

Archaeology in Surrey 2017

Compiled by

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The purpose of these notes is to record the results of organised archaeological work including evaluations, excavations, monitoring of development site groundworks and fieldwork surveys undertaken in the given year, even if they were negative. New information relating to earlier work and chance finds may also be included. The notes are based largely on the reports produced by professional archaeological contractors and the Society's Bulletin. A number in parenthesis, following a note, refers to that of the relevant Bulletin; if there is no reference the information comes from the compilers' syntheses of reported professional work.

Notes are divided into sections for each Borough or District, 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 to afford some measure of protection for sensitive sites; more information, if available, may be obtained from the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER):

Surrey HER: Room 340, County Hall, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames KT1 2DN.
Email: her@surreycc.gov.uk

Greater London HER: 4th floor, Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill, London EC4R 2YA. Email: glher@HistoricEngland.org.uk

Responsibility for the administrative county is taken by Ms Egginton, Mr Randall and Mr Truckle, and for Greater London by Mr Grew and Mr Watson. Copies of many of the reports on which the notes are based are held in the SyAS Library at Abinger. All will be available at the relevant HER.

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.

Abbreviations

AAL	Allen Archaeology Ltd
ADAS	RSK ADAS Ltd
AOC	AOC Archaeology Group
AS	Archaeological Solutions
ASE	Archaeology South-East
CA	Compass Archaeology Limited
CAT	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
CBAS	Chris Butler Archaeological Services
COT	Cotswold Archaeology
DBRG	Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey)
EEHAS	Epsom and Ewell History and Archaeology Society
FA	Foundations Archaeology
HA	Headland Archaeology
HE	Historic England
HN	Heritage Network
LP	L-P: Archaeology

MOLA	Museum of London Archaeology
OAS	Oxford Archaeology South
OS	Ordnance Survey
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Plateau	North Downs Plateau Archaeological Research Group
SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit
SCC	Surrey County Council
SUMO	SUMO Services Limited
<i>SyAC</i>	<i>Surrey Archaeological Collections</i>
SyAS	Surrey Archaeological Society
TCH	Touchstone Archaeology
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology

The Administrative County

ELMBRIDGE

TQ 078 647 The Grotto, Monument Hill, Weybridge
Watching brief during the demolition and redevelopment of the former public house by A Hood of FA encountered extensive disturbance and made-ground. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 087 633 St George's Hill Lawn Tennis Club, Warreners Lane, Weybridge
Watching brief by C Turner of HN during the conversion of grass courts to hard courts. Extensive terracing and two linear features of probable post-medieval date that may represent hedge lines, possibly relating to paths marked on late 19th and early 20th century OS maps were revealed.

TQ 094 621 Whiteley Village, Foxoak Hill, Hersham – Care Hub, Site C
Evaluation by G Seddon of PCA recorded no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 108 600 Land to the rear of 1–7 Holly Parade, High Street, Cobham
Evaluation by K Bower of PCA revealed a number of parallel bedding trenches that indicated a horticultural use within the site until the middle of the 19th century, at which time a large residence was built. A brick-lined cesspit of similar date produced a number of complete glass and stoneware bottles, one of the latter stamped 'Finest Methylated Spirits – Harrod's Stores – Brompton Road'.

TQ 112 678 Rivernook Farm, Sunnyside, Walton-on-Thames
Evaluation by K Bower of PCA revealed extensive modern truncation owing to gravel extraction and landfill across the north and west of the site. A small quantity of residual Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was recovered from a pair of parallel ditches, shown to correspond with a former field boundary on the 1806 Walton Enclosure Map.

TQ 116 632 Southwood Manor Farmhouse, Burhill Road, Hersham
Visit by M Higgins of the DBRG/SCC to consider whether further recording would be valuable. Southwood Manor Farm House is a large building now divided into three. Number three is the right-hand portion comprising the majority of a timber-framed wing; a narrow timber-framed range comprising two builds each of three bays, mostly floored. Neither of these appears to be a complete house and it is likely that it has always served a support function to the attached farmhouse. The rear three bays have smoke-blackened timbers and a side purlin roof of a late medieval character. It may have been a wholly or partially detached medieval kitchen of possible late 16th century date. The front three bays also have a side purlin roof but the timbers and detailing are 17th century in character.

TQ 140 676 Wilderness Weir, East Molesey
Watching brief by P Olsen of WA during the construction of two access ramps on the south bank of the river Mole, above and below the weir, revealed considerable modern made-ground and no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 147 671 Imber Court Trading Estate, Orchard Lane, East Molesey
A phase of post-demolition evaluation, test pits and strip, map and record excavations by W Perkins of PCA, following pre-demolition evaluation in 2016 (*SyAC* **101**, 214), showed severe disturbance across much of the site owing to its former industrial uses. However, initial evaluation showed that areas of undisturbed land were present and the later phase of work revealed more of a series of natural palaeochannels, first recorded in 2016, threading across the north-west of the site. Many contained either burnt or worked flint, suggesting an early utilisation of the upper eastern slopes above the river Ember to the west, and probably connected with seasonal hunting, wildfowling and fishing within what would have been a braided river wetland environment.

To the west of the palaeochannels a series of curvilinear ditches was revealed, possibly relating to a large enclosure. They comprised five north–south aligned parallel ditches, the main ditch displaying a number of recuts. Prehistoric pottery and worked flint from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age was recovered from the basal fill of the main ditch while the recuts and later ditches showed evidence pertaining to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period. No evidence of settlement was revealed so the function of the ditches is uncertain, although it seems likely they relate to settlement activity. Redefinition of the ditch system occurred in the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period and may indicate possible re-occupation at that time.

A single north–south ditch in the same area produced a quantity of unabrased medieval pottery that appeared to have been deposited as almost whole pots in a discrete ‘single event’ deposition. Residual medieval pottery occurred in a number of later features.

At the extreme south of the site, the north wall of the north wing of the former Ember Court was exposed. Most of Ember Court lay outside the site boundary to the south but the exposed section demonstrated that an earlier 16th–17th century wall (or foundation) had been strengthened by the addition of a later buttress and remedial construction dating to the 18th–19th centuries. A series of horticultural bedding trenches recorded in the 2016 evaluation may have been part of its kitchen gardens.

TQ 147 680 Sandra and Radnor Houses, Hansler Grove, East Molesey

Evaluation by S Porter of MOLA recorded a rough deposit of chalk considered to represent the foundation of a structure with an associated cobblestone surface. The orientation and location of the possible structure was similar to that of a large building marked on Joseph Hodgkinson’s 1781 map of the manors of Molesey Matham and Molesey Prior. To the south, several shallow, linear bedding trenches were recorded. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the features.

EPSOM & EWELL

TQ 190 615 Old Moat Garden Centre, Horton Lane, Epsom

Watching brief by R Watts of AOC revealed sections of three brick structures, all probably related to drainage provision and of recent date. Considerable truncation was recorded and although the natural, an orange/brown silty clay and gravel mix, was revealed across the extent of the groundworks, no finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 211 659 Old Malden Lane, Worcester Park

Evaluation by T Vieira of ASE on land to the west of the lane revealed the base of a small, rectangular, 18th century, brick structure, despite considerable horizontal truncation. Its function could not be determined although its date, together with cartographic evidence, suggests that it is associated with Worcester Park gunpowder mill. No other finds or features were recorded.

TQ 213 605 St Martin of Tours church, Church Street, Epsom

Watching brief by S Nelson of EEHAS during the construction of a disabled access ramp to the Church House, in the north-west of the churchyard, revealed considerable modern disturbance, possibly associated with the construction of the building. Post-medieval glass and pottery were recovered from the disturbed deposit together with a small assemblage of disarticulated animal and human bone. The latter represents at least two individuals, one of whom had a pathological growth on the lower leg, possibly from disease or trauma.

The excavations also revealed part of a vertically placed, buried headstone from which the dedication was missing but whose owner was recorded as having died *Aged 59 Years*, and with an inscription that read: *No Sighs my Death, No tears my fate attend. For Death gives Life, A Life that cannot end.* Its location suggests it was reused, possibly as a revetment, within a now unmarked grave, located between two marked plots.

TQ 219 624 Ewell Grove School, West Street, Ewell

Watching brief by W Weller of SCAU showed the site to have been severely disturbed. However, a large ditch of probable Roman date was observed close to the main school building and is possibly a continuation of ditches excavated by S S Frere in 1939 and 1940 (*SyAC* 48, 45–60). A compacted chalk layer, which may represent a courtyard area between buildings noted on the Ewell Enclosure Map of 1803, was also recorded. A quantity of worked flint of Mesolithic, Neolithic and later Bronze Age date was recovered, indicating activity during these periods within the vicinity.

TQ 221 629 Church Meadow, Ewell

A magnetometer survey led by N Cowlard of EEHAS identified a linear anomaly, possibly a ditch, perpendicular to and intersecting the previously recorded east roadside ditch of the Roman road Stane Street (*SyAC* 101, 214). A number of further linear anomalies were recorded to the south of Stane Street.

TQ 222 599 Epsom College, College Road, Epsom

A magnetometer survey by R Davies of ADAS on the site of a new car park revealed two possible linear features of archaeological origin; however, the presence of significant amounts of ferrous material may have masked other archaeological features.

A subsequent watching brief by S Dalby and J McNicoll-Norbury of the same unit, revealed the foundations of a 19th century gymnasium known from cartographic evidence but no other finds or features of archaeological interest. The possible linear features noted from the geophysical survey were not identified. Not all the ground reductions were deep enough to impact the archaeological horizon, including those in the location of a previously excavated Bronze Age burial and Second World War air-raid trenches. Those features, should they survive from their initial excavation and subsequent impacts, and any others that might be present, may remain *in situ* beneath the west side of the car park and therefore some archaeological potential remains in that area.

TQ 223 618 NEScot Campus, south car park, Reigate Road, Ewell
Evaluation by L McCaig of WA revealed an intact subsoil overlying the undisturbed natural chalk but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

GUILDFORD

SU 890 495 Land at Minley Nursery, Spoil Lane, Tongham
Evaluation by PCapps of WA revealed no archaeological features or deposits. Anomalies identified in a previous geophysical survey were revealed to be modern land drains and their associated cuts. The evaluation did reveal a redeposited clay layer relating to the construction of the 19th century railway embankment that runs along the south-eastern edge of the site.

SU 943 533 Cobbett Hill Earth Station, Cobbett Hill Road, Guildford
Historic building recording by S Angell of CBAS. The extant buildings appear to date from the Second World War and follow a fairly standard 'ministry building' form, although most have been considerably modified. Many associated buildings are known to have been demolished as the function of the site changed.

SU 989 498 Guildford Park Road, surface car park, Guildford
Evaluation by P Spencer of HA showed that ground levels within the site had been reduced. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

SU 991 502 Land at Wey Corner, Guildford
Evaluation by G Webster of ASE. Although some possible alluvial material was identified in small areas, the site was severely truncated and contaminated by modern material. No archaeologically significant finds, features or deposits were identified.

SU 997 507 Land to the east of former Fire Station, Ladymead, Guildford
Strip, map and record excavation and watching brief by S Westall of AOC revealed a layer of loose, light brown sand, 0.13–0.24m thick, containing a large quantity of worked Mesolithic flints; none were *in situ*, having been deposited through colluvial or fluvial activity. Two ditches of Roman or possibly medieval date and a Saxon pit were also recorded.

TQ 021 507 St Peters Roman Catholic School, Horseshoe Lane East, Merrow
Evaluation by W Weller of SCAU revealed no archaeological features. Some finds were recovered from the subsoil and spoil heaps including a small amount of struck flint and post-medieval/modern ceramics.

TQ 037 341 Lindon Farm, Alfold
Evaluation by T Collie of SCAU. The results show prehistoric and/or medieval or early post-medieval activity across the area. Most of the features were identified in trenches located across the western half of the southern field, and they include a number of substantial ditches of probable medieval or early post-medieval date.

TQ 050 577 Walsham Weir, Ripley
Test pit evaluation by R Bradley of Worcestershire Archaeology along the proposed route of a fish pass revealed a series of archaeological deposits forming an alluvial sequence consistent with the location of the site in a waterlogged landscape, adjacent to a managed watercourse. While the dating of the alluvial formation remains uncertain, with the exception of a single prehistoric flint flake, the majority of the diagnostic finds from the test pits related to activity from the mid-18th to early 20th centuries.

TQ 107 500 Dunley Hill Camp, Crocknorth Road, Effingham
A metal detector survey by T Schofield and M Sommers of Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company recovered artefacts including munitions and domestic items within the partially extant buildings of the former Second World War military camp.

TQ 117 536 White Cottage, Chapel Hill, Effingham
Evaluation by D Milbank of TVAS revealed a single linear feature that contained a small quantity of pottery of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date and a small assemblage of struck flints.

MOLE VALLEY

TQ 106 474 Cocks Farm villa, Abinger
Further excavation by the Roman Studies Group of SyAS, directed by E Corke and D Bird to the north-east of the Scheduled Roman villa, recorded considerable quantities of unstratified Mesolithic and Neolithic struck flint from across the site. A possible Bronze Age barrow ditch and two adjacent pits, again of probable Bronze Age date and thought to represent inhumations where no bone has survived, were also revealed.

Iron Age features in the form of a curvilinear enclosure ditch and a number of pits were recorded. A substantial storage pit contained an inverted horse's skull in its upper fill while a number of nearby shallow pits produced finds of probable transitional Late Iron Age/Romano-British date. An east–west ditch was cut by a probable Iron Age storage pit.

Further small ditches or gullies previously recorded in 2016 (*SyAC* 101, 215) and interpreted as Roman period vineyard bedding trenches were revealed, two of which contained a large quantity of ironstone. A series of evenly spaced postholes and a number of interspaced, apparently placed, objects were recorded within the trenches and are thought to represent holes for the posts that supported the vines and placed deposits at the planting locations.

Evidence for three post-built structures of Roman date was revealed. All were aligned approximately east–west with the largest, to the east, interpreted as an aisled building of some size. To its west, a smaller building had evidence of east–west eaves-drip gullies to its south and north and is believed to be of an earlier date, or possibly contemporary with the larger structure. Partially overlying both structures was evidence of the south wall of a third structure with an associated eaves-drip gully to its south. This may have been an open-sided structure as there was no evidence of other postholes that might have represented further walls.

A large north–south oriented ditch that aligned closely with a previously recorded section of Roman field boundary ditch to the north, appeared to pre-date at least some of the vineyard bedding trenches. Three parallel, north–south posthole boundary alignments were also recorded, one post-dating the west building. They continued a series of alignments recorded in 2016 that included palisades and a beamslot and posthole arrangement.

The remains of a 5–6m wide, east/west-oriented medieval/post-medieval lynchet overlay much of the southern extent of the excavation, and the east–west Iron Age ditch, and was concurrent with a hedgerow known to have survived until the early 20th century. A series of postholes to its north and on the same east–west orientation are probably contemporary with the lynchet. (468)

TQ 128 555 Land to the rear of Photo-Me, Church Road, Great Bookham

Evaluation by D Milbank and L Esteves of TVAS recorded made-ground across much of the site. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 129 547 Middlemead Estate, Little Bookham

Evaluation by J Payne of SCAU on the second of three phases of development revealed a single linear ditch of probable post-medieval date that may equate to a field boundary shown on the c1840 tithe map.

TQ 133 426 3 Forge Cottages, Leith Hill Lane, Holmbury St Mary, Dorking

Historic building recording by M Henderson of HB Archaeology & Conservation Ltd during repairs to the south gable of the late 17th century main range.

TQ 133 549 16 The Park, Great Bookham

A fourth season of excavation by L Spencer of SyAS on the probable site of the medieval Bookham Courte revealed a section of cobbled surface under a highly compacted layer of chalk and flint. Its location and the pottery assemblage recovered from the layer suggest that it may be part of the ‘Great Yarde’ referred to in a 1616 description of Bookham Courte.

A short continuation of a line of large chalk blocks, first recorded to the west in 2015 (*SyAC* **100**, 282), was seen to extend east beyond the limit of excavation. The structure, if it was such, would have had little structural strength. Associated unfrosted bricks adjacent to the chalk blocks suggest a probable post-medieval date. Beneath the chalk blocks was a mortared flint wall, up to 1m wide and on a similar alignment to the blocks; it indicates the possible presence of an earlier, more substantial structure.

To the south-west, a compacted layer of chalk and flint, possibly an internal floor surface, was revealed at some depth within the excavation. Elsewhere, small test pits produced a similar compacted surface at shallow depth and an assemblage of pottery dating from the 11th century through to the late 15th century. (466)

TQ 144 547 Danby Croft, Leatherhead Road, Great Bookham

Evaluation and excavation by W Weller of SCAU revealed the continuation of a shallow, V-shaped, curvilinear ditch, broadly dated to the Roman period and first recorded in the otherwise negative evaluation conducted in 2016. The quantity of Roman pottery recovered, all Alice Holt/Farnham greyware, suggests that the ditch probably formed part of a domestic type enclosure. The presence of a possible cut for the ditch within the subsoil and the distinct lack of finds from any other period, with the exception of a moderate-sized assemblage of residual Late Bronze Age flints from the top and subsoil, might indicate that the area had been subject to very little disturbance once it went out of use in the Roman period. A small number of undated, but possibly contemporary postholes, were recorded within the curve of the ditch, towards and beyond its southern terminus.

TQ 147 586 Queen Elizabeth Foundation,

Woodlands Road, Leatherhead

Evaluation by N Humphreys of ASE revealed a heavily landscaped and truncated site with no evidence of a surviving archaeological horizon and no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 152 551 Tasli, Guildford Road, Fetcham

Watching brief by M Saywood of SCAU during excavations for an extension revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 158 504 Denbies Vineyard, Dorking

Geophysical and metal detector survey by T Schofield and M Sommers of Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company confirmed the location of a buried Second World War tank, one of a pair of Covenanter Mk III (Cruiser V) tanks known to have been buried at the site, the first of which was excavated in 1977 and is currently on display in the Bovington Tank Museum, Dorset. An area of magnetic enhancement was also identified that may identify the location of the first tank that was excavated. The subsequent excavation of the Covenanter tank by S Taylor and R Wedlock on behalf of Emporium Productions Ltd, the producers of the television programme *WW2 Treasure Hunters*, was not carried out under archaeological conditions and only a brief photographic record was maintained.

The metal detector survey, encompassing an area of c 9ha, recorded a number of items dating to the Second World War. Primarily relating to munitions, they suggest the site was a former training area.

TQ 161 575 Land to the rear of 82–86 Cleeve Road, Leatherhead

Evaluation by C Barton of LP showed that the site had not been subject to any disturbance, but no finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 163 494 48 West Street, Dorking

Watching brief by S Nelson of SyAS during minor works revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 167 494 The White Horse hotel, High Street, Dorking

Evaluation by S Wallis of TVAS on land to the rear of the hotel revealed areas of considerable disturbance, some associated with the construction of the recently demolished hotel block, constructed in 1971 and the subject of a separate historic building record by G Elliott, also of TVAS. No finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded.

TQ 167 536 Box Hill School, Mickleham

A watching brief by W Weller of SCAU during levelling of a sports field, recovered a small assemblage of unstratified Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints. However, owing to the shallow nature of the groundworks, no other finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded; the archaeological horizon was not encountered.

TQ 167 561 St Mary and St Nicholas church, Leatherhead

A ground penetrating radar survey by M Udryrsz of SUMO of the church interior and land immediately to the south revealed numerous probable and possible burials and a number of uncertain anomalies.

TQ 174 483 Chart Wood School, Chart Lane, Dorking
Evaluation by W Weller of SCAU revealed significant modern disturbance and truncation, indicative of a high level of landscaping works in recent years. Four small pits or postholes of post-medieval date were recorded, but there was no evidence that they were related to the former 18th century farmstead known from cartographic evidence.

TQ 175 599 The Camp, Ashted Common, Ashted (fig 1)

A test pit evaluation by W Weller of SCAU within the triangular earthwork known as 'The Camp', undertaken in response to an illegal metal detecting incident that uncovered three hammered bronze items, including a nearly intact bowl.

A number of replaced 'plugs' resulting from the incident were identified and a 2m² test pit was excavated around one of them, deemed the most plausible for the source of the items. A possible occupation layer, or perhaps the fill of a large feature extending beyond the excavation, was observed underlying the subsoil and both produced a range of datable finds, including objects related to domestic activity of a Middle-Late Iron Age date. No fragments of bronze were observed



Fig 1 The Camp, Ashted Common, Ashted. Three hammered bronze items, including a nearly intact bowl and what may be its base, and a boat-shaped object, possibly part of another vessel. The items were illegally metal detected from the triangular earthwork, a Scheduled Monument, but were recovered when taken to Bourne Hall Museum for identification. (Photograph by The British Museum)

so it could not be confirmed that it was the location from which the bronze bowl and related items were recovered.

The items are currently at the British Museum, who consider them undiagnostic as regards date. They have found no parallel for the bowl but if it is Late Iron Age, then it is probably an early Roman import. The boat-shaped object appears to have been crushed, rather than originally that shape.

TQ 179 589 Station Works, Woodfield, Ashtead
Historic building recording by S Angell of CBAS of a substantial, 20th century double-winged hut prior to its demolition. The structure had probably been relocated from elsewhere and may have been modified at that time to fit the available space between the adjacent railway line and Woodfield Road.

Its original construction probably dates to the First World War and based on similar structures, its size and form suggest that it was built for use as a YMCA hut or for administrative operations within a troop training camp. Its original purpose at Ashtead is not known but a community use is most likely as surplus buildings were made available after the war for that purpose, although many were sold off for commercial use. It is first noted on the 1938 OS map of Ashtead.

TQ 186 579 The Old Coach House, Rectory Lane, Ashtead
Watching brief by N Bond of SyAS during extension works showed that the site had been largely truncated down to the natural geology. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 196 580 City of London Freeman's School, Park Lane, Ashtead
Evaluation by W Perkins of PCA. The recovery of brick and tile fragments from the subsoil suggest that the area had previously been ploughed agricultural land before becoming woodland, as shown on 20th century OS maps. A single posthole or small pit was revealed that contained fragments of burnt flint but no dating material.

TQ 198 495 Pound Cottage, Brockham Green, Brockham
Watching brief by W Weller of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 22 42 Charlwood
Excavation and test pitting by R Hooker of SyAS, following on from two previous seasons (*SyAC* 101, 219), confirmed the existence of a series of ditches and further revealed their extent. Three parallel ditches oriented approximately north-east/south-west, two of which are in excess of 40m long, may form the southern boundary of an enclosure, a theory supported by the discovery of a north-south oriented ditch to their west and an apparent lack of any archaeological features to its west. The ditch produced a small assemblage of pottery of probable early Roman date including sherds of a samian jar. The possible intersection of these ditches was not explored. A short section of an

undated, L-shaped ditch was recorded east of the parallel ditches.

REIGATE & BANSTEAD

TQ 253 503 Reigate Town Hall, Castlefield Road, Reigate
Watching brief by T Collie of SCAU during a car park extension revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 267 591 Land at Courtlands Farm, Park Road, Banstead
Historic building recording by H Samuels and S Chandler of ASE. The ammunition depot at Banstead formed one of three depots built between 1938 and 1939 to store and supply ammunition for the anti-aircraft batteries surrounding and defending London. The Banstead site supplied the South-West London sector from Dulwich to Raynes Park and included the South-East region for a short period in 1940. The site officially closed as an active storage/distribution centre in 1953.

The site structures form an example of the early use of reinforced concrete for defensive military purposes. The eight stores that form the ammunition depot survive, although most of their associated infrastructure no longer remains *in situ*. The external infrastructure of the stores, principally their loading bays, conveyor systems and earth embankments, have either been demolished or altered to adapt the site for agricultural and storage use. Despite the loss of these elements, the character of each store is preserved internally through the survival of various original features such as doors, windows, 'bin' divisions, signage and light fittings. The preservation of numerous site features, including all but one of the anti-blast traverses (bund), signage, two pre-war lamp posts and sections of steel mesh used to fence the north-eastern perimeter of the site, combine to form a good survival of an anti-aircraft equipment ammunition depot dating to the Second World War.

Store 4 has been identified for preservation as part of the most recent plans for the site. This represents the best example because of its degree of survival and condition, both internally and within its southern loading bay, with retained conveyor supports and earth embankments towards its eastern side. Despite the loss of internal divisions between the 'bins', the passage and associated conveyor supports, the retention of the associated loading and distribution configuration, served by original door latches, bull light fixtures and gated entrances, combine to help illustrate the function and operational processes of the site.

TQ 272 581 Outwood Lane/Lower Park Road, Chipstead
Watching brief by P Harp of Plateau during drainage works revealed a well. The well mouth was constructed with unmortared flint and research suggests that the well was capped in the late 18th or early 19th century. It is believed to date from at least the mid-18th century but may be considerably earlier.

RUNNYMEDE

SU 980 716 Savill Court Hotel, Bishopsgate,
Englefield Green
Evaluation by R McIntosh of OAS. No archaeological
features or deposits were encountered.

SU 987 653 Trumps Farm, Chertsey
Watching brief by R Kennedy of CAT revealed no
finds or features of archaeological interest.

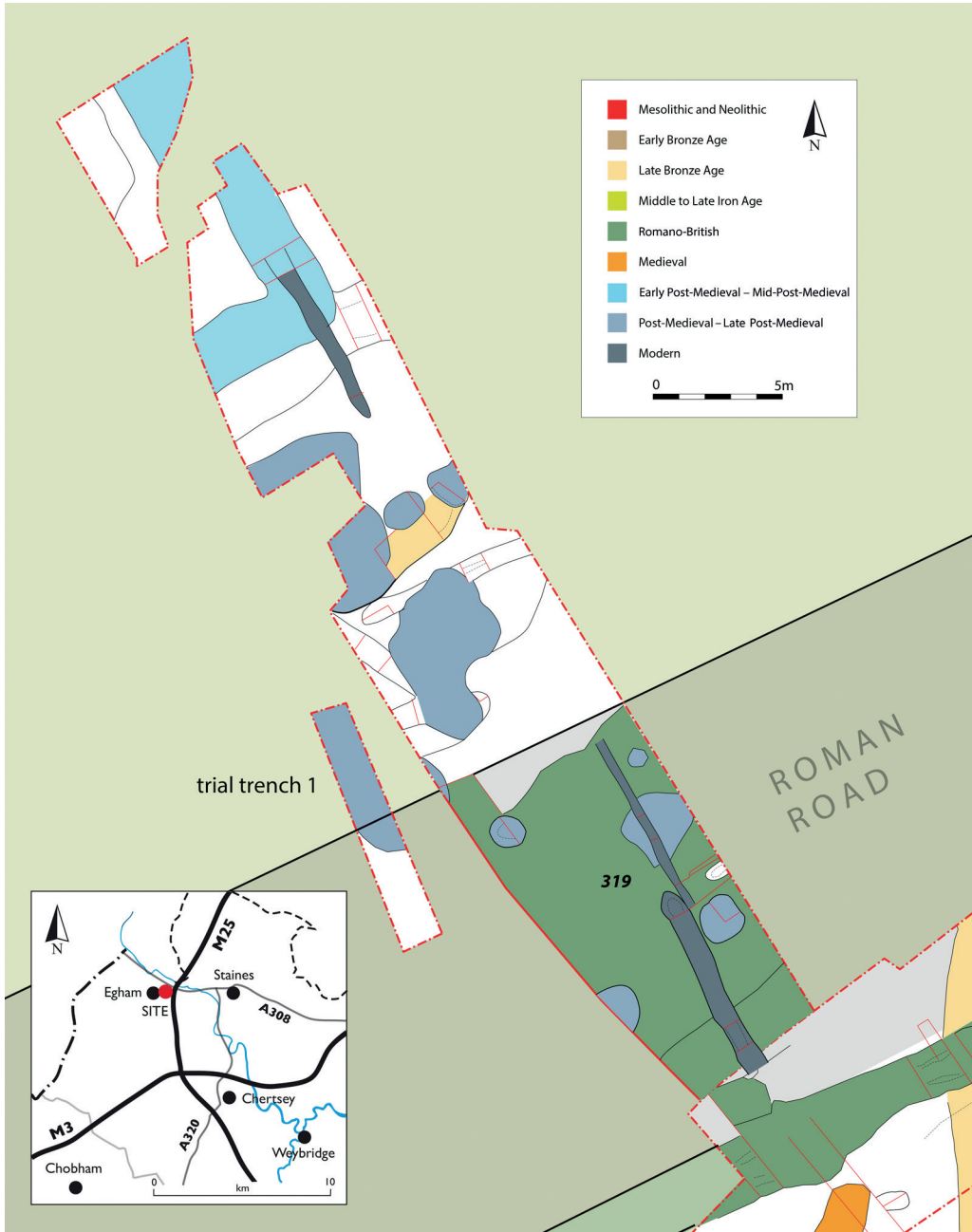


Fig 2 64 The Avenue, Egham. The Roman road, the roadside ditch of which was previously excavated in 2016, had large elements of the road surface intact across its *c* 17m width. (Plan by SCAU)

TQ 016 710 Egham Leisure Centre, Vicarage Road, Egham
Evaluation by T Vieira of TVAS revealed a Bronze Age cremation burial and three linear features, one of which appeared to be of Roman date.

TQ 016 716 64 The Avenue, Egham (figs 2 and 3)
Strip, map and record excavation by W Weller of SCAU, a continuation of the 2016 excavations (*SyAC* **101**, 220), revealed further significant archaeological deposits. The most notable being the Roman road, the roadside ditch of which was previously excavated. Large elements of the road surface were intact, and a camber was visible in section, together with distinct layering relating to re-metalling. A section of ditch was uncovered that contained two sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery that probably date the feature. A large robber trench believed to relate to a building that is known to have been demolished between 1768 and 1883 was also revealed, although no records of its function appear to exist.

TQ 022 715 Land east of Hawthorn Road, Staines-upon-Thames
Evaluation by I Hogg of ASE revealed a series of north-east/south-west aligned Roman ditches, one of which had an associated fence line running along the ditch bottom. This feature probably dates to the 1st century AD and stratigraphic evidence suggests that there was at least one, and possibly two, additional phases of similarly aligned boundary ditches at the site. A modest assemblage of finds suggest that the ditches may have

been associated with a nearby settlement and one pit produced a fairly large quantity of hammerscale, indicative of smithing activity in the area.

TQ 027 710 Hythe Community Primary School, Thorpe Road, Staines-upon-Thames
Evaluation by T Collie of SCAU revealed no archaeological features or finds.

TQ 031 657 Salesian Roman Catholic School, Guildford Road, Chertsey
Strip, map and record excavation by W Weller of SCAU revealed a significantly disturbed area with three ditch features and a small posthole, all of which have been confidently dated to the later post-medieval period. A handful of probable Bronze Age flints was recovered, but no features of this date were observed. The small posthole from the trial trench evaluation (*SyAC* **101**, 221) that produced a small assemblage of prehistoric pottery was located, but no further related features were observed.

TQ 032 714 White Lodge, The Hythe, Staines-upon-Thames
Watching Brief by M Saywood of SCAU revealed no archaeological features or finds pre-dating the 19th century.

TQ 043 671 Abbey Lodge, Abbey Gardens, Chertsey
Watching brief by G Potter of CA. No significant archaeological remains were found but the fieldwork produced a small amount of earlier building material



Fig 3 64 The Avenue, Egham. Partial section of the Roman road (319), showing layers of metalling above and below a build-up of sandy soil. (Photograph by SCAU)

and pottery, some of it (floor tile and worked stone) almost certainly associated with the abbey.

TQ 059 654 St George's College, Addlestone
Evaluation by T Hayes of PCA revealed no significant archaeological deposits and indicated that modern disturbance is likely to have removed any potential archaeological material across much of the area investigated.

SPELTHORNE

TQ 037 717 90–106 High Street, Staines-upon-Thames

Evaluation and excavation by M Edmunds, A Haslam and P Jorgenson of PCA carried out prior to and following the demolition of the former shops and residences fronting the High Street (Historic Building Recording: *SyAC* **101**, 222).

Staines-upon-Thames is located above a series of low-lying gravel islands within the flood plain of the middle Thames valley, on the north bank of the river Thames at its confluence with the braided tributary channels of the rivers Colne and Wraysbury. Roman deposits, c. 0.50m thick, encountered across much of the excavated area, are thought to represent the start of land reclamation within this riparian environment during the Roman period. No evidence of any gravel islands or eyots was encountered. Cut features within this deposit, in the form of linear ditches and gullies, are interpreted as field boundaries and drainage ditches. A large circular feature with Roman pottery and worked bone was probably a well or watering hole.

Evidence of medieval land reclamation in the form of thick dump layers was encountered across the site. These sealed the Roman cut features and represent further ground stabilisation during this period. Pits, ditches and gullies were identified that contained medieval and residual Roman pottery. The features probably represent drainage features, boundary ditches and rubbish pits located to the rear of properties that fronted the High Street from the medieval period onwards.

During the post-medieval period further ground consolidation took place, evidenced by various dump deposits. Activity in the form of rubbish pits, thought to be 17th century in date, continued into the post-medieval period to the rear of the properties on the High Street. Further features dating from the 18th into the 19th century in the form of industrial timber structures, indicative of manufacturing or processing activities such as tanning, were also recorded. By the 19th century, excavated features of this date, including domestic rubbish pits, wells and cesspits are indicative of activity in the backyards of individual properties at this time.

TQ 064 707 Spelthorne Fire Station, Fordbridge, Kingston Road, Ashford (fig 4)
Strip, map and record excavation by T Collie of SCAU, undertaken in 2016, revealed a complex, Middle–Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age system of ditches across the east of the site. Oriented north–south/east–west and in places formed of a double ditch, it extended to

the centre of the site, where the principal ditch turned west towards the river Ash. The ditches may represent a domestic enclosure, although their generally shallow nature suggests they form part of the wider Bronze Age field system known to extend across a large area of the river Thames gravels both north and south of the river. A series of postholes, of similar date and adjacent to the principal ditch, may represent a roundhouse or open-sided structure.

In the north-west of the site, Iron Age settlement activity was defined by three curvilinear ditches, probably eaves-drip gullies associated with a small group of roundhouses. The full extent of the settlement was not revealed as the features extended north, beyond the limits of the excavation. To their east, two large, parallel, linear ditches crossed the site, aligned north-east/south-west. They crossed the Bronze Age ditch system at the corner, defined by the change in orientation of the principal Bronze Age ditch, suggesting that the earlier features may have been extant in the Iron Age. The presence of an Iron Age gully on a similar alignment and orientation to the principal, north–south Bronze Age ditch, may be further evidence of the continued presence of the earlier ditch system.

The brick foundations of a small, square, post-medieval structure with an associated brick-lined well and soakaway were also revealed.

TQ 070 676 Saxon Primary School, Briar Road, Shepperton

Watching brief by W Weller of SCAU conducted in 2016 during the replacement of the school swimming pool building and within the boundary of the Scheduled Monument, failed to expose the archaeological horizon. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 084 685 Charlton Lane Eco Park, Charlton Lane, Shepperton

Watching brief by W Weller and M Saywood of SCAU during ground level reductions for the installation of an anaerobic digestion facility revealed that the area was deeply disturbed, with made-ground comprising large amounts of 20th century waste. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 098 696 Sunbury Manor School, Nursery Road, Sunbury-on-Thames

Evaluation by M Saywood of SCAU recorded no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SURREY HEATH

SU 904 592 Land at The Ridgewood Centre, Old Bisley Road, Frimley

Second phase of evaluation, by H Nicholls and J Cook of ASE following an initial evaluation in 2015 (*SyAC* **100**, 287). No archaeological finds or features were revealed as a sequence of contaminated modern made-ground deposits, directly overlying truncated natural geology, was present across this area of the site.

On the same site, a second phase of historic building recording by H Green of ASE was undertaken on the central building of the former Brompton Hospital

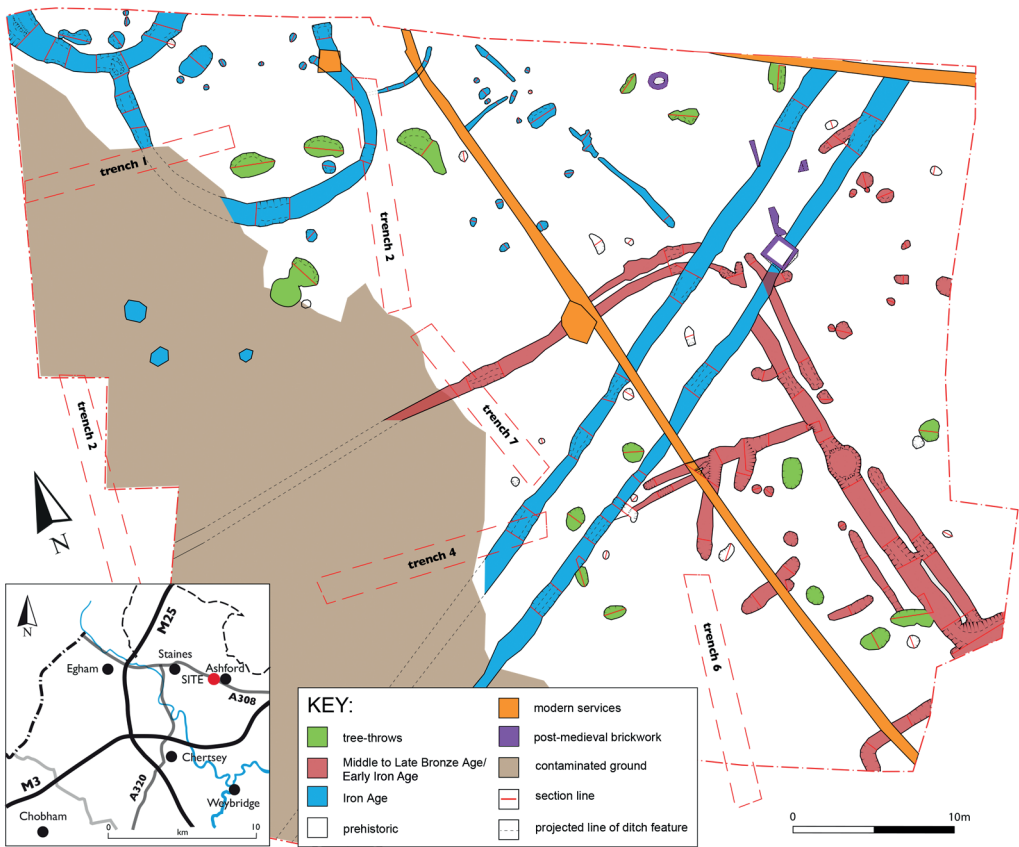


Fig 4 Spelthorne Fire Station, Fordbridge, Kingston Road, Ashford. A complex of Middle–Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age ditches, probably part of a larger field system. Iron Age settlement activity was defined by three curvilinear ditches, probably caves-drip gullies of a small group of roundhouses. (Plan by SCAU)

Sanatorium, prior to the conversion of the building. The building was originally used as a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients; it was designed by Edwin Thomas Hall and opened in 1904. The building recording documented a number of original architectural design features, such as the roof cupolas, large tilting windows, balconies, south-facing terraces, and double-height rooms. These are reflections of the early 20th century prevailing practice regarding the treatment of tuberculosis, enforcing the idea of clean, fresh air to treat medical conditions.

SU 907 571 Princess Royal Barracks, Brunswick Road, Deepcut

Two phases of archaeological evaluation by J Clutterbuck of COT. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were found pre-dating the modern era. Some linear features were identified, likely to be modern ditches associated with military training activities.

SU 950 603 Land south of King’s Road, West End Evaluation by R King of FA revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 951 612 Land north of Malthouse Farm, Benner Lane, West End (fig 5)

Evaluation and subsequent excavation of four areas by S Wilson of COT. Evidence was revealed for a small rural settlement dating from the Middle–Late Iron Age that comprised at least two roundhouses with associated four-post structures. The site appeared to be unenclosed but ditches and trackways suggest that it was sited in a managed landscape. Charred plant assemblages indicate a rural settlement with domestic activities, including a small amount of crop processing taking place in the vicinity. Evidence for iron smelting of this period was also identified; although no *in-situ* industrial remains were present, slag was recovered from a number of features including a roundhouse gully terminal. The metalworking residues indicate this was of a non-tapping smelting method consistent with the nearby remains at Lightwater and other contemporary sites in the Thames Valley region. The,

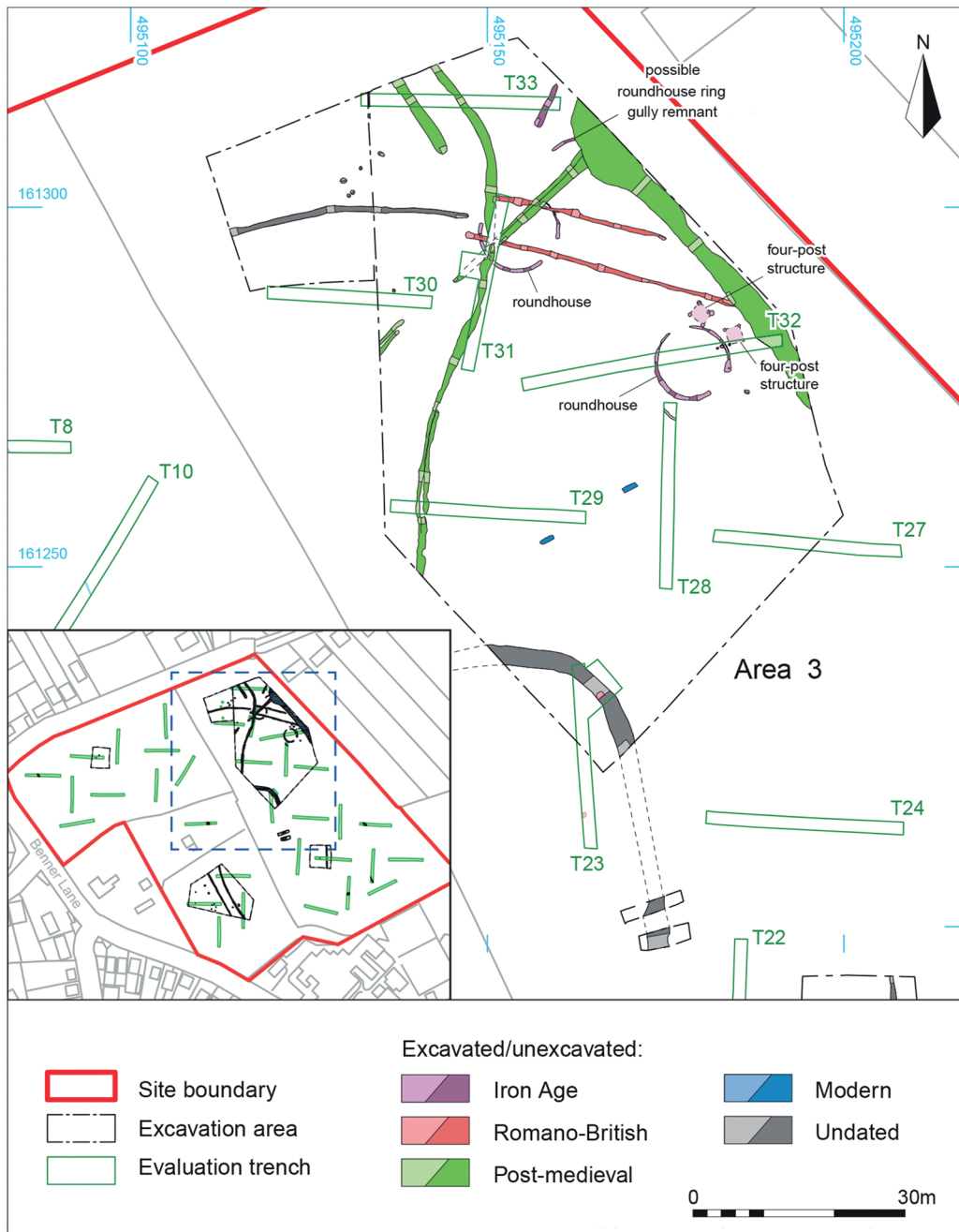


Fig 5 Land north of Malthouse Farm, Benner Lane, West End; Area 3. A small settlement dating from the Middle–Late Iron with evidence of later Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval land management. (Plan by COT) (© Crown copyright 2019. OS 100014198)

albeit limited, ceramic assemblage suggests this small-scale activity continued into the early Roman period. Analysis of the pottery, charred plant remains, charcoal and metalworking residues is ongoing.

Elsewhere on the site, a pit of Bronze Age date was revealed, which contained parts of three Late Bronze Age pottery vessels; however, this appeared to be an isolated feature from this period. A series of medieval

and post-medieval ditches, ditched trackways and a possible hollow-way were also recorded, all probably associated with the wider medieval landscape of Malthouse Farm.

SU 952 600 Bisley Sports Ground, Bisley
Magnetometer survey (fluxgate gradiometer) by R Davis of SUMO, conducted over an area of 1.3ha, did not detect any likely archaeological anomalies. Identified responses probably related to the sports ground itself.

SU 953 606 Land south of Beldam Bridge Road, West End
Evaluation by L Newton of WA revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest. Two wheel ruts and an area of disturbance were deemed to be of modern date.

SU 953 607 Land north of Beldam Bridge Road, West End
Limited evaluation by T Jones of PCA revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 976 625 Land at the former Little Heath Nursery, Chobham
Evaluation by C Carvey of ASE revealed no archaeological finds or features. A thick, slightly organic buried former topsoil suggests that the site was probably previously part of the nearby heathland, although no preserved organics were encountered.

TANDRIDGE

TQ 304 485 Land at Kings Cross Lane, South Nutfield
Evaluation by S Stevens of ASE revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 308 518 Mercers Farm Quarry, Bletchingley Road, Nutfield
Evaluation by W Boismier and I Meadows of Andrew Josephs Associates across an area of possible flint scatters recorded during previous fieldwalking (*SyAC* 97, 208) and located on the terrace edge of a small stream valley. The stratigraphy recorded in all trenches comprised a plough-soil above post-glacial alluvial clay and Cretaceous Gault Formation clay and pebbly sand deposits. Worked flint artefacts were only recovered from the plough-soil with no artefacts, features or deposits found cut into or within the alluvial sediments underlying it. The results showed that ploughing had disturbed the shallow top and subsoils and that the flints recovered during the evaluation and fieldwalking did not derive from an intact, ancient buried soil.

The worked flints from the various elements of investigation had a strong Mesolithic component, although later Neolithic and Bronze Age material was also represented, suggesting utilisation and possible occupation of the terrace across that broad timespan.

TQ 323 522 (centred) North Park Quarry – Brewer Street extension, Bletchingley
Magnetometer survey by D Lewis and M Roseveare of Tigergeo Limited detected evidence of known

former field boundaries and previous agricultural use. Three areas of probable quarrying activity were noted although quantities of magnetically susceptible debris, probably imported as a result of farming practices, made identification of discrete features problematic.

A ground penetrating radar survey, to help develop a basic ground model and to highlight areas with enhanced potential for buried palaeosols, recorded a dry valley, now filled with soil and corresponding to a slight surface depression, where such palaeosols might be present.

Archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation by L Cappon of AOC, with sondages excavated to investigate the character of the dry valley and also to investigate the possible presence of palaeosols, revealed a sparse scatter of post-medieval archaeological features. The earliest archaeological evidence comprised six flints; four recovered from the topsoil and two from post-medieval ditches. Broadly dated to the prehistoric period, none was diagnostic. The earliest feature was a posthole that produced a single sherd of medieval pottery. All other features were of post-medieval date, comprising field boundary ditches depicted on OS maps, previously unmapped ditches and a small number of minor parallel gullies, none of which were identified by the magnetometer survey.

The fill of the dry valley was excavated at nine locations and revealed a sequence of scoured, braided watercourses, filled with sand and medium-sized gravel. Dense gravels at the base of the channel were overlain by layers of smaller, less dense gravel, indicative of a slower-moving fluvial environment, scouring less than initially. Some of the deposits had the appearance of cryoturbated material suggesting a late glacial date for the feature.

An assessment of each trench was conducted for its potential for palaeoenvironmental study, and any evidence of old ground surfaces, buried soil horizons, laminated sediments or waterlogged deposits. The trenches were found to be largely sterile, containing predominantly a thin layer of pale yellow sand, overlain with a grey sandy clay and a grey/brown topsoil; typical of soils overlying the Folkestone formation. No peat, waterlogged deposits, laminated sediments or significant deposits were encountered.

TQ 326 521 Place Farm, Place Farm Road, Bletchingley
Archaeological monitoring by N Randall of SCC during groundworks for a small extension. Excavations revealed extensive disturbance from modern services and the presence of a large, modern subterranean cistern but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 327 428 Rough Beech, Dowlands Lane, Burstow
Appraisal by M Higgins of SCC to inform Listed Building Consent proposals. Constructed in three main phases, the first phase is a 2½ bay, timber-framed, end smoke-bay house of suggested late 16th century date. A large timber-framed bay with a chimney was added to the south end in the late 17th century, possibly with an outshot on the west side. A third, 18th century phase saw a face wing with outshot added to the south-west, possibly with masonry on the ground floor under a

timber-framed first floor and replacing the outshot of the previous phase. Contemporary with this, the roof of phase two was raised and rebuilt at right angles.

TQ 327 507 42 and 44 High Street, Bletchingley
Appraisal by M Higgins of SCC of an urban building within a tight plot. It was brick fronted with a studwork rear elevation over a brick ground floor. The building is of two storeys with a stone cellar and attics in a staggered butt-purlin, butt-rafter roof. The exterior has a fine Flemish Bond facade with blue headers. Number 42 has cruciform windows in the original openings; 44 has been remodelled but straight joints reveal its original format. Each has an end chimney stack and both date to the early 18th century over a probably earlier cellar.

TQ 327 555 Garrod House, 181 Chaldon Lane, Caterham

Two phases of evaluation by M Saywood of SCAU, following the demolition of Garrod House, exposed considerable modern truncation. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 332 551 Caterham School Pavilion, Park Avenue, Caterham

Evaluation by G Sheehan of ASE revealed that the central and southern part of the site had been subject to moderate truncation resulting from the construction of the pavilion and associated car park. A small, probably modern pit survived within that area but no other finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded.

TQ 352 579 126–128 Westhall Road, Warlingham

A planned evaluation by J Cook of ASE found the site to have been largely excavated to its planned formation level by the developer without archaeological monitoring. A basic archaeological record was undertaken within the stripped areas to identify possible archaeological finds or features. The truncated natural reddish-brown Clay-with-Flints, was observed in the sections to be overlain by layers of made-ground, garden soil and topsoil. The deposits are likely to be of post-medieval date and relate to the construction of the demolished houses that formerly occupied the site. In the remaining areas of the site where the natural strata had not been truncated, no archaeological finds or features were identified.

TQ 355 584 The Old Vicarage, 183 Westhall Road, Warlingham

Appraisal by M Higgins of SCC of a T-shaped brick-built vicarage of two storeys and attics with five window bays to the front elevation. A special feature of the building is the pilasters applied to the front elevation and its left-hand flank. It has unusually long first-floor sash windows. Internally there is a very good collection of shutters to the windows and the original plan layout remains substantially unaltered. Manning and Bray (2, 340) thought it was built as a parsonage house by Harman Attwood who died in 1676.

TQ 371 602 Farleigh Court Equestrian Centre, Farleigh Court Road, Warlingham

A watching brief by T Vieira of ASE during ground reductions for a sand school revealed significant areas of ground disturbance and no finds or features of archaeological interest. Much of the construction required raising the ground levels so it is possible that archaeological remains could survive in areas beyond the monitored reduction.

TQ 376 441 Pond Farm, Godstone Road, Lingfield
Evaluation by S Wallis of TVAS revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 386 522 5 and 7 High Street, Oxted

Building appraisal by M Sanderson of The Heritage Advisory concluded that the early brickwork visible on the south elevation was probably reused material employed during a comprehensive rebuilding of about 1898, as recorded on a date stone of no 7.

TQ 425 445 Cernes Farm, Starborough Road, Lingfield (fig 6)

Building appraisal by M Higgins of SCC recorded a three-bay house with a hip and gablet to the north and smoke-blackened timbers showing evidence of a pre-1540 open hall house. A clasped side purlin roof and high eaves suggest this may be a late example for the period and of possible Hampshire influence. Halvings in the roof space provide evidence for a smoke louvre.

It is considered that it was either constructed as a 'boot' hall, with the middle bay undivided from the open hall bay, or a divided middle bay to allow a passageway between doors. A tall two mullion window exists in the southernmost bay. A chimney stack was added in the 17th century and the first floor added to the southern bay at the same time. The attic floors may also date to the 17th century. A partial outshot with catslide roof to the west and lean-to on the north side are Edwardian.

TQ 430 406 Lower Stonehurst Farm House, Hollow Lane, Lingfield

Building appraisal by M Higgins of SCC recorded a late 17th century, four-bay, two-storey timber-framed building with gables at each end, a multiple flue chimney in the third bay, a clasped side purlin roof and small square panel framing. Many of the timbers are reused.

WAVERLEY

SU 820 442 Land at Garden Style, Wrecclesham, Farnham

Evaluation by J Hirst of ASE revealed five undated features: three pits, a posthole and a ditch. Evidence of levelling was recorded in the eastern part of the site and extensive truncation was recorded in the northern part of the site.

SU 83 46 Town centre, Farnham

Community test pitting in 2016 and 2017, directed by A Sassin and D Graham of SyAS. A total of fourteen 1m² test pits excavated at Farnham Park, 5 Castle Street, the

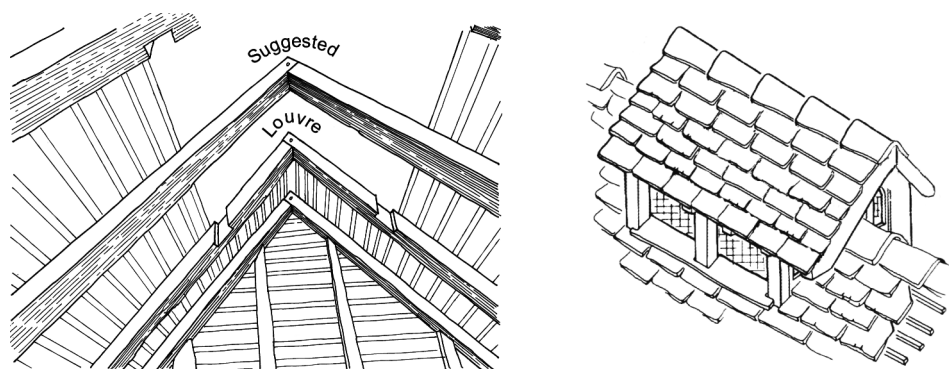


Fig 6 Cernes Farm, Starborough Road, Lingfield. (left) Two pairs of vertical halvings are interpreted as the housings for the corner posts of a timber louvre, which allowed smoke out of the open hall. A halving is a type of lap joint in which timbers that meet or cross, are halved in thickness so that when assembled their faces are flush. (Sketch by M Higgins); (right) A suggestion of how the louvre structure may have looked at ridge level. Both four and six post structures have been interpreted for this type of louvre. (Sketch by R Hughesdon, after N Alcock *et al* 1996, *Recording timber-framed buildings: an illustrated glossary*, CBA, F20)

Windsor Almshouses, St Andrew's Rectory on Upper Church Lane, the Old Vicarage and Coxbridge Farm revealed post-medieval and modern disturbance at the majority of the locations. Post-18th century finds were recovered from all locations but probable 12th–13th century contexts were recorded at the three sites within the known medieval town core (St Andrew's Rectory, the Windsor Almshouses and 5 Castle Street). Although the nature of the medieval contexts could not be determined, the test pits at 5 Castle Street and the almshouses in particular suggest occupation levels.

The almshouses are a known kiln production site, attributed a 13th–14th century date, but a redeposited clay layer, revealed in the 2016 pit, produced 11th and 12th century material including a large, expanded, flat cooking-pot rim of Saxo-Norman chalky ware.

SU 836 468 Pennys, 88B West Street, Farnham
Watching brief by D Graham of SyAS revealed the remains of a relatively recent garden path consisting of a layer of hardcore overlain by a band of gravel. No other features were observed and no finds were recovered other than pieces of modern roof tile.

SU 838 466 The Old Vicarage, Vicarage Lane, Farnham
Watching brief by D Sanchez of TVAS revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 839 467 49 Downing Street, Farnham
Watching brief by M Saywood of SCAU indicated that the ground had been previously levelled. A small area of earlier exterior ground surface was revealed, with remains indicating a path or drainage feature that dated to the post-medieval period.

SU 839 470 53–56 Castle Street, Farnham
A test pit evaluation by W Weller of SCAU showed limited potential, with the only finds from the topsoil and subsoil. No archaeological features were revealed and most of the artefacts were of post-medieval date.

SU 842 414 4 St Mary's Cottages, The Street, Frensham
Watching brief by D Graham of SyAS revealed no evidence for medieval or other occupation in the vicinity, although it is worth noting that medieval pottery has been recovered from fields immediately to the east of the village. This presumably means there was a settlement close to the church, albeit there was no evidence for it at 3 or 4 St Mary's Cottages. However, it is still possible that the evidence for any previous street front developments could have been completely removed when the existing cottages were terraced into the slope in the 19th century.

SU 855 463 Land at Overwood House, Old Compton Lane, Farnham
Evaluation by L Esteves of TVAS revealed no archaeological finds or features.

SU 873 442 Islamabad, Tilford
A second phase of evaluation (*SyAC* **101**, 230) by M Gorniak of OAS again recorded no evidence of archaeological activity and the site was observed to be disturbed and possibly truncated by previous development.

SU 902 333 South of Church Hill House, Tanners Lane, Haslemere
Watching brief by M Saywood of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 959 432 Ockford Ridge, Godalming (Area A)
Evaluation by J Payne of SCAU did not reveal any features of archaeological interest although a probable Mesolithic, edge-modified blade and a rim sherd fragment of medieval pottery were recorded.

SU 970 438 Casa Court, 66 High Street, Godalming
Watching brief by E McManus-Fry of TVAS. Foundations were employed that had been designed to avoid impacting the archaeological horizon; the work

confirmed this was achieved. A stone-lined well was recorded and preserved *in situ*.

TQ 007 366 Nugent Close, Dunsfold
Evaluation by G Webster of ASE. Two possible features were recorded, although they were likely to be geological in origin. Tiny unstratified fragments of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and medieval tile were the only artefactual material recovered.

TQ 009 444 Ricardo Court, Bramley
Evaluation by S Bush and Adam Howard of COT revealed two undated linear features.

TQ 051 390 Land at Knowle Lane, Cranleigh
Evaluation by O Rouard of TVAS revealed some dispersed undated linear features and a very sparse assemblage of Saxon and medieval pottery.

TQ 090 400 Backward Point, Cranleigh Road, Ewhurst
Evaluation by I Hogg of ASE revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

WOKING

TQ 009 561 Moor Lane Farm Barn, Moor Lane, Woking
Appraisal by M Higgins of SCC to determine the historic development of the building and its possible future use recorded a nine-bay, single-aisled barn constructed in four phases. The first phase is a four-bay threshing barn with an aisle, punctured by a midstrey (gabled) porch, a butt-purlin and rafter roof with inclined queen posts, is most likely of late 17th or early 18th century date. The second phase, of a similar construction, extended the barn by one bay to the east in the late 17th or early 18th century. It was further extended to the west in the early 19th century with a single, two-storey bay, with a butt-purlin and rafter roof and a half-hipped gable end. The final phase of three bays, added to the east was, unlike the other phases that were of oak, constructed largely in softwood in the early 19th century, with upright queen struts and clasped purlins. The overall length of the barn is unusual.

TQ 070 603 Byfleet Manor, Mill Lane, Byfleet (fig 7)
Building recording and assessment by PAYE Conservation on the Dietterlin-style entry gate pillars prior to their repositioning and restoration. The pillars are assessed as being of typical Jacobean style, although they are recorded in the listing as being 18th century in the Mannerist style. Previous 20th century repairs, using inappropriate materials, were found to have accelerated their deterioration. The gates and pillars are recorded as present in the 1680s (*SJAC* 50, 102).

Wendel Dietterlin was a celebrated German architect who lived in the latter part of the 16th century, whose particular style was much in vogue in Anne of Denmark's time (he published many of his designs in the book *Architettura*, Nuremberg, 1598). Anne of Denmark rebuilt the house at Byfleet Manor in 1617; although subsequently rebuilt several times in later centuries the front courtyard wall with its pillars seems to have remained unaltered.

TQ 149 977 Horsell Common, Woking
Watching brief by A Brown of ADAS on service trenching close to the known Bronze Age barrows. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

South-West London boroughs

CROYDON

TQ 294 593 Smitham Primary School, Portnalls Road, Coulsdon
Two machine-dug trenches by I Hogg of ASE showed that during construction of the present school and car park, the site had been truncated down to natural Lewes Chalk and Head deposits.

TQ 302 571 Farthing Down, Ditches Lane, Coulsdon
The laying of a new water pipe across the southern end of Farthing Downs common was monitored by S Porter of MOLA. This is a Scheduled Monument comprising a prehistoric field system, associated trackway, and Anglo-Saxon barrow field. The natural chalk was generally overlain by topsoil, except across the line of Ditches Lane, and between the road and lavatory block, where disturbed or redeposited natural sand was observed; this was probably the product of recent landscaping. Between Ditches Lane and the lavatory block, near the prehistoric trackway running broadly north-south along the ridge, an undated feature produced no finds and may have been a deep tree-throw hole.

TQ 306 698 Former Norbury Police Station, 1516 London Road, Norbury
Evaluation-trenching by I Hogg of ASE reached natural sand and gravel, but terracing and levelling associated with previous developments had removed any archaeological remains, along with the subsoil and topsoil.

TQ 308 658 15, 16 and 21 Progress Way, Croydon
A three-trench evaluation by I Hogg of ASE reached natural Hackney Gravels below subsoil and buried topsoil, followed by modern made-ground and concrete. A probable palaeochannel was discovered in the north of the site, which appeared to be of natural origin and to have infilled naturally. It could not be securely dated but the primary fill contained a flint blade of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic type. The fills appeared to be alluvial and fluvial in nature, indicating that the site lay in a varying yet damp environment, relatively close to the river Wandle, and perhaps not particularly conducive to human occupation. Previous excavation to the east has characterised the area as marshland during much of prehistory.

TQ 308 664 Mercedes-Benz Croydon, 76 Purley Way, Croydon
Two evaluation trenches by G Seddon of PCA reached natural alluvial deposits beneath modern make-up and demolition layers.



Fig 7 Byfleet Manor, Mill Lane, Byfleet. The later house through the Dietterlin-style gate pillars, 2011. (Photograph by R Savage)

TQ 308 668 Lombard House, Purley Way, Croydon
Four evaluation trenches were machine-dug by I Hogg of ASE to natural Hackney Gravels. The north-west of the site had been truncated, so that the natural strata were directly overlain by modern make-up; however, in the south-west subsoil it sometimes survived. Probably the earliest feature, and the only one sealed by subsoil, was a root-disturbed pit or tree-throw hollow that contained a Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flint, an unidentified burnt bone, and a tiny fragment of post-medieval clinker. It remains unclear whether it was a genuinely prehistoric feature. Two 18th century pits in the centre of the site were probably associated with brick-making, since maps of that period show brick fields in this location. The remaining features, a pit and postholes, were all of 20th century date.

TQ 312 621 848 Russell Green Close, Purley
Four trial trenches were opened by M Saywood of SCAU ahead of residential redevelopment, but they produced no features or finds of archaeological interest.

The site lies on a slope, and terracing to accommodate the previous house and garden had caused widespread truncation.

TQ 316 665 167 Handcroft Road, Croydon
Two evaluation trenches by T Jones of PCA reached natural clay and gravel beneath 19th century subsoil. In the south the natural clay was cut by a small pit that yielded an assemblage of 17th/18th century pottery representing an estimated six vessels.

TQ 316 666 22 Bishops Road, Croydon
A single trial trench excavated by W Santamaria and A Bissonnette of WA indicated that the site had been truncated by modern development.

TQ 317 573 Homefield House, 57 Homefield Road, Old Coulsdon
Three machine-excavated trenches by I Hogg of ASE reached natural Clay-with-Flints. In the east this was overlain by topsoil and subsoil with only limited

truncation, but in the west previous developments had stripped the site down to natural strata.

TQ 317 625 140–142 Pampisford Road, Croydon
Evaluation trenching by T Mackinder of MOLA in the gardens of two adjacent properties revealed natural chalk overlain by silt and chalk fragments beneath modern topsoil. No archaeological features were observed.

TQ 318 655 18 Bourne Street, Croydon
The digging of foundation trenches was monitored by I Hogg of ASE, but only modern services, make-up and topsoil were observed above the natural Hackney Gravels.

TQ 319 655 Church of St John the Baptist car park, Church Street, Croydon
Monitoring by R Hewett of MOLA continued from 2016 (*SJAC* 101, 232) as two further cable trenches were dug and three new lamp posts erected along a pathway running eastwards across the churchyard. The works were purposely shallow to avoid disturbing *in-situ* burials, but a 4m-length of 18th/19th century brickwork, probably the crown of one or more conjoined tombs, was observed. Some disarticulated human bone was retrieved from the cemetery soil and kept for reinterment. A small fragment of tomb slab, bearing the letters 'R A' in 18th/19th century style, was found within the modern make-up and reburied in the same location.

TQ 326 654 Croydon Cultural Quarter, Fairfield Halls, Park Lane, Barclay Road, Croydon
Evaluation trenches by T Mackinder of MOLA reached natural gravels overlain by natural clay, all truncated by construction of the Fairfield Halls in the 1960s. No archaeological remains were observed.

TQ 329 583 Kenley Revival Project, Kenley Aerodrome, Kenley
This Heritage Lottery funded project led by D Sankey of MOLA, in which community participation is an important element, concerns the preservation of the most intact fighter airfield to have survived from the Second World War. Two different types of aircraft handstanding were elucidated, and a concrete hut base was recorded, but it was found that two features had been removed at some point since the war: a concrete structure that was possibly a pillbox, and the electric starter cabling for a 'Parachute and Cable' air defence system. A fighter pen was also surveyed in advance of conservation.

TQ 331 624 8 West Hill, Sanderstead, South Croydon
Five test pits were excavated by M Tunnicliffe of PCA on the northern side of the property, to search for further evidence for the Saxon burial mound first recorded by Garraway Rice when West Hill and the houses alongside were built in 1884. Natural chalk falling from north to south was observed below layers of subsoil and topsoil. To the north, cutting into the natural, was a linear feature aligned east–west containing a fragment

of human bone. This is interpreted as a remnant of one of the Saxon graves exposed in 1884. A sherd of early Saxon pottery was also found in topsoil.

TQ 335 629 9 and 11 Elmfield Way, South Croydon
Building work was monitored by J Gardiner of ASE, but the site had been terraced in the 1950s to make a tennis court, the surface of which directly overlay natural chalk.

TQ 336 649 34 Brownlow Road, Croydon
Evaluation trenching by P Clemente of ASE produced a sequence of four layers above the natural sands, including colluvium, subsoil and make-up possibly related to late 19th century construction of the Woodside and South Croydon railway line immediately to the east.

TQ 343 613 24 Onslow Road, Sanderstead
Two 15m-long evaluation trenches by C Carvey of ASE revealed Lambeth Group Clay at the north-western end of the site and Thanet sand at the south-eastern, in both cases topped by subsoil and topsoil. Three modern garden features were discovered but no finds or deposits of archaeological interest.

TQ 343 616 Atwood House (Sanderstead Court), 2a Addington Road, Sanderstead, South Croydon
Five evaluation trenches were dug by T Jones of PCA. In the west, natural Head deposits of the Thanet Sand Formation were overlain by modern make-up, while in the north and east Lambeth Group Clay underlay a build-up of subsoil associated with 20th century gardens.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 178 686 12 Portsmouth Road, Kingston upon Thames
On a site within a riverside residential development c 500m south of Kingston town centre, a 19th century wall, culvert and soakaway were excavated by F Laino and A Charvet of LP. These remains relate to a large house called 'Woodbines', which was demolished in 1913; they were overlain by make-up deposits on top of which a new building had been erected. No finds were retrieved. Natural sand was reached at 6.72–6.22m OD.

TQ 178 692 Land off Kings Passage, to the rear of 1 Thames Street, Kingston upon Thames
Contractors' works were monitored by C Edwards of AOC, but did not penetrate below a horizon of late post-medieval make-up. A brick wall, drainpipe and soakaway were observed, possibly remains of the 'House, Yards and Malthouse' shown on the 1840 tithe map and 1865 and 1898 OS maps.

TQ 181 686 New Town House, Kingston University, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames
Natural sand and gravel, capped by brickearth, was recorded by R Hewett of MOLA during a watching brief that followed the previous year's evaluation (*SJAC* 101, 232–3). They were overlain by sandy silt deposits

probably representing agricultural activity. The lowest of these deposits produced a few undiagnostic flint flakes, probably Neolithic or Bronze Age, whereas the later ones produced pottery from Roman and medieval to 19th century. Few features were observed: a late 16th/early 17th century brick wall footing, and some 19th century brick foundations and a gully or bedding trench, presumably associated with the latest phases of the Grove House estate, prior to construction of New Town House.

TQ 182 692 Primark, 78 Eden Street, Kingston upon Thames

The site of a recently demolished Quaker meeting house and burial ground was excavated by O Good of COT. The earliest feature was a possible Saxon boundary ditch, dated to the 5th–6th centuries, which produced evidence for butchery and iron smelting in the vicinity. Several 14th/15th century ditches, postholes and a pit probably represented successive phases of a stock enclosure, since in the late medieval period Eden Street is believed to have been a centre for tanning and animal processing. The absence of 14th century pottery kilns, of the type found on adjacent properties, can perhaps be explained by the site lying directly on natural gravel – a geology not conducive to kiln construction – rather than on brickearth. Later features, mostly late 16th–late 17th century, included a possible post-built structure, two brick structures, a well, a cesspit and several other pits, along with various demolition and occupation deposits. By the mid-18th century these buildings had been demolished, and in 1773 the Quaker meeting house was constructed. Most human remains had already been cleared from the burial ground, but a few graves were observed and excavated during a subsequent watching brief. After recording the remains were reinterred in Surbiton Cemetery, alongside those recovered previously from the burial ground. (see Good, this volume, 71–101)

TQ 189 685 Chapel Mill Road, Kingston upon Thames

Geotechnical investigations were monitored by A Turner of PCA. Natural London Clay was overlaid by terrace gravels, followed by 19th/20th century made-ground.

TQ 207 701 Pandora House, 1 Warren Road, Coombe

The excavation of foundation and underpinning trenches was monitored by K Bower of PCA. Natural gravels were sealed by late post-medieval subsoil – possibly representing agricultural land – in the north and west; elsewhere they were sealed by 20th century make-up.

TQ 216 664 11 Church Road, Worcester Park

Groundworks monitored by C Edwards of AOC reached natural strata of Kempton Park Gravel. A small assemblage of 19th and residual 17th century pottery was found in redeposited backfill layers, but no archaeological remains were identified.

LAMBETH

TQ 299 739 Clapham Park Estate, King's Avenue, Poynders Road, Atkins Road, Streatham Place and New Park Road

This vast regeneration project covers some 32ha, principally but not entirely on the north side of the intersection of the A205 (South Circular, running east–west) with the B221 (Kings Avenue, north–south). The digging of geotechnical test pits was monitored by S White of ASE, primarily to establish whether several mounds, which are visible features on the ground, cover remains of Second World War air-raid shelters. Two such shelters, measuring 8 x 3m, were proved just to the north of Poynders Road (A205) and to the east of Clarence Avenue. The western shelter is partially backfilled with rubble, and is flooded, while a reinforced concrete wall of the eastern shelter is in good condition at the top, but weathered and degraded at the base. A third shelter, 30m long x 20m wide, was discovered immediately south of Atkins Road (A205) and west of New Park Road. Reinforced concrete walls remain intact along the northern and eastern sides; the western wall is degraded, and the whole shelter partially backfilled with rubble and is flooded.

TQ 302 722 116a Streatham High Road, Streatham Groundworks were monitored by S Harris of PCA. They reached natural clay below undated subsoil and late 19th/20th century make-up.

TQ 302 777 95 Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall

A cable-percussive borehole survey, carried out on areas of hardstanding and within existing buildings, was monitored by geoarchaeologists K Krawiec and A Dowsett of ASE. A thin layer of made-ground was seen to lie directly over Kempton Park Gravels, which in turn, in the western part of the site, overlay a large gravel- and sand-filled scour feature up to 14.1m deep. The site lies in the vicinity of the Battersea Channel, but the survey demonstrated conclusively that the channel does not extend onto it.

TQ 305 787 8 Albert Embankment, Lambeth

Geotechnical work was monitored by I Howell of MOLA in the basement of the present building, which stands on the site of Stiff's London Pottery, established in 1846 by James Stiff, a former employee at the nearby Doulton factory. In the mid-19th century the old landing stages along the Thames were removed, and new docks constructed under the embankment itself. Remains of the dock wall associated with Stiff's factory were seen to survive behind the north and south walls of the present building. A trial pit to the east of the dock exposed remains of a possible warehouse, and several ceramic vessels were recovered, one of them with Stiff's mark.

TQ 307 793 Lambeth Palace Library, Lambeth Palace Road

Following work in 2016 (*SyAC* **101**, 234), an excavation was carried out within the footprint of the proposed new library building at the north end of the Palace garden by A Lertz of MOLA. Natural terrace gravels

were cut by a series of Roman linear ditches that were filled with waterlain sand and gravel, suggesting that they were associated with water management. The northern part of a late 4th/early 5th century sunken-featured building, which had been partly exposed in 2012 (*SyAC* **98**, 263), was also uncovered. The northern edge of the pit and its associated postholes were located, establishing the full extent and shape of the structure. Three annular lead weights and a few scraps of lead were recovered from the gravelly fill of the feature.

TQ 310 802 Land south of The National Theatre, Doon Street, Cornwall Road, Lambeth

Six window samples and two boreholes monitored by V Yendell and D Saxby of MOLA reached natural London Clay beneath natural gravel. The overlying deposits, which represented environmental change caused by variations in river and sea levels, included peats (vegetated marshland), clays (flood deposits or mudflats with sluggish water flow), and sandy clays (areas with greater flow, such as channel edges). The area remained subject to change into the historic period, and appears as 'Lambeth Marsh' on Braun and Hogenberg's map of 1572. Deposits associated with the marsh contained 16th/17th century tile fragments, and were overlain by 18th/19th century reclamation dumps, which were cut by brick walls of similar date. In the southern part of the site, alluvial peat was observed below blue clay and post-medieval Lambeth Marsh deposits. The brick wall of a 19th century terraced house was also recorded here in section, on the eastern side of the trench.

TQ 311 797 100–108 Lower Marsh, Lambeth

I Howell, R English and S Pfizenmaier of MOLA recorded that the natural sands and gravels had been largely truncated by the basement of the present building, except in a yard to the rear, where they were overlain by plough-soil that contained potsherds dated to 1580–1700.

TQ 312 804 ITV Studios (London Television Centre), Upper Ground, South Bank

Geotechnical investigations monitored by L Dunwoodie of MOLA revealed only remains of 20th century date.

TQ 319 769 and 316 767 St Gabriel's College, Langton Road and Cormont Road, Camberwell

Geotechnical investigations were monitored by S Pratt of CAT on the school's two sites prior to demolition and replacement of the present buildings. Natural London Clay was recorded beneath late Pleistocene Kempton Park Terrace gravels and sands. These were overlain by brickearth with patches of late Pleistocene or early Holocene sands above, probably in palaeochannels cutting into it. Cultivated soils and modern make-up sealed the sequence.

TQ 319 769 St Gabriel's College, Langton Road, Camberwell

Following the watching brief (above), five machine-cut evaluation trenches were dug by A Gollop of CAT deep into the underlying natural strata on the school's Langton Road site. These revealed part of

the Kempton Park Gravel sequence, sediments from a braided river system, and overlying deposits possibly of the Langley Silt Member. Individual palaeochannels could not be distinguished, although a predominance of sandy deposits to the south-east did suggest a slower-flowing channel there. No Palaeolithic artefacts or ecofacts were found. Above these deposits was mostly sterile subsoil. The position of historic boundaries in the area suggests that two shallow ditches, though undated, were medieval or early post-medieval field boundaries. The site was sealed by buried topsoil and extensive make-up from construction of the school in the 1970s.

MERTON

TQ 224 711 Caesar's Camp, Royal Wimbledon Golf Club, 29 Camp Road, Wimbledon

An evaluation was carried out by J Quarrell of LP to establish the thickness of a modern dump within the ditch on the south side of the Iron Age hillfort known as Caesar's Camp, a Scheduled Monument. Several sherds of pottery were recovered, all dated to the 19th–20th centuries, as well as an early 20th century golf ball. Subsequently, the dump was removed and the original shape of the earthwork restored. A watching brief was also carried out on remodelling of the golf course elsewhere within the Scheduled area. A single undated pit was recorded in a service trench; the backfill of the trench produced a single small base sherd, possibly in 17th century Border Ware.

TQ 225 687 Former Thales Avionics Offices, 84–86 Bushey Road, Raynes Park (fig 8)

The standing building, which was constructed in 1934 as a factory for potted meat and fish-paste products, and later used as offices by Thales Avionics, was recorded to Historic England Level 3 by H Samuels of ASE. The principal southern elevation, of two storeys and six bays about a central clock tower, is an embodiment of the Art Deco style that characterised suburban industrial development along London's newly constructed arterial roads during the interwar period. The building was later extended and altered substantially to provide office accommodation. Internally, the clock tower appears to have undergone the least modification; elsewhere, a late 20th and early 21st century aesthetic predominates, both internally and externally.

TQ 231 703 Christ Church West Wimbledon, Cottenham Park Road, Wimbledon

An underground chamber, constructed in brick with a vaulted roof, was located between the church and the nearby church hall by S Ranieri of MOLA. It was probably Victorian, contemporary with the church. For safety reasons an internal survey could not be carried out.

TQ 249 675 Morden Leisure Centre, Morden Park, London Road, Morden

Following work in 2016 (*SyAC* **101**, 235), the Morden Park Pool was surveyed by A Karim of MOLA to Historic England Level 3 prior to demolition. It had been built in the 1960s and comprised a number of



Fig 8 Former Thales Avionics Offices. The principal southern elevation, of two storeys and a central clock tower in the Art Deco style. (Photograph © ASE)

interconnected but independent structures constructed from brick with concrete framing. The main swimming pool had load-bearing vertical concrete ribs with a tall aluminium glazed facade to the south, facing onto Morden Park. The secondary teaching pool was similarly designed but constructed entirely from brick. Both pools and their associated buildings had been subject to many internal, and some external, alterations during the 1990s.

TQ 261 718 Wimbledon Stadium (former), Plough Lane, Wimbledon

Prior to demolition, those parts of the stadium that had been built before 1945 were recorded to Historic England Level 3 by A Garwood of PCA; the remainder to Level 2. Whereas many late 19th/early 20th century stadia in Britain developed in a piecemeal fashion, Wimbledon – which opened in 1928 – was a

notably early example of a single-phase, purpose-built stadium, the quasi-elliptical design of which can be traced ultimately to the hippodromes of the ancient world. There was a main grandstand on the eastern side, and elsewhere, covered but open-fronted terraces making a complete circuit. The construction was mainly of timber boards on a steel framework, giving the concourses a plain but functional appearance. The main grandstand was destroyed by bombing during the Second World War, and a replacement was not built until the 1950s. This was a much larger, concrete and steel-framed building of three storeys, with two tiers of terracing to provide better facilities for spectators. There was also a paddock to show the greyhounds, areas for maintenance staff and administration, and offices at first-floor level. The grandstand terraces were enclosed by full-height glazing, making what is believed to have been one of the largest glass-fronted stands

in Britain. In 1995–6 the grandstand terraces were converted into trackside restaurants and private boxes for corporate and non-corporate entertaining, but the plain open terraces, serviced by bars and fast-food counters, still catered for most stadium visitors. The stadium finally closed on 25 March 2017.

TQ 261 718 Wimbledon Stadium (former), Plough Lane, Wimbledon

Twelve evaluation trenches excavated by S Harris of PCA, two in the centre of the stadium, the rest across the car park, reached London Clay beneath natural sandy gravels followed by a sequence of alluvial layers. In the eastern corner of the site these were cut by an undated channel. In the west and centre several late post-medieval field ditches were recorded; in the northeast, late post-medieval pits and postholes in the back gardens of houses fronting onto Summerstown were noted.

TQ 270 709 2–6 High Street, Colliers Wood

Two machine-dug trenches supervised by I Hogg of ASE reached natural Head deposits, which were overlain, in the north of the site, by fluvial and alluvial deposits probably from a former watercourse. Although this feature could not be dated, it most likely relates to the river Graveney, which runs just to the east. Elsewhere natural deposits were overlain by modern make-up, topsoil and concrete.

TQ 268 683 100–102 Morden Road, Mitcham

Six trial pits excavated by T Brook of PCA revealed Taplow Gravel in the north and west, and possible London Clay in the south. The natural deposits were sealed by alluvium, overlain in places by a possible plough-soil (undated). Modern make-up completed the sequence.

TQ 268 704 2A Valley Gardens, Colliers Wood

Two trenches were excavated by D Connor of AAL, but neither revealed any features of archaeological significance.

TQ 275 685 The Cricketers public house, 340 London Road, Mitcham

Various late post-medieval and modern make-up layers were recorded by K Beaverstock of TVAS, both during a watching brief on the removal of existing buildings and during evaluation trenching. There had been widespread truncation of the natural Taplow Gravel (here a clayey sand), probably to level and stabilise the area after bombing in 1940.

TQ 277 683 Queen's Head public house, 70 The Cricket Green, Mitcham

A two-trench evaluation by T Brook of PCA reached natural Taplow sands and gravels, which were sealed, in the south of the site, by natural clay. A large 18th/19th century pit and a subsequent chalk foundation were also recorded here. The OS map of 1879 locates the public house further to the north, and so the foundation could be evidence for an earlier phase or, alternatively, part of an outbuilding not recorded on the map. In the west the natural clay was overlain by 19th and 20th

century made-ground and cut by a 19th century linear feature of unknown function.

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

TQ 175 749 2 The Wardrobe, Old Palace Yard, Richmond

A single-trench evaluation by A Reid of MOLA to the rear of the Grade I Listed property revealed silty sand subsoil beneath layers of probable garden soil, which contained crushed brick and tile, as well as pottery, glass and tobacco pipe fragments of 16th–17th century date. These were overlain by undated layers of gravel and sand capped by modern topsoil.

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

Work continued from 2015 (*SyAC* 100, 300) with a watching brief by R Cowie of MOLA. Extensive shallow excavations by contractors in the north aisle revealed a thin strip of truncated natural sand and several masonry structures. The latter included a stepped brick footing that may originally have been the foundation for the north wall of the church prior to construction of the north aisle *c* 1699. It now supports a colonnade. The remains of adjoining brick footings and a truncated foundation to the north were possible remnants of a northern porch. Where the masonry of the present north wall was exposed, it mainly comprised random courses of red brick, but with some large blocks of Reigate stone. It was probably first built *c* 1699, but rebuilt above ground level in the mid-18th century. Later structures included a row of brick pier bases for the north gallery (built 1864, removed 1904), a burial vault with brick walls capped with stone slabs, part of a possible brick-lined grave, three fragmentary unidentified structures, and part of the Edwardian underfloor heating duct. Two lead coffins and some disarticulated human bones were also seen.

TQ 185 761 The Great Pagoda, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (fig 9)

Restoration of the Grade I Listed Pagoda continued from previous years (*SyAC* 100, 300), requiring archaeological monitoring by S Harris of PCA of the excavation of two concentric octagonal trenches for concrete ring-beams to support scaffolding around the building. The inner trench, which was 0.7m wide x 0.9m deep, was situated within the flagstone-paved area beneath the canopy; the outer, which was 0.8m wide x up to 1.1m deep, was at the interface between the surrounding gravel path and the lawn. In both cases the work reached natural gravelly sand. The inner trench exposed several layers of redeposited sand from which a large assemblage of building material was recovered, suggesting that this may have been a working area during construction of the Pagoda in the 18th century. Numerals engraved on the reverse of the old flagstones, in some cases several on one stone, and the presence of numerous different bedding layers, suggest that the paving here has been relaid many times previously. The outer trench revealed several ground-raising and levelling layers relating to former landscaping; also some cut garden features and deposits of brick rubble were seen. Two spreads of



Fig 9 The Great Pagoda at Kew Gardens. (Photograph © PCA)

rubble appeared to align with the Cedar Vista and the Pagoda Vista, suggesting that these routes had been used for transporting building materials during initial construction. An earlier pathway was also observed. At the same time, a small service trench was excavated against the exterior of the Pagoda's west-facing door. It did not reach natural strata but revealed the same sequence of redeposited sand as had been recorded in the inner ring-trench. The deposits had been truncated by modern service ducts, which also cut through the building's substantial masonry foundation wall.

TQ 216 766 283 Lonsdale Road, Barnes
No features or deposits of archaeological significance were found in an evaluation by J Clutterbuck of COT.

TQ 233 775 and 234 768 Barn Elms Foreshore, Barnes
Two Anglo-Saxon fish traps discovered in 1995–6 (Barn Elms 1 and Barn Elms 2) were located again by Y and G Masson of TDP. Barn Elms 1, originally recorded as a

line of 21 posts some 23.2m long, was now seen to have had at least 24 posts and to have been at least 29.2m long, although some posts are now missing, possibly through erosion. Barn Elms 2, originally recorded as a V-shaped fish trap of eight posts, was found still to have the same configuration and number of posts. Peat recorded in 1994-6 was also observed again.

SOUTHWARK

TQ 315 799 Former Lesoco Campus, Ufford Street, Southwark

Excavation by S Harris of PCA of two evaluation trenches and monitoring of groundworks showed the natural gravel to be overlain by a sequence of alluvial deposits. In the south-east of the site two undated, tapered, timber stakes cut into the lower alluvial layer and were sealed by further alluvium. In the south-west, a ditch and a possible channel, bounded on its west side by a row of stakes and a timber plank, similarly cut the alluvium and are interpreted as evidence for 17th

century land management. Also in the south-west, an early/mid-19th century pit yielded a large assemblage of pottery and clay tobacco pipes. These are likely to derive from St Saviour's Union Workhouse, of which several brick walls were recorded just below the present ground surface.

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

Following work in 2016 (*SyAC* **100**, 237), a sequence of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age alluvial peat horizons was identified during a watching brief by D Saxby and G Spurr of MOLA. These deposits were truncated by a 10m-wide east-west channel of later prehistoric to historic date. No finds or structural remains were uncovered.

TQ 317 805 Ludgate House, 245 Blackfriars Road, Southwark

Various contractors' works were monitored by R Hewett of MOLA. In some places truncated post-medieval alluvial silts were observed beneath 18th/19th century demolition material; in others, remnants of undisturbed alluvial clay signified either the top of the natural alluvial sequence or open ground pre-dating post-medieval redevelopment. Post-medieval soil deposits were seen sporadically, together with brickwork apparently pre-dating the 1860s development of the site by the London, Dover and Chatham Railway Company. The footings of several of the company's viaduct piers were recorded, as well as a cellared structure of the same period or earlier.

TQ 320 802 ISIS House, 67–69 Southwark Street, Southwark

D Young of QUEST combined information from two geoarchaeological boreholes with existing records to produce a detailed deposit model, indicating that the site lies near the main axis of the Bankside Channel. The sequence of Holocene sediments overlying late Devensian Shepperton Gravel comprises sand, alluvium and peat, capped by made-ground. Radiocarbon dating assigns the accumulation of peat to the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic transition, but the comparative thinness of the layer (0.4m) and the existence of similarly-dated deposits on nearby sites recommend against further palaeoenvironmental work.

TQ 322 783 Manor Place Depot, Manor Place, Occupation Road, Penrose Street, Walworth

Work continued from 2016 (*SyAC* **101**, 237–8) with a watching brief by S Watson and D Sankey of MOLA on contractors' operations west of the railway viaduct. These revealed undated alluvial deposits, some of which were contaminated by hydrocarbons, and 19th century quarry pits that had been observed during the earlier evaluation.

TQ 322 798 Mint Street Adventure Playground, Mint Street, Southwark

A watching brief by T Newman of PCA on two exploratory contractors' trenches recorded only 18th/19th century dumps beneath modern made-ground; natural strata were not reached.

TQ 322 803 133 Park Street, 105 Sumner Street, Southwark

Two evaluation trenches were excavated by R English of MOLA in the southern half of the site, in each of which a geoarchaeological auger hole was drilled to examine the underlying natural deposits. The site lies within the Bankside Channel, and it could be seen that the natural gravels were overlain by a sequence of peats and alluvial deposits reflecting the effects of changing river levels within the Channel during the prehistoric and historic periods. In post-medieval times, river-level rises and periodic inundations largely abated, allowing the development of an open landscape that was dry during summer months. This continued until post-medieval reclamation began to transform the area. In the trench located in the south-west of the site, a pit and possible field drain, both of 17th–18th century date, were found cutting into the alluvial deposits. These were overlain by structural remains from the H.J Coles engineering works, which is documented on the site from 1878 until the early 20th century. Debris from its demolition was also observed. In the other trench, in the south-east of the site, the lowest in a series of deposits contained mid- to late 17th century material, including glass-manufacturing waste. Those higher in the sequence included pottery of 18th–19th century date. These could represent ground-consolidation dumps but, equally plausibly, could be fills of a deep ditch. The former boundary ditch of the bishop of Winchester's park is shown here on both Morgan's map of 1682 and Rocque's map of 1746 but had disappeared from maps by the 19th century, probably having been infilled as redevelopment progressed. In that case, the different deposits may represent gradual infilling over time rather than a single event. The latest features beneath modern make-up included a wall that may relate to houses shown on Faden's map of 1813, and the 19th/20th century concrete floor of a factory shown on the 1939 Goad fire insurance map.

TQ 323 784 237 Walworth Road, Walworth

A retrospective record of several 19th century industrial buildings was created by A Hawkins of PCA after demolition. The site was located in former gardens behind late 18th century terraced houses on Walworth Road. An iron foundry was established here between 1830 and 1872, and by 1883 a factory known as the Hearthstone Works had also been built. The iron foundry and a large modern building towards the north end of the site were demolished in 2013–14. Several buildings were not demolished until 2014–15, and so had been photographed still standing: a small office block at the entrance to the complex (a pair of doorways flanking three windows at ground-floor level; five windows above); a garage; a joiner's shop; and a clothier's. All were of brick, white-painted externally, variously constructed from the 19th through to the mid-20th centuries.

TQ 323 795 25–29 Harper Road, Southwark (fig 10)

An excavation by I Grosso of PCA reached natural sandy gravel and produced evidence of activity from the Roman to the post-medieval periods. No prehistoric features or deposits were discovered, but a large assemblage of worked and burnt flints, and



Fig 10 Harper Road. Roman sarcophagus and mausoleum foundation, looking south-east, 2m scale. (Photograph

possible fragments of prehistoric saddle querns, were found in residual contexts. The earliest Roman activity took the form of gravel quarries, dated AD 55–70, in the centre and south of the site, which were associated with construction of a road, 40m long, on a north-east/south-west alignment. It extended beyond the northern and eastern boundaries of the site, and its full width is unknown. To the west of the road, a sequence of parallel roadside ditches dating from the second half of the 1st to the late 4th centuries was recorded. In the centre west of the site, and parallel to the road, were Roman ritual shafts or wells, together with the postholes of a possible Roman timber building. These features had been truncated by a substantial chalk foundation, which formed part of a rectangular or square building lying parallel to the road and extending beyond the western limit of excavation. It is believed to have been a mausoleum. The eastern side of the foundation had subsequently been cut back for the insertion of a plain sarcophagus that survived largely intact, albeit with the lid shifted to one side. Having been transported to the Museum of London for excavation in laboratory conditions, the sarcophagus was found to contain the partially articulated remains of a woman of at least 35 years of age, and partial remains of a neonate. Radiocarbon dating returned a date of AD 328 for the woman's remains. An intaglio depicting a satyr and a small fragment of gold jewellery were also found in the sarcophagus. The latest phase of the roadside ditch was similarly dated to the 4th century, with some evidence for intermittent activity into early Saxon times. Throughout the Saxon and medieval periods the

site appears to have been farmland, as evidenced by various deposits of horticultural soil. Both mausoleum and sarcophagus were robbed in the 16th or 17th centuries, the lid having been removed and the skeleton disturbed to the extent that parts of the body were found outside it. Later post-medieval activity was represented by 17th–18th century fenced enclosures, garden or horticultural bedding trenches, and 18th–19th century rubbish pits, cesspits and a large brick building.

TQ 323 796 280 Borough High Street, Southwark
An evaluation and watching brief by T Mackinder of MOLA recorded that truncated natural sand and gravels were cut by several post-medieval features, including a late 15th–16th century pit, and a mid-18th century brick drain and soakaway. The site, located adjacent to Blackman Street (now Borough High Street), is shown as partly developed on Morgan's map of 1682. From at least 1825 a four-storey brick-built public house, originally known as The Red Lion, stood here. This was demolished following wartime bomb damage, and replaced with a two-storey building that remained a public house until closure in 2015.

TQ 323 802 Ibis Hotel extension, Southwark Bridge Road, Southwark
A single-trench evaluation by T Mackinder of MOLA revealed a large brick foundation probably associated with the 19th/20th century Anchor Brewery, which formerly occupied the site. This was sealed by over 2m of modern material relating to redevelopment in the 1980s. Natural deposits were not seen.

TQ 324 792 42 Harper Road, Southwark

A watching brief was carried out by F Laino of LP during redevelopment, but no archaeological remains were encountered. Natural geology of greenish-grey sandy silt was recorded at a depth of 0.3–0.6m OD.

TQ 324 800 10–18 Union Street, Southwark

An evaluation by S Maher of PCA revealed natural alluvium overlain by evidence for the continuation of the Roman clay and timber buildings excavated in the south of the site in 1988–9 (C Cowan *et al*, *Roman Southwark Settlement and Economy* (MOLA Monograph 42 (2009) 6; site no 58; site codes USA88/USB88)). A clay floor slab, cut by six stakeholes in a regular pattern, was recorded above a sequence of Roman ground-raising deposits. Because of the small scale of both the excavation and the finds assemblage, it was not possible to improve on the dating suggested previously: 1st century AD for the ground-raising dumps, and 1st–2nd century AD for the buildings. In the north of the site, medieval garden soil overlay the Roman sequence. This was sealed by a series of post-medieval deposits, similarly characteristic of backyard or garden activity, which also extended across the site as a whole. The latest feature was a 19th century brick wall, which possibly formed part of a former basement associated with the current building.

TQ 325 799 161–163 Borough High Street, Southwark

Groundworks were monitored by G Seddon of PCA, which revealed natural sands cut by two pits of the 2nd century AD and by a probable 12th/13th century well. A 19th century dump layer was possibly a working surface associated with construction of the present building.

TQ 325 799 71 Newcomen Street, Southwark

The two trenches excavated by N Billson and T Jones of PCA on the east side of the site did not reach natural strata, the earliest deposits being 14th/15th century dumps containing residual Roman and early medieval pottery. The site underwent substantial early post-medieval development, to judge by the number of excavated features of that date: several mid-16th century pits; a 15th/16th century wall, aligned north-east/south-west and capped by mid-16th century dumps; and an east–west brick and chalk wall overlain by the foundations of the current building. Later post-medieval activity was represented by a 17th century brick wall – probably either a garden or boundary wall – by 18th/19th century dumps and demolition deposits, and finally by various modern service installations.

TQ 325 801 Land behind 52 Borough High Street, Southwark

Work resumed from 2008 (*SyAC* 96, 297), with an evaluation trench by T Mackinder of MOLA exposing a pit cut into the natural clay. It contained pottery of the period AD 50–80. Unstratified Roman finds included two DR20 amphora sherds, both apparently bearing the stamp of Gemellus (Q:AG SVBVR; *c* AD 100). An early 19th century brick-lined cesspit, probably associated with buildings around Falcon

Court shown on Horwood's map of 1799–1813, was also recorded.

TQ 326 771 Elmington Estate (Parcel 3), 30–72

Lomond Grove, 1–20 Broome Way and 1–12 Flecker House, Camberwell

Five evaluation trenches by G Seddon of PCA reached natural gravels sealed by brickearth and recent make-up.

TQ 327 775 Burgess Park West, Albany Road, Walworth

A watching brief was carried out by T Newman, A Valcarcel and J Webb of PCA on contractors' excavations for new paths and lighting fixtures. The excavations did not reach natural strata but encountered 19th century and later make-up, together with remains of a pathway probably of early/mid-19th century date. Various 19th century masonry remains were also recorded, including the foundation of a small building.

TQ 327 804 Glaziers Hall, Montague Close, Southwark (fig 11)

The building was originally Hibernia Wharf, part of a large complex of wharves built around 1836, with upper storeys added in 1840. Partially destroyed by fire in 1851, rebuilt by William Cubitt, and subsequently modified internally and externally, it was redeveloped in 1977, although the 19th century vaulted cellars and stone slab floor were retained. A watching brief by J Taylor of MOLA on ground reduction and drainage/ducting works in the basement revealed natural gravel in two locations, in one of which there may have been truncation. Residual Roman pottery was recovered from several areas but no features of this period were observed. The earliest features were medieval and included a ragstone wall in the north-east; a dumped deposit in the central area, containing late 12th–late 15th century pottery; a chalk-and-ragstone wall in one of the drain runs just north of this; and an *in-situ* timber presumably associated with a waterfront structure about 6m east of the wall. Later remains in the wine cellar on the eastern side of the building included soil and rubble layers associated with the construction of Rennie's 19th century London Bridge, which is immediately adjacent. *In-situ* stone blocks forming part of the bridge superstructure were seen to have been incorporated into the south and east walls, and stonework associated with the bridge was also recorded beneath the cellar floor.

TQ 328 792 The Science Gallery and Guy's Bar ('The Spit'), Boland House, King's College London, St Thomas Street, Southwark (fig 12)

Work continued from 2016 (*SyAC* 101, 240–1), with further excavation and a watching brief by A Fairman and A Douglas of PCA. As observed previously, the natural gravels were sealed by waterlain deposits of clay and sand, which had probably formed in the later prehistoric period and represent changing river regimes. The earlier Roman period was characterised by the digging of numerous drainage ditches, but it appears that by the 3rd century the ground level



Fig 11 Glaziers Hall, basement wine cellar, looking south. *In-situ* stone blocks forming part of the 19th century London Bridge visible at ground level and in the south and east wall faces. (Photograph © MOLA)

had been deliberately raised, perhaps in a planned scheme of land reclamation. Further inundation and accumulation of flood deposits in post-Roman times was eventually followed in the medieval period by renewed efforts at drainage and reclamation, chief of which was the digging of a broad channel along the eastern margins of the site. During the monitoring of ground reduction within the courtyard of Boland House, mainly post-medieval features were identified. The earliest – masonry foundations of buildings and drains – were of late 17th/early 18th century date. Other foundations and drainage features related to the development of the site as Guy's Hospital in 1720. In the courtyard, later 18th century dumped deposits yielded disarticulated human bone showing evidence of either amputation or post-mortem disarticulation. This suggests that the hospital disposed of surgical waste within its grounds. Finally, a sequence of late 18th/19th century yard surfaces was recorded, which had been partially truncated by modern services.

TQ 328 802 St Thomas's church, 9 St Thomas Street, Southwark

Work continued from the previous year (*SyAC* **100**, 240) with monitoring by S Harris of PCA of the excavation of a trench to the south of the former church, and of a lift shaft to the west of the tower. The former exposed 18th/19th century make-up, and some brick features apparently part of a drainage system; the latter, 18th/19th century make-up and a possible floor surface below the existing concrete floor of the former disabled lavatory. Natural strata were not reached.

TQ 329 796 150–152 Long Lane, Southwark

Three evaluation trenches were excavated by D Saxby of MOLA down to natural brickearth. In the southernmost trench, a coin of Nero (AD 65–6) was found pressed into the surface of the brickearth, which was cut by a substantial Roman ditch on a north–south alignment. The infill contained Roman roofing tiles, brick, and pottery of *c* AD 240–300, including up to fifteen examples of the Camulodunum form 306 bowl,



Fig 12 Science Gallery. Excavating a Roman ditch, looking west. (Photograph © PCA)

a type often found in deposits of this period and believed to have been used in (and deliberately discarded after) religious rituals. The ditch may have been associated with an as yet undiscovered temple complex of the type found at Tabard Square just to the west (SyAC 90, 364–5). In the central trench the ditch was cut by a large medieval pit containing animal and fish bone, as well as a sherd from a rare imported jug from Rouen dated to 1170–1200. The pit was sealed by a 16th–17th century soil horizon, which was in turn cut by an 18th or 19th century wall on a north–south alignment. This was probably a garden wall shown on the 1833–6 St Mary Magdalen Parish Valuation Plan, and was probably incorporated into the wall of a late 19th century factory that subsequently occupied the site.

TQ 329 799 Guy's Hospital, Snowfields, Southwark
Three geotechnical test pits, which were monitored on the north side of Snowfields by J Taylor of MOLA, revealed only modern deposits. Natural strata were not reached.

TQ 331 742 25 Dulwich Village, Dulwich
Various test pits and boreholes were monitored by W Perkins and S Harris of PCA. The natural clay was sealed by a sequence of natural silty and sandy clays, followed by modern make-up and buried soil that was possibly in the back gardens of nearby 19th century houses. In the north-eastern corner of the site a section of plastered brick wall, with a projecting pilaster or buttress at its southern end, was probably part of the basement of a detached 19th century house known to have stood here.

TQ 331 789 26 Aberdour Street, Walworth
The evaluation by M Bell of CFA took place on a site known to lie on, or very close to, the line of London's English Civil War defences. However, no ditches or other structures of that period were located. The principal discovery was a 20th century concrete platform, with ancillary features, which is believed to have been part of the basement of the Picture Theatre – later renamed Globe Theatre – which stood here from at least 1914, and still appeared on OS maps of the 1950s and 1960s.

TQ 331 791 55 Leroy Street, Southwark
Six geotechnical pits monitored by A Miles and T Spenbrooke of MOLA revealed only made-ground containing late post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material. Four subsequent geotechnical trenches reached natural clay sealed by a worked or disturbed clay deposit that was covered by sandy silt garden soil. A clay tobacco pipe bowl marked 'WJ' (possibly Walter Jeffry, active in the late 17th/early 18th century), some 18th/19th century pottery, and a number of cattle horncores were recovered. The latter, some with skull fragments attached, may be refuse from the tanning and horn-processing industries for which this area was well known in the post-medieval period.

TQ 332 741 57 Dulwich Village, Dulwich
Underpinning of this Grade II-Listed townhouse built in 1793 was monitored by T Mackinder of MOLA. No archaeological deposits were observed but three arched recesses were recorded in one of the basement walls. They appeared to have been used for storage,

possibly of wines or spirits, as the largest once had a metal door. Outside the house, excavations for a new basement reached natural banded clay overlain by subsoil and topsoil. Several potsherds dated to 1240–1400, which were recovered from just above the natural clay, were possibly from an undefined pit. Elsewhere a subsoil layer produced pottery and tile of 1630–80. A deep brick-lined well of 18th/19th century date was recorded, together with a similarly-dated brick-lined cesspit and brick wall. The cesspit had been backfilled with pottery and glass *c* 1840, probably when a flushing lavatory was installed in the house. Both the cesspit and a red brick wall observed in the garden were on a different alignment to the present house and so may relate to earlier structures shown on Rocque's map of 1746.

TQ 332 797 5 Tyers Gate, Southwark

An evaluation trench and borehole monitored by J Langthorne of PCA revealed a palaeotopographical sequence similar to that recorded at 8 Tyers Gate in 1999 (*LA 9 Supp 2* (2000), 58): marshland, represented by alluvium over the natural gravels; drier fenland, denoted by a mixed layer of clay and peat; and finally renewed flooding and marshland, represented by a further layer of alluvium. The peat contained a worked flint, and so may be prehistoric, whereas the upper alluvial layer produced a clenched iron nail; this could not be dated but implies late activity, at least on the surface of the deposit. Over the alluvium was a sequence of 17th century reclamation deposits which, in the south of the site, were sealed by an external chalk and mortar surface of mid-18th century date. A narrow, timber-lined drainage canal cut through this surface on a north-east/south-west alignment. It dated to the mid/late 18th century, and was probably associated with the tanning industry shown here on the OS map of 1872. To the north of the canal was a parallel drainage ditch. During the late 18th–early 19th centuries, the site was levelled up for redevelopment. The excavation revealed various brick wall foundations relating to this and, in the north-east, a well-compacted layer with a spread of reused roof tiles, probably a yard surface.

TQ 332 801 112–114 Tooley Street, Southwark

Ground reduction of between 1.1 and 1.5m was monitored by S Ritchie of ASE within the basement of the standing building and within a street-level courtyard behind it. Nowhere were natural deposits reached, but the work did reveal a sequence of red and yellow brick walls from former outbuildings in the back gardens or courtyards of properties fronting onto Tooley Street. Beneath these were various dumps and levelling layers, the lowest of which were alluvial and peaty clay deposits with post-medieval inclusions, such as peg tile. It was unclear whether these deposits represent deliberate levelling of the site or the natural silting of an intertidal channel in post-medieval times.

TQ 333 786 East Street Library extension, 168–170 Old Kent Road, Walworth

A borehole and two test pits excavated by G Potter of CA to investigate the library's foundations revealed a

make-up layer containing modern building rubble and glass directly beneath the tiled basement floor. This probably derived from clearance of bomb-damaged 19th century terraced houses prior to construction of the present building in the 1960s.

TQ 334 800 Potters Fields, Southwark

A single evaluation trench by I Howell of MOLA revealed alluvial clay overlain by a deposit containing 18th century pottery, clay tobacco pipes and animal bone. This material abutted the northern side of a red brick wall aligned east–west and representing the remains of a backfilled cellar. It was probably part of a group of almshouses shown next to St Olave's churchyard (later St John's burial ground) on a 16th century parish map of Horsleydown. Although a single piece of residual disarticulated human bone was retrieved from the backfill, no evidence was found to indicate that the burial ground, which closed in 1853, extended onto the site.

TQ 335 725 Water main renewal works, College Road, Dulwich

A watching brief by R Hewett of MOLA on contractors' trenches along the southern end of College Road. The trenches reached natural silty clay which, at several points, was overlain by a sandwich of two thin layers of gravel with silt between them. These are interpreted as bedding deposits for the late 18th century Toll Road (also known as Penge Road, now part of College Road). In a few places repairs to the road bed could be discerned.

TQ 335 783 1 Mina Road, Walworth

A three-trench evaluation by G Seddon, K Bower and T Newman of PCA reached brickearth over natural gravels, and revealed a series of late Roman features: two ditches, three postholes and 34 stakeholes. One of the ditches was in the north of the site, running parallel to the putative line of Roman Watling Street, and so may have been the remnant of a roadside ditch. The other ditches, which ran perpendicular to it, may have been field boundaries on the south side of the road, the postholes and stakeholes being remains of associated fences. These features were sealed by agricultural subsoil and topsoil of post-medieval date. Subsequent monitoring of groundworks did not reveal any additional features, although the same sequence of deposits was observed.

TQ 335 785 Former car pound, Mandela Way, Southwark

A programme of geoarchaeological fieldwork, deposit modelling and radiocarbon dating by D Young of QUEST revealed that the top of natural gravel is at its highest towards the centre of the site, whence it falls slightly to the north, east and south. It is overlain in most places by a thin layer of alluvial deposits, with sporadic occurrences of peat datable to the late Bronze Age. The relatively high level of the gravel surface (no more than -1m OD) suggests that the site has negligible palaeoenvironmental, but some archaeological, potential.

TQ 336 792 47 Grange Walk, Bermondsey

An evaluation by T Mackinder of MOLA involving boreholes and a test pit behind the building revealed natural sand and gravels beneath late post-medieval garden soil or demolition material. Disturbed or modern deposits sealed the archaeological layers.

TQ 337 797 132 Tanner Street, Bermondsey

During a watching brief by A Charvet of LP, *c.* 320m south-west of the river Thames, the earliest recorded phase of human occupation was represented by pitting and land-reclamation activities. The latter included remains of a possible timber-lined pit or a dock revetment. It was not possible to excavate the timber lining fully, so its exact function remains unclear. However, the feature was later truncated by a large quarry pit. Evidence of late 19th/early 20th century occupation survived in the form of a masonry footing that was eventually redeveloped into the existing building. A small assemblage of finds is dominated by tobacco pipes and potsherds, all post-medieval.

TQ 339 768 The Flaxyard site, Melon Road, Sumner Road, Peckham

An evaluation and seven trial trenches by Z Pozorski of AS reached natural clay, generally beneath topsoil but sometimes beneath modern make-up. At one point these 20th century deposits overlay earlier road surfaces.

TQ 339 796 Most Holy Trinity church, Dockhead, Bermondsey

Two trial trenches were dug by Z Schofield of TCH within the garden of the church, a Romanesque-inspired Modernist building of the late 1950s, which was designed by H S Goodhart-Rendel to replace an early Victorian Gothic-style church destroyed during the Second World War. Architecturally one of the most important post-War religious buildings in London, it and the garden wall are Grade II* Listed. Until redeveloped in the 1950s as a single plot bounded by Dockhead, Jamaica Road and Parker's Row, the site was bisected by a north-south street, Arnold's Place. One of the present trenches exposed a wall belonging to the former Wesleyan Methodist chapel on the western side of that street; the other a wall and stone yard surface of the Convent of Our Sisters of Mercy, which had been constructed on the eastern side in 1839, alongside the Most Holy Trinity church itself. Both trenches reached natural London Clay. In one of them it was overlain by a thick alluvial deposit signifying periodic flooding from Roman times through to the early 17th century.

TQ 341 778 464-504 Old Kent Road, Peckham

During a watching brief that followed evaluation in 2015 (*SyAC* **100**, 307), natural gravels were observed by A Baxter and S Ranieri of MOLA beneath natural brickearth and silty clay subsoil. In the central part of the site there were further sightings of the two intercutting ditches, possibly prehistoric, which had been recorded previously. During the 19th and early 20th centuries the Grand Surrey Canal ran along the site's southern boundary. Associated features observed included two brick-lined wells, three pad foundations

and the base of a large brick chimney; also two small pits that may have contained supports for a wharf structure were seen. The archaeological remains were sealed by deposits relating to clearance of the industrial landscape during the 20th century.

TQ 341 796 St Joseph's Roman Catholic school, 17 George Row, Bermondsey

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were recorded by M Denyer of WA during monitoring of ground reduction ahead of construction of a new building at the school. The work took place entirely within 19th/20th century made-ground deposits.

TQ 342 768 Land behind Peckham Library, Peckham Hill Street, Peckham

Five evaluation trenches by S White of ASE reached natural Lambeth Group deposits of silt and sand, and revealed just one feature of archaeological significance: a medieval ditch of 13th/14th century date. In general, the site appeared to have been comprehensively truncated by construction of the mid-20th century industrial complex known as Eagle Wharf.

TQ 343 768 121-125 Peckham High Street, Peckham
Geotechnical investigations were monitored by W Perkins of PCA, and revealed natural sands and clays overlain by silty sandy clay and 19th/20th century made-ground.

TQ 344 796 46 Farncombe Street, Bermondsey

An evaluation trench by T Jones of PCA reached natural gravel beneath alluvium and a 19th/20th century levelling layer.

TQ 352 782 161 Ilderton Road, Bermondsey

Deposit modelling based on existing records and results from two geoarchaeological boreholes was followed by palaeoenvironmental assessment and radiocarbon dating by D Young of QUEST. This produced a sequence similar to that recorded at Bramcote Grove in 1992, some 200m to the west (*SyAC* **83**, 223). During the Late Glacial Interstadial, a series of calcareous and organic deposits accumulated, with sedge fen or reed swamp and aquatic conditions predominating. This was followed by a sequence of Holocene alluvial sedimentation. The peat deposits date to the Late Mesolithic through to the Early Bronze Age, pointing to alder carr on the flood plain with mixed deciduous woodland on the surrounding dry land.

TQ 356 795 Project Light C1, Surrey Quays Road, Rotherhithe

Work continued from previous years in the former Surrey Commercial Docks (*SyAC* **100**, 307; **101**, 244), with monitoring by I Howell of MOLA of the installation of a crane base. This involved excavation to a depth of *c.* 1.8m below present ground level, and exposed a portion of dock wall abutting the north-west corner of the dry dock first discovered in 2015. The facts that it abutted, rather than was bonded in, and the apparent absence of a wall in precisely this position on the 1868 OS map, suggest that the wall was part of Albion Dock. This was created out of the former

Main Dock towards the end of the 19th century – a substantial redevelopment that also saw the dry dock created out of the canal that had previously connected the Main Dock with the Albion Pond. The wall was mainly of concrete but featured two horizontal brick courses, 0.6m apart, in its core and an upper facing of brick. There was a concrete plinth or fender at the base. Against the external face was only modern infill, but against the inner there were deposits of grey and orange clay to a depth of *c* 1.5m. Some timberwork was also observed, perhaps once part of dock-front installations.

TQ 366 795 1–3 Odessa Street, Rotherhithe

A 5-tonne stiff-leg derrick ('Scotch derrick') crane was recorded to Historic England Level 4 prior to demolition by A Nicola and L Dunwoodie of MOLA. The red-painted derrick was constructed in the late 1960s from rolled steel, and comprised a 36.5m-long jib, a vertical mast and two raking legs. As usual with this type of derrick, the legs were attached directly to the mast at the top, while the foot of each was connected to the foot of the mast by a horizontal sill, so forming a pair of strong triangular frames. The entire structure sat atop three massive concrete drums. The operator's cab, at the foot of the mast, was mainly of plywood on a steel frame. This derrick replaced an earlier, smaller example of the same type, and was used until the 1980s by Kemp Collins & Co Ltd to move timber on the site, which was known as Commercial Pier Wharf. As the last surviving crane in the area, it had been retained as a static feature of historic interest. However, its dilapidated condition, standard design and absence of visible industrial context, now that the area has been redeveloped, recommended demolition rather than preservation. A subsequent watching brief was carried out on various groundworks. In the deepest excavations, these exposed the top of organic peat beneath a thick layer of historic alluvial clay. Late 17th–18th century make-up layers followed, containing fragments of kiln furniture and vessels from the 17th century Rotherhithe pothouse, located 1.8km to the west. These deposits were cut by foundations of 18th/19th century buildings: houses on the Odessa Street frontage, and warehouses or industrial buildings in the centre of the site. A circular timber-piled foundation may have been the base for a crane or other machine within one of the latter. In the eastern part of the site remains of timber structures probably represented successive phases of the 18th/19th century riverfront and its jetties. The associated reclamation dumps again contained refuse from the pothouse. There was some evidence for the reuse of timbers, including ships' timbers, in both the foundations of buildings and the riverfront structures.

SUTTON

TQ 258 642 Sutton Palace Superbowl, St Nicholas Way, Sutton

Four test pits excavated by L Penades of PCA reached chalk bedrock beneath natural silty clay and silty sand, overlain by a 20th century crushed chalk bedding layer.

TQ 279 623 Sutton Tuition and Reintegration Service, Drapers' Centre, Monkey Puzzle Way, Carshalton

Minor building works were monitored by G Potter of CA in the grounds of the Drapers' Centre, which lies within the bounds of the Late Bronze Age enclosure at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, a Scheduled Monument. No prehistoric finds or features were exposed – only modern make-up deposits.

TQ 289 652–291 656 Beddington Park, London Road, Wallington

Three areas of Beddington Park were the subject of detailed gradiometer survey by R Plesnicar of WA. In Area 1, a fragmented ditch was identified alongside modern features. Area 2 contained anomalies correlating to the footings of 19th century buildings, and of associated trackway and garden features. Area 3 contained 19th century glasshouses, together with modern garden beds and landscaping.

TQ 299 650 The Firs, Hilliers Lane, Beddington

Evaluation trenching by T Barton of CFA revealed several square and rectangular pit-type gardening features of 19th century date.

WANDSWORTH

TQ 239 756 The Bricklayers Arms public house, 32 Waterman Street, Putney

A test pit in the back garden excavated by N Billson of PCA exposed the remains of a 19th century brick wall sealed by make-up of similar date. Natural strata were not reached.

TQ 239 757 1 Bemish Road, Putney

Three areas were monitored by K Mawson of AAL to a depth of *c* 1m during underpinning works. No early archaeological features were encountered but a small quantity of residual Roman pottery and animal bone was found in subsoil and garden soils, together with post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material and fragments of 17th century clay pipes.

TQ 254 751 Linton Fuel Oils, Osiers Road, Wandsworth

A deposit model by R Batchelor of QUEST combining data from three new geoarchaeological boreholes with that from existing geotechnical records indicates that Wandle/Shepperton Gravel, with its top between -0.8 and -0.12m OD, is overlain by up to 3.5m of organic-rich alluvium. Radiocarbon dating assigns the latter to the medieval and post-medieval periods, and the preservation of pollen, waterlogged wood and insects sheds light on human activities nearby.

TQ 263 744 Melody Road, Wandsworth

The area had been occupied by Victorian terraces, which were destroyed by bombing in 1941. No archaeological finds or features were recorded during an evaluation by S Wallis of TVAS, except perhaps the backfilled bomb crater itself, cutting through the brickearth and underlying sand and gravel.

TQ 265 757 198 York Road, York Place, Battersea
F Nevin and T Jones of PCA carried out a ten-trench evaluation followed by a watching brief. Three of the trenches did not reach natural strata because of extensive modern truncation, but elsewhere the natural geology was predominantly brickearth over sand. In the north-east, however, natural gravels were found directly below 19th century make-up; a well of the same date was also recorded here. Towards the centre of the site, a possible medieval ditch was discovered beneath medieval or early post-medieval plough-soil. Elsewhere, later post-medieval plough-soil generally overlay the brickearth. Various 19th century garden soils and garden features in the centre and east were perhaps the remains of flowerbeds. Modern demolition material sealed the site, probably derived from clearance of terraced houses and of Garton's Saccharum Works, a factory that produced a specialist sugar used in brewing.

TQ 269 766 Thomas's School Battersea, 28–40 High Street, Battersea

Three evaluation trenches by S Harris of PCA reached natural Langley Silt. The earliest features were in the south of the site: a medieval pit and ditch overlain by a series of post-medieval levelling layers. A late post-medieval wall on a north-east/south-west alignment appeared to correspond to a building shown on the 1838 tithe map. Elsewhere across the site, post-medieval make-up directly sealed the natural strata and was cut by various 18th–20th century walls and floors, some of which also corresponded to buildings on the 1838 map.

TQ 290 773 Northern Line Extension, Battersea Station, Battersea Park Road, Battersea
Work continued from 2016 (*SyAC* **101**, 247), with a series of watching briefs on various groundworks by S Bickelmann of MOLA. These mostly exposed natural terrace gravels beneath modern deposits, though in some places the gravels underlay natural London Clay. No archaeological remains were observed.

TQ 296 769 New Covent Garden Market, Main Market Southern Car Park (Blocks A1/B1), Brooklands Passage, South Lambeth
Evaluation trenching by R Williams of WA showed that a minimum of 2.5m of made-ground overlies natural geology. Channel-edge deposits, comprising peat and alluvium, were consistent with the existing terrain model established by the Battersea Channel Project. Brick and stone surfaces probably related to early activity at the Nine Elms Railway Depot.

TQ 296 773 46 Ponton Road, Nine Elms

Two test pits, one in the north-west, the other in the east of the site, excavated by J Langthorne of PCA, reached natural sand and gravels beneath natural clay overlain by redeposited or disturbed clay. In the east, a 19th century trench-built wall foundation, on an east–west alignment, was possibly part of the Nine Elms Goods Depot. A third test pit, in the south-west of the site, did not reach natural sand and gravels but did produce evidence for the Battersea Channel, in the form of natural alluvium beneath the redeposited clay. Nineteenth and 20th century make-up everywhere completed the sequence.