epsom

Evaluation by L May of ASE recorded no evidence of the Roman road Stane Street, the projected route of which passed through the eastern half of the site. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 221 629 Church Meadow, Ewell

Metal detector survey led by N Cowlard of EEHAS recovered a number of later Roman coins but all from areas of disturbed ground.

GUILDFORD

SU 884 494–SU 911 500 Ash Green Lane water mains replacement, Tongham Moor to Pound Farm Lane, Tongham

Archaeological monitoring by E Govier of Border Archaeology Ltd revealed a series of furrows that appeared to be the result of ploughing. However, while they were considered too narrow and tightly spaced to

represent open-field ridge-and-furrow cultivation, their irregular morphology did not appear to reflect modern ploughing.

Pottery recovered from top- and subsoil during the strip ranged in date from the Roman to the later post-medieval/modern periods. A background scatter of abraded Roman material indicates possible settlement activity in the vicinity, although the assemblage was characterised by a notable absence of finewares, suggesting that any such activity was not of a high status. Two body sherds of Portchester D fabric, manufactured in the Surrey/Hampshire border region and probably dating to the 4th century, suggests continuing Roman activity in the region until a late date.

Little identifiable material dated to the early/high medieval period, while later medieval/early post-medieval wares were represented by local Coarse Border/Border wares. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered.

SU 918 495 Green Lane East, Wanborough
Geophysical survey and evaluation led by D Graham of SyAS. Magnetometry revealed an 8m-wide, north-south oriented, straight, double-ditched linear anomaly, various other anomalies and signs of ridge-and-furrow ploughing. A trench across one of the flanking ditches and extending across half the width of the linear anomaly revealed a raised trackway or 'agger', although there was no sign of metalling having been present. Probable Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery recovered from the ditch may date the feature but could be residual.

A trench across a number of significant anomalies in the west revealed a deeply buried, shallow pit containing the remains of *in-situ* burning. Charcoal recovered from the feature was ¹⁴C dated to 1210–75 at 95% probability. (459 & 460)

SU 972 490 Terrace Three, Surrey Sports Park, University of Surrey, Manor Park, Guildford
Watching brief by L Esteves and A Taylor of TVAS revealed a single undated ditch that may be the terminal of a medieval ditch previously recorded to the east in 2007 (*SyAC* 95, 306), although it contained no independent dating evidence.

SU 988 488 Land at 12 Guilddown Avenue, Guildford (figs 1 and 2)
Archaeological monitoring of soil stripping by L Lewins of TVAS revealed seven graves containing the remains of at least ten individuals. A minimum of two phases of burial were identified, characterised by those displaying an expected burial form for furnished early medieval burials, and later non-normative graves. Recovered artefacts and radiocarbon dating indicates that this part of the Guilddown cemetery was in use over an extended period of time spanning the 6th to 11th centuries AD.

The majority of skeletons were buried in supine and extended positions. The exception to this was a semi-articulated burial (or reburial) of an adult male (SK65) in a double grave with a younger adult male. The work also identified the probable prior removal of two skeletons, possibly during excavations by A W

G Lowther in the 1920s. Osteological analysis of the earliest graves revealed a mixed group including male and female burials while the later phase of burials consisted solely of adult men who died between early adulthood (18–25 years) and 36–45 years of age. No evidence of execution was observed. Oxygen Isotope analysis of three of the later graves suggests those buried were not local to the area.

SU 990 505 Land near Foreman Manor, Ash
Evaluation by C Douglas of ASE revealed no archaeological finds or features.

SU 997 508 Former Guildford Fire Station, Ladymead, Guildford
Test pit evaluation by C Morris of AOC. The site is adjacent to the site that revealed a substantial scatter of worked flint, thought to represent the *in-situ* remains of a Late Upper Palaeolithic campsite (*SyAC* 99, 221), but it produced no Palaeolithic material. A small residual quantity of worked Mesolithic flint artefacts was recovered. A shallow ditch on the western side of the site produced Late Iron Age pottery and Roman pottery and flue tile; a further ditch produced slag and Roman tile fragments. The area of the former fire station yard, in the south of the site, proved to have undergone ground reduction during the construction of the fire station with no evidence of any surviving archaeology.

SU 999 495 Former Basket Works, 10 Sydenham Road, Guildford
An archaeological watching brief by A Howard of CA revealed no features or deposits of archaeological interest.

TQ 075 522 Wix Farm Barns, Epsom Road, West Horsley
Historic building recording by G Elliott and D Milbank of TVAS of two barns and the adjoining cart-shed and stables. In their original form, both barns were for threshing and consisted of five bays with waggon entrances within the central bay. The south-west barn is largely unchanged from its original form. The north-west barn has been altered, with the removal of the covered waggon entrance and possibly a north aisle. A sixth bay was added to its west end and the roof extended further to include stables and a cart-shed. Another stable block abuts the south wall.

A subsequent watching brief by L Esteves of TVAS during ground reduction within the south-west barn revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 088 531 West Horsley Place, West Horsley
Evaluation by K Bower of PCA revealed no archaeological finds or features.

MOLE VALLEY

TQ 106 474 Cocks Farm villa, Abinger
Further excavation by the Roman Studies Group of SyAS, directed by D Bird and E Corke, in the field to the north-east of the Scheduled villa, exposed the north-east corner of a Roman enclosure. Its east-west

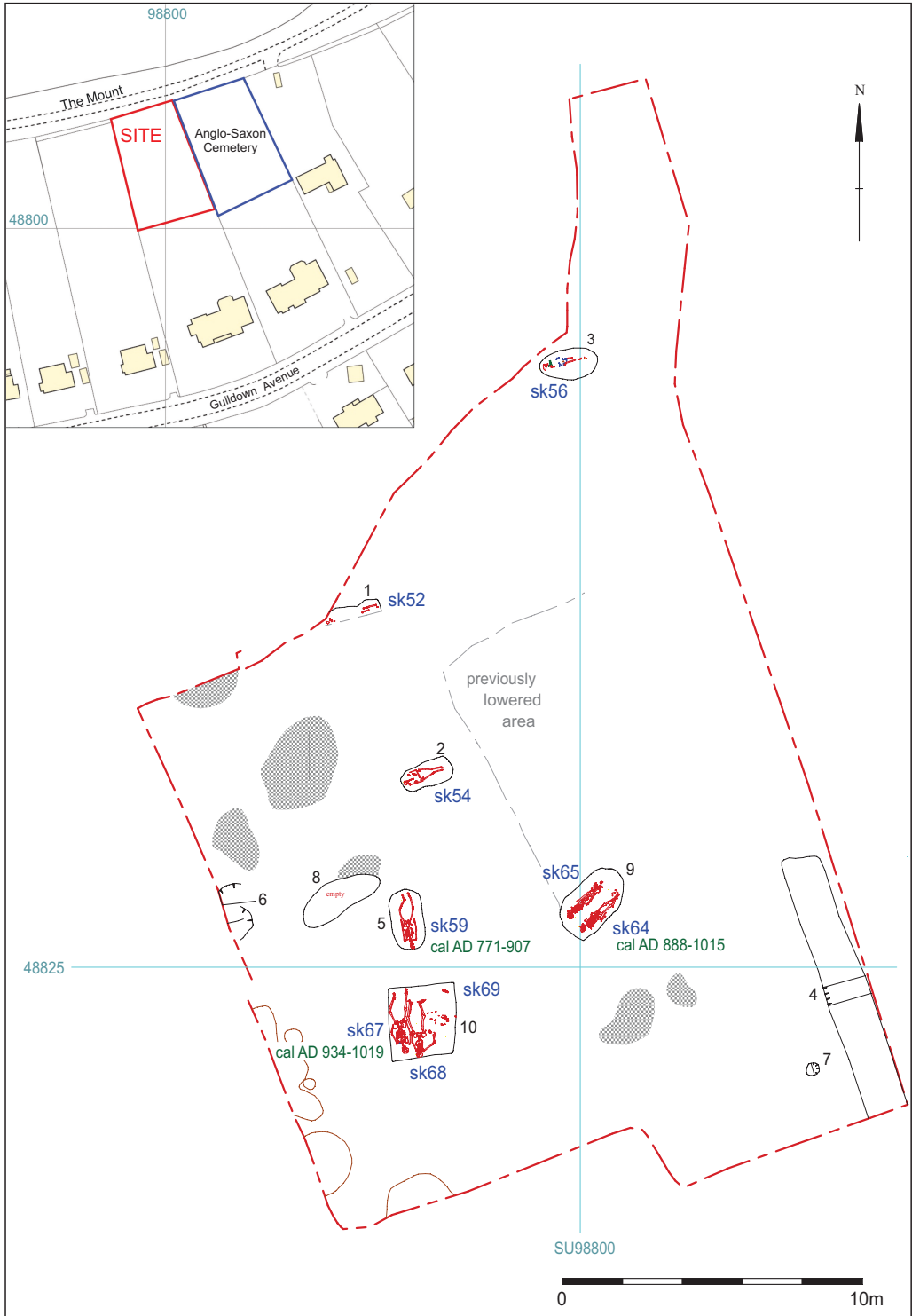


Fig 1 12 Guilddown Avenue, Guildford. Site location and plan of the excavations (Plans by TVAS)



Fig 2 12 Guildown Avenue, Guildford. Grave 9, with burial SK64 to the left of the photograph and secondary burial SK65 to the right. (Photograph by TVAS)

oriented boundary consisted of substantial ditches, while there were seven successive parallel north–south boundaries, spaced 1–2m apart. They included palisades, a beamslot and posthole arrangement, ditches and probable hedges. The earlier of these were interrupted by an east–west track running alongside the northern edge of the Iron Age enclosure found previously to the west (*SyAC* 100, 282).

Within the Roman enclosure were a number of parallel ditches on several alignments, possibly vineyard bedding trenches. In the corner of the enclosure, underlying pottery and *tegulae*, a placed deposit of bovid jawbones (AD 335–395) overlay a pit containing a redeposited probable cremation in part of a Deverel-Rimbury vessel. Charcoal from within this dated to 970–955 or 940–900 BC. The nearby ditch contained sherds of a Roman ceramic beehive.

Within a previously recorded Iron Age enclosure (*ibid.*), a further thirteen storage pits were revealed adding to the fourteen previously recorded to their immediate east. The final fill in four intercutting pits contained charred grain (105–40 BC) and pottery while most contained placed deposits. To the east of the Roman enclosure and cutting the Iron Age enclosure ditch, eight post-medieval bovid burials were found, all aged 3–9 months. Dates are ¹⁴C, at 68% probability. (461)

TQ 133 549 16 The Park, Great Bookham

A third season of excavation by L Spencer of SyAS on the postulated site of Bookham Courte revealed an extension to the demolition layer initially uncovered in 2014 (*SyAC* 99, 224). It was found to overlay a succession of sterile layers above the remnants of a packed chalk floor, itself partially overlying an extensive area of flint cobbles that may relate to the ‘Great Yarde’ referred to in a 1616 description of Bookham Courte. To the west, two sections of wall foundation may have formed the corner of a room or structure that housed the tile-on-edge hearths revealed in earlier rescue excavations (this volume, below) while further discoveries suggested the presence of internal and external floor surfaces.

A line of one or two courses of large flat-topped chalk blocks was revealed in the west of the site; 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 was revealed to the east of the blocks that may represent floor or yard surfaces. (460)

TQ 134 548 14 The Park, Great Bookham

Excavation by L Spencer of SyAS. Following the observations of archaeological deposits in construction trenches, a series of at least three tile-on-edge hearths were revealed. The tiles of the main hearth were laid in a north–south orientation and were bounded to the east by a single course of bricks, to the north by a line of retaining tiles and had clearly defined southern and western edges, but with no retaining structures. Further evidence of burning below the upper main hearth, two insubstantial walls and floor levels comprising packed chalk and clay were also revealed. A more substantial north–south aligned wall to the immediate south of the

hearth may have been a continuation or earlier phase of the hearth boundary or possibly structural in origin. A charcoal sample recovered from the upper main hearth gave a radiocarbon date of AD 1485–1650.

To the south, three separate areas of tile-on-edge hearths were revealed, two with east–west oriented tiles and one with north–south oriented tiles. The cut of a modern drain revealed a succession of deposits that may represent a sequence of earlier floors above which the hearths had been laid. Another tile-on-edge hearth revealed in construction trenches to the west was not excavated. The features are believed to relate to the former Bookham Courte. (457)

TQ 145 397 New Cottage, Love Lane, Ockley

Archaeological monitoring by F Pemberton of SyAS during groundworks for an extension, west of the Roman road Stane Street, revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 149 550 Land at Highacres and Dalmuir, Guildford Road, Fetcham

Evaluation by Z Pozorski of AS revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 149 558 The Salt Box, 56 Lower Road, Fetcham
Watching brief by S Nelson of SyAS during the excavation of foundations revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 154 582 Padesham Golf Course, Leatherhead

A third phase of evaluation by G Anelay of WSA, following two unproductive phases by OAS in 2014, revealed modern land drains that pre-dated the existing golf course and a probable modern drainage ditch but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 164 496 Meadowbank Football Ground, Mill Lane, Dorking

Evaluation by W Weller of SCAU revealed deep levels of made-ground comprising a high percentage of industrial slag and ash as well as sand, brick, stone and 20th century household waste. The results show that deep excavations had been conducted across most of the site prior to the construction of the football ground in the early 1950s. There was no indication of the projected route of Stane Street, sometimes postulated to cross the site, although the depth of disturbance would probably have removed any evidence if it had been present.

TQ 165 563 14–22 Church Street, Leatherhead

Evaluation and archaeological monitoring by K Bower and W Perkins of PCA on an extension to a retail store revealed late medieval or early post-medieval features in the form of pits, a gully and possible occupation layers, one of which was formed of compacted chalk and sealed the gully. Subsequent monitoring of the groundworks revealed a short section of a poorly built 19th or 20th century wall, and post-medieval domestic refuse pits, one of which cut two substantial, but similarly dated, postholes. The pits and postholes were sealed by a buried garden soil and a small ‘occupation’ layer that appeared to be associated with the garden

plots to the rear of the Church Street frontages. Small quantities of residual material including several prehistoric flints and a 12th–13th century potsherd suggest earlier activity in the vicinity.

TQ 165 566 42 Upper Fairfield Road, Leatherhead
Photographic survey by P Barker-Mills of Mole Valley District Council recorded external architectural details of the late Victorian property that latterly housed the Leatherhead District Social Club. A post-medieval well was revealed within the footprint of the demolished building, constructed from unfrosted bricks and lime mortar. No other finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 166 563 Devonshire House, 66 Church Street, Leatherhead
Watching brief by J Webster of TVAS of a rear extension showed that the site had undergone phases of truncation and ground levelling that would have destroyed any archaeological deposits that may have been present. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 169 537 Box Hill School, Mickleham
Evaluation by T Collie of SCAU across former tennis courts revealed ground levelling in the form of made-ground, and a short section of a probable 19th century brick foundation, but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 176 523 Broadwood's Tower, Box Hill, Mickleham
Excavation by P Harp and S Hill of Plateau of the interior of the tower ahead of National Trust work to the Grade II Listed folly. A fill, to a depth of c 0.9m above external ground level, was revealed. The lower 0.3m of the fill produced quantities of unknapped flint, a few fragments of Horsham stone and two unfrosted, yellow bricks. The flints and stone probably originate from the structure, although no mortar was observed adhering to them. A considerable quantity of wall plaster bearing the impression of laths was recovered together with iron strips, hinges and numerous nails, most likely the remains of a wooden hatch that was fitted at the head of a former staircase that led to a first floor.

A large quantity of broken glass bottles was recovered, one with an impressed date of 1927, as well as two stoppers impressed 'War Grade' and dating to the Second World War. Six prehistoric flints were also recovered, some displaying retouch or showing signs of patination. Their presence indicates that some of the fill may have been introduced after the tower fell into disrepair. The basal deposit, at external ground level, comprised decayed mortar that may originate from the internal wall rendering or could perhaps be the sub-base for a removed floor.

TQ 177 545 Glasshouse Cottages and Spa, Cherkley Court, Reigate Road, Leatherhead
Watching brief by I Hogg of ASE during groundworks revealed previous modern terracing and truncation but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 184 547 Cherkley Court, Reigate Road, Leatherhead
Archaeological monitoring by J Payne of SCAU during limited pipeline repair works within the Scheduled Monument area of the Roman road Stane Street. The previously recorded dimensions and make-up of the Roman road (*SyAC* 75, 289) were confirmed while the presence of a possible levelling deposit associated with the initial construction of the road, and not previously recorded, was also revealed.

TQ 22 42 Charlwood
Excavation and test pitting by R Hooker of SyAS to test anomalies from a previous magnetometry survey (*SyAC* 99, 227) revealed a large area of *in-situ* burning, possibly the base of a post-medieval charcoal burning clamp and a ditch of possible Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British date on a similar east–west alignment to that of a ditch revealed in 2014. (457)

REIGATE & BANSTEAD

TQ 216 538 Land at Frith Park, Sturts Lane, Walton on the Hill
Evaluation by G Sheehan of ASE identified an infilled pond, a tree-planting pit, two brick post-settings and the remains of a number of drainage features, all of late 19th/20th century date and associated with a former walled garden and landscaping.

TQ 222 551 'The Mound', Chequers Lane, Walton on the Hill
A resistivity survey, directed by C Bagnall of Plateau and undertaken in 2015, on the top of the mound, recorded areas of high resistivity that may indicate the presence of building foundations.

TQ 232 573 Merland Rise Recreation Ground, Tadworth
A second phase of evaluation by J Lathan of WA, following the discovery of a Mesolithic flint scatter during Phase 1 (*SyAC* 100, 271–6), did not reveal any archaeological features or finds.

TQ 232 596 Land at the rear of 268–269 Fir Tree Road, Banstead
Excavation by Dr K Harrison on behalf of Surrey Police after the discovery of human remains during construction work, revealed the presence of a single burial. Sufficient skeletal material remained *in situ* to suggest the individual was buried in a crouched position, on its side and oriented north–south. There were no grave goods, associated finds or datable material in the grave fill but the burial position was consistent with a Bronze Age or Iron Age inhumation.

TQ 25 51 Reigate Hill
Excavation by D Hunt of the Wings Museum recovered finds associated with a Flying Fortress aircraft that crashed in the area on 19 March 1945.

TQ 253 505 British Red Cross Hall, London Road, Reigate
Watching brief by M Saywood of SCAU did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 270 444 Landens Farm, Meath Green Lane, Horley

Historic building recording by L Wilson of AS revealed that the main farmhouse originated as a probable late 17th century, timber-framed building laid out on a double-pile plan. A few internal fixtures such as the staircase may date from this period or slightly later. An attached west wing was used as a kitchen and may have been modified from a pre-existing building, though evidence for its supposed 16th century date is speculative. A nearby worker's cottage is probably of similar or earlier date, timber-framed and of humble origins.

In the early to mid-19th century, the whole complex was considerably augmented; the farmhouse was comprehensively remodelled and given its existing 19th century appearance, while a new kitchen and service wing was added adjoining the old. This was extended further in the 1920s or 30s. Elsewhere, existing buildings appear to have been replaced with a series of brick ranges that provided cart sheds, threshing barns, granaries and stabling, all based on the principles of the Victorian Model Farm.

A single courtyard range incorporated a pre-existing stable and carriage house but became the location for threshing, processing and storing of grain. A separate granary was also constructed, in a highly decorative style. The surviving elements of the buildings typically demonstrate high quality, and for their time, modern materials and techniques, including Baltic softwood and industrial cast-iron windows and doors.

A subsequent evaluation by Z Pozorski of AS revealed a modern ditch and an undated pit.

TQ 274 494 St John the Evangelist Church, Redhill
Excavation by L Capon of AOC recorded 266 graveshafts with a total of 282 burials recovered and retained for osteological assessment. The burials can be dated to 1843–1914 when the graveyard was in use. Early cemetery practice appears to show careful planning and management with graves aligned west–east in regular north–south rows. Later burials show dense overcrowding with burials tightly packed into any available space, creating a complex sequence of intercutting graveshafts.

Of the 282 inhumations, 250 skeletons were osteologically assessed. The assemblage was moderately well preserved and largely complete. Pathological conditions identified in the assemblage include Paget's disease, tuberculosis, polio, congenital syphilis, rickets, scurvy and evidence of autopsy. Dental diseases and degenerative joint conditions were also prominent among the adults. Evidence for autopsies was present in six juveniles and two adults. As the assemblage comprises a particularly large group of non-adult individuals, it is considered of local and regional significance.

TQ 281 514 Land off The Frenches, Redhill
Evaluation by D Platt of TVAS revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 285 524 Lime Tree School, Battlebridge Lane, Merstham

Watching brief by W Weller of SCAU, adjacent to the recently recorded site of a probable Middle Iron Age

through to the early Saxon farmstead (*SJAC* 99, 229), revealed no further archaeological finds or features.

RUNNYMEDE

SU 100 699 Royal Holloway Sports Pitches, Royal Holloway College, Egham

Watching brief by L McCaig and D Freer of WA revealed the partial remains of a late 19th century red brick-built building consisting of two lengths of wall and a small area of surviving associated exterior surface. No evidence of the postulated Roman road was uncovered owing, possibly, to the shallowness of the monitored works.

TQ 014 714 The Old Police Station, Egham

Historic building recording by C Butler of CBAS confirmed that some original 1930s features and fittings have been retained, such as the staircases, some doors and picture rails and skirting boards, although the building has been modernised and redecorated consistent with its use as a Police Station and offices.

TQ 016 716 Land to the rear of 64 The Avenue, Egham (fig 3)

An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation by W Weller of SCAU revealed archaeological deposits of multiple periods with Late Bronze Age and Roman features the most dominant. A series of three excavations was conducted in the same area during the 1970s and this phase of work represented a chance to further enhance the understanding of settlement activity in the area.

A number of large ditches were observed, generally in the north and west of the site, including a continuation of Early Bronze Age and medieval ditches previously excavated during the earlier fieldwork, a large Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure ditch that had previously revealed a smelter's hoard of bronze items and, on this occasion, moderate amounts of occupational debris; possible ditches of an Early/Middle Iron Age date, and an extensive Roman ditch that is, with some certainty, the southern roadside ditch to a significant Roman road.

A cluster of postholes in the north-east of the site represents a series of related structures and, despite producing no datable finds, they probably date to the Late Bronze Age. In common with a number of features in what was probably a consistently occupied area, the postholes showed signs of removal and systematic backfilling, with little evidence of natural silting. This process was evident on a number of features, including the upper layers of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure ditch, indicating a reinstatement of land and signifying an alteration in land use.

An ensuing trial trench evaluation by W Weller of SCAU within the garden of 64 The Avenue, to the north-west of the excavation, revealed additional archaeological deposits but as the area would not be impacted by the current development, no further archaeological work was undertaken in the 2016 programme.

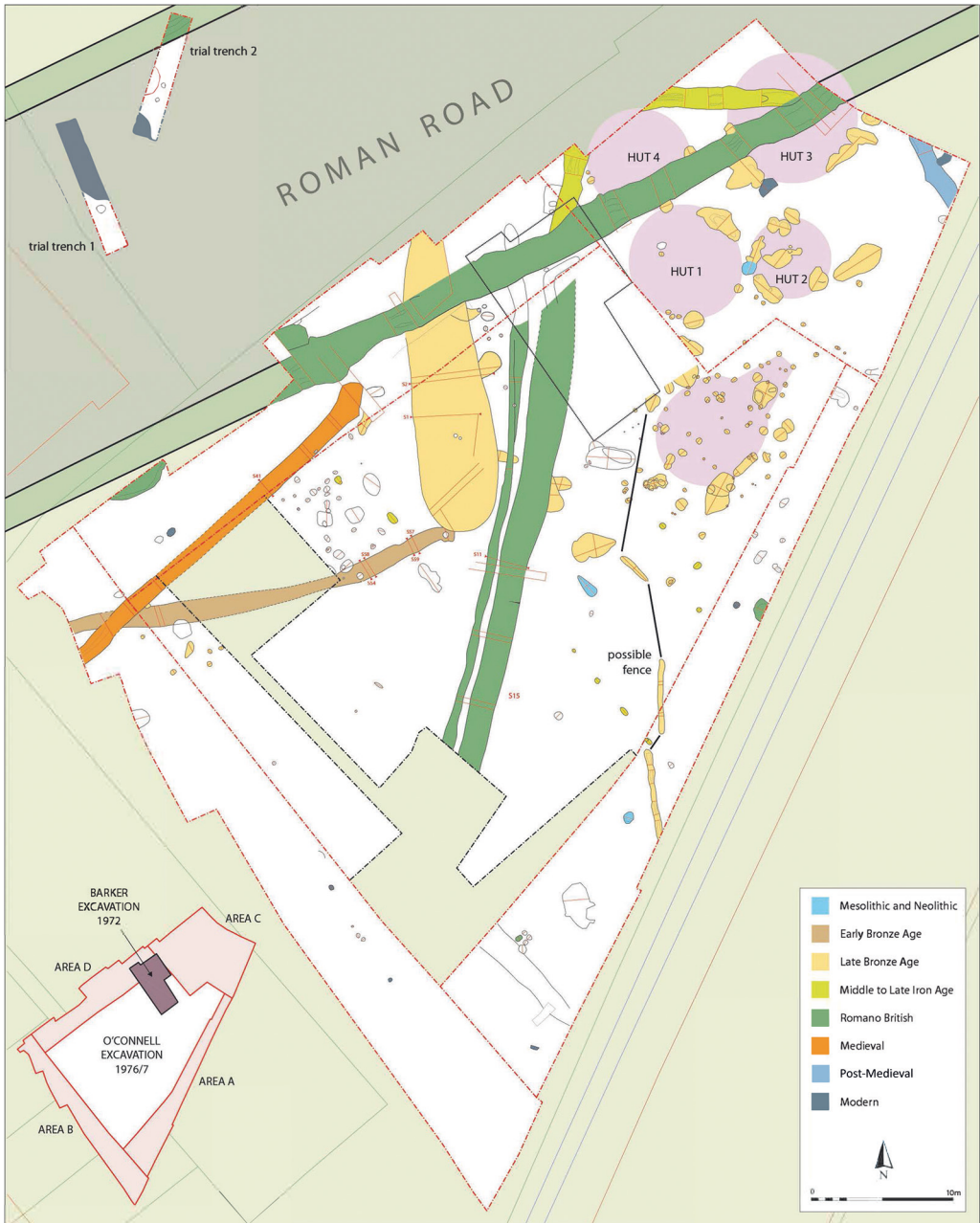


Fig 3 Land to the rear of 64 The Avenue, Egham. The possible Late Bronze Age huts and postulated fence line, and the projected course of the Roman road. (Plan by SCAU)

TQ 019 716 1 The Causeway, Egham Hythe
 Watching brief of geotechnical trial pits by P Alexander of PCA revealed natural deposits comprising gravel, brickearth and alluvium, suggesting that any archaeological horizons that may be present remain undisturbed.

TQ 032 658 Land at Salesians School, Guildford Road, Chertsey
 Evaluation by W Weller of SCAU revealed a posthole containing a small assemblage of pottery of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date. A larger collection of struck flint recovered from the posthole and within the overburden was of similar later Bronze Age date.

TQ 040 661 Land at Hanworth Lane, Chertsey
Evaluation by K Marshall of PCA revealed two linear features, one of which contained a single degraded sherd of pottery dating to the later prehistoric period.

TQ 040 668 Aldi site, Gogmore Lane Chertsey
Evaluation by O Good of CA revealed evidence of low-level, late post-medieval to early modern activity across the eastern part of the site in the form of a ditch, a large pit, two postholes and a short section of wall foundation. The features identified correlate well with the known development of the site in the mid-late 19th century by the Lion Brewery and its eventual demolition and redevelopment in the mid-20th century.

TQ 041 668 Coronation House, Gogmore Lane, Chertsey
Watching brief by C Enright of ASE revealed no significant archaeological remains or deposits.

TQ 044 671 Abbey Lodge, Abbey Gardens, Chertsey
Evaluation by J Aaronson of CA within the Scheduled Monument of Chertsey Abbey revealed a considerable amount of residual medieval material, including pottery, tile and brick that undoubtedly derives from Chertsey Abbey, but is believed to be material previously sifted out during excavations carried out in 1954. Gravel layers were also revealed that may have formed part of an earlier path skirting the south and western sides of the mid-19th century Abbey Lodge.

TQ 045 669 The Bungalow, Willow Walk, Chertsey
Evaluation by A Tynan of AOC recorded no archaeological features although a small piece of late medieval decorated floor tile, probably from Chertsey Abbey, was found in a made-ground deposit.

SPELTHORNE

TQ 037 717 90–106 High Street, Staines-upon-Thames (fig 4)

Historic building recording by K Bower, P Cavanaugh and C Matthews of PCA revealed that nos 90–102 High Street were early 19th century in appearance and are shown on the 1841 tithe map. All had a ground, first and attic storey. Nos 104 and 106 are shown on the 1896 OS map and were probably constructed between 1864 and 1896, although no 106 was early 20th century in appearance. Both properties had a ground and first floor only.

At the time of the initial recording, the ground floor interiors of all the shops had been opened up to create maximum shop space and were covered with modern wall coverings. Soft stripping revealed the scars of former chimneybreasts, staircases, shelving, shop counters and removed walls. The ground floor internal walls to the front of no 92 were lined with tiles that included a multi-tile pastoral scene signed 'JE' and dating from c 1937, when the shop was occupied by the Maypole Dairy Co Ltd.

The Maypole Dairy Co was established by Watson Brothers in 1887, and their first shop was opened in Wolverhampton. They specialised in butter, margarine and eggs but also sold a narrow range of staples including tea and condensed milk. The walls of Maypole shops were often decorated with pictorial tile panels and a shop in Acorn Road, Jesmond (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) from 1921 to 1947 has two Arcadian scenes, also signed 'JE'. Maypole apparently commissioned tiles from several different firms, including Pilkingtons, in the inter-war period.

Further recording of no 92 revealed that original fireplaces, tongue-and-groove partition walls, plain

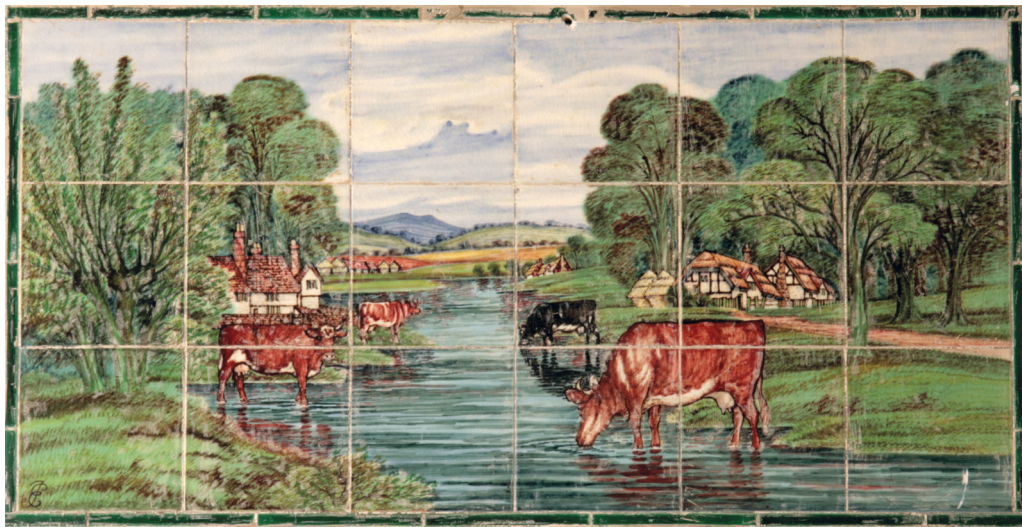


Fig 4 90–106 High Street, Staines. A multi-tile pastoral scene signed 'JE', from when the shop was occupied by Maypole Dairy Co Ltd, was uncovered during pre-demolition building recording. (Photograph by PCA)

four-panel doors, staircase, architraves and skirting boards had survived at first and attic floor level. No 96 was also of interest with its gas-light fittings, timber staircase, tongue-and-groove partition walls, timber-panelled partition walls, plain six and two-panel doors, architraves, skirting boards and historic paint scheme at first and attic floor levels. During the soft stripping of no 96, a mummified cat was uncovered within the structure of the first floor.

TQ 056 742 25–27 High Street, Stanwell

A trial trench evaluation by K Bower of PCA revealed a number of probable planting holes and a spread of material, all of post-medieval date but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 056 743 34 Oaks Road, Stanwell

Evaluation by R Woolley of Formation Archaeology revealed a large subterranean water cistern of late post-medieval date but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 070 676 Saxon Primary School, Briar Road, Shepperton

A magnetometry and earth resistance survey by R and S Ainslie of Abingdon Archaeological Geophysics within the boundary of the Scheduled Monument revealed three anomalies of possible archaeological origin. A subsequent test pit evaluation by W Weller of SCAU revealed a segment of a possible early medieval ditch towards the north of the site and confirmed that some areas to the south of the site had been truncated by recent quarrying.

A later watching brief by W Weller of SCAU of 32 foundation pads within the south of the site, mostly within made-ground relating to the previously quarried area, produced some finds of post-medieval date with only one sherd of Saxon pottery found – the only indicator of the potential of underlying archaeological deposits. A car park extension in the north of the site was monitored but was not excavated to a depth to impact on the archaeological horizon.

TQ 076 666 Senwick, Church Road, Shepperton
Archaeological monitoring by T Collie of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 103 686 Former Page Works, Forge Lane, Sunbury on Thames

Evaluation by A Haslam of PCA following demolition of the former aerospace works revealed archaeological features in the form of parallel ditches and several small pits. The fills of all the features were largely sterile, with only one pit producing pottery and pantile fragments from the late 18th to early 19th centuries. The lack of earlier, residual, material suggests that none of the features is likely to pre-date the late post-medieval period. The ditches most probably represent agricultural features in the form of field divisions or boundary plots, similar to but generally on a different orientation to those shown on the Sunbury preliminary Enclosure map of 1800.

SURREY HEATH

SU 953 587 Queens Road, Bisley

Additional phase of evaluation by B Davis of WA, following work undertaken in 2014 (*SjAC* 99, 232), revealed no further evidence of 18th century occupation or for nearby Iron Age to Romano-British ironworking, as previously identified. Both phases of work demonstrated extensive ground disturbance associated with the former 20th century industrial complex that formerly occupied the site.

SU 973 618 St Lawrence's Church, High Street, Chobham

Watching brief by P McCulloch of PCA on new drainage work through the churchyard. The churchyard is at a visibly higher ground level than the surrounding land, which was thought to be indicative of extensive burials; however, no evidence of *in-situ* burials, or any archaeological deposits, finds or features were observed. The area may have been extensively disturbed or deliberately cleared in the construction of the modern church hall.

TANDRIDGE

TQ 306 518 Mercers Farm, Nutfield (fig 5)

Excavations by J Payne of SCAU ahead of planned mineral extraction revealed evidence of archaeological activity dating from the Mesolithic through to the post-medieval period. The more important finds included a pit that contained Beaker-type ceramics, diagnostic flint tools of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date and the remnants of a Middle/Late Bronze Age field system, which was in part truncated by a Middle/Late Iron Age settlement.

The Iron Age settlement comprised a series of ring-ditches and numerous discrete cut features set within a substantial enclosure ditch. Within a dense arrangement of settlement features, at least two stages of development were represented with a suggestion from ceramic evidence that the occupation may have extended into the Romano-British period.

Evidence of medieval activity was also revealed, including an area of possible occupation in the extreme north-west of the site, and a second, lesser concentration close to the southern limit of excavation, focused around a possible well feature. Later medieval activity saw an increase in the cutting of ditches and gullies, with the possibility that small enclosed areas were beginning to appear within the landscape. Of particular interest was the discovery of a large rectangular feature, infilled with boulders and large stone fragments, which has been interpreted as a medieval Pillow Mound.

Post-medieval evidence comprised only features associated with the division of land for farming, some of which can be seen to correspond with cartographic evidence or surviving landscape features.

TQ 310 404 Burstow Golf Course, Antlands Lane, Shipley Bridge

Watching brief by D Atkins of CBAS of ground contouring and a temporary haul road during remodelling of the golf course. Machine excavation

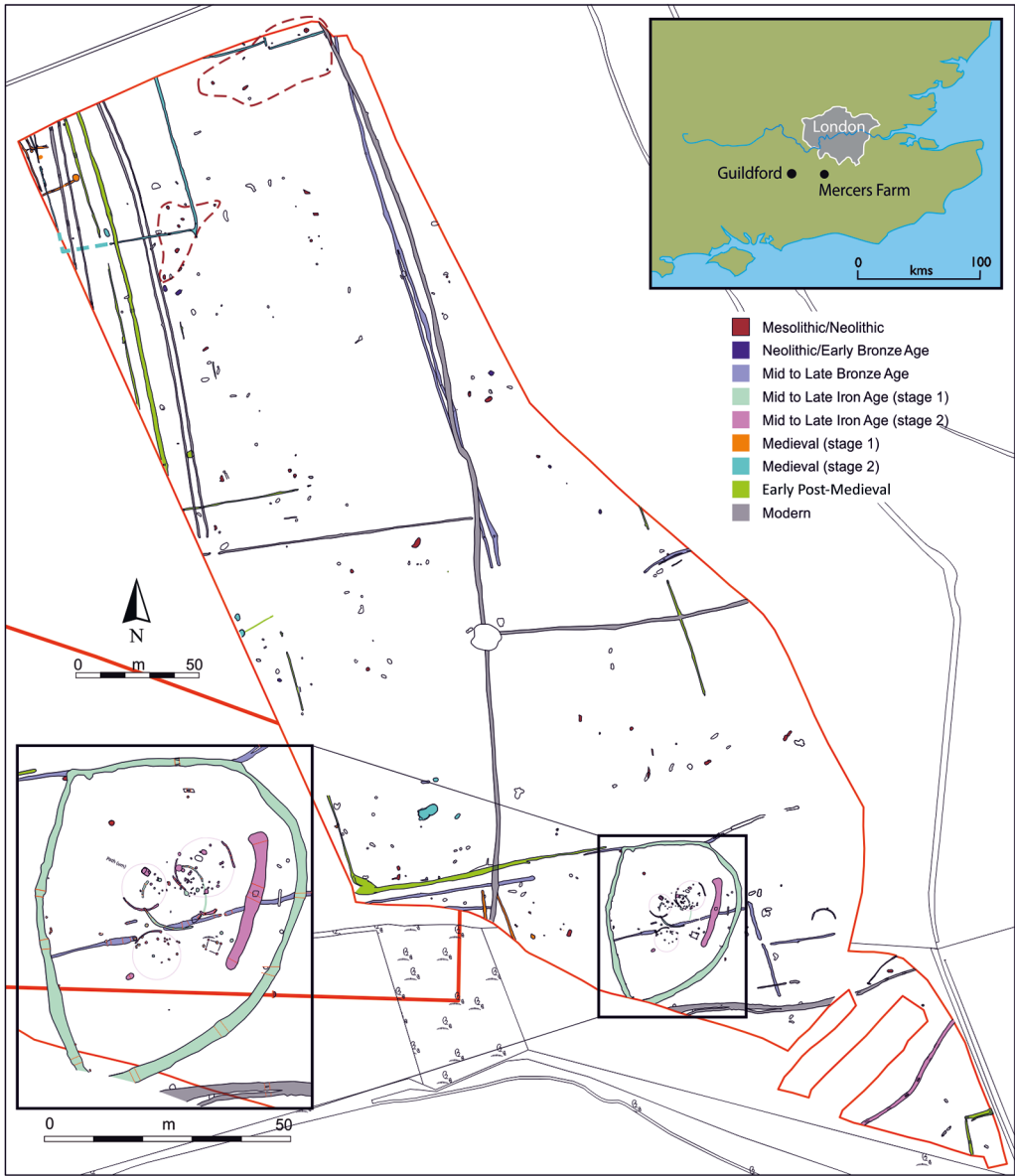


Fig 5 Mercers Farm, Nutfield. Archaeological activity spanned the Mesolithic through to the post-medieval period. The prehistoric field system and the post-medieval and later ditches were on very similar orientations and are presumed to have been influenced by the topography and hydrology of the site. (Plan by SCAU)

was carried out to a maximum depth of 300mm with only very occasional patches of the underlying natural deposit exposed. Consequently, the presence of any archaeological features could not be confirmed, although the poor drainage makes the presence of settlement activity unlikely. The few finds recovered were of post-medieval date.

TQ 318 525 & 319 524 North Park Quarry (figs 6–10)

Watching brief and subsequent detailed archaeological excavation by G Santamaria of WA to the north and east of previous phases of work (figs 6 and 7) and an exploratory machine slot excavated through a possible palaeochannel revealed but not investigated during the 2015 season.

The possible palaeochannel measured *c* 40m in width but was relatively shallow, at a maximum of 2m to the underlying sand (fig 8). Geoarchaeological investigation indicated that it was a topographic feature of probable Pleistocene date and was likely to have its origins as part of an anastomosing (multi-channel) river system. The deposits within the lower metre were almost certainly of Pleistocene date (as witnessed by the cryoturbative features observed from its lowest fill) and were probably laid down within the feature during a cold-stage period, as without the presence of permafrost the underlying sands would have been scoured away to a much greater degree. Deposits that were discernible probably represented the upper fill during much of the Holocene, up until the advent of modern ploughing when a mixed tertiary fill was deposited. No buried soil or land surface was present, as no period of rapid deposition had occurred that could have preserved one, while any towards the upper fills would have been incorporated into the overlying plough-soil.

Its significance was limited and palaeoenvironmental potential was low as all the fills consisted primarily of mineral material, and there was no layering or horizonation discernible within the deposits. The archaeological significance of the feature is that it would have been an extant, if shallow, landscape feature during prehistory and may occasionally have held standing water (although this is very unlikely to have been permanent).

Towards the north-western limit of the 2016 excavation, in an area continuing on from the previous season (S_{AC} 100, 288), a further eighteen cremations, of both urned and unurned burials, provisionally dated to the Bronze Age, were investigated. The concentration of features decreased further to the north-west where the archaeology appeared more dispersed, comprising a few isolated features including pits, postholes and a further small cluster of cremation graves. Within the southern extent of this area, a complete ring ditch (fig 9), most likely that of a barrow, was recorded. Despite a longitudinal bulk section being left *in situ* across the centre of the feature in an attempt to identify any mound material, none was observed and the associated mound is believed to have been truncated by prolonged ploughing.

The ring ditch had an external diameter of 13.10m and an internal diameter of 9.50m. Several hand-excavated interventions across the ditch showed that it measured 2.10m wide x 0.82m deep with a V-shaped profile. The ditch fills derived from natural silting and contained no archaeological finds or features. The internal area of the ring did not contain any burials; two tree-throw hollows were investigated within the area, but these were devoid of archaeological material.

Associated with the ring ditch were several clusters of cremation burials. A group of 21 cremation graves was located to the north-north-west of the barrow with another group of six located to the south-south-east. Three more cremation graves were identified cutting through the uppermost fill of the ring ditch itself. This last group could be included in the latest phase of use of the monument.

To the north of the possible barrow an undated but probably prehistoric ditch, aligned north-west/

south-east, appeared to mark the limit of the mortuary landscape. The ditch measured >108.50m long x 1.35m wide x 0.65m deep with a V-shaped profile. Several features were investigated beyond the ditch towards the north-east, most of which proved to be tree-throw hollows with some undated pits of unknown function.

Investigations in the eastern part of the site, directly north of the route of a disused pipeline, revealed the most noteworthy discoveries to date: a small enclosure formed of an L-shaped ditch aligned north-south/east-west (fig 7) was identified. The enclosure ditch measured *c* 70m in combined length and was 1.8m wide x 0.7m deep. A central gap in its southern length may represent an entrance. The enclosure continued northwards, outside the limit of the excavated area. Within the enclosure was a group of large discrete features and a smaller right-angled enclosure, open at its western and southern sides. It is possible that these sides were truncated away rather than a deliberate omission as the overburden in the area was shallow. Within the smaller enclosure two Romano-British inhumations were excavated, both of which contained lead coffins, 4414 & 4428 (figs 7 and 10).

Coffin 4428 was located in the southern part of the small enclosure while coffin 4414 was located centrally. Both were aligned broadly east-west and had similar-sized rectangular grave cuts. Both coffins were constructed from soldered sheets of cast lead with decorated lids featuring a relief design of scallop shells set within triangles and rectangles formed of beaded strap decorations. The decoration suggests a possible 2nd century AD date although further work is required to confirm this. Both had similar dimensions measuring 1.90m long x 0.45m wide x 0.36m high. The coffins are thought to have been originally contained within larger wooden coffins, identified as a stain within the graves and close to the lead coffins themselves. Both coffins were lifted on site and transported to a laboratory for detailed excavation.

The decorated lid of 4428 had partially sunk into the coffin and some distortion had occurred, particularly at its ends, allowing sand to accumulate inside. The coffin contained the fragmentary remains of an adult and some neonate (under 6 months old) skull fragments. The head end, side wall of the coffin had been 'peeled back', most likely in antiquity, suggesting the neonate may have been placed in the coffin following the original burial. The sex of the adult could not be ascertained owing to the extremely poor preservation of the bone and no artefacts were recovered from within the coffin.

Coffin 4414 was substantially distorted and the decorated lid had collapsed inwards. Its decoration was similar to coffin 4428, incorporating scallop shells and strapping. Small wood fragments were present, attached to some areas of the lid, and sand was present inside the coffin. This coffin is awaiting internal excavation, but it is unlikely that any organic remains will survive owing to the extent of the ingress of sand and its acidity.

Four further inhumation burials were identified within this small cemetery. Three of the burials were located in the ditch of the small enclosure and a fourth

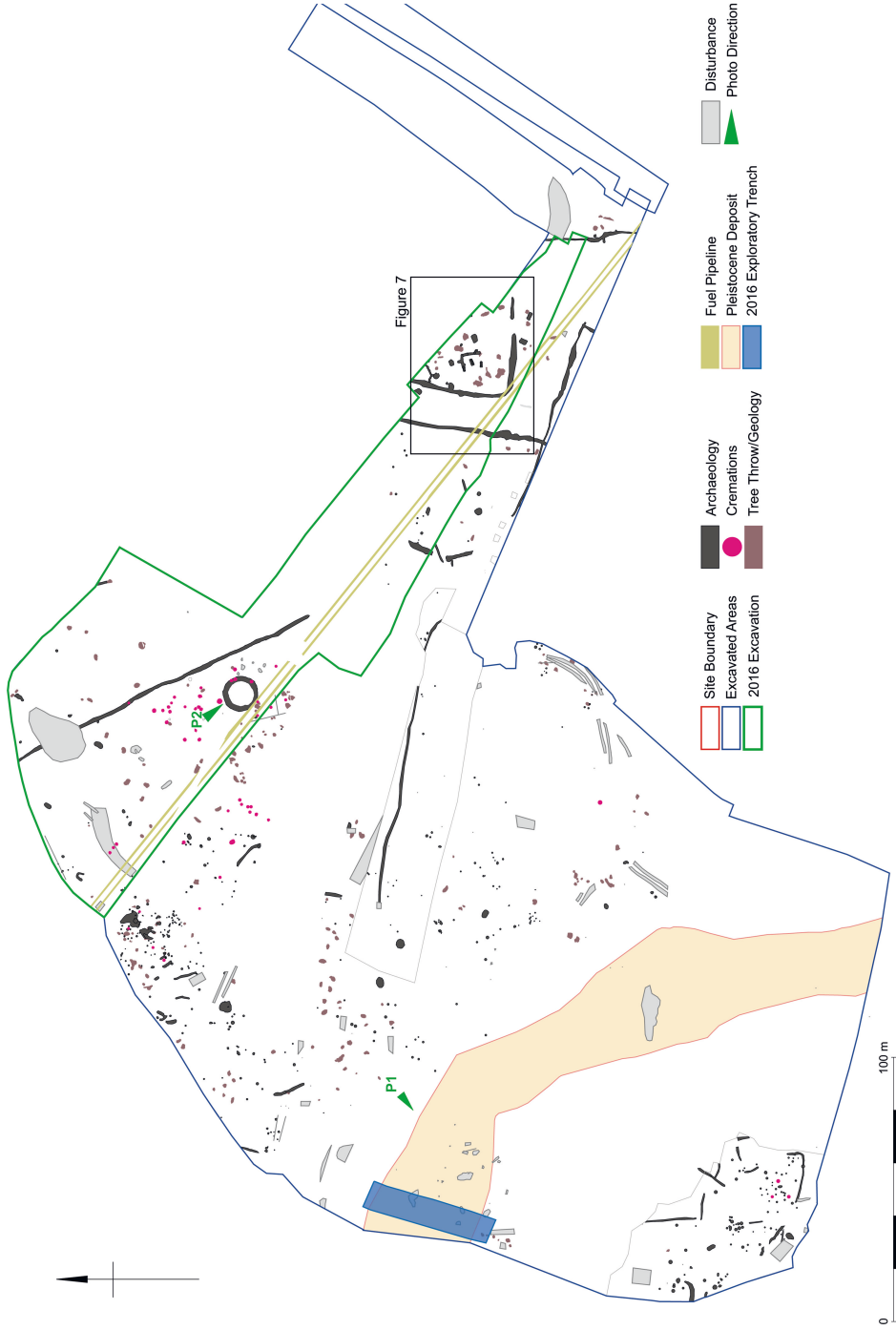


Fig 6 North Park Quarry, Bletchingley. Archaeological features recorded in the western extent of the site, including the 2016 excavations (green boundary) and the geoarchaeological trench across the Pleistocene feature. The presence of the Roman burials may indicate that the significance of the prehistoric funerary landscape was recognised into the Roman period. (P1 and P2 are shown in figs 8 and 9) (Plan by WA)

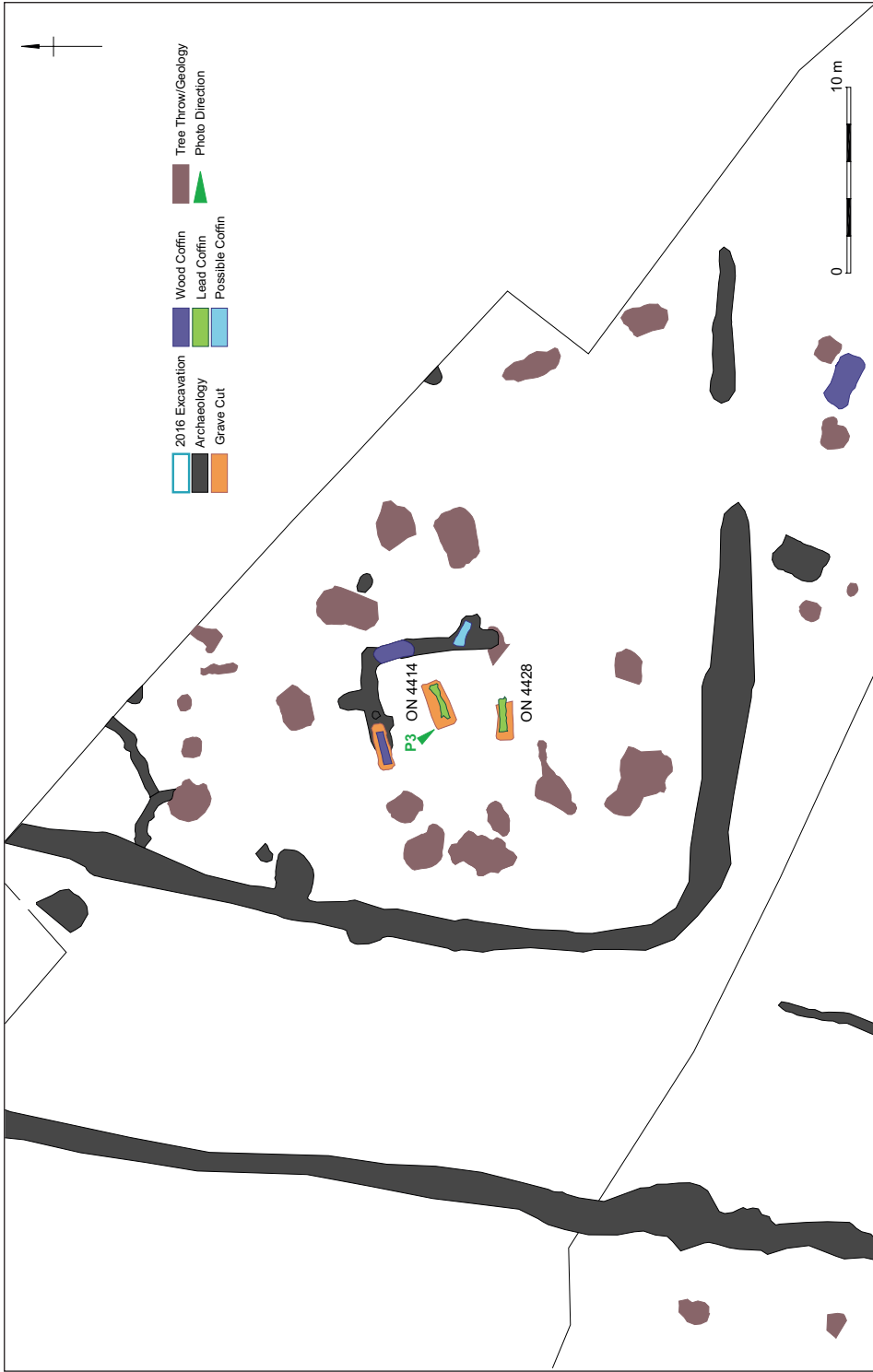


Fig 7 North Park Quarry, Bletchingley. The Roman funerary enclosure and probable Roman features in the east of the excavation area. The burials, including two in decorated lead coffins, were placed within a small, probably rectangular enclosure and its associated ditches. (P3 is shown in fig 10) (Plan by WA)



Fig 8 North Park Quarry, Bletchingley. Pleistocene topographic feature, looking south-west (for location see fig 6, P1). Initial trench step 1.0m. (Photograph by WA)



Fig 9 North Park Quarry, Bletchingley. Round barrow, looking south-east, following the removal of the central baulk (for location see fig 6, P2). Scales 2.0m. (Photograph by WA)



Fig 10 North Park Quarry, Bletchingley. Roman lead coffin [4414] and rectangular grave cut, looking south-east (for location see fig 7, P3). Scale 2.0m. (Photograph by WA)

outside the larger enclosure ditch to the south-east. Three had remains of degraded wood coffins within their grave cut together with a small quantity of iron nails, and a fourth may have had a coffin but it was badly disturbed and only few iron nails survived. The coffins were of similar dimensions measuring *c* 1.80m long x 0.40m wide. Several discrete features within the enclosure were investigated that proved to be large tree-throw hollows. It is possible that the cemetery extends further to the north and may form part of a much larger and significant area of Romano-British mortuary activity.

Towards the west of the large enclosure, another ditch on a similar north-south alignment was investigated. Part of this feature was investigated in 2015 and this season's work exposed a further 36m length of the ditch. The undated ditch measured 54m

long in total x 1.8m x 0.3m deep. The feature was on a similar alignment to the enclosure ditches and may represent an additional phase of this activity although this is unclear at this stage.

TQ 327 507 46 High Street, Bletchingley
Appraisal by M Higgins of SCC of a gabled, two-bay, open-hall house, one of which was open. Situated on a tight urban plot, it was constructed before 1540 with an overshot cross entry and divided service.

TQ 331 523 North Park Quarry, Bletchingley
A watching brief by M Saywood of SCAU on an area in the northern limit of the main quarry overlying the Gault clay revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 332 551 Caterham School Pavilion, Park Avenue, Caterham

An evaluation by G Sheehan of ASE revealed moderate truncation from previous developments and no finds or features of archaeological interest in undisturbed areas.

TQ 344 515 Ivy Mill Nursery, Bletchingley Road, Godstone

High resolution, ground penetrating radar survey by Arrow Heritage Ltd within the former car park revealed a single anomaly of possible archaeological interest. A subsequent test pit and trial trench evaluation by C Russell and J Wilson of ASE revealed a single, undated posthole and evidence of recent truncation across much of the site.

TQ 350 516 Godstone Place, 57 High Street, Godstone

Evaluation by C Russell of ASE revealed two linear boundary features of probable medieval date and finds that suggest domestic activity of a similar date in the vicinity. The recovery of a small assemblage of prehistoric flints suggests activity from the period on or near the site.

TQ 371 398 Whittington College, Felbridge

Evaluation and monitoring by R Kennedy of COT revealed a gully of probable post-medieval date but no further finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 386 520 Former school, 41 Beadles Lane, Oxted
Historic building recording by L Brooks of Brooks Building Consultants of a purpose-built National School and attached Headmaster's house, prior to their demolition, revealed a construction date of 1872, as recorded on a date stone in the front elevation. Small extensions added to the front of the school in 1912 were probably constructed to provide separate entrances for girls and boys. Original timber windows and staircases, cast-iron fireplaces, rainwater goods and airbricks, and decorative and gauged brickwork were recorded.

TQ 390 529 Court Farm, 33 & 35 Church Lane, Oxted

Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC. Court Farm comprises four timber-framed bays with a substantial chimney with back-to-back hearths in the second bay. There are jowls to the four inner posts around the chimney. The roof is a staggered butt purlin, butt rafter design with added face gables. The first build has been dated through dendrochronology to 1613. A further timber-framed bay, of similar construction, and a face gable were added to the west end, probably in the early/mid-17th century.

In the mid-19th century the property was faced in brick and re-fenestrated with bordered sashes. It may have been at this time that the house was divided into two parts with a second staircase added in the western half. The probable date is 1861, as shown on a brick on the south elevation. A single-storey front wing and a two-storey rear wing may also be of this date.

TQ 403 550 Titsey Place, Titsey

A fluxgate gradiometry survey by D Hale of

Archaeological Services Durham University of the route of a temporary haul road across the Grade II Listed parkland, revealed two tracks of 20th century origin but no anomalies of possible archaeological origin.

TQ 411 517 Friars, Pains Hill, Limpsfield

Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of a timber-framed open-hall house of four bays. Of a standard tripartite plan of a parlour, two-bay hall and service bay, it includes an 'upper-end' end-jetty, long passing braces, ground floor braces and evidence of a dais spere – a short screen, normally by a door, to prevent draughts. To this a further bay was added at the 'lower', downhill end. The house probably dates from the second quarter of the 1400s. The added bay is probably 17th century in date.

TQ 418 455 Haxted Mill Stables (Restaurant), Haxted Road, Lingfield

Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of a five-bay hardwood timber-framed and weather-boarded building of one-and-a-half storeys. Almost certainly a three-bay stable with hayloft over and flanking cart sheds with lofts and probably dating from the late 18th century. To the west is a single-storey face wing of unknown but probable 20th century date.

WAVERLEY

SU 832 484 Land west of Folly Hill, north of Farnham

A detailed gradiometry survey by T Richardson of Stratascan was conducted over c 5.8ha of grassland. With the exception of a single cut feature that might be archaeological in origin or equally related to modern agricultural activity, the survey did not identify any anomalies of probable archaeological character. The majority of the anomalies detected were modern in origin, including ploughing, services and land drains.

SU 838 470 13 Long Garden Walk, Farnham

Watching Brief by M Saywood of SCAU did not reveal any archaeological finds or features.

SU 859 493 Stockwood Way, Farnham

Evaluation by Dr C Russell of CBAS revealed a field boundary ditch that is shown from historic mapping to have been in use in 1841.

SU 866 484 St George's Road, Badshot Lea

Evaluation by J Kaines of PCA did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 873 442 Islamabad, off Sheephatch Lane, Tilford

Evaluation by D Sykes of OAS did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 890 357 The Devil's Punchbowl Cafe, London Road, Hindhead

Evaluation by W Weller of SCAU revealed a small posthole of indeterminate date and some 20th century disturbance and formation layers associated with the

recently closed A3 road. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

SU 891 496 Land at Minley Nursery, Spoil Lane, Tongham

Evaluation by P Capps of WA revealed no archaeological finds or features. Anomalies previously identified by geophysical survey were revealed to be modern land drains and their associated cuts.

SU 924 324 Lythe Hill Hotel, Petworth Road, Chiddingfold,

Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of a 15th century Wealden hall house of four bays, including a single-bay open hall and cross entry, with a ceiling/first floor added in the 16th century. The open hall includes an internal jettty.

SU 964 451 Charterhouse School, Godalming

Evaluation by S Wallis of TVAS revealed that the northern part of the development site had been significantly truncated in the past, possibly to create adequate drainage for the nearby playing field.

SU 970 438 Casa Court, 66 High Street, Godalming
Watching brief of E McManus-Fry of TVAS revealed an undated, stone-lined well that was preserved *in situ* beneath the new development.

SU 971 437 Old Fire Station, 12 Queen Street, Godalming

Watching brief by H Vernon of MOLA did not reveal any features of archaeological interest.

SU 971 438 33 High Street, Godalming

Watching brief by D Platt of TVAS revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 019 460 Tangley Close, Womersley

Evaluation by T Barton of CFA Archaeology revealed a single, very shallow linear feature containing 18th or 19th century pottery and brick.

TQ 035 361 Compasses Bridge, Alford

Watching brief by M Cook at the site of the former Compasses Bridge across the Wey and Arun Canal. No remains of the former bridge were identified although the remains of the canal channel were located and recorded and the sequence of construction of the original cutting, channel and bridge were established.

TQ 045 353 Wildwood Golf and Country Club, Alford

Evaluation by A Howard of CA did not reveal any archaeological finds or features.

TQ 063 401 Amlets Lane, Cranleigh

Evaluation by A Taylor and D Platt of TVAS revealed three pits, one of which contained a Bronze Age urn, the others were undated. The vessel form and fabric of the urn fits into the middle to later Deverel-Rimbury tradition. The profile is of a type that has been described as 'sub-biconical' and examples, with

a flattened rim and a row of perforations, occur in southern British Deverel-Rimbury assemblages from East Anglia to Dorset.

TQ 064 380 Land at Horsham Road, Cranleigh

Evaluation by J Hirst of ASE recovered a small assemblage of late post-medieval finds from the topsoil, but no archaeological features were present.

TQ 112 377 Land at Somersbury Wood, Ewhurst

A magnetometry survey by K Armstrong of Tigergeo confirmed the location of the known glass-working site together with possible traces of associated woodland exploitation in the north-west of the site. Centrally, various linear anomalies may relate to further industrial use of the woodland, while known former field boundaries and trackways were located to the south-east. In the same area, an undated complex of possible linear enclosures and circular anomalies was discovered that may relate to settlement or farming activity. Traces of cultivation were also discovered in the area but on a different alignment to the ditched enclosures.

WOKING

SU 995 566 Land at Egley Road, Woking

Watching brief by L McCaig of WA following a previous evaluation of the site in 2015 that revealed evidence for prehistoric activity on or in the vicinity (*SyAC* **100**, 293), identified a single undated ditch, most probably a former field boundary.

TQ 018 568 Rear of London House, 134 High Street, Old Woking

Evaluation by J Payne of SCAU identified an undisturbed subsoil horizon across the south and west of the site, a post-medieval wall foundation and two probable postholes of medieval date.

TQ 020 576 Hoe Bridge School, Old Woking Road, Old Woking

Watching brief of foundation trenches by J Frowde of PHFA revealed no features of archaeological significance, possibly due to the limited depth and extent of the groundworks, although twelve 19th century glass bottles were recovered during excavations following the demolition of an extension to the original school chapel.

TQ 047 607 Broadoaks, West Byfleet

Evaluation by T Brown of CA targeting areas not investigated during previous archaeological work associated with redevelopment in 2001–2, identified significant areas of modern disturbance associated with subsequent construction in 2008. There were only two features of possible archaeological significance – an undated ditch that truncated an earlier undated ditch.

South-West London boroughs

CROYDON

TQ 297 661 Beddington Sewage Treatment Works, Beddington Lane, Croydon

During a watching brief by P Vellet of OAS no

archaeological remains were observed, only make-up from the early 20th century construction of the sewage works. Where natural gravel was observed, its surface was heavily scarred by ploughing and/or previous groundworks.

TQ 304 689 St Philip's church, Beech Road, Norbury

Evaluation work by D Platt of TVAS exposed a buried soil sandwiched between natural London Clay and modern make-up. No finds or features of archaeological interest were seen.

TQ 311 642 Harris Academy, land opposite 550A Purley Way, Croydon

Five machine-dug evaluation trenches were supervised by G Sheenan of ASE, revealing a superficial geology of sandy clay, overlain by root-disturbed sandy clay subsoil and topsoil, across most of the site. Make-up associated with the demolition of Waddon Infants School, and with the construction of housing, was recorded at the northern and south-western ends of the site respectively. Some residual flint and probable medieval pottery were recovered, but no archaeological cut features or deposits were seen.

TQ 318 628 178 Pampisford Road, South Croydon
Ground reduction work, monitored by R Watts of AOC, exposed natural chalk 0.3m below present ground level. No archaeological remains were identified.

TQ 319 654 Car park of Croydon Minster (church of St John the Baptist), Church Street, Croydon
R Hewett of MOLA monitored the digging of a cable trench in the churchyard of the church of St John the Baptist, a 19th century building that replaced a medieval church destroyed by fire. The work revealed a cemetery soil containing coffin fittings and disarticulated human bone, which was collected for reburial. The tops of two damaged brick vaults or tombs of 17th–19th century date were also observed. Removal of old lamp posts on the western perimeter of the churchyard, and excavation of another cable trench in the roadway north-west of the church, revealed only modern material.

TQ 323 607 121 Riddlesdown Road, Purley
M Saywood of SCAU monitored contractors' works to the north of Riddlesdown Park, which lies within an Archaeological Priority Area containing a Scheduled Monument known as 'Newe Ditch' and a Saxon cemetery. However, no features or finds were seen above the natural chalk.

TQ 325 632 281–289 Brighton Road, Croydon
Evaluation work by P Clemente of ASE encountered only modern make-up directly overlying the natural Hackney Gravels.

TQ 325 646 Heathfield Academy (future site of), Aberdeen Road, Croydon
Evaluation trenching by S White of ASE reached natural strata of Hackney Gravels, which were overlain by subsoil and modern make-up across the entire site.

The only feature was of early post-medieval or later date, probably related to local farming.

TQ 327 654 Fair Field redevelopment, College Road, Croydon

Geotechnical investigations were monitored by T Jones of PCA over a wide area around the Fairfield Halls. As many of the pits were sited at the edge of buildings, and work ceased once the base of foundations and construction cuts had been exposed, natural strata were generally not reached. The exceptions to this were in four locations to the south and south-west, where natural gravels were exposed below a sequence of make-up deposits possibly dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

TQ 331 654 24 Fairfield Road, Croydon

G Webster of ASE supervised a strip, map and sample project that showed natural strata of London Clay Formation to be sealed by overburden that was thicker in the south-east of the site. The archaeological horizon remained intact, with surviving subsoil recorded throughout, albeit with some disturbance by bioturbation. Near the road to the south, the topsoil contained demolition rubble. There was no evidence of the nearby deer park.

TQ 378 644 Kent Gate Way, Addington, Croydon

(Thames Water Leak ID 73352)

J Billson of AOC carried out a watching brief some 800m east of the Scheduled Roman roadside settlement at Wickham Court Farm (National Heritage List reference 1001974). Unscheduled remains, including a Romano-British farmstead, and Neolithic and Bronze Age flint scatters have also been recorded in the vicinity. However, no archaeological remains were revealed.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 180 683 73 Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames

Natural sands with occasional gravels were revealed in three evaluation trenches supervised by I Cipin and J Langthorne of PCA. These were sealed by an agricultural or horticultural horizon, which appears to have been reworked into the later post-medieval period. This was cut in turn by late 19th century drains and brick walls, and overlain by garden soil and made-ground.

TQ 180 685 New Town House, Kingston University, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames

Evaluation work by R Cowie and N Olofsson of MOLA produced a prehistoric struck flint from near the top of the natural brickearth, along with four others that were either unstratified or residual. However, the earliest dated features – several narrow gullies possibly for cultivation or drainage – were probably late medieval; they produced a sherd of Kingston-type ware (1240–1400) and fragments of peg tile. A substantial brick foundation of the 16th, or possibly the first half of the 17th, century may have been either an external wall of a building or a boundary. This foundation, together with two residual fragments of decorated early Delft floor tile and two sherds of Hessian stoneware crucible,

suggest there may have been a moderately high-status precursor to Grove House. Grove House itself, a substantial residence that stood here from the 18th or 19th to the mid-20th centuries, was represented by a crude wall foundation built of bricks with a general 18th–19th century date; further structures in similar brickwork possibly represented services and garden features outside. Other brick walls and a floor were remains of a late Victorian building, possibly a stable block or coach house belonging to a neighbouring property. Several pits were excavated, broadly of the 17th–19th centuries, but one large cut feature, possibly a brickearth quarry, was of uncertain date; as well as some tiny fragments of ceramic building material, possibly post-medieval brick, it produced a residual struck flint and a sherd of grog-tempered pot, perhaps Late Iron Age or early Roman. During a subsequent watching brief the natural brickearth was seen to be cut by two further 19th century brick features, both of which had been truncated by 20th century construction.

TQ 180 691 The Old Post Office and Sorting Office, Ashdown Road, Kingston upon Thames
Natural gravels sealed by brickearth were identified in five evaluation trenches supervised by A Fairman of PCA. To the north of the site a late medieval or early post-medieval pit cut the natural strata, while a contemporary soil horizon sealed the natural gravels in the south. A series of late 19th and 20th century brick walls on concrete foundations overlaid and cut the earlier deposits. Modern make-up sealed the site.

TQ 181 691 Eden House, Eden Street, Kingston upon Thames
Evaluation work was supervised by J Whelan of COT. Previous excavations immediately to the north had revealed 14th century kilns, but the present site was found to have been extensively truncated during the construction of Eden House in the 1960s. The only archaeological survival was an 18th century pit.

TQ 181 692 Friends' Meeting House, 78 Eden Street, Kingston upon Thames
The meeting house, which was built in 1773 by the Kingston Quaker community, was recorded by C Curtis of ASE in advance of demolition. As originally built, it comprised a single-storey hall, subdivided into men's and women's meeting rooms, but piecemeal additions were made from the late 19th century through to the 1960s, obscuring the original building from the street. The recording work, which involved stripping much of the interior plaster, revealed the former window and door openings onto the street, besides providing evidence of the original form and layout.

TQ 182 693 2–4 Old London Road, Kingston upon Thames
A single-trench evaluation, conducted by I Hogg of ASE, revealed that natural terrace gravels were directly overlain by late 19th or 20th century make-up. A modern manhole and drains were recorded, overlain by levelling deposits and asphalt. There was evidence of widespread recent truncation.

TQ 184 695 40 Cowleaze Road, Kingston upon Thames
Evaluation trenching by P Clemente of ASE revealed alluvial deposits up to 1.2m thick above river terrace gravels. Remains of a 19th–20th century building were uncovered, together with finds of that period, while two sherds of residual 17th century pottery were recovered from a tree-throw hollow.

TQ 199 655 12 Kingston Road, Tolworth
An evaluation by S Pfitzenmaier of MOLA showed that the natural London Clay had been truncated and sealed by make-up associated with a recently demolished petrol station. No archaeological deposits were observed.

TQ 199 704 3 Winchester Close, Kingston upon Thames
A Turner of MOLA monitored builders' excavation of strip footings. They exposed natural sand and gravels beneath post-medieval agricultural soil, which was cut, in the centre of the site, by the remains of a 19th century brick wall.

LAMBETH

TQ 287 742 3–5 Nightingale Lane, Clapham
During evaluation of the site, A Telfer of MOLA demonstrated that the modern Police section house had removed all archaeological remains within its footprint. However, in a garden to the rear, 19th century brick walls were found cutting into the brickearth that overlay natural clay. These were probably remnants of outbuildings and garden walls belonging to houses that formerly occupied the site. A 19th century pit was also recorded.

TQ 294 763 Nine Elms Delivery Office, Pensbury Place, Wandsworth Road
Continuing from 2015 (*SyAC* **100**, 296–7), R Hewett of MOLA undertook a watching brief on sewer works. A series of undated alluvial deposits, probably associated with the prehistoric Battersea Channel, a tributary of the Thames, was recorded beneath late 19th–early 20th century deposits. These probably served as bedding for a granite sett surface, which was subsequently covered by tarmac.

TQ 296 717 51–53 Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham
Ground reduction was monitored by W Perkins of PCA. London Clay was seen to the south, cut by two late post-medieval rubbish pits and a contemporary north–south boundary ditch running the length of the site; its terminus was exposed in the north. Modern subsoil overlain by topsoil (truncated in the centre of the site by now-demolished 1960s buildings), sealed these features and the natural strata.

TQ 301 776 Wendle Court, 131–137 Wandsworth Road
A geoarchaeological assessment was carried out by E Blinkhorn of ASE. This included a deposit model, which was built using data from window samples and percussion boreholes, test pits dug by the client,

and previous groundworks about which information is publicly available. No palaeoenvironmental or geoarchaeological samples were available for analysis, but the data-logs revealed the presence on the site of alluvial units containing organic evidence and a possible calcareous clay. There is thus high potential for the survival of sealed, probably prehistoric, archaeological strata and for good palaeoenvironmental preservation.

TQ 302 776 5 Miles Street, Vauxhall

Evaluation trenching by Greg Laban of MOLA reached natural sands and gravels, which were partly sealed, in the southern part of the site, by alluvial deposits associated with the former Battersea Channel. These deposits were cut by a gully containing 18th century material. In the northern part of the site the natural subsoil was cut by a brick-lined pit, probably a cesspit, which produced relatively high-status finds of the period 1830–50. The pit probably went out of use as a consequence of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers Act 1848, which prohibited cesspits and required the use of lavatories connected to sewers. A dividing wall within the pit may have been inserted to support a later floor above it. Nearby, a sandy silt deposit was interpreted as contemporary garden soil, while brick walls recorded in the sides of the trench survived from later 19th century terraced houses that were constructed here. Make-up, including demolition debris from the houses, and modern concrete foundations sealed the archaeological remains.

TQ 303 783 Tintagel House, Albert Embankment

W Perkins of PCA supervised evaluation work to the east and west of Tintagel House. To the west, natural strata comprising terrace gravels sealed by alluvial silts – which are interpreted as foreshore deposits – were reached by augering. Evidence for the construction and demolition of the 19th century gasworks was widespread across the site in the form of made-ground layers, granite setts and rails associated with the Draw Dock slipway, and remains of brick foundations.

TQ 304 736 260 Brixton Hill, Brixton

A two-trench evaluation supervised by S White of ASE revealed natural deposits, in part overlain by subsoils and/or a modern surface. Most of the site had been badly truncated by modern services, the only archaeological feature being a wall of potentially 19th century date.

TQ 304 784 22–29 Albert Embankment

Natural gravel overlain by brickearth was recorded in a watching brief by R Hewett of MOLA, beneath subsoil that contained 17th century domestic pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments. This layer was cut by two rubbish pits, one containing 18th century tinned-glazed pottery, the other containing early 19th century Staffordshire wares. Both were probably associated with terraced houses on the site. In the north-east, the base of an industrial chimney of c 1875 was recorded; substantially intact, it belonged to the pottery factory of Sir Henry Doulton, which operated here until the early 20th century.

TQ 306 759 Lansdowne School, Argyll Close, Brixton

An evaluation and watching brief were carried out by S Bickelmann of MOLA. Natural sands were found to be sealed by undated garden soil, reflecting the use of the site as pasture and open land until the 19th century. This soil was cut by the walls and backfilled cellars of late 19th century tenements and associated back-garden features. Although the site lies close to the burial ground of the 18th–19th century Stockwell Green Congregational Chapel, no evidence was found that it extended into this area.

TQ 307 747 Lambeth College, 56 Brixton Hill, Brixton

I Hogg of ASE supervised an evaluation that comprised four machine-cut trenches. In the north-west and south-east of the site, natural London Clay was overlain by subsoil and topsoil, whereas in the south, there had been severe horizontal truncation, with modern make-up overlying natural deposits. In the west, slightly contaminated alluvial clay sealed the natural London Clay, possibly indicating the former presence of a watercourse. The alluvium was overlain by modern make-up.

TQ 307 792 Lambeth Palace, New Library, Lambeth Palace Road

Following work in 2012 (*JyAC* **98**, 263), C Gibbs and A Lertz of MOLA supervised the digging of five evaluation trenches within the footprint of the future new library in the palace garden. Untruncated natural terrace gravels were recorded in all the trenches, demonstrating a gradual downward slope from south-west to north-east. Prehistoric activity on or near the site was suggested by a small quantity of Mesolithic worked-flint debitage recovered residually from later deposits, but the earliest features observed were of Late Iron Age to early Roman date. The natural deposits were cut by a series of intercutting ditches, providing a well-dated sequence spanning the 1st–4th centuries AD. Most of the ditches and gullies appeared to be associated with water management, but the latest ditch had the distinctive V-shaped profile of a boundary or enclosure ditch. This may suggest a change in the character of habitation during this period. These features were sealed by mid-11th century soil layers – the earliest certain evidence for re-occupation of the site following the short-lived Saxon building that was observed during the previous phase of work. A small number of 13th–14th century pits, sealed by further soil deposits, suggest that the site lay in open, possibly cultivated, fields throughout the medieval period. Landscaping of the palace garden during the 17th century was represented by a bedding trench and a wide crushed brick and gravel path, both of which appear on historic plans. The area was built up by further deposits of made-ground in the 18th and 19th centuries, and a second path was laid down near the perimeter wall. A watching brief on two boreholes in the north-west of the garden revealed natural gravels beneath a clayey silt deposit containing flecks of shell, charcoal and brick or tile. This was sealed by subsoil and topsoil. No archaeological features were observed.

TQ 308 791 Archbishop's Park Sports Pitch, Lambeth Palace Road

An evaluation and watching brief were carried out by T Braybrooke and T Johnston of MOLA. Natural gravels were seen to be sealed by a brickearth-type deposit beneath subsoil and topsoil. In the south-eastern part of the site, the subsoil was cut by a shallow pit filled with Reigate stone chippings and a single sherd of London-type ware (1080–1200). This may represent a post-pad or plinth base for a feature in the park. In the same area, three postholes, containing packing material that included peg and ridge tiles dated to 1180–1480, were sealed by an intermittent spread of crushed mortar and medieval peg tile fragments. These elements also probably represent park features or an ancillary structure within the grounds of Lambeth Palace during the later medieval period. Some 19th century rubbish pits, a 19th or 20th century brick wall, and a shallow undated bedding trench were also recorded.

TQ 308 791 176–177 Lambeth Road, Lambeth

Evaluation trenching to the south of the Marine Society buildings, directed by R English of MOLA, reached natural Kempton Park Gravels overlain by brickearth. In the south-eastern part of the site, these were cut by two pits and a small ditch of later medieval date; these may be associated with quarrying and/or agricultural drainage during a period when the area lay within an open field or orchard. A substantial linear feature, running south-west to north-east, was identified in the north-eastern part of the southern trench. This is likely to be a boundary ditch defining the south-eastern extent of the Lambeth Palace estate, which is shown in this position and on the same alignment on early 17th century maps. In the southern half of the site, remnants of brick wall foundations, brick-lined wells, cesspits, soakaways and drains, as well as ground-raising deposits and garden soils, were found – all probably related to the late 18th century terraced houses that formerly stood there. These buildings and others nearby were demolished prior to construction of a 19th century railway viaduct, leaving only three properties standing by the early 20th century. Debris resulting from the destruction of those houses by bombing during the Second World War was the latest deposit recorded.

TQ 309 771 79–81 Clapham Road, Clapham

Modern made-ground to a depth of 1–1.5m was identified in all seven boreholes that were monitored by Ray Kennedy of COT. No archaeological deposits were observed.

TQ 311 782 Edinburgh House, 170 Kennington Lane

The site lies within the precinct of the medieval Kennington Palace, where excavations were carried out during the 1960s (*London Archaeologist* **1.1** (1968) 6–8). A series of trial pits was monitored by R Ward and K Olchowska of MOLA. These exposed natural sand and gravels beneath modern make-up and the foundations of Edinburgh House itself (a 1960s office building). A pit on the western side of the site produced ragstone and flint debris possibly relating to the earlier archaeological work.

TQ 315 779 Northern Line Extension, Kennington Park, Shaft and Headhouse, Kennington Park Road
Work continued from 2015 (*SyAC* **100**, 298). Ground reduction, monitored by V Yendell of MOLA, revealed natural gravels overlain by brickearth. No archaeological features were observed apart from a layer of brick rubble towards the centre of the site, which may relate to the large brickearth quarry or reservoir recorded in 2015; it contained similar material and may have been backfilled at the time of the creation of Kennington Park in 1854. Various make-up layers relating to that event were also seen.

MERTON

TQ 237 706 15 Lauriston Road, Wimbledon (fig 11)

A substantial brick-built, Grade II Listed, detached house of 1891 was surveyed to Historic England Level 2 by P McGarrity and D Saxby of MOLA, prior to extension and alterations to the internal layout. Constructed in the Arts and Crafts style to a design by James Ransome, the three-storey structure was extended to the north shortly after completion, and a bay window was added to the west elevation in the 1920s. The building is known as 'Cumnor' due to the incorporation of architectural features salvaged from a Welsh house of that name. Alterations to the building continued in the mid-late 20th century with the replacement of most of the original window frames in aluminium, the sub-division of the billiard room, and the construction of garages in the northern extension. A subsequent watching brief on excavations for a new swimming pool to the rear of the property exposed only natural sand and gravel beneath modern topsoil. No archaeological remains were observed.

TQ 241 672 Morden Park Library (former), 150

Lower Morden Lane, Morden

The former library was recorded to Historic England Levels 2–3 by G Hunt of LP. Built during the Second World War as a Gas Decontamination and Cleansing Station, the building was used as a Heavy Rescue Depot before conversion shortly after the end of the War to a small municipal library. In recent times it has been the premises of Finesse Kitchens.

TQ 249 677 Morden Leisure Centre, Morden Park, London Road, Morden

Evaluation work by R Cowie of MOLA showed that the natural London Clay had been cut by numerous 19th–20th century ceramic land drains, and was overlain by modern turf and topsoil. No archaeological remains were observed.

TQ 253 682 176 London Road, Morden

Two machine-cut evaluation trenches were supervised by C Enright of AOC, but no archaeological features or finds were recorded.

TQ 265 697 Water mains outside 110 Runnymede, Colliers Wood

During a watching brief by G Potter of CA, path make-up was seen to overlie a series of modern service backfills that included parts of a railway sleeper.



Fig 11 15 Lauriston Road, Wimbledon. A decorated panel above the fireplace in a ground floor room. Dated to 1888, it depicts angels playing musical instruments above a list of classical composers. (Photograph by MOLA)

Two areas of truncated dark brown organic silt were recorded in the south-east section of the small trench.

TQ 267 690 Land at Rock Close, Mitcham

Two machine-dug evaluation trenches supervised by I Hogg of ASE were abandoned because of groundwater and other spatial constraints, before reaching natural strata. The earliest deposits were 20th century make-up layers, probably representing an attempt to reclaim marshy land.

TQ 267 700 Priory Retail Park, Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood

During contractors' groundworks a sequence of modern made-ground deposits was recorded by K Mawson of AOC. No archaeological remains were identified.

TQ 268 696 191–193 Western Road, Colliers Wood
Groundworks monitored by S A Harris of PCA exposed London Clay beneath Taplow Gravels. These were overlaid by modern make-up and cut by remains of the 20th century factories that previously occupied the site.

TQ 273 692 Water mains outside 82 Lewis Road, Mitcham

Installation of new pipework alongside an existing water main was monitored by G Potter of CA. In the north-east part of the trench, natural silty gravel was overlain by made-ground and road make-up. Elsewhere the area had been wholly truncated in the late 19th/early 20th century by a series of make-up layers under the road and pavement, extending below and beyond the limits of excavation.

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

TQ 172 726 Manor House, Ham Street, Ham, Richmond

Trial trenches were dug by J Mumford of OAS to inform proposed building work on this Grade II* Listed, 18th century property. A trench to the north of the house did not contain any archaeological features, but two to the south each produced fragmentary remains of both the original building and of subsequent alterations. Two possible quarry pits were revealed, backfilled with construction waste. A garden feature apparently associated with an early phase of the house, and various other features relating to tree planting and drainage, were also found.

TQ 177 731 The German School, Douglas House, Petersham Road, Petersham

Various buildings, including the sports hall, were surveyed by H Green of ASE. Deutsche Schule London was established in Douglas House (Grade II* Listed) in 1971 to offer a German education to schoolchildren of all ages. However, new facilities were soon required to cater for an increased number of students. Additional buildings, including the sports hall complex, were constructed between 1978 and 1981 to the designs of Volker Kersten, Erich Moff and Hans Struhk of Braunschweig.

TQ 179 752 Richmond Film Service, The Old School, Park Lane, Richmond

No archaeological features were recorded in the single evaluation trench supervised by Z Pozorski of AS. Natural gravel was encountered at a depth of *c* 1.3m, overlain by mixed layers of soil, possibly former garden soils.

TQ 184 737 The Royal Star and Garter Home, Richmond Hill, Richmond

A Tynan of AOC monitored contractors' works at The Royal Star and Garter Home, a Grade II Listed building of 1919–24, and identified two brick structures, which pre-dated that building: a section of wall in the south-west of the site, and a circular structure in the rear gardens. It was not possible to ascertain whether these related to the small inn built here by John Christopher in 1738, or to the hotel that replaced it and was burnt down at the end of the 19th century.

TQ 203 760 Former Stag Brewery, Lower Richmond Road, Mortlake

Evaluation trenching by J Langthorne and S A Harris of PCA was followed by monitoring of geotechnical investigations. Natural sand and gravels, sealed by undated subsoil, were recorded in the north-west and south-central portions of the site. Cutting into these deposits and the natural subsoil were remains of the 19th/20th century brewery, including basement floors, service runs and manholes, and a number of wall foundations.

TQ 213 760 29 Charles Street, Barnes

A three trench evaluation was supervised by S Ritchie of ASE reached Kempton Park Terrace sand and gravel. This was overlain by sterile subsoil and post-medieval garden soil, which was cut by various rectangular features believed to be soakaways associated with the present 1930s garages.

SOUTHWARK

TQ 313 792 The Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, Southwark

Resuming work that started in 2013 (*JyAC* 99, 249), S Marshall of MOLA maintained a watching brief on geotechnical investigations in the area of the garden leading to the main museum entrance. Natural sand and gravel were observed at the base of the sequence, overlain by a levelling deposit for the foundations of the museum building (originally the New Bethlem Royal

Hospital); the foundations themselves were observed in two trial trenches in light wells. Later deposits of rubble make-up, up to 3.8m deep, lay against the external walls of the light wells, and had been used to create a raised garden sloping up to the entrance. The garden deposits contained pottery mainly of early 19th century date, suggesting that they are contemporary with the construction of the hospital in 1812–15. Although Civil War defences are known to run across the site and were observed in 2013, no further evidence for these was identified.

TQ 316 802 Wedge House, 32–40 Blackfriars Road, Southwark

Evaluation trenching by D Saxby of MOLA revealed, in the northern part of the site, natural gravels overlain by alluvial clay of possible Bronze Age date. A trench in the south also contained natural gravel, but was overlain by peat that may have formed within the late prehistoric–early historic Bankside Channel. The peat was sealed by alluvial clay, cut by a north–south ditch, probably a 16th or 17th century attempt at drainage and land reclamation. Above this was an 18th–19th century brick wall from a building fronting onto Blackfriars Road. A subsequent watching brief exposed only modern material.

TQ 316 803 18 Blackfriars Road, Southwark

Geotechnical test pits were monitored by L Dunwoodie of MOLA. On the eastern side of the site these revealed an alluvial deposit that suggests the area remained marshy and prone to periodic flooding from the nearby Thames until post-medieval times. A possible land reclamation deposit, containing early 18th century pottery, was recorded to the north and may reflect the transformation of the area from open ground to one with houses, yards and alleyways. The alluvial clay had been truncated by later brick walls on concrete foundations. It is possible that the alluvium seals earlier archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains, especially in the unexcavated northern part of the site, where a buried channel is predicted to lie.

TQ 320 792 5–9 Rockingham Street, Elephant and Castle

Geoarchaeological works, monitored by D S Young of ASE, extended down to Kempton Park Gravel. It was overlain by a thin horizon of alluvium capped by make-up.

TQ 320 801 Isis House, 67–69 Southwark Street, Southwark

In monitoring contractors' test pits and a borehole, W Perkins of PCA observed natural London Clay beneath gravels overlain by alluvial clay. An undated layer of buried garden or occupation soil sealed the alluvium; it was overlain in turn by make-up capped by the concrete floor of an earlier building. This floor was seen in all the test pits, along with remnants of brick walls, possibly internal partitions dating to the 19th century.

TQ 321 783 Manor Place Depot, Manor Place, Occupation Road, Penrose Street, Southwark

An extensive programme of work was carried out

by MOLA, under the supervision of D Sankey, A Karim, A Nicola, D Sorapure and S Watson. Eight evaluation trenches revealed that the natural terrace gravels had been extensively truncated by 17th–18th century quarrying. On the eastern side of the site brick walls and a possible pantry were recorded, probably representing an 18th century cellar attached to a house fronting onto Penrose Street. Although the central part of the site was occupied by the churchyard of the 19th century St John's chapel, no human remains were found. An expanse of sandstone slabs overlying backfilled quarry pits near the eastern edge of the site was probably from the yard of a documented 19th century slaughterhouse in Occupation Road. In the south-east, 19th century walls and rolled-steel girders probably relate to the Newington Electricity Supply Station, while in the west, a substantial raft of made-ground was visible beneath the extant Grade II Listed Manor Place Baths. This building, and the (unlisted) former Coroner's building nearby, were both surveyed before redevelopment. The Baths, formerly known as Newington Baths and Washhouses, were constructed in 1895 and comprised three swimming baths, two slipper baths, an administrative building and the public washhouse (laundry). The ladies' first- and second-class pools and their slipper baths were demolished in the 1970s as the use of the facility declined. The remainder of the complex survived, although the men's pool lost its original function, and the administrative buildings and washhouse were subject to many internal, and some external, alterations. From the early 20th century the bath-house was used as a public entertainment space and hosted a variety of events such as wrestling, boxing and trade fairs. It closed as a public facility in 1976, as improvements in housing had reduced the need for public baths and laundries, and better swimming facilities were now available at the Elephant and Castle Leisure Centre. After being refurbished as council offices, the building's last phase of use was as a Buddhist temple. The nearby Coroner's building was constructed in 1898 as offices for the Coroner and staff, whose mortuary and court were located to the rear before demolition during the 1970s. After this, the building was unoccupied. A subsequent watching brief monitored the areas to the east of the railway viaduct, where brick structures associated with the use of the site as a rail depot in the 1890s were found. These included the remains of two turntables built from yellow stock bricks with concrete foundations, and a weighbridge on the road leading out of the site onto Occupation Road. Machining in the area north of Penrose Street exposed a substantial dump of 19th century vessels such as marmalade jars, cosmetics containers and lemonade bottles, as well as ceramic objects including candlesticks and vases. This material may relate to 18th or 19th century domestic properties that were demolished prior to construction of the baths.

TQ 321 797 4–7 Sudrey Street, Southwark
Kempton Park Gravels, cut and overlain by feature and deposits dating from the 15th century onwards, were recorded in a single evaluation trench in the centre of the site, which was supervised by G Seddon of PCA. The earliest finding was a 15th–16th century linear

feature, aligned north–south, which was sealed by a sequence of 16th–17th century horticultural layers. These were cut by a mid/late 17th century well, which had in turn been truncated by an 18th century cellar wall. A modern concrete slab sealed all features and deposits.

TQ 321 798 Fire Station (former), 94 Southwark
Bridge Road

A four trench evaluation supervised by I Cipin of PCA revealed natural gravels widely across the site, except in the north-east corner, where cemetery soil was found; a number of undated features, including postholes in the centre and a ditch to the north, cut into the natural gravel. These features were sealed by natural accumulations interpreted as former marsh- or meadowland within the bishop of Winchester's park; a 17th century boundary ditch cut into them towards the centre of the site. The ditch and marshland were overlain by make-up that was capped, in the north and centre of the site, by an 18th or 19th century gravel surface, probably the yard of the workhouse on Mint Street; a brick culvert relating to that building was also recorded above the make-up at one point. The cemetery soil in the north-east evaluation trench corresponded to the top of the workhouse graveyard. Six grave cuts, together with decayed coffin remains and the partial remains of a neonatal burial, were identified, recorded, and left *in situ*. Dumps, probably from landscaping after the closure of the cemetery, sealed the graves.

TQ 322 788 Elephant Park Phase 1, Deacon Way,
Elephant and Castle

The digging by contractors of a small number of test pits and service trenches was monitored by P Clemente of ASE. Modern make-up predominated, sometimes with 19th century china in the lower layers. Natural clayey sand was seen in some places.

TQ 322 795 King's Place, north-east of junction of
Newington Causeway and Harper Road

Following work in 2013 (*SyAC* 99, 250–1: 325 Borough High Street), A Lerz of MOLA supervised two evaluation trenches in the car park in the southern part of the site. These exposed natural sand and gravel beneath subsoil horizons that contained occasional sherds of late Roman pottery and were capped by plough-soils, probably of medieval and early post-medieval date. Dug into the plough-soils were rubbish pits likely to have been associated with several small buildings shown on 17th century maps of the northern part of the site. One large pit contained a substantial assemblage of ceramics from the second half of that century. Make-up relating to 18th century development of the area sealed these features and was cut, in turn, by wall foundations and a cellar of similar date; the latter was replaced by a 19th century cellar, which predates the standing buildings on the site. The cellars had been backfilled with large quantities of brick rubble that may represent clearances following bomb damage during the Second World War.

TQ 322 796 133–135 Great Suffolk Street, Southwark

Natural gravel sealed by natural sand was found in three test pits supervised by R Banens of PCA. Towards the centre of the site a Roman ditch or quarry cut into the natural subsoil and was sealed by a layer of contemporary silty sand, while to the west the natural subsoil was cut by a post-medieval ditch. The Roman feature appeared to have been infilled on a single occasion rather than gradually over time. Post-medieval levelling layers, one of the lower ones of which comprised redeposited dark earth, sealed the earlier features and strata; they were succeeded, in the centre and east of the site, by two brick walls, a pit and a soakaway tank.

TQ 322 797 Charles Dickens Primary School, Toulmin Street, Southwark

During a watching brief by A Tynan of AOC, the truncated remains of two adults were recovered from a simple inhumation grave that cut into Roman deposits in the south of the site. The inhumation lies immediately to the north-west of the 4th century Roman cemetery previously excavated at Lant Street, and appears to be part of the same complex. A small assemblage of Roman pottery, Roman roof tile (*tegula*), large iron nails, a copper-alloy pin, and oyster shells was found associated with the human remains; Roman ceramic building material was found elsewhere on the site. The truncated remains of Victorian terraced houses, which are shown on Horwood's 1819 Map of London, were recorded to the west.

TQ 323 784 4 Browning Street, Southwark

C Barton of LP evaluated a site in the Walworth Village Archaeological Priority Zone, an area that was not significantly developed until the later post-medieval period. However, no significant archaeological remains were present above the natural gravel.

TQ 323 795 25–29 Harper Road, Southwark

Kempton Park Gravels, sealed by a layer of Roman clayey sand followed by modern make-up, were seen by G Seddon of PCA during a watching brief on the drilling of two boreholes.

TQ 323 795 25–29 Harper Road, Southwark

The court building and postal sorting office were recorded by C Curtis of ASE prior to demolition. The former had been built in 1939 as a County Court, replacing an earlier Court of Requests, but became an annexe to the Inner London Crown Court in 1978, when it was substantially altered internally; it was closed in 2013. Despite the late alterations, the building was found to retain much of its original interior, including an Art Deco entrance lobby decorated with mosaic tiles. Many of the fixtures in the ground floor courtrooms were also original. The sorting office was built in the late 1960s and early 1970s, but until recently had been used as office space and a self-storage facility. Such was the extent of the conversion for those purposes that very little evidence survived of its original use by the Post Office.

TQ 325 796 6–12 Tabard Street (land adjacent to), Southwark

A single evaluation trench, supervised by D Sankey of MOLA, revealed only modern deposits. No archaeological remains were observed.

TQ 325 799 153–159 Borough High Street, Southwark

Deeply stratified Roman deposits, considerable quantities of Roman artefacts perhaps used for the purpose of land reclamation, and postholes probably associated with waterfront structures, were discovered during geotechnical investigations and a four trench evaluation by D Killock of PCA. Late Roman to medieval dark earth deposits and pits were seen across the site, while medieval to pre-20th century property divisions were reflected in numerous stone, and composite brick and chalk, walls. Many and various cellars were found along and behind the High Street frontage, while a full sequence of domestic deposits survived in the present yard area. More precise dating may be suggested once post-excavation work has been completed.

TQ 325 800 82 Borough High Street, Southwark

Following work in 2013 (*SyAC* 99, 254), T Mackinder of MOLA conducted a watching brief to the rear of the property, near the western perimeter wall. An undated chalk wall and 19th century brick soakaway were recorded. Excavations for a lift shaft on the northern side of the site revealed natural sandy silt. This was overlaid by a clay deposit (also possibly natural), which was cut by an undated feature aligned east–west, probably a robber trench for a wall. This was sealed by disturbed 18th–19th century deposits.

TQ 325 803 New Hibernia House, Winchester Walk, Southwark

Geotechnical investigations, monitored by I Grosso of PCA, reached natural terrace gravels sealed by a layer that was possibly the mid/late 11th century fill of a cut feature. This was overlain by a 16th century occupation layer, followed by 17th–18th century ground-raising and consolidation deposits. These lay beneath an internal mortar floor and two brick walls that may be part of a building shown on Horwood's 1819 map of London. Early to mid-19th century domestic dumps sealed the floor, with modern make-up and concrete completing the sequence.

TQ 326 802 Fish! Restaurant, Cathedral Street, Borough Market, Southwark

An excavation directed by H Archer of CA produced neither finds nor features/deposits of archaeological significance.

TQ 327 789 170 New Kent Road, Southwark (fig 12)

The property forms the east end of a terrace of Grade II Listed late 18th century buildings starting at no 154. Cartographic evidence shows that it was originally part of a longer stretch of houses: Dover Place, which was truncated during the early 20th century by the construction of Balfour Road to the west, and Ada Lewis (later Driscoll) House to the east. The vaulted

cellars of the building were recorded by A Garwood of PCA to Historic England's Levels 2 and 3, prior to alterations and demolition of the eastern vault; a watching brief was then maintained during the demolition itself. The two vaults, which lay under the front garden, were separated from the house by a light well but were confirmed to be contemporary with it. The western vault, now integrated into the body of the basement floor as a small bathroom, was originally built as a coal store, with a coal chute (now blocked from the inside) in the centre of the vaulted ceiling. The eastern vault was built originally as a beer, wine or food store, conveniently sited adjacent to a basement kitchen and with a series of flag limestone storage shelves or bins along its rear walls. Such shelving is typical of the late 18th and 19th centuries, and so was probably an original feature. Demolition revealed that the eastern vault had been built around a timber form, and was a single brick thick, with the bricks laid on edge as alternating header and stretcher courses. The brickwork of the closing wall to the north and that of the open light well, though not tied into the vault, was shown to be contemporary. Later repairs or rebuilds were also observed, which may have been carried out after demolition of the immediately adjoining terraces to the east.

TQ 328 801 St Thomas's church, 9 St Thomas Street, Southwark

The redundant church of St Thomas, which is Grade II* Listed, was recorded by B Ferguson and B Bower of PCA to Historic England's Level 3, prior

to refurbishment. Three contractors' trial pits were also monitored. The original brick church and belfry with their distinctive stone quoins, and the crypt of two east-west barrel-arched brick vaults, survive as fine examples of the Queen Anne style, *c.* 1702–3. The belfry also retains its original frame and timber floors, with square central openings (now covered over) for the bell ropes. Other original features include the timber reredos in the church and shutters for two of the large window openings in the belfry tower. A trial pit in the lightwell area between the south side of the church and the street, was seen to reach natural strata of sand below brickearth; these were overlain by a possible Roman dump layer, capped by the concrete base of the lightwell. A pit on the east side of the site exposed the lower footings of an earlier party wall, possibly the remains of a demolished building reused during construction of the extension to the church in this area; another pit, in the south-west corner of the site, produced evidence for extensive refacing of the church's original west wall prior to construction of the small extension building here.

TQ 328 801 The Science Gallery and Guy's Bar ('The Spit'), Boland House, King's College London, St Thomas Street, Southwark (fig 13)

Major refurbishment of the Grade II* Listed Guy's Hospital Main Building, especially the east wing (Boland House) and in the courtyard, was the occasion for monitoring geotechnical investigations and for a three trench evaluation. The work was supervised by M Buczak, S A Harris and A Fairman of PCA. In the



Fig 12 170 New Kent Road, Southwark. The eastern vault, which was built from the outset as a beer, wine or food store, viewed from the north. (Photograph by PCA)

north of the site, natural gravels were seen to be overlain by alluvial deposits and brickearth sealed by weathered natural soil; these deposits were subsequently cut or overlain by prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval strata. The east and west sections produced markedly different sequences, with evidence of infilling between the two areas. This suggests the former presence of a channel across the east side of the site, which hindered occupation and development until the medieval period. Conversely, in the earlier horizons to the west, residual prehistoric material was overlain by dumped deposits and features representing two phases of Roman activity. Parallel ditches, separated by dumps, belonged to the earlier, 2nd century, phase and may have served as property boundaries, or as a means of water management. Several episodes of refuse disposal or levelling followed the abandonment of these features in the later 3rd century. An early medieval drainage or boundary ditch truncated the uppermost of these layers and ran parallel to the Roman ditches, albeit further south. It is likely that the ditches ran roughly at right angles to the main street that was the precursor to Borough High Street. Further evidence of medieval activity was extensive. Within the western trench, late 13th to mid-14th century dumps and pits were truncated by a large cesspit, and then overlain by further dumped deposits, running up to the late 15th century. Next came a late 16th century barrel well, numerous postholes and dumps, and then a later, 17th–19th century building phase including remains

of several brick structures. Some of these may have belonged to properties fronting onto St Thomas Street or Great Maze Pond, prior to the development of the site for Guy's Hospital from the 1720s onwards.

TQ 328 801 Fielden House, 28–42 London Bridge Street, Southwark

Work continued from 2014 (*SyAC* 99, 256) with excavations directed by A Miles of MOLA within the footprint of the now-demolished Fielden House and in the access yard to the south. A single Roman inhumation, accompanied by pottery of AD 120–400, was recorded at the base of alluvial deposits in the central area of the site. Early phases of St Thomas's Hospital were found in the form of chalk and ragstone wall foundations and cobbled surfaces, probably dating to the 15th–17th centuries. Associated with this period of the hospital was a burial ground dating to the mid-17th to the early 18th centuries. A total of 811 burials was recorded. These varied between single graves and larger pits. Only 26 showed evidence of having been buried in coffins, and occasional evidence of shrouds was seen in the form of pins. The alignment of the burials was varied, with head locations at all four cardinal points. The limits of the burial area were defined by a brick-lined drain, with all burials being to the south and east of it. This drain continued in use up to the late 19th century and had been frequently repaired, including with frogged yellow stock bricks at the eastern limit of the excavation area. The latest



Fig 13 The Science Gallery and Guy's Bar ('The Spit'), Boland House, King's College London, St Thomas Street, Southwark. Medieval boundary ditch, running roughly perpendicular to the precursor to Borough High Street, with post-medieval driven piles alongside. (Photograph by PCA)

features recorded were walls associated with the early 18th century rebuilding of the hospital, which probably relate to the Bakehouse, the Brewhouse and the southern end of the Casualty ward. Natural deposits were not reached.

TQ 329 797 Kipling Garages, Weston Street, Southwark

An evaluation comprising five trenches and four geoarchaeological boreholes was conducted by N Olofsson and T Mackinder of MOLA. It revealed natural sand and gravel dipping gently towards the south, probably representing the edge of a Pleistocene channel typical of those found within the Thames flood plain. This was overlain by a sequence of alluvial deposits interspersed with peats, representing rises in sea level from the Mesolithic onwards, punctuated by hiatuses in the late prehistoric and Roman periods during which marshland formed. The area remained subject to inundation until post-medieval times, and the upper levels of the alluvium produced finds of 17th–19th century date. This was sealed by made-ground cut by brick wall foundations and cobbled yards that are interpreted as remains of buildings and associated yards shown on 19th century maps. During a subsequent watching brief, the brick walls of a 19th–20th century factory that produced black lead (graphite) and emery (an abrasive mineral used for polishing) were recorded. A structure constructed from firebricks probably related to the factory's steam engine and chimney, which are shown on an early 20th century Goad fire insurance map. Modern levelling deposits and demolition rubble completed the sequence.

TQ 330 795 175–179 Long Lane, Southwark

Further to work in 2015 (*SyAC* **100**, 305), contractors' groundworks were monitored by S Watson of MOLA, who observed a possible late Victorian garden soil beneath modern demolition debris. Natural strata were not reached.

TQ 331 791 55–57 Tower Bridge Road, Bermondsey

These buildings, once part of a terrace of three-storey houses on the west side of Bermondsey New Road, were originally constructed in the 1780s to accommodate artisans in the local tanning industry. They were significantly altered in the early 20th century when shop fronts were built out over the gardens. The survey by C Barton of LP, to Historic England Level 2 standard, showed that each property had been so extensively remodelled that no original fabric survived; only 'ghosts' of features such as fireplaces and the basic room shapes indicated the original layout. After demolition, evaluation work exposed a sequence of 20th century make-up deposits overlying the natural drift geology, but the only archaeological feature was a 19th century drain.

TQ 332 791 The Grange Primary School, Webb Street, Southwark

The site, currently occupied by the 20th century buildings of the Grange Primary School, was the subject of an evaluation and historic building survey by L Capon of AOC, the latter mainly focusing on

a late 19th century caretaker's house. Two machine-excavated trenches showed the geology to be alluvium with redeposited terrace gravel, overlain by occasional areas of subsoil with post-medieval agricultural or horticultural deposits above. Eighteenth century walls and a soakaway appeared to relate to a building mapped on the site prior to establishment of the school. Deep concrete foundations of 19th century date were also seen. Probably part of the first school to be built here, they are likely to have caused extensive damage to any earlier archaeological horizons.

TQ 333 767 37–39 Peckham Road, Camberwell

Further to work in 2015 (*SyAC* **100**, 306), groundworks were monitored by S Bickelmann of MOLA in the central part of the site. Natural gravels were reached at a lower level than is normal for the Taplow Terrace in this locality, indicating a depression in the topography – probably a lake or lagoon. Within the depression, accumulated clay-silt and silty clay deposits were identified as Pleistocene on the basis of microfaunal evidence, whereas pollen from the overlying swamp or marsh deposit gives it an early Holocene date.

TQ 334 795 5–11 Pope Street, Southwark

An evaluation trench and geoarchaeological auger survey, directed by T Baxter of MOLA, produced evidence for part of the southern downslope of the Horsleydown Eyot and for the palaeochannel in which it lay. The top of the natural gravel, which approximated to the Mesolithic land surface, originally sloped into a deep Pleistocene channel but, over time, changes in environmental conditions caused the channel to become redundant and peat to develop across the site, probably mainly during the Bronze Age. Sealing the peat were alluvial clay deposits indicating occasional flooding. These were topped by medieval soil that suggests some degree of cultivation, even though the land remained marginal and prone to flooding. Two parallel ditches at the northern end of the trench represented medieval attempts at drainage, besides forming a possible land boundary. These were sealed by dumps containing pottery of 1630–1700 date, the material probably having been used for consolidation after other drainage measures failed. A rubbish pit, dug into the dumps in the early to mid-19th century, suggests that the area remained undeveloped until later in that century, when it was levelled with make-up and the foundations of a red-brick building were laid.

TQ 335 796 67–71 Tanner Street, Southwark

During an evaluation by L Capon of AOC, undated alluvial deposition was recorded at +0.30m OD. Overlying it was evidence for tanning, notably an early 18th century pit lined with cattle horncores. The pit had been infilled and the ground made up for the construction of houses (since demolished) in the late 19th century.

TQ 336 795 176–178 Bermondsey Street, Bermondsey

Geotechnical test pits, monitored by N Olofsson of MOLA, revealed natural brickearth beneath post-medieval and modern make-up.

TQ 337 782 350–354 Old Kent Road, Bermondsey
Natural brickearth sealed by a prehistoric layer of silty clay was seen in two evaluation trenches dug by B Bower of PCA at the rear of the building. A sequence of accumulated and dumped layers of post-medieval date overlay the prehistoric horizon. Two modern pits cut through these deposits and into the natural brickearth

TQ 339 765 Highshore School, Bellenden Road, Peckham

Six evaluation trenches, supervised by M Banikov of MOLA, reached natural gravels overlain by alluvial silty clay and sealed by modern make-up. No archaeological features were observed.

TQ 339 767 1–3 Peckham High Street, Southwark

During a watching brief on refurbishment of a Victorian range of terraced houses with shops and rear outbuildings, A Charvet of LP observed the remains of an 18th century semi-detached house beneath. It had been demolished to make way for the present buildings, all of which showed evidence for extensive alteration during the 20th century. Natural geology was not reached.

TQ 342 796 St Michael's Catholic College, John Felton Road, Southwark

Ground reduction for the basement of a new school block was monitored by A Turner of PCA. Natural alluvium was exposed beneath a layer of sand that is interpreted as naturally-formed subsoil. Upon this, to the east and north-west of the site, were remains of late 18th to mid-20th century masonry structures and 19th century make-up.

TQ 344 767 Clifton Estate Garages (former), Clayton Road, Peckham

Groundworks, observed by A Tynan and M Kempksi of AOC, reached natural geological strata that were characterised as interglacial lacustrine deposits overlying Lambeth Group clay, silt and sand bedrock. Make-up associated with the former garage block overlay the natural, and no archaeological remains were identified.

TQ 344 769 44–50 Goldsmith Road, Peckham

A watching brief was carried out by T Braybrooke of MOLA at a site that was once known as the 'Peckham Settlement', after the charity that occupied it from 1930 and undertook social work in the local community. Although extensively truncated by modern activity, natural sandy gravels overlain by brickearth were recorded. In the least disturbed areas this was sealed by a sandy silt soil probably representing 17th–18th century market gardening. Although the site was once occupied by the burial ground of a 19th century Methodist chapel, no human remains were observed.

TQ 344 796 94 Bermondsey Wall East, Bermondsey
G Seddon of PCA observed late 19th century make-up while monitoring the excavation of foundation trenches. Natural strata were not reached.

TQ 345 790 Tower Bridge Business Complex (former Peek Frean Buildings), Clements Road, Bermondsey
Industrial buildings belonging to the former Peek Frean's biscuit factory were recorded by A Karim of MOLA prior to demolition. The 10-acre factory originated in the 1860s but all the surviving structures were of 20th century date. The survey focused on four buildings, bounded by Clements Road to the north and Drummond Road to the east, which ranged from one to three storeys in height and demonstrated the expansion of the business between 1921 and 1968. The 1920s phase, which required the demolition of up to ten terraced cottages on Drummond Road, saw the construction of an extension to house ovens. A second phase of building in 1938 provided space for longer oven conveyors extending from the 1920s range, to increase productivity. In 1958 more extensions were added, while in the 1960s, further terraced cottages and a timber yard were demolished to make way for the largest building constructed on the site: a rectangular structure, in dark yellow stock and a bright pink brick, with load-bearing columns of reinforced concrete. The factory closed in 1989 and was later redeveloped as the Tower Bridge Business Complex.

TQ 348 796 23 Paradise Street, Rotherhithe (fig 14)

Work continued from 2014 (*SyAC* 99, 261–2) with a watching brief conducted by R Hewett of MOLA. The site is located within the Scheduled Monument of King Edward III's Manor House, and includes the Grade II Listed house originally built for the eminent surgeon William Gaitskell in c 1814. The building was



Fig 14 23 Paradise Street, Rotherhithe. Two ceramic tiles from the Rotherhithe delftware pothouse (c 1638–50), one with a polychrome interlocking strapwork pattern, the other a blue on white flower-vase design. (Photograph by MOLA)

subsequently extended and used as a police station from the mid-19th to the mid-20th centuries. Illustrations of that period also show two small dwellings to the north. The proposed development involves renovations to the house and construction of new buildings to the rear of the property. During contractors' works, natural sand was seen to be overlain by silt deposits, through which a series of pits had been dug. They were probably excavated for quarrying building materials, prior to levelling and consolidation of the land. Several pits had been backfilled with waste from the 17th century 'pothouse', which produced tin-glazed and delftware vessels, and was located to the north of the site. The silt was cut by late 17th or early 18th century wall footings of which little survived. Most of the structural remains observed were thought to date from the 19th century, and included a retaining wall, footings and cellar walls, as well as cesspits and soakaways from which pottery and clay tobacco pipe were recovered. These structures probably relate to the use and alteration of Gaitskell's house, including some elements that are no longer standing. No remains of medieval or earlier date were observed.

TQ 351 780 90 Varcoe Road, Bermondsey
Two trial trenches by G Seddon of PCA reached natural terrace gravels sealed by peat. This was overlain by a 19th century levelling layer and the associated foundation of a terraced house. Modern make-up completed the sequence.

TQ 356 756 107–109 Ivydale Road, Nunhead
A pre-determination evaluation by J Aaronson of CA characterised the natural geology as mid-orange/yellow clay. Two yellow stock-brick walls were recorded, from terraced houses built between 1872 and 1894.

TQ 356 794 Project Light C1, Surrey Quays Road, Rotherhithe
R Hewett of MOLA continued to monitor ground reduction within the former Surrey Commercial Docks, on this occasion to the east of the dry dock recorded in 2015 (*SyAC* 100, 307). A feature interpreted as the northern edge of the Albion Pond was observed cutting into the underlying undated alluvial silts. Some wooden piles to the north-east of this probably related to 19th and 20th century sheds within the Centre Yard, an area used to store imported timber.

TQ 360 794 Quebec Way, Canada Water, Rotherhithe
Following work in 2014 (*SyAC* 99, 262), a watching brief was conducted by T Mackinder of MOLA. Natural gravels were overlain by waterlaid clays that indicate a saltmarsh or intertidal mudflat environment. Some organic peaty deposits show that at one time there was vegetation growing on semi-terrestrial wetlands, but this appears to have been a localised event. No archaeological remains were observed.

SUTTON

TQ 238 657 717 London Road, North Cheam
John Quarrell of LP undertook a watching brief, but

two 19th/20th century pits were the only features observed above the natural clay.

TQ 258 624 Sutton Hospital (former), site of proposed 6FE Secondary School, Chiltern Road, Sutton

The remains of a Second World War air-raid shelter were discovered during an evaluation by S Westall of AOC. The walls are of reinforced concrete and remain intact to a depth of at least 1.4m below the current ground surface. The roof has been demolished and the interior filled with concrete and brick rubble. No other archaeological features were observed.

TQ 274 643 Carshalton House (St Philomena's School), Pound Street, Carshalton

During building work in the grounds of the Grade II* Listed Carshalton House (now St Philomena's School), A Charvet of LP observed a series of remains that relate to the construction, design and use of the 18th century walled garden. Possible evidence for a chalk path running beyond the northern limit of the walled garden, and dating to its initial phase, was also recorded. The natural subsoil was seen to be chalk.

TQ 279 668 Wandle Trading Estate, Goat Road, Beddington Corner, Mitcham

Geoarchaeological investigations by D Young of QUEST revealed a sequence of Late Devensian Wandle Gravels overlain in places by up to 1.5m of generally coarse-grained (sand-rich) alluvium and make-up. Where the make-up directly overlay the gravel, those surfaces are likely to have been truncated.

TQ 279 668 Wandle Trading Estate, Goat Road, Beddington Corner, Mitcham

Complementing the geoarchaeological survey described above, evaluation trenching by I Hogg of ASE showed that the natural Wandle Gravels undulated significantly, suggesting the former presence of braided channels of the adjacent river Wandle. The gravels were overlain by alluvium across much of the site, except in some higher areas, where they were overlain by buried topsoil of late post-medieval date. The trenches were sealed by modern make-up and concrete, and localised but significant truncation had occurred where previous buildings once stood. In the south of the site, excavation could not extend beyond the top of the alluvium owing to contamination and the high water table. In the north-west, heavily truncated brick walls and floors, as well as brick-lined drains, survived from a post-medieval skinning mill that is known from cartographic sources to have stood here. The bricks appeared to be of slightly earlier types than expected, suggesting either the reuse of building materials or the continued use of an earlier building. A lined channel is also likely to have been associated with the mill. In the north of the site, a probable system of drainage ditches was recorded; though lacking secure dating evidence, they were found in association with postholes dated to the 17th–19th centuries. The only feature recorded in the southern part of the site was a section of wattle fence, apparently acting as the wall of a late post-medieval channel.

TQ 281 659 Maple Grove development, Corbet Close, Wallington

Two machine-dug trenches, supervised by I Hogg of ASE, reached natural terrace gravels, which were overlain in many areas by undisturbed subsoil and topsoil. Heavy but isolated truncation was observed in both trenches as a result of recent demolition work. The only feature was an east–west drain, *c* 18th century, probably running into the river Wandle immediately to the west.

TQ 287 645 Ludlow Lodge, Alcester Road, Wallington

Mark Denyer of WA supervised the digging of five trial trenches down to Lewes Chalk geology. This was overlain by a buried former subsoil, indicating that the surface of the natural chalk had not been truncated. A late 19th century wall and wooden floor relating to a property shown on the 1896 OS map were recorded above this in one trench, but elsewhere the subsoil was sealed by modern make-up and surfacing.

TQ 295 654 Beddington Park, near Church Road, Wallington

CADHAS, under the direction of John Phillips, continued to explore the foundations of a barn that was first identified in 2015 to the north-west of Carew Manor (*SyAC* 100, 307). One trench produced the north-west corner of the building, 15.2m of the north wall, and inward-running projections to support two trusses. Another revealed 2m of the south wall. This allowed a more accurate reconstruction of the building. It had an external width of 11.56m and an internal width of 10.49m. A combination of documentary and excavated evidence suggests an external length of about 70m. It was probably divided into thirteen bays. A piece of a wine bottle embedded in mortar suggested that the foundation dated from the mid/late 18th century, whereas the lack of large nails among the finds suggests that the frame was pegged, and therefore earlier than the 18th century. The superstructure may therefore have been moved from another site. The foundation rested on natural river gravel.

TQ 308 643 1–8 The Parade (land behind), Stafford Road, Wallington

Evaluation work by F S Nicholls of CA showed that the natural geology consists of a light orange, silty sand colluvium overlying chalk. There was some evidence for prehistoric – probably late prehistoric – activity in the form of 22 worked and nine burnt flints. Deposits of compact clinker and general debris represented relatively recent use of the site, probably in the 1920s.

WANDSWORTH

TQ 238 736 John Paul II School, Victoria Drive, Putney

A three-trench evaluation by S Harris of PCA reached natural clay sealed by gravelly sand with pockets of bioturbation, suggesting that the area had once been wooded. A layer of topsoil sealed the natural clay and was in turn overlain by modern levelling layers. In the north-east, the natural clay was cut by a 19th century

pit, the top fill of which contained the remains of a burnt-out tree.

TQ 255 751 River Wandle, Halftide Weir, Wandsworth

J Layt of LP monitored a programme of wreck-removal and dredging. No archaeological remains were observed, as the site had been disturbed by previous development. At no point was the foreshore surface broken.

TQ 257 745 South Thames College, Wandsworth High Street, Garratt Lane, Wandsworth
London Clay, sealed by River Terrace Gravels beneath 20th century make-up, was observed by A Turner of PCA during removal of the concrete slab.

TQ 266 759 98 York Road, Battersea
M Buczak and J Langthorne of PCA conducted a five-trench evaluation. In the south of the site they encountered only natural deposits of Kempton Park Gravels beneath alluvial clay, the latter probably deriving from the Falconbrook, a tributary of the Thames, which now runs as a sewer through Battersea. In the south-east corner, the natural clay was sealed by a sequence of possibly medieval or post-medieval plough-soils and/or make-up layers. These were cut in turn by a backfilled brick cesspit. Elsewhere, 19th and 20th century features associated with Price's Candle Factory and its successors – soakaways, floors, wall foundations, basements, and dumps of industrial waste – had removed any earlier deposits.

TQ 266 760 Heliport House, 38 Lombard Road, Battersea

Evaluation trenching by M Buczak of PCA exposed Kempton Park Gravels sealed by Langley Silt, beneath late 18th to mid-19th century make-up deposits that appeared to represent a variety of waste disposal and landscaping activities. Some were probably laid down to make good after the clearance of buildings that are shown on early 19th century maps and had been demolished by 1865 at the latest. These make-up deposits were overlaid by surfaces, perhaps in some cases part of an access route, within an industrial complex that stood on the site until the mid-20th century. The final phase of dumping, which included copious amounts of recent industrial waste, preceded the construction of Heliport House itself in the late 20th century.

TQ 271 751 Peabody Estate, St John's Hill, Clapham
Work resumed from 2012 (*SyAC* 98, 289) with M Banikov of MOLA supervising five evaluation trenches, all of which reached natural gravel. At the western edge of the site, near the railway, the gravel was sealed by garden or agricultural soil containing pottery and brick of late 18th–19th century date; in the centre of the site it was truncated by a series of north–south brick walls probably associated with the Royal Freemasons' School, which stood here from 1853 to 1934. These remains were sealed by modern make-up, turf and topsoil.

TQ 274 723 Springfield University Hospital, 61 Glenburnie Road, Tooting

The sequence and character of the deposits revealed during an evaluation by H MacQuarrie of AOC suggested truncation and reurfing, possibly when the grounds of Springfield University Hospital were landscaped. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

TQ 277 710 134–142 Mitcham Road, Mitcham

Three evaluation trenches were supervised by R Hewett of MOLA. Natural sandy clays and gravels were overlain by a shallow subsoil and garden soil sequence containing a small assemblage of 19th century glass and pottery, as well as a single 17th century clay tobacco pipe bowl. This, and the absence of any structural elements apart from a single late 19th century wall, suggests that there was little activity on the site before it was developed during the Victorian era.

TQ 283 733 Chestnut Grove Academy, 45 Chestnut Grove, Balham

During monitoring of contractors' works by S Ritchie of ASE, it became evident that construction of the school from 1973 onwards has involved significant ground reduction, to the extent that it now lies in a basin *c* 2m below street level. The survival of archaeological material is therefore unlikely.

TQ 287 740 The Stable Yard, 16A Balham Hill, Clapham South (fig 15)

The stable block behind The Avalon (formerly The George) public house was recorded by R Banens, A

Garwood and B Bower of PCA prior to demolition. The project comprised four test pits adjacent to standing walls, a building survey to Historic England Level 2, and monitoring of contractors' groundworks within the yard. The investigation showed that natural sandy-clayey gravel was overlain by silty-sandy clay, sealed by 19th century make-up. Cutting into the latter were remnants of brick walls, drains and floors belonging to the outbuildings of the George Inn that are shown on maps from 1829. They were replaced between 1869 and 1894, again according to cartographic evidence, by the present stables. At roughly the same time, the George itself was remodelled and enlarged. The building survey demonstrated that the stables and the flat above the carriage entrance were constructed at the same time, embodying architectural characteristics, materials and non-local products that only became available with later 19th century mass production and transport. The more publicly visible entrance range on the Balham Hill frontage was built to a higher architectural standard, with enhanced decoration including Gothic motifs. Though plainer, the stable buildings behind still displayed decorative brickwork and rooflines, and all were of two storeys. The units on the west side of the yard had doors or pitching hatches for the storage of hay and animal feed in the attic storey. This feature was characteristic of larger urban stables, enabling racks or troughs in the stalls to be gravity fed via hatches from the floor above. Within the stable yard was an open-sided carriage or coach house, later partially rebuilt to its present form. The self-contained flat above the entranceway may have housed a senior stable-hand or employee of the George Inn;



Fig 15 The Stable Yard, 16A Balham Hill, Clapham South. View of the stable yard from the west. (Photograph by PCA)

the position of the fireplaces suggested that the present layout of the three principal rooms is broadly original.

TQ 287 770 Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St Joseph, 8a Battersea Park Road, Clapham
Three evaluation trenches supervised by T Johnston of MOLA exposed natural Kempton Park Terrace sand and gravels beneath brickearth. This was sealed by 19th century cultivated soil and make-up. In the south-east of the site these deposits had been cut by the foundations of school buildings shown on the 1896 OS map. Modern make-up and tarmac completed the sequence.

TQ 288 738 4–6 Yukon Road, Balham
Evaluation work by C Enright of AOC, in the rear courtyard of a modern property, reached natural strata at 21.04m OD. Two pit-like features cut into it: the smaller yielded no artefacts, the larger fragments of general domestic pottery of the period 1825 onwards. Otherwise, no significant archaeological remains were observed.

TQ 288 771 Battersea Gasholders Site, 101 Prince of Wales Drive, Battersea
Evaluation trenching by P Jorgensen of PCA reached natural sand and gravels beneath layers of subsoil and agricultural soil, both of which yielded finds ranging from the 16th to the 19th centuries. Late 19th century made-ground sealed the plough-soil and was in turn overlain by modern made-ground.

TQ 289 772 Battersea Power Station (Phase 3), Kirtling Street, Battersea
Four evaluation trenches, supervised by J Langthorne of PCA, exposed natural river terrace deposits of gravel, sand and sandy clay. To the north-east, the natural was sealed by subsoil cut by a series of planter beds and tree-throw hollows, which had in turn been truncated by a modern drain. Elsewhere, modern features and deposits – some associated with development of the Battersea Waterworks from the mid-19th century onwards, others with a 20th century railway goods yard – truncated and overlaid the natural strata.

TQ 290 772 Northern Line Extension, Battersea Station, Battersea Park Road
Work continued from 2015 (*SyAC* **100**, 308–9), with J Stewart and S Bickelmann of MOLA monitoring ground reduction on the site of the crossover box. On the far western boundary of the site a sequence of Shepperton Terrace gravels was overlain by reworked alluvium used as make-up. No archaeological remains were observed.

TQ 290 774 Battersea Power Station (Phase 2), Kirtling Street, Battersea
A watching brief was undertaken by R Krason of PCA during contractors' groundworks immediately to the north, east and south of Battersea Power Station. Natural River Terrace Gravels, and extensive alluvial and peat formations were recorded, as well as large areas of truncation caused by the power station itself. Besides extensive palaeoenvironmental deposits, the discoveries

included a series of timber posts aligned north-east to south-west (date to be confirmed), together with Iron Age pottery, flints (burnt and worked) and animal bone, suggesting occupation in the immediate vicinity. Closer to the river on the north side of the power station, post-medieval waterfront structures and drains were observed within the upper alluvial levels.

TQ 290 775 Battersea Power Station (Phase 2), Kirtling Street, Battersea
D Young of QUEST conducted a geoarchaeological survey that involved both fieldwork and deposit modelling. Late Devensian Shepperton Gravel was identified as the basal unit, lying at its deepest within a depression, aligned broadly east–west, that underlies much of the site. This is probably a Late Glacial or Early Holocene palaeochannel, either a subsidiary or a tributary of the Thames, but clearly distinct from the Battersea Channel to the south. In many locations the overlying Holocene alluvial sequence has been deeply truncated; within the area of the power station itself it has been removed entirely, so that modern make-up lies directly over the gravel. Elsewhere, peat survives in patches, generally between 0.25 and 1m thick.

TQ 293 771 Battersea Power Station (Phase 4A), Sleaford Street, Battersea
Geotechnical works, monitored by A Turner of PCA, produced the following sequence (from bottom to top): London Clay; River Terrace Gravels; Langley Silt; alluvium; 19th–20th century make-up and tarmac.

TQ 293 772 Battersea Power Station (Phase 4A), Sleaford Street, Battersea
A geoarchaeological evaluation, combining fieldwork with deposit modelling, was undertaken by D Young of QUEST. The basal unit was characterised as Early to Middle Devensian Kempton Park Gravels, which was recorded at elevations typical of the surface of the Battersea Eyot. The overlying Holocene alluvial sequence has been deeply truncated, and the sparse surviving remnants are thin and mineral-rich.

TQ 294 773–300 775 Nine Elms development, Ponton Road, Battersea
A watching brief and geoarchaeological evaluation were conducted by V Yendell of MOLA. Boreholes revealed that this large site, well over 600m across, spans both the western and the eastern arms of the Battersea Channel. The valleys were filled with deep peat and clay deposits, possibly dating from the Lake Windermere interglacial through to the post-medieval period. The site also includes a cross-section through the Nine Elms Eyot and the eastern edge of the Battersea Eyot, on and around which Mesolithic to Iron Age activity is attested in the form of wooden structures, flint and hearth remains, and even the ritual deposition of artefacts during the Bronze Age. During a subsequent watching brief on a pipe trench on the edge of Embassy Gardens, possible truncated Pleistocene sand and gravel was observed beneath early historic to post-medieval clay deposits, post-medieval ash and peaty soil, and modern make-up.

TQ 294 773, TQ 293 773, TQ 297 772 New Covent Garden Market (Entrance, Garden Heart and Fruit Market areas), Nine Elms Lane, Battersea

In the Entrance area, extensive archaeological works were supervised by R Williams of WA, including trial trenching, geoarchaeological test pitting and a subsequent mitigation excavation. The test pit results were used to create a digital elevation model, which indicated a gravel eyot bisected by a former channel filled with alluvium. Buried soil overlying the natural strata was recorded in the north-east and central parts of the area. It contained mixed medieval and post-medieval material, and was truncated by the walls and foundations of Victorian terraced houses and by other later, modern intrusions. To the north-west, inhumation graves were discovered immediately inside the buried remains of a cemetery boundary wall. It was previously understood that the graveyard of the former Church of St George the Martyr, built in 1828, had been completely cleared of human remains in 1966. However, excavation produced 95 coffined burials and redeposited bone from the periphery of the cemetery and from within the extended parts of the church, which was found to have been constructed in three phases; two cleared burial vaults were also discovered. Further burials are likely to survive to the west of the excavation area by Kirtling Street, but they were inaccessible on this occasion. Other 19th century features included a brick culvert (post-dating the cemetery), a brick-lined well and a pit. Work in the Garden Heart and Fruit Market areas revealed a similar sequence to that described above, but was far less productive of finds and structures. Natural strata were overlain by a buried soil that was cut by a single pit containing finds of 18th/19th century date and sealed

beneath deep deposits of make-up. It was evident that the structures of the London and South-Western Railway's Nine Elms Works had caused widespread truncation of the underlying natural gravel.

TQ 295 774 Royal Mail Sorting Office (former), Ponton Road, Nine Elms

Work resumed from 2013 (*SyAC* 99, 267), with J Stewart of MOLA conducting a watching brief and evaluation during ground remediation. This revealed that the natural sands and Holocene deposits of the Battersea Channel had been heavily truncated by construction of the 19th–20th century gasworks, of which extensive brick and concrete foundations were observed. These remains were sealed by backfill and make-up deposits for the recent Royal Mail building.

TQ 297 774 40–42 Ponton Road, Nine Elms

C Barton of LP carried out an evaluation but, as a consequence of widespread 19th or 20th century truncation, none of the five trenches revealed archaeological deposits above the natural gravel.

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

V Yendell of MOLA continued to monitor the groundworks that were begun in 2015 (*SyAC* 100, 309). Most activities made no impact beyond the surface of modern rubble and reworked soil and alluvium. Piling revealed that the Pleistocene gravels were overlain by truncated and weathered, but *in situ*, historic alluvium. At one point this upper deposit was cut by a brick drain, probably Victorian, but no other archaeological features were observed.