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Archaeology in Surrey 2018

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: Historic Environment Planning, Surrey County Council, Quadrant Court, 35 Guildford Road, Woking GU22 7QQ.
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 Nesbitt. 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
ASE	Archaeology South-East
BRIT	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
CA	Compass Archaeology Limited
CAT	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
CBAS	Chris Butler Archaeological Services
CBM	ceramic building material
CORS	The Currently Occupied Rural Settlement project (set up by the University of Cambridge)
COT	Cotswold Archaeology
EEHAS	Epsom and Ewell History and Archaeology Society
FA	Foundations Archaeology
HA	Headland Archaeology
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund
HN	Heritage Network

LiDAR	Light detection and ranging (scanning with a laser to produce a three-dimensional model of the environment)
LP	L-P: Archaeology
MOLA	Museum of London Archaeology
OA	Oxford Archaeology South
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
QUEST	Quaternary Scientific, University of Reading
SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit
SCC	Surrey County Council
SUMO	SUMO Survey Services
SWAT	Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company
SyAS	Surrey Archaeological Society
TPA	Trent & Peak Archaeology
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology

The Administrative County

ELMBRIDGE

TQ 073 649 Holstein Avenue, Weybridge
Evaluation by D Milbank and S Ford of TVAS recovered a small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery, all being residual within later post-medieval and modern features.

TQ 079 652 7 Dovecote Close, Weybridge
Evaluation by G Potter of CA exposed part of the north-eastern edge and extent of the backfilled moat that once surrounded the medieval manor of Oatlands Palace, later converted by Henry VIII to one of his royal residences. The depth of the evaluation was limited to 1.2m but showed that large-scale deliberate backfilling of the moat appears to have been conducted from the early to mid-16th century, based on the yellow-glazed Border ware and post-medieval redware pottery found within its sandy-silt deposits. These fills were a mixture of redeposited natural mottled yellow sand and demolition rubble, probably derived from the redevelopment of the site between 1537 and 1544. Numerous early Tudor bricks, roof tile and one complete encaustic floor tile, dated to the 14th century, were found within the backfill deposits.

TQ 079 652 68 Greenlands Road, Weybridge
Evaluation by M Saywood of SCAU within the Scheduled Monument of Oatlands Palace. The upper deposits indicated that 18th century landscaping and clearance had removed much evidence of the former royal palace in this location, although substantial foundations still remained from 1.2m below ground level. Demolition material relating to the former palace was present, sometimes in large quantity. The foundations identified are considered to be part of a wall of the King's Gallery (itself part of the royal apartments) built for Henry VIII in 1537–8, and part of an earlier (manorial) foundation, of late 15th or early 16th century date.

TQ 103 596 Cobham Court, Cobham
Analysis and survey by J English of SyAS of a series of earthworks to the east and south-east of Cobham Court suggested that those close to the house may represent an earlier channel of the river Mole and a number of fish ponds constructed along its course. A series of slight intersecting channels further to the east and south-east may have originated as a water meadow system that has since been adapted to drain pasture land.

TQ 112 649 Three Rivers Academy, (Rydens Enterprise School), Hersham Road, Hersham
Evaluation by J Clutterbuck of COT following two previous phases of evaluation in 2016 (*SyAC* **101**, 214), revealed two probably modern pits and four post-medieval ditches. Three of the ditch sections investigated formed part of a single field boundary ditch identified on an 1868 OS map; the other also corresponded with field alignments identified on mapping of a similar date.

TQ 112 678 Rivernook Farm, Sunnyside, Walton-on-Thames
A second phase of evaluation and watching brief by K Bower of PCA revealed that the underlying superficial geology comprised alluvium and brickearth with discrete deposits of gravel. The natural deposits were not encountered in all trenches owing to extensive modern truncation as a result of gravel extraction and landfill, first identified in the Phase 1 evaluation (*SyAC* **102**, 284). No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 143 685 The Pavilion, Hurst Lane, East Molesey
Strip, map and record excavation by A Taylor of TVAS, following evaluation in 2010 (*SyAC* **97**, 200), revealed a length of a probable Bronze Age ditch, first identified during the evaluation, and a single undated posthole. The scarcity of other features across the stripped area indicates that the ditch was probably a

territorial boundary or part of a field system rather than part of an enclosed settlement.

TQ 147 679 Radnor and Sandra House, Hansler Grove, East Molesey
Following initial evaluation in 2017 (*SyAC* **102**, 285), a second phase of evaluation by S Porter of MOLA revealed a brick surface and the base of a wall, thought to be a path and garden wall. A number of tree holes were also revealed. All are probably associated with the 18th/19th century Radnor House and gardens that formerly occupied the site and its later use, following demolition of Radnor House, as an orchard and market garden in the mid–late 19th century.

Subsequent excavation by T Spenbrooke of MOLA showed the brick surface to be a yard that extended across an area in excess of 4m^2 and straddled by a pair of large postholes that probably date from the mid–late 18th century. The yard was probably associated with a large agricultural building to the north of Radnor House, as shown on Joseph Hodgkinson's 1781 map of the manors of Molesey Matham and Molesey Prior. It is marked on the 1821 enclosure map but not on subsequent maps. Nineteenth century pottery recovered from horticultural trenches, revealed in the initial evaluation, further supported the indication that the site had been turned into a garden by this date, with all evidence of the former buildings erased during the construction of the now demolished, late 20th century Molesey Centre for the Elderly.

EPSOM & EWELL

TQ 201 572 Langley Vale Memorial Woodland Site, Headley Road, Langley Vale, Epsom
Magnetometer, fieldwalking and metal detecting survey by SCAU adjacent to the linear earthwork known as 'Nutshambles' bank. The magnetometer survey located a small number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin including two possible small enclosures and several possible pits.

The fieldwalking and metal detector survey recovered several hundred items, mostly representing finds from the 19th and 20th centuries and probably introduced through agricultural activities such as manuring. Detected finds included a probable 16th century jetton, a very worn silver coin, possibly a short cross penny of 13th century date and four Romano-British coins, the smallest of which (at just 9mm diameter) was a 4th century forgery of contemporary coinage. Two copper-alloy coins could only be ascribed a general 4th century date, while the fourth coin was assigned to the late 4th century House of Constantine with the reverse seemingly showing two soldiers with standards.

There was no indication from the combined survey results that the fields to either side of the linear earthwork had been the posited meeting place of the Copthorne Hundred.

TQ 203 599 The White Horse public house, 63 Dorking Road, Epsom
Watching brief by M Saywood of SCAU during construction of a rear extension revealed disturbed and made-ground associated with the construction and demolition of a number of 19th century cottages that previously stood on the site. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 217 630 Salesian College Sports Ground, Old School Lane, Ewell
Watching brief by J Billson of AOC during construction of a care home, sports pavilion and pitches showed that the site had previously been substantially altered in level to create sports fields. No find or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 219 624 Ewell Grove School, West Street, Ewell
Watching brief by J Payne of SCAU during soakaway work, revealed an area of compacted, fragmented chalk. It is probably the sub-base of an area of metalled surfacing and the continuation of a similar deposit recorded during a previous phase of work (*SyAC* **102**, 285). Pottery evidence from the previous work indicates a later post-medieval date for the feature.

TQ 222 599 Epsom College, College Road, Epsom
Watching brief by A Brown, S Dalby and J McNicoll-Norbury of ADAS during the construction of a new car park recorded the foundations of a former 19th century gymnasium. No evidence was revealed of the Early Bronze Age burial, excavated by Ellis, Gaman and Frere in 1938 (*SyAC* **47**, 92–5), or the air-raid protection trenches known to have occupied part of the site and the excavation of which led to the discovery of the burial. Because of the topography of the site, the underlying natural chalk was not revealed across the whole of the reduced area, so some archaeological potential remains within the monitored area.

TQ 229 614 Surrey Wildlife Reserve, Priest Hill, Reigate Road, Epsom
Watching brief by N Cowlard of the EEHAS during the creation of a pond recorded a shallow topsoil and yellowish-brown subsoil with abundant chalk fragments above Upper Chalk. Both were devoid of finds and no features of archaeological interest were revealed.

GUILDFORD

SU 883 500 Courier House, Aldershot Road, Ash
Evaluation by T Sperring of COT revealed extensive truncation across the site caused by previous development. No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified.

SU 895 499 Land South of Ash Lodge Drive, Ash and Tongham
Excavation by D Milbank of TVAS following previous evaluation in 2013 (*SyAC* **99**, 218), which had identified Iron Age and medieval deposits. The three small additional areas of the site investigated revealed only a few additional features but included a pit of Middle–Late Iron Age date that produced evidence for ironworking, possibly smithing.

SU 967 462 Brickfields, New Pond Road, Compton
Historic building appraisal by M Higgins and C Reynolds of SCC to accompany a planning application

for repairs. The dwelling consisted of two parts: the first a three-bay, one-and-a-half-storey, timber-framed cottage that incorporated a smoke bay. Ovolo mouldings were identified on the axial beam of the hearth room. The second part of the building consisted of a two-and-a-half-storey brick building with a gabled, staggered butt purlin and butt rafter roof. The central chimney stack had a curved back to the hearth and lamb's tongue chamfer stops were noted on the joists and beams. A small section of later timber panelling was identified in the parlour room. Parts of the house were decorated with tiles by the notable potter Mary Wondrausch. It was established that the smoke-bay cottage dates from the late 16th century and the brick building from the late 17th or early 18th century.

SU 990 502 Walnut Tree Close, Guildford
Monitoring of geotechnical site investigations by R Townend of the Archaeology Collective confirmed that previous truncation had removed any alluvial deposits with archaeological potential.

TQ 042 431–041 426 Stroud Lane, Stroud Common, Shamley Green
Watching brief by J Payne of SCAU during a water main replacement did not reveal any archaeological finds or features.

TQ 095 557 The Drift Golf Club, Drift Road, East Horsley
Evaluation by G Anelay of West Sussex Archaeology in advance of golf course landscaping revealed no archaeological finds or features.

MOLE VALLEY

TQ 106 474 Cocks Farm villa, Abinger
Further excavation by the Roman Studies Group of SyAS, directed by E Corke and D Bird to the north-east of the Scheduled Roman villa, revealed evidence of the northern section of a ring ditch of a probable Bronze Age barrow, known from previous phases of excavations (*SyAC* **102**, 286). Iron Age features included further sections of three phases of curvilinear Iron Age enclosure ditches and two large, probable storage pits, one of which may have been of an earlier date and possibly reused or re-purposed in the Iron Age. A third was substantial in size and could not be fully excavated because of its depth, measured by auger at 3.4m. Finds from its main fills were all Iron Age in date with the exception of a copper-alloy core of a piece of 'ring money' dating to the Bronze Age.

In the west of the site, three inter-cutting ditches were consistent in form with those previously identified and interpreted as Roman vineyard bedding trenches. To the east, a double line of east/west oriented postholes formed the northern aisle of a large, Romano-British, post-built structure, first revealed in 2017 (*SyAC* **102**, 286), and extend the known size of the structure to approximately 11 x 11.5m. Two smaller Romano-British post-built structures were also discovered, one of which had a floor or sub-floor made of naturally-occurring iron pan that incorporated other objects such as pottery. The other, a two-roomed building, had a small extension to the west, possibly a porch.

The excavations also uncovered more of the previously known east/west oriented medieval/post-medieval lynchet, as well as a number of similarly-dated postholes, irregular pits and a largely complete bovine burial. (474)

TQ 113 459 Abinger Manor, Sutton Lane, Abinger
Watching brief by D Atkins of CBAS during the construction of a swimming pool in grounds adjacent to a 12th century motte and a known Mesolithic site. No prehistoric evidence was revealed, and evidence of medieval activity was limited to a single unabraded and unstratified 12th century pottery sherd in a small assemblage of mainly 19th century material. A small assemblage of ceramic building material recovered was consistent with the construction, upkeep and development of the manor house.

TQ 125 543 Preston Farm Stables, Preston Farm, Lower Road, Little Bookham
Evaluation by T Jones of PCA recorded natural clay deposits of the Lambeth Group across the site. The natural clay was sealed by late 19th–early 20th century made-ground across most of the site, probably a levelling deposit. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 144 394 The Old School House public house, Stane Street, Ockley
Watching brief by M Saywood of SCAU during landscaping and access work ahead of conversion of the property to residential units revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest. During work on the house, an early 19th century child's hobnail boot was found hidden in a blocked-off chimney and a lady's shoe of similar date, in the roof. They are recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme as SUR-B4C651 and SUR-B4CD73.

TQ 149 549 Land to the rear of Ridgelea and Briar Bank, Guildford Road, Great Bookham
Evaluation by J Payne of SCAU revealed a colluvial deposit across the downslope of the northern part of the site and overlying the natural chalk. The deposit, which contained a small number of late prehistoric worked flints, attests to the process of slope erosion, probably associated with clearance of the land for farming. No features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 163 491 98–102 South Street, Dorking
Evaluation by S A Harris of PCA revealed a layer of colluvium overlying the natural sand. It produced a fragment of Roman pottery and a flake of undiagnostic struck flint. The deposit was sealed by post-medieval made-ground, probably a levelling layer, and more modern deposits and features relating to domestic activity including several pet burials and a pit containing butchered bovine remains.

TQ 167 561 St Mary and St Nicholas church, Leatherhead
A programme of fifteen test pits by C Turner of HN to

inform a new floor and underfloor heating system, was preceded by a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey conducted in 2017 (*SyAC* **102**, 288). The GPR survey identified various anomalies that might represent vaults, burials and other disturbances in the church. The interior test pit work identified the Spicer family and the Gore family ledger stones and vaults within the north transept. Both had been disturbed, probably during works to relocate the church organ in the 1980s. Two further ledger stones, loose and disarticulated human bone, and a number of exposed voids and brickwork structures indicate further burials and vaults within the church. A smaller number of exterior test pits, to the immediate south of the church, recorded a ledger stone sealing a brick vault and a high density of disarticulated human bone, including a skull present within an existing drainage channel.

TQ 171 509 Pixholme Court Nurseries, Pixham Lane, Dorking
Watching brief by F Pemberton and P Stanley, and metal detector survey by M Sargent of SyAS, during construction of a new dwelling, revealed natural riverine gravels of clay/silt, sand and flint pebbles beneath a garden soil. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed and all the metal items detected were modern in date.

TQ 196 580 City of London Freemen's School, Park Lane, Ashtead
Watching brief by J Payne of SCAU during extension groundworks revealed a ditch, visually very similar to those found during archaeological investigations undertaken on an adjacent area of the site in 2014 (*SyAC* **99**, 227). There, the ditches yielded finds of Romano-British date and are likely to be associated with a known area of Late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation lying further to the south-west of the school grounds. Although the finds assemblage from this phase of work comprised only Late Bronze Age material, it is suggested that the ditch is contemporary with the Romano-British occupation site, with the retrieved finds representing residual material from an as yet undetected area of Bronze Age activity.

REIGATE & BANSTEAD

TQ 223 556 The Old Manse, Sandlands Grove, Walton on the Hill
Evaluation by S Stevens of ASE. Part of the site lay within the area of a designated Scheduled Monument associated with the remains of a substantial Roman villa, partially excavated in the late 1940s but now mostly buried under the gardens of properties to the east. A single archaeological feature, a shallow gully, was recorded. Pottery sherds from four vessels of a late 1st–early 2nd century date were recovered from the feature, as well as a small assemblage of other material including a sherd of residual prehistoric pottery.

TQ 241 602 40 Fir Tree Road, Banstead
Watching brief by A Taylor of TVAS in advance of redevelopment recorded no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 252 503 Castle Cottage, Castlefield Road, Reigate
Evaluation by J Pine of TVAS showed that the area had been severely truncated by the construction and then removal of a probable soakaway or cesspit. A sherd of post-medieval Montelupo maiolica ware was recovered, an unusual find for the area. A subsequent watching brief by J Hargreaves of TVAS during the excavation of footings for a new extension, revealed further evidence of the cesspit together with two pits dated by pottery to the late 18th century.

TQ 253 500 Reigate Priory Junior School, Bell Street, Reigate (fig 1)
Historic building recording carried out during work to the north elevation of the main school building by L Capon of AOC. The exposed masonry revealed the remains of a stone building, heavily modified with brick additions, specifically with the insertion of windows and doors in the post-Reformation period. Constructed from Reigate stone, and probably relating to 16th century remodelling of the priory buildings, it had straight masonry joints indicative of later brickwork abutting the earlier elements. The stone elements are unlikely to be parts of the original priory walls, but possibly represent a rebuild using the available stone.

TQ 275 446 Horley, North-West Development
A programme of detailed archaeological monitoring of an access road by L May of ASE, following initial evaluation of the development area by OA in 2004–6 (*SyAC* **94**, 368), revealed limited evidence of Middle Iron Age activity, with the main phase of activity across the site dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period (AD 10–100). The evidence comprised a series of small ditches, gullies, pits and postholes as well as two ditches that may form part of a large enclosure. A possible ring gully was the principal evidence for settlement activity. The results are in keeping with evidence found from previous work, which revealed a number of Late Iron Age/early Roman roundhouses, ring ditches and enclosures.

TQ 279 590–279 606 (Surrey extent) Woodmansterne and Purley pipeline – Rectory Lane, Woodmansterne to Woodcote Road, Woodcote, Sutton (TQ 292 619)
A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted along the route of a water pipeline by P Voke of WA. The survey identified several anomalies of possible archaeological origin that were then subject to targeted trial trench evaluation by J Sanigar of WA. Of the seven trenches located within Surrey, only two contained archaeological features, neither of which contained datable material.

A subsequent programme of detailed monitoring by J Sanigar of WA during easement stripping revealed a dense concentration of archaeological features consisting of ditches, pits, and postholes dating to the early medieval period, suggestive of medieval settlement. The ditches identified form part of a possible system of field boundaries, with two parallel ditches forming a distinct trackway. A small cluster of postholes was located close to two linear ditches;

Fig 1 Reigate Priory Junior School, Bell Street, Reigate. (top) A rectified photographic survey shows the north-facing elevation of the principal building of the open courtyard, following the removal of much of the later render, revealing the different fabrics used in its construction; (above) An interpretation of the date of construction of the various elements of the building based on fabric type. (© Lewis Brown Chartered Land Surveyors)

however, there is no distinct pattern to suggest a structure, although one posthole contained a small annular buckle dating to after *c* AD 1250.

A number of pits were also identified, two of them to the north of the concentration of features, which contained animal bone and pottery, and a third that cut the end of a linear ditch to the south that contained a large concentration of pottery of late 11th–early 12th

century date. The archaeological features identified were located *c* 400m to the east of the village of Woodmansterne, which has Anglo-Norman origins, and may be evidence of early medieval activity at the village periphery.

RUNNYMEDE

TQ 039 665 The George Inn, 45 Guildford Street, Chertsey
An evaluation and watching brief by K Bower of PCA recorded a number of postholes and occupation layers indicative of activity from the mid-18th to late 19th centuries.

TQ 040 677 River Thames Flood Alleviation Scheme, Chertsey Abbey Meads, Chertsey
A trial trench evaluation in advance of a flood alleviation scheme by P Cepauskas of TPA. Previous geo-archaeological work had revealed a largely alluvial landscape interspersed with areas of higher gravels. Archaeological features were few and were dispersed across the higher gravel surface, comprising a network of possible artificial drainage features that probably date to the Bronze Age and later prehistoric period. A lack of diagnostic pottery made a more nuanced interpretation problematic. A small amount of flint dating to the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age was also recorded, which suggested sporadic visits to the site, perhaps to exploit the wetland resources of the area.

The character of the archaeological remains changed towards the more deeply alluviated, lower-lying areas where several wooden structures were recorded that dated to the Iron Age and late medieval/early post-medieval period. Palaeobotanical evidence suggests that this part of the site was characterised by a complex mosaic of wetland channels and pools during the early post-glacial (Mesolithic) and early historic (Roman) period. Several areas of deeper sedimentation were recorded, which correlate with a network of palaeochannels, some of which are recorded on LiDAR imagery.

TQ 043 633 Land at Coombelands Farm, Hartland Road, Addlestone
Evaluation by T Sperring of COT recorded no evidence of archaeological finds or features.

TQ 043 671 Abbey Lodge, Abbey Gardens, Chertsey
Evaluation by G Potter of CA, requiring Scheduled Monument Consent, revealed an area of *in-situ* tiled floor that probably formed the floor of the abbey church nave. The floor comprised fragmented 225mm square tiles, grey-black in the centre with a red border. The tiles were in rows aligned north-east/south-west and were thought to have been part of the abbey church in the 13th century.

The *in-situ* abbey remains were overlain by deposits containing a mixture of finds. These included a significant amount of displaced building material that can be associated with the abbey, numerous pieces of Chertsey tile and several fragments of worked Reigate stone. These deposits also produced pottery dating from the medieval to the later post-medieval periods, and CBM covering the same timeframe. This may imply that rather than the abbey church being demolished in the late 1530s as previously thought, it remained standing (if derelict) until the end of the 17th century when Abbey House and its surrounding gardens were constructed.

SU 970 705 Smith's Lawn, Windsor Great Park, Egham
Magnetometer survey by N Paveley and R Bishop of HA of an area covering *c* 13ha, spanning the District of Runnymede and the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, in advance of planned improvements to the polo pitches at Smith's Lawn, Windsor Great Park. No anomalies of definite archaeological potential were identified by the survey. Numerous ferrous anomalies were identified that are consistent with the use of the land as an airfield during the Second World War and its subsequent recreational use as polo pitches. A broad band of ferrous anomalies aligned north-north-east/south-south-west in the centre of the lawn probably locates the buried remains of a runway, possibly used by Edward VIII in the 1920s, and subsequently used as a relief landing ground for de Havilland Tiger Moth trainers in the Second World War.

SU 982 717 Savill Court Hotel, Wick Lane, Englefield Green
Evaluation by R Bashford of OA in advance of the creation of a lake did not record any finds or features of archaeological interest.

SPELTHORNE

TQ 063 668 Land at Chertsey Road, Shepperton
Evaluation by M Saywood of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 071 729 Homers Farm, Short Lane, Bedfont (fig 2)
Strip, map and record excavation by W Weller of SCAU prior to gravel extraction revealed evidence of Neolithic activity, a significant Late Bronze Age field system, possible Romano-British trackways and medieval or post-medieval features that may relate to open-field farming.

The geology of the site was recorded as Kempton Park Gravels with brickearth of the Langley Silt overlying the gravel across the south central area. The earliest feature recorded was a pit or possible tree-throw hollow that yielded a small number of pottery sherds of Early Neolithic date and lithic finds in good condition.

The Bronze Age features were dominated by a co-axial field system that extended across the entire 10ha site and included a trackway and a number of waterholes. Up to eleven fields are conjectured, all of a general later Bronze Age date, as confirmed by a small yet conclusive set of pottery and flint finds. The fields were arranged rectilinearly, some with elaborate entrance features. Environmental evidence suggests that hedges may have formed part of the field delineations. Waterholes were located in some of the fields, typically at the corners. Two were large, being close to 5m in diameter. A pit located near to

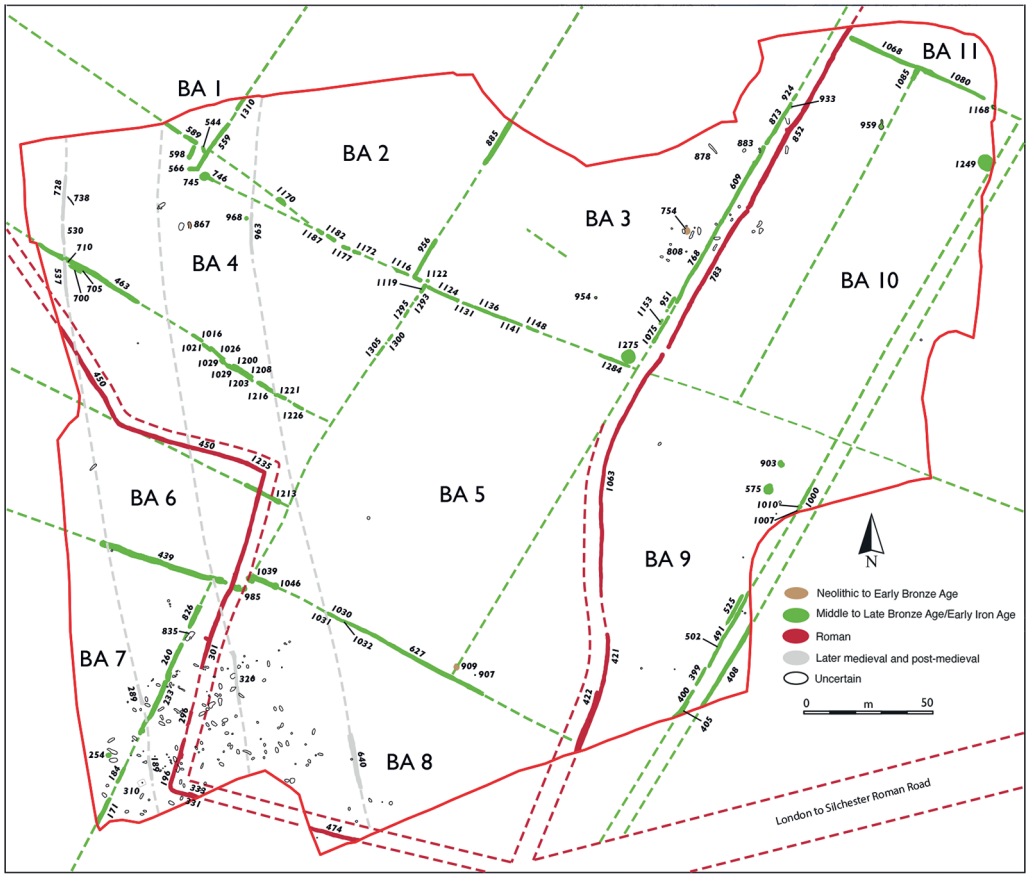

Fig 2 Homers Farm, Short Lane, Bedfont/Ashford. Phased site plan of the later prehistoric field system, Roman trackways and medieval and post-medieval field boundaries. The dashed lines indicate the possible extent of the revealed features. (Plan by SCAU)

one, contained a considerable assemblage of burnt flint and could be a surviving element of a sauna or 'sweat lodge'. Some of the fields may have been divided into smaller strip enclosures, with conjectural divisions proposed.

Two groups of linear features are considered to be of Romano-British date, forming trackways developed within a still functioning or recognisable Bronze Age field system. Agricultural features of a medieval or post-medieval date, aligned north–south in the west of the site, may represent truncated furrows of a ridge-and-furrow, open-field system.

TQ 082 662 River Thames Flood Alleviation Scheme, Desborough Island, Walton Lane, Walton-on-Thames

A geotechnical deposit modelling survey, comprising Electro-magnetic (EM) ground conductivity mapping, combined with the results of a borehole survey, was conducted by T Keyworth and A Howard of TPA across the western half of the island. It recorded a deposit of the Shepperton Gravel Member above the sand, silt and clay of the underlying Claygate Member. The gravels form the central, higher bulk of the island with lower-lying minerogenic alluvium overlying organic alluvial deposits closer to the river Thames. Two samples of organic material recovered during the borehole survey and submitted for radiocarbon dating suggest that alluvial sediments were accumulating in the palaeochannels between the Bronze Age and Roman periods.

A subsequent magnetometer survey by J Gater of SUMO identified a curving feature following the line of the Thames at the western edge of the site and interpreted as a former course of the river. A review of the LiDAR data identified probable multiple branching palaeochannels in the west and north-west of the site, within the alluvial deposits.

TQ 082 662 River Thames Flood Alleviation Scheme, Desborough Island, Walton Lane, Walton-on-Thames (fig 3)

Evaluation by P Cepauskas of TPA, based on the results of a Stage 1 geophysical and geoarchaeological survey (above), revealed a ring ditch feature, possibly a barrow, located in the centre of the site and likely to be

Fig 3 River Thames Flood Alleviation Scheme, Desborough Island, Walton Lane, Walton-on-Thames. N Randall (right), SCC Archaeological Officer, examines prehistoric pottery recovered from the fill of a ring ditch feature, possibly a Bronze Age barrow, visible in the foreground and under excavation during a trial trench evaluation (Photograph by C Charman, Environment Agency)

Bronze Age in date. Other features comprised a small number of pits, postholes and gullies which were, for the most part, undated although it is likely they are also prehistoric in origin. The features were located along the higher gravel terrace, aligned north-east/south-west across the centre of the site. The apparent lack of any prehistoric settlement activity may be consistent with the site being of some ritual significance, as denoted by the possible barrow, or be related to its location in a meander of the river Thames that would have made it prone to flooding. The north-western half of the site was confirmed to be more deeply alluviated with several palaeochannels recorded as seen in the LiDAR data.

TQ 084 669 7–11 Manygate Lane, Shepperton
Watching brief by K Mawson of AOC ahead of redevelopment following the demolition of existing houses, revealed that the natural geology across the site comprised river terrace gravels overlain by Langley Silts. No archaeological finds or features were revealed.

TQ 085 670 Halliford Studios, Manygate Lane, Shepperton
Evaluation by W Attard and D Milbank of TVAS revealed modern truncations and areas of disturbance but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SURREY HEATH

SU 914 643 Bovingdon Cottage, Bracknell Road, Bagshot
Evaluation by M Saywood of SCAU comprising a single trench across the route of the posited Farley Heath to Bagshot Roman road, did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest. The site was found to have been subjected to modern and extensive truncation, and therefore it was not possible to determine the prior presence of the postulated Roman road in this location.

SU 952 608 Land to the rear of Thurdon, Beldam Bridge Road, West End
Evaluation by W Weller of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 953 606 Land at Beldam Bridge Road, West End
Evaluation by M Kendall of WA identified no finds or features of archaeological interest. In places overlying soils were deeper than anticipated, which seems likely to have been associated with the former use of the site as a nursery.

SU 953 609 Land at 24 and land rear of 24–30 Benner Lane, West End
Evaluation by K Bower of PCA identified four ditches. Considered to pre-date the post-medieval period, they are most likely to be early field divisions, possibly representing an extension of prehistoric occupation

revealed nearby. Later post-medieval and modern remains were noted relating to the use of the site as a nursery.

TANDRIDGE

TQ 308 519 Mercers Farm, Nutfield
Strip, map and record excavation prior to mineral extraction by J Levell of AOC following previous evaluation that assessed and disproved the presence of *in-situ* flint scatters (*SyAC* **102**, 295). Excavations revealed fourteen pits, several of which contained abundant charcoal and burnt stone. Undiagnostic prehistoric pottery was present in four pits, but may have been residual in some cases. Other finds recovered from the pits included CBM, daub, slag, iron finds and glass, suggesting later activity. Two parallel ditches, provisionally interpreted as post-medieval boundaries are likely to be a continuation of similarly dated ditches recorded in 2016 (*SyAC* **101**, 223).

A total of 4862 flints were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil, of which 3474 were worked and most of which were recovered through extensive environmental sampling. The worked flints had a strong Mesolithic component, although later Neolithic and Bronze Age material was also present, suggesting utilisation and possible occupation across that broad timespan. The low number of features recorded, in contrast to the high number of flints recovered, indicates that the site is likely to have been subject to considerable plough damage.

TQ 327 507 Tun House, 28 High Street, Bletchingley
Historic building appraisal by M Higgins of SCC to inform Listed Building Consent proposals. The assessment identified a two-bay timber-framed building with a crown-post roof that formed part of a long medieval building together with number 30. It was established that the roof of number 28 oversails 26 which is an earlier separately framed two-bay cross-wing building with jetties front and back. It was concluded that the ground floor room was once divided to form a kitchen. Numbers 28 and 30 were found to date from the late 15th or early 16th century.

TQ 340 442 Horne Grange, Church Road, Horne
Evaluation by C Russell of CBAS revealed a shallow topsoil and intermittent subsoil overlying the natural Weald Clay Formation. A small amount of undiagnostic struck flint was recovered suggesting a very low level of prehistoric activity within the vicinity. No features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 347 480 Bletchingley Central and Bletchingley 2 well sites, Kings Farm, Tilburstow Hill Road, South Godstone
Evaluation by P Jones of AC Archaeology Ltd revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 348 426 Westernmost Barn at Glen Farm, Bones Lane, Horne
Historic building appraisal by M Higgins and C Reynolds of SCC. The appraisal identified the building as a four-bay timber-framed barn with the southern bay under an endshot. A masonry silo was found in the central cart bay of the barn that had a late 19th century inserted first floor. The ground floor was surfaced with brick on edge and the southernmost bays included a brick drainage channel where animal stalls were historically located. The roof was framed with raking queen posts and a clasped purlin roof. Historic photographs showed clay roof tiles replaced corrugated iron in 1990, which in turn replaced thatch evidenced by tar markings on the rafters. Historic machinery in the building, now removed, was powered by a surviving open-air horse gin to the north of the barn. The barn dates to the late 17th or early 18th century.

TQ 354 432 September Cottage, Brickhouse Lane, Horne
Historic building appraisal by M Higgins of SCC to inform Listed Building Consent proposals. The appraisal identified the building as a medieval hall house of three bays with one open hall bay and an overshot cross entry. The framing demonstrated a further bay was added to the east and end-reversal took place with the bay being combined with the redundant service bay to form a new parlour. This work may have been contemporary with the insertion of a large cooking hearth into the cross entry. It was concluded the first phase of the building dates to the early 16th century and second phase to the late 16th century.

TQ 375 491 Brook Cottage, Tandridge Lane, Tandridge
Historic building appraisal by M Higgins of SCC. The appraisal ascertained this was a five-bay, timber-framed, two-storey, central chimney house with back-to-back hearths. Notable features identified included jowl posts and tension braces to the wall framing and a clasped, side purlin roof, half hipped to the ends. The building probably dates to the mid–late 17th century.

TQ 431 509 The Coach House, Trevereux Manor, Trevereux Hill, Limpsfield
Historic building appraisal by M Higgins of SCC to inform Listed Building Consent proposals. The assessment identified a six-bay building with brick to the front and galleted stone with brick dressings to the rear. The building began life as a hayloft over stables and a carriage shed. The roof structure was of staggered butt purlin butt rafters and numbered tie beams showed that it was constructed in one build. The appraisal established the building dates from the mid-18th century. The range to the north was found to be late 18th century, post-dating the stables, and it was concluded the adjacent lower in-line extension to the west was a 19th century carriage shed.

TQ 394 527 Oxted gas holder, Johnsdale car park, Station Road East, Oxted
Written and photographic record by A Roache of KMHeritage of the gas holder prior to its demolition. Built in 1967 and decommissioned in 1999, the gas holder was a dry-seal Wiggins type of 1,000,000 ft^3 capacity, built on a concrete and hard-core base. Its central location meant it had been a prominent feature of the townscape for over 50 years.

TQ 405 530 Land to the rear of Detillens (now 46 Detillens Lane), High Street, Limpsfield
Evaluation and watching brief by J Payne of SCAU during the construction of a new property produced a small number of undiagnostic prehistoric struck flints that suggest intermittent human activity in the area. Evidence of Roman activity was more extensive and comprised part of a linear feature as well as a collection of residual material from the fill of a later medieval ditch. The amount of Roman pottery suggests that the excavated area relates to a postulated adjacent and perhaps more substantial area of Romano-British occupation or activity.

Evidence of early medieval activity, first seen in the trial trench evaluation, was again revealed, with the continuation of a ditch previously recorded and a further ditch of contemporary date. Both features produced pottery of mid-12th to mid-13th century date but no later finds. The features may be connected to backlands activities associated with Detillens House, which has 15th century origins, or alternatively they may relate to a closer site of occupation, perhaps alongside Detillens Lane. Whichever is correct, the activity belongs to a period when many towns and villages in Surrey were developing and suggests, for the first time, that the establishment of Limpsfield village may have occurred at that time.

TQ 405 530 Vine Bank Cottage, High Street, Limpsfield
Historic building appraisal by M Higgins of SCC to inform Listed Building Consent proposals. The appraisal identified that the cottage was a two-storey double-pile, double-fronted house with an M-shaped tiled roof of early/mid-18th century date. The walls were of Flemish bond brickwork with blue headers over a sandstone base to the sides and rear. A cellar was identified under the south-west room. Unusually set out as a parallelogram rather than square, the building includes leaded light casements, two early cupboards and very thin ledged and battened doors to the first floor.

TQ 417 476 Honeypot Farm, Honeypot Lane, Edenbridge
Watching brief by C Russel and T Vieira of ASE during remediation groundworks prior to development failed to reveal the geological substrate. The site had been subject to considerable disturbance during the late 20th century and no finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

WAVERLEY

SU 842 469 Brightwells, land south-east of East Street, Farnham
Evaluation by S Bush of COT revealed widespread and deep truncation across the site and no features or finds pre-dating the 19th century were revealed.

SU 841 471 Land at The Woolmead, Farnham
Evaluation by G Dawkes of ASE revealed no archaeological finds or features of interest. The site appears to have been severely impacted by the construction of the 1960s underground car park.

SU 818 475 Lower Old Park Farm, Farnham
Geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation by A Sassin and D Graham of SyAS on a site revealed by cropmarks on an aerial photograph. The site is situated on a south-facing slope overlooking Farnham, immediately north of the chalk ridge of the North Downs. The magnetometer and earth resistance surveys showed enclosures, smaller ditches, pits and a possible structure. Two main ditches were trial trenched. The ditch in trench 1 had a U-shaped profile and the fill contained Roman pottery and ceramic and stone building material. The ditch in trench 2 had a V-shaped profile and the fill also contained Roman pottery together with a *denarius* of Nero, vessel glass and iron slag. The pottery from both trenches consisted mainly of reduced and oxidised wares dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The morphology of the site, as defined by the geophysical survey and aerial photographs, suggests the presence of a possible complex farmstead with further internal enclosures and sub-divisions.

SU 823 448 Badshot Lea Football Club, Westfield Lane, Wrecclesham
A watching brief by D Atkin of CBAS during landscaping groundworks recorded a small assemblage of worked flint, some of which were Mesolithic in date, but others were undiagnostic. A further limited assemblage of artefacts mainly dating to the 19th and 20th centuries was recovered from the topsoil.

SU 831 462 West Street Cemetery, Farnham
Resistivity survey and excavation directed by D Graham of SyAS of a north-east/south-west oriented linear earthwork bank identified from LiDAR imagery. The survey revealed a *c* 9m-wide band of high resistivity and a corresponding linear feature to the north, possibly a ditch. A 1m-wide slot across the main feature revealed a thin layer of metalling that produced finds of a mid–late 19th century date. The layer appeared to overlay a lower layer of metalling consisting of large flints. The lower layer was not explored and no firm dating information for it was obtained. (469)

SU 831 468 Land at Crondall Lane, Farnham (fig 4)
Evaluation by F Catanzaro of COT revealed a small, isolated pit containing charcoal, burnt bone and pottery sherds. Thought to be a prehistoric cremation burial, it was left *in situ* to await later investigation.

A large number (44) of post-medieval/modern postholes were recorded. A shallow isolated pit that contained the articulated skeletal remains of a small pony (*Equus caballus*) was revealed and is also believed to date to the post-medieval/modern period. A possible former ditch system was identified and is likely to be associated with the existing historic field boundaries.

Following the evaluation, an excavation was carried out by S Porter of MOLA. An area of 3 x 3m was hand excavated to reveal the previously identified cremation vessel, which was then lifted and excavated off site by a conservator. The area was then further stripped to the level of the natural geology across a 20 x 20m square. No further remains of prehistoric date were encountered. Analysis of the fill within the

Fig 4 Land at Crondall Lane, Farnham. (left) Middle Bronze Age, possible cremation vessel being prepared on site for block lifting; (right) the removed block showing the vessel during laboratory excavation. A lack of burnt human bone from the fill suggests there was another purpose to its deposition. (Photographs by MOLA)

pottery vessel, which was dated to the Middle Bronze Age, did not identify any trace of human remains and it therefore seems likely that the vessel was buried for a reason other than human interment.

Within the wider stripped area, a total of five deep postholes and twelve squared pit-like features were recorded, similar to those revealed during the evaluation and considered to relate to the cultivation of hops from the 16th century onwards. Finds from these features included four sherds of pottery from the same vessel, a copper-alloy buckle, a horseshoe and a fragment of tensile wire.

SU 837 466 Farnham Memorial Hall, Farnham
An archaeological watching brief by W Weller and M Saywood of SCAU revealed extensive disturbance. No archaeological finds or features were identified.

SU 837 471 Lowndes End, Long Garden Walk, Farnham
Watching brief during the excavation of new footing trenches by L Esteves and D Millbank of TVAS. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed

SU 842 414 4 St Mary's Cottages, The Street, Frensham
Watching brief by D Graham of SyAS during the excavation of wall footings for a new extension. No archaeological features were visible within any of the layers nor was there any sign of archaeological material in the spoil from the footings. It is thought that the evidence for any previous street frontage developments could have been completely removed when the existing cottages were terraced into the slope in the 19th century.

SU 851 487 Farnham Heath End School, Hale Reeds, Farnham
Evaluation by M Saywood of SCAU revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

SU 865 483 Land at Little Acres Nursery, Badshot Lea
Evaluation and strip, map and record excavation by W Weller of SCAU. The evaluation revealed a curvilinear feature, probably part of an eaves-drip trench around a roundhouse of Late Iron Age date, together with further ditches and a large sub-circular feature. The feature contained some particularly interesting finds, most notably a Late Upper Palaeolithic long blade, a Neolithic arrowhead and Bronze Age pottery.

The subsequent strip, map and record excavation revealed little more of the curvilinear ditch, as it ran into an area left unexcavated owing to asbestos contamination. Several ditches of possible Bronze Age date were recorded together with a colluvial layer containing later Bronze Age pottery and numerous calcined flints.

The large sub-circular feature revealed in the evaluation was investigated by ten exploratory pits and two machine cut quadrants revealing numerous, flood-deposited sedimentary layers, some of which were dated by finds in a sequence from the Middle–Late Bronze Age to the post-medieval period. Column sample and core sample analyses pointed towards the feature being of natural origin, possibly used as a waterhole during the later prehistoric period within a wider field system.

SU 910 435 Honeypot Antiques, Milford Road, Elstead
Evaluation by M Saywood of SCAU revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

SU 931 389 Rockwood Farm, Witley
Evaluation by J Wilson of ASE recorded a single, undated, broadly east–west aligned ditch in the north of the site. No other archaeological features were revealed, and no finds were recovered.

SU 956 437 Land south of Halfway Lane, Godalming
Watching brief during the excavation of geotechnical pits by J Hirst of ASE recorded a single example of worked flint, broadly dated to the prehistoric period, from the plough-soil. An intact subsoil was seen in only a few of the excavated areas. Colluvial material was identified overlying the natural geology in the eastern half of the site.

SU 958 438 Land at Eashing Lane, Godalming,
A magnetometer survey by S Weston of SUMO detected no anomalies of possible archaeological origin.

SU 968 437 135 High Road, Godalming
Evaluation by L Capon of AOC revealed that the site had been truncated by the construction of the existing building in the 19th century. After construction, an adjacent garden was established, with up to 0.50m of topsoil present that continued in use into the late 20th century when it was paved.

SU 968 461 Land east of Binscombe Lane, Binscombe, Godalming
Evaluation by O Rouard of TVAS identified a ditch and a gully, both dating to the late medieval or early post-medieval period.

TQ 038 341 Lindon Farm, Alfold (fig 5)
Evaluation by T Collie of SCAU that revealed medieval or early post-medieval activity including a number of substantial ditches, followed by a strip, map and record excavation and subsequent watching brief by J Payne of SCAU.

The excavation revealed that the area had been heavily terraced and only ephemeral traces of pits and gullies were recorded with the sparse amount of pottery recovered suggesting a medieval date. The watching brief continued during deeper excavations required to facilitate drainage and associated infrastructure and further revealed the extent of the large ditches recorded during the evaluation. Water ingress and the limited nature of the excavations made detailed archaeological excavation and recording difficult but the ditches, when planned, formed a sub-rectangular ringwork measuring approximately 45m north–south, x 45m east–west. Dendrochronological analysis of structural worked timbers recovered from the basal fills produced felling dates in the early 12th century. Pottery dates confirm significant activity at that period, although modern truncation appears to have removed much of the primary occupation evidence.

Extrapolated data from the watching brief and the earlier evaluation can, with a slightly lesser degree of confidence, be used to recreate a second substantial enclosure ditch or bailey attached to or enclosing an area on the western side of the ringwork. The combined evidence suggests that the archaeological work has revealed a previously unknown Norman ringwork and bailey castle site which initial documentary research suggests lay within 'Alfold', a detached portion of the Domesday Book estate of Shalford, held by Robert de Watteville.

The structure appears to have been relatively short-lived and later activity is of generally uncertain character but includes an unusual example of a post-medieval drainage ditch with lengths of roundwood laid in its base.

TQ 041 390 Land to the south of Elmbridge Road, Cranleigh
Evaluation by S Wallis of TVAS revealed no archaeological finds or features.

TQ 048 387 Land at Knowle Park, Cranleigh
Magnetometry survey by R Evershed of AAL revealed a number of modern field drains as well as ephemeral traces of cultivation of possible medieval or later date, a former field boundary and a large, potentially industrial feature, possibly a former charcoal clamp.

TQ 061 401 Amlet's Lane, plots 103–112, Cranleigh
Evaluation by O Rouard of TVAS did not reveal any archaeological finds or features.

WOKING

SU 994 585 Premier Inn, Bridge Barn Lane, Horsell
Watching brief by R Williams of WA during the construction of an extension to the hotel and the excavation of an attenuation tank, revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 014 597–015 599 Land at Horsell Common, Woking
Watching brief by A Brown of ADAS on groundworks for new electricity terminal poles and 280m of underground cable trenching. The route passed close to the Scheduled Bronze Age bell and disc barrows on the common, but no archaeological finds, features or deposits of interest were revealed.

TQ 016 597 Britannia Wharf, Monument Road, Woking
Strip, map and record excavation by J Payne of SCAU during the redevelopment of the Britannia Wharf building, adjacent to a Scheduled bell barrow on Horsell Common. Despite the observation of a generally un-impacted natural soil horizon, present across much of the site, there was no evidence for remains pre-dating the 20th century.

TQ 018 568 The Old Brew House, 130–132 High Street, Old Woking
Watching brief by S Gallagher of Ecus Ltd during groundworks for a rear extension. A layer comprising mainly brick rubble was observed that probably relates to the demolition of the former rear wing of the Old Brew House, some time after 1966. Below the demolition layer, possible foundation trenches were revealed but no finds or features of archaeological significance were noted.

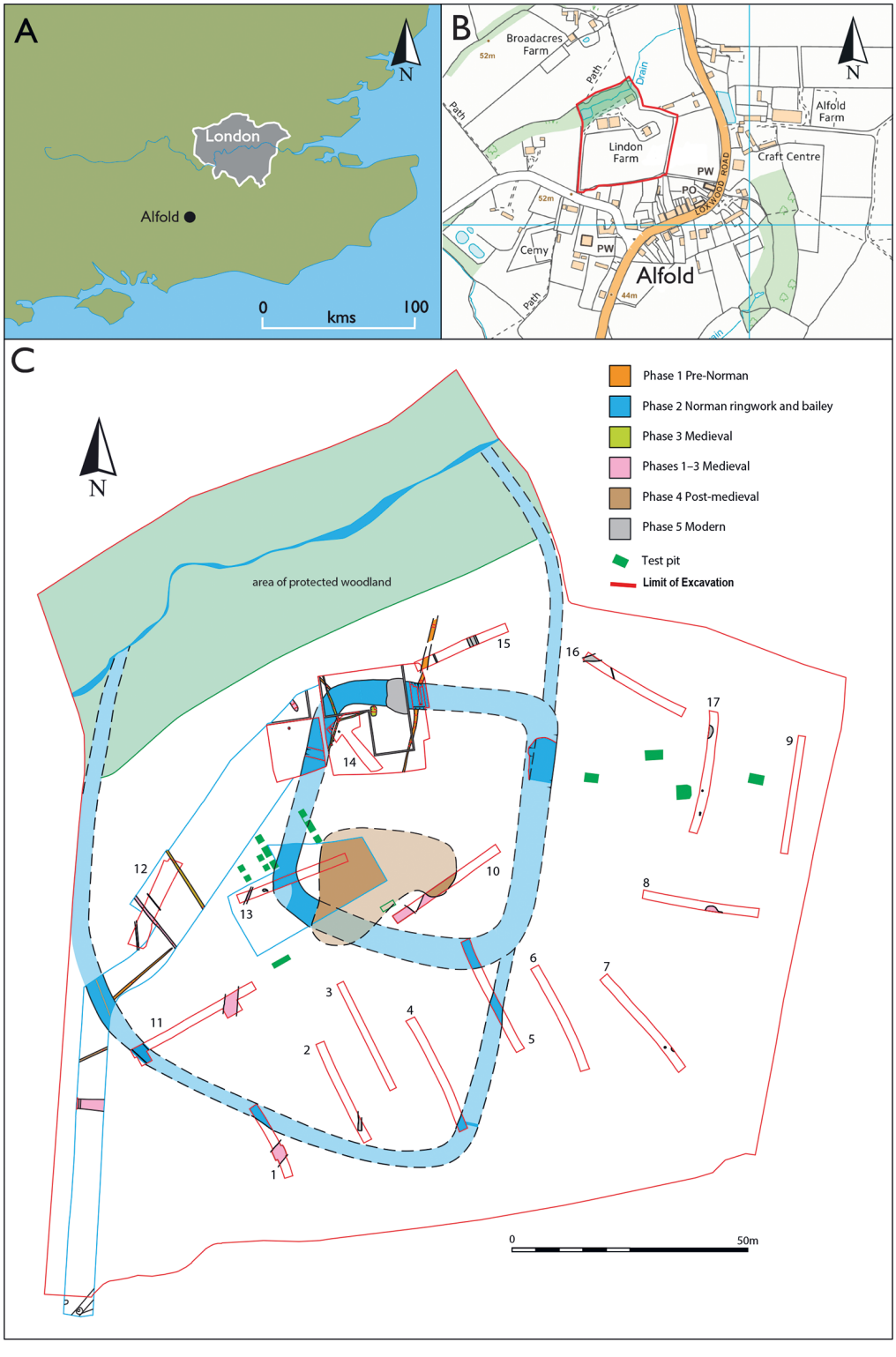

Fig 5 Lindon Farm, Alfold. Plan of a previously unrecorded Norman ringwork and bailey castle site revealed during archaeological evaluation. Further excavation recorded the extent of what is likely to have been a relatively short-lived structure dating to the early 12th century. (Plan by SCAU) (© Crown copyright and database rights 2021 Ordnance Survey 100062591).

TQ 020 568 Whisperings, Church Street, Old Woking
A magnetometer survey, led by A Sassin of SyAS as part of a training exercise, was carried out on land immediately south of the churchyard wall (formerly part of the glebe lands), to try to elucidate the surroundings of a test pit dug in 2010 that had uncovered a substantial deposit of 11th/12th century pottery. The survey showed a large anomaly some 15m south of the test pit. The anomaly was investigated in the following year and proved to be part of the post-Second World War restoration of the garden.

TQ 021 568 Rosemead and TQ 020 569 The Bield, High Street, Old Woking
Four test pits were excavated according to the CORS methodology, led by R and P Savage of SyAS as part of the continuing Old Woking Project. Two test pits were dug at Rosemead to investigate further the interpretation of a test pit dug in 2010 close to the boundary with St Peter's church. From 60cm below ground level the alluvial soils of the two test pits contained pottery sherds of only prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and 11th/12th century date, albeit somewhat mixed, perhaps by flood action. Two test pits were dug at The Bield, a property adjacent to the location of a test pit dug in 2011 that had revealed a substantial deposit of animal bones radiocarbon dated to the late 7th century. The pit closest to the bone deposit was extensively disturbed by 20th century activity and no conclusion about the development of settlement could be drawn from this pit. The earliest evidence from the second pit was of 11th/early 12th century activity in the area.

TQ 070 602 Land off Mill Lane, Byfleet
Magnetometry and Ground Penetrating Radar surveys by A Monks of ADAS in advance of redevelopment of the historic Byfleet Manor. Linear anomalies likely to represent buried remains of walls were identified; some correspond to former walls highlighted on historic mapping, while others probably represent earlier remnants of the house and gardens. Other features, including possible wells, a cistern and an undercroft were highlighted. Where the survey area overlapped with a previous SyAS survey, the mapped features generally corresponded, although it was not possible to re-survey the area of the possible gatehouse because of the presence of metal scaffolding.

In addition to the geophysical surveys, five test pits were undertaken by J McNicoll-Norbury of ADAS in areas immediately adjacent to the existing walls of the present house. Two trial pits recorded the presence of a stone and tiled floor and the remains of a former wall foundation was observed to abut the existing 20th century extension, although the small size of the trial pit and presence of a water pipe made it difficult to ascertain the relationship between the existing and earlier features.

South-west London Boroughs

CROYDON

TQ 299 588–301 571 Farthing Downs, Ditches Lane, Purley
Monitoring of 3.3km of trenching on the Scheduled Monument by H Archer of CA. A team of volunteers recorded the re-excavation of two ditches running parallel to Ditches Lane. A large number of features were exposed below the topsoil and cutting into the natural chalk. The majority are probably banks and ditches and are consistent with the layout of a prehistoric regular aggregate field system known to exist across the site. Several ditch features recorded may be the infilled remains of Second World War anti-glider trenches, which comprise a series of east–west cuts across the ridge.

The site is also a prominent Saxon burial ground, previously excavated most notably by B Hope Taylor during the 1940s. No clear evidence of Saxon stratigraphy was recorded during this watching brief. A number of the features recorded did not match with plans of the known archaeological features, but as no dating evidence was recovered, they cannot confidently be attributed to a specific period or function.

TQ 309 605 St Nicholas School, Reedham Drive, Purley
Evaluation by G Priestley-Bell of ASE showed that over the western part of the site the depth of topsoil rarely exceeded 0.17m, while subsoil was *c* 0.10m thick. The surface of the chalk bedrock in this area showed a much lower level of weathering than might have been expected, suggesting that it may have been truncated during landscaping associated with the construction of the existing school buildings. Heavy rooting was noted along the western edge of the site. In the eastern part, the ground had been built up by the deposition of two modern made-ground deposits totalling *c* 0.5m in depth. However, an *in-situ* buried topsoil could not be positively identified below the made-ground, suggesting that this area was truncated by modern landscaping prior to being built up.

TQ 311 680 843 London Road, Thornton Heath
Excavation of four trial trenches by I Hogg of ASE. Across much of the site the natural deposits were overlain by subsoil and topsoil showing disturbance from tree roots. In the east, heavy truncation was observed, associated with the demolition of the hospital building previously occupying the site.

TQ 312 677 The Horseshoe public house, 745 London Road, Thornton Heath
Fieldwork by J Aaronson of CA involved the excavation of three trial trenches. Exposed stratigraphy indicated a 'backyard' domestic sequence. This comprised a truncated buried land surface cut by a series of brick wall footings and drainage features associated with either the original public house or the structures adjacent to it. These were eventually sealed by a layer of demolition rubble. The finds, comprising pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe can all be dated to the mid–late 19th century, providing an approximate date

for the deposits excavated. There were no earlier *in-situ* remains, except for two small fragments of possible Roman ceramic building material that were recovered from modern contexts.

TQ 312 618 1–3 Pampisford Road, Purley
J Brooks of PCA monitored the removal of the recently demolished building foundations. Four evaluation trenches recorded natural weathered chalk, part of the Lewes Nodular Chalk formations, sloping steeply towards the south-east. A series of linear ridges running north-west/south-east cut the chalk and may represent either plough marks or natural periglacial rills. To the east of the site a layer of undated reworked subsoil sealed the natural deposits and may represent truncated historic soil horizons. A pit recorded to the west of the site, backfilled in the second half of the 19th century, may indicate post-medieval quarrying or landscaping. Modern made-ground sealed the site.

TQ 312 678 777 London Road, Thornton Heath
A single undated gully was recorded by M Adams of BRIT together with deposits of late post-medieval and modern building material within an extensive demolition layer. The majority of features pre-dating the mid-19th century may have been severely truncated. However, the survival of the gully shows that despite significant intrusive groundwork over the years, some features may survive, especially those found at depth with a moderate potential for features and finds dating to the Roman and post-medieval periods.

TQ 313 616 32–42 High Street, Purley
Geotechnical augering was monitored by S Pratt of CAT within an Archaeological Priority Area associated with a nearby Roman road. Modern contours suggested that the rear of the site had been terraced into the foot of the south-eastern bank of the Wandle valley. This was confirmed by the fieldwork, which found natural chalk overlain by Pleistocene head deposits. These had been truncated and overlain directly by modern construction horizons.

TQ 319 650 London Fire Brigade, Third Training Centre, Old Town, Croydon
Monitoring of geotechnical investigations by T Newman of PCA recorded natural chalk and Head material horizons consistent with the known geology of the site. These were sealed by modern made-ground capped by modern concrete and a tarmacadam surface.

TQ 319 656 5 Cairo New Road, Croydon
Evaluation by P Crichy and D Worsley of SWAT showed that the site was occupied by a single industrial unit constructed some time in or after the 1980s following a phase of post-Second World War demolition and remodelling of the then extant 19th century buildings and plots. The evaluation consisted of seven trenches, which revealed modern made-ground that sealed former superficial geology of Hackney Sand and Gravels. The site had previously undergone a phase of landscaping and/or levelling following previous demolition and no archaeological finds or features were present.

TQ 320 617 80 Riddlesdown Road, Purley
An evaluation by D Saxby of MOLA revealed that natural chalk had been truncated by a series of modern tree bedding trenches. No archaeological remains were observed.

TQ 320 633 232 Pampisford Road, Croydon
A watching brief in advance of development was carried out by A Celovsky and J Billson of AOC. The natural geology, consisting of mid-orange sandy clay, was overlain by a thick layer of dark grey sandy silt interpreted as topsoil. Modern disturbance of a possible backfilled septic tank was observed. No archaeological features were recorded.

TQ 320 642 55 Warham Road, South Croydon
A two-trench evaluation by T Jones of PCA recorded natural head deposits of the Lewes Nodular, Seaford and Newhaven Chalk Formation in the south of the site and sandy clay in the north. The difference in nature and levels of the deposits suggests a gentle slope north to south of the natural topography. To the north, a number of possible pits/postholes cut the natural head deposits and, although undated, are likely to relate to formal gardens associated with the 18th century Haling House. To the south, the remains of a brick wall were found with an associated brick floor from a former late 19th property. Modern levelling layers and demolition rubble sealed the features and deposits.

TQ 325 643 Stag and Hounds public house, Selsdon Road, Croydon
A two-trench evaluation by N Djukic of PCA recorded natural gravel to the north-west overlaid by undated subsoil and sealed by 19th century made-ground, while to the south-west the made-ground directly overlaid the natural gravel and was cut by the remains of an outhouse associated with the 19th century public house.

TQ 325 648 Land at the junction of Edridge Road and Coombe Road, Croydon
A two-trench evaluation by T Mackinder of MOLA revealed natural gravels overlain by natural clay in the northern part of the site. The first trench revealed that natural deposits had been truncated by 20th century landscaping carried out after houses on the site were destroyed by Second World War bombing. The second contained the concrete slab and portions of brick wall from one of these buildings, which were sealed by the same landscaping.

TQ 325 648 Land at Heathfield Road, Croydon
Evaluation by I Hogg of ASE showed that natural deposits were overlain by subsoil in the south, while elsewhere any soil deposits had been truncated by modern development. Thick made-ground deposits recorded in the south and south-west were related to landscaping during this development. The remains of a large basement of 19th century date were recorded in the east of the site; these remains were associated with a large building within the grounds of Boswell House that lies to the west. Elsewhere an undated planting pit and modern features associated with 20th century development were uncovered.

TQ 325 653 Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon
No natural horizon or subsoil horizons were encountered during the evaluation by L Capon of AOC. The trenches revealed a sequence of made-ground and construction deposits, truncated by modern services and overlain by modern surfaces. This stratigraphy is indicative of a site subjected to substantial construction work and any archaeological deposits are likely to have been removed.

TQ 329 583 Kenley Revival Project, Kenley Aerodrome, Kenley
Following work in 2017 (*SyAC* **102**, 300), volunteers led by D Sankey of MOLA excavated and recorded an anti-aircraft machine gun position (formed from two upturned concrete sewer pipes adapted for the purpose), a Scheduled fighter blast pen wall with its surrounding path, a hut base and a square concrete structure that may have housed plant or equipment, located in the area indicated on historic maps as 'machine gun range'. A topographic survey was made of trenches and concrete-ring structures on the eastern perimeter of the airfield facing Whyteleafe.

TQ 393 620 Land and demountable houses, Warbank Crescent, New Addington
The evaluation by I Hogg of ASE comprised three machine-excavated trenches. The natural deposits were overlain by modern made-ground, some of which appeared to be associated with the construction of the nearby flats, as does an overlying concrete slab. These were overlain by the existing brick and asphalt surfaces. No archaeological remains were recorded on this part of the site.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 180 691 The Old Post Office and Sorting Office, Ashdown Road, Kingston upon Thames
Following work in 2016 (*SyAC* **101**, 233), a five-trench evaluation was undertaken by J Brooks of PCA on the west of the site. Several medieval rubbish pits, boundary ditches and postholes cut the natural gravels in the west half, indicating domestic activity in the area, while large-scale quarrying was recorded on the east of the site. The quarry pits appear to have been backfilled during the post-medieval period and the backfill cut by a series of rubbish pits and a small number of postholes. The presence of these features may indicate that this part of the site was occupied by the backyards of properties fronting into Brook Street. Made-ground, 19th century in date, sealed the features and natural gravels and was in turn overlain by 20th century made-ground.

TQ 180 691 Eden Walk (South Piling Works), Kingston upon Thames
Following work in 2015 (*SyAC* **101**, 233), a watching brief was carried out by P Askew of MOLA. The area covered by the project was enlarged to include most of the area between Union Street and Eden Street including Eden Walk. A trench was excavated on the south side of the area, just east of Kingston United Reformed Church, in advance of a series of nine piles, two of which were monitored. Natural London Clay was overlain by natural waterlogged silty gravel and up to 2m of fine sand and gleyed clay, which is indicative of stream silting and further evidence for a palaeochannel projected to run through the area and first recorded archaeologically in 1965. These remains were sealed by modern brick rubble and concrete.

TQ 181 692 Neville Yard car park, rear of Gough House, 57 Eden Street, Kingston upon Thames
A two-trench evaluation by T Jones of PCA recorded natural sand sealed by sandy gravel that in turn were overlain by a sequence of alluvial deposits from which Roman pottery sherds were recovered. A possible water channel cut the alluvium to the east of the site and is considered to be a remnant tributary of the Hogsmill river that had changed course and dried up or been reclaimed as the site became built-up by the late medieval or early post-medieval period. Post-medieval dump deposits sealed both the natural deposits and channel and were cut by a series of features representing the development of the site in the 19th century, including a brick culvert, a narrow possible drainage ditch and some discrete pitting. Modern made-ground sealed the site.

TQ 186 763 Near Ruined Arch, Kew Road, Kew Gardens
A watching brief by L Waters of AOC recorded a sequence of natural sands, overlain by made-ground deposits and tarmac in the north-east and south-west sections. Within the central area, the natural sands were overlain by subsoil, cut into by landscape gardening features and covered by turf and topsoil. A possible modern tree pit, relating to landscape gardening was recorded. The pit was filled with broken red ceramic flowerpots used to encourage drainage. These have been dated to the late 20th century and have not been retained. No other finds or features were recovered.

TQ 198 654 Tolworth Lidl, land off Kingston Road, Tolworth
The evaluation by C Edwards of AOC revealed the London Clay Formation at an uppermost height of 25.07m OD. One natural fissure to the south of the site was recorded, but the feature did not contain any cultural or environmental remains. No evidence of archaeological activity was present.

LAMBETH

TQ 292 762 Westbury Estate, Wandsworth Road, Clapham
Two boreholes were put down by D Young of QUEST and combined with existing records to produce a detailed deposit model for the site, which is divided into two areas. On Site 1, the gravel topography falls to the south-east towards the Battersea Channel. Here, a sequence of Holocene alluvium is recorded overlying the gravel, including potential peat or organic horizons with associated palaeoenvironmental potential. However, no further works were recommended here owing to elevated asbestos levels. The sequence in the area of Site 2 is composed primarily of Kempton

Park Gravel, overlain by Langley Silt and made-ground. The palaeoenvironmental potential was limited, but the possibility of Palaeolithic archaeology remains.

TQ 294 748 44 Clapham Common South Side, Clapham
A six-trench evaluation by E Green of PCA recorded natural gravel in the north of the site and natural head deposits of sand, clay and gravel in the south. A series of features cut the natural gravel in the north including an 18th century tree-throw hollow, three 19th century pits and a drain. Modern made-ground capped by concrete and tarmac sealed the site.

TQ 300 774 Land at Wandsworth Road, Pascal Street, Clapham
Two geoarchaeological borehole cores were examined by R Batchelor of QUEST and combined with existing records to produce a detailed deposit model for the site. The site is located within the Battersea Channel on a Shepperton Gravel surface resting between -2.5 and -3m OD. A sequence of Lower Alluvium, Peat and Upper Alluvium infills the palaeochannel. Peat formation took place during the Middle and Late Bronze Age, during which the flood plain surface was occupied by alder woodland. Mixed deciduous woodland occupied the dry land, but declined midway through, probably as a consequence of clearance.

TQ 301 759 363–365 Clapham Road, Larkhall
A two-trench evaluation and monitoring of groundworks by E Green of PCA recorded natural head deposits of sand, clay and gravel cut on the east by an undated north–south ditch and towards the centre of the site by a 19th century brick well. Subsoil, 20th century in date, capped by made-ground, sealed the features.

TQ 302 761 340a Clapham Road, Larkhall
An evaluation by D Saxby of MOLA recorded the brick foundations of the Trinity Presbyterian Church (built 1862 and demolished after the Second World War) and associated Sunday school in the southern part of the site. In all other areas, modern activity had removed all archaeological material.

TQ 302 777 Vauxhall Square, Vauxhall
Three trenches were excavated by M Banikov of MOLA in the centre, south-east and north-west of the site. In the central and south-eastern trenches, natural gravels were overlain by natural brickearth that was cut by a modern drain, brick walls and foundations of 19th/20th century date. In the north-west trench, natural gravel was overlain by natural brickearth. This was cut by two pits of early 20th century date containing numerous fragments, partial and complete, of cork-stoppered ginger beer bottles. Stoneware was used extensively for ginger beer bottles from the 1820s onwards, but they had declined in popularity by the early 20th century and many of the larger British stoneware factories had ceased production by the 1920s.

TQ 303 777 Rudolph Place, Miles Street, Vauxhall
The initial evaluation by S Watson of MOLA recorded natural gravels overlain by natural silty clay that was cut by a small number of features containing Iron Age pottery. A subsequent excavation revealed further remains, the most extensive of which was a shallow curving gully in the north-west of the site. Running north-west/south-east and containing a series of stakeholes, this feature, possibly representing a boundary lined with stakes, produced a single sherd of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery. A large north-east/south-west linear feature contained two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, but was otherwise sterile with no evidence of backfilling or waterlogging. There were also a small number of pits of similar date and a large undated feature.

The area appears to have been open land until the 18th century and only post-medieval remains were found in the upper part of the sequence. These included a pit containing a residual sherd of Iron Age pottery, a group of postholes that may have been part of a single structure, and a series of linear features probably representing bedding trenches for market gardening. Similar bedding trenches were observed during an excavation on the site in 1989 under the site code COR89.

TQ 308 791 176–177 and 202 Lambeth Road, South Bank
An evaluation was carried out by J Taylor of MOLA. Historically, the site lay partly within the south-eastern extent of the precinct of Lambeth Palace. Previous work in 2016 (*SyAC* **101**, 235) identified several medieval cut features including a ditch aligned south-west/north-east that may represent the boundary of the precinct as shown on maps of *c* 1600. The current works consisted of a single trench in the northern part of the site that exposed the disturbed or reworked surface of the natural brickearth, which was sealed by an undated clay-silt deposit that may be alluvial inundation associated with the medieval boundary ditch.

At the top of the archaeological sequence, a rubbish pit contained possible construction or demolition waste, probably dating to the 19th century. The extension of a trench in the south-east of the site recorded rubbish pits and ditches cut through natural deposits, containing pottery dated to 1220–1400. These ditches may represent land boundaries or temporary features for drainage or cultivation. They were sealed by a garden deposit, dated 1270–1350. Post-medieval features included a few postholes, one of 17th/18th century date, and further evidence of brick foundations associated with the 18th century housing.

TQ 311 796 22–25 Lower Marsh, Lambeth
A three-trench evaluation by T Brook of PCA recorded natural gravel cut in the south-west by two 17th/19th century brick culverts with a contemporary brick wall abutting them to the east. A series of 18th/19th century levelling layers sealed the natural gravel and features and were in turn cut by a 19th century brick-lined well to the north-east. Modern brick rubble sealed the site.

TQ 311 797 100–108 Lower Marsh, Lambeth
A small-scale excavation (*c* 20m²) by S Pfizenmaier of MOLA located to the rear of 100 Marsh Street followed an evaluation in 2017 (*SyAC* **102**, 302). The underlying geology (loose sandy terrace gravel) exposed at 1.19m OD had been intensively quarried in the late medieval period (*c* 1200–1400), leaving little significant earlier ground surface surviving. Following development in the 17th century, the area was then located within the rear gardens of terraced houses fronting Lower Marsh Street. Structures associated with these domestic buildings were recorded, including wells, soakaways, drains and a barrel-lined pit. While most of the finds were typical of London usage from the 17th century and later, one assemblage from a well dated *c* 1630–80 contained sherds from nine heavily-built storage jars, cauldrons, a pipkin, and unusual tin-glazed wares including a pedestal salt and various flower vases. Drains, 19th/20th century in date, and associated disturbance had removed the top 1m of post-medieval stratigraphy.

TQ 311 804 ITV Studios (London Television Centre), Upper Ground, South Bank
Work continued from 2017 (*SyAC* **102**, 302) and was monitored by P Stastney of MOLA. The site lies immediately south of the river Thames and the underlying deposits known in the area consist of Pleistocene gravels overlain by Holocene alluvium and modern made-ground. Six boreholes were drilled, exposing gravel at approximately -1m OD and suggesting that a possible eyot occupied much of the site. This is likely to have been dry ground during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods. The gravel was sealed by a sequence of Holocene alluvial sediments and peat associated with river level rise in the Neolithic and which are likely to be of palaeoenvironmental potential. The alluvium was sealed by made-ground that is mainly the result of modern development at the site.

MERTON

TQ 235 723 1–5 Carnegie Place, Wimbledon
An evaluation by R King of FA revealed the presence of four linear features, two of which appear to be post-medieval in date, with two remaining undated. The features encountered during the evaluation do not appear to be archaeologically significant.

TQ 258 729 12a Ravensbury Terrace, Earlsfield
A three-trench evaluation by T Jones of PCA recorded natural Kempton Park Gravels sealed by alluvium and in turn overlain by modern made-ground.

TQ 260 699 Phase 1, High Path Estate, High Path, South Wimbledon
The evaluation by P Clemente of ASE found natural London Clay overlain by thin deposits of natural Kempton Park Gravels. The natural deposits were cut by a channel or large ditch; this feature was undated, but may represent a boundary recorded on a mid-19th century map. Other than a modern gully, no further features were recorded. The natural deposits were sealed by buried soils that had probably accumulated within a damp environment; these deposits were sealed by thick made-ground deposits suggesting an attempt to raise the ground level of the site.

TQ 263 699 40 Station Road, Colliers Wood
An evaluation by G Potter of CA comprised two trenches targeted over several cut water-filled features that appear on 19th century maps, probably associated with the medieval complex of Merton Priory, which stood in the immediate vicinity of the site. Specifically, a north–south 'canal' feature running through the centre of the site and a sluice and footpath towards the southern end of the site. The most significant features were encountered towards the north of the site, and consisted of two roughly square gravel pads cut into alluvial silt, recorded in the north-facing section. The pads measured 1.3–1.5m in width, set 2.5m apart, encountered at a depth of 2–2.10m. The pads, consistent with those encountered during previous archaeological investigations at 101 Christchurch Road (*SyAC* **99**, 246), seem to be foundation pads for a now absent wall belonging to Merton Priory, dated to 1175–1225.

TQ 266 697 77 Runnymede, Colliers Wood
The watching brief by M Fulbright of CA comprised the observation and recording of eight hand-dug pits owing to the site being located within the Wandle/Colliers Wood Riverside Industries Archaeological Priority Zone, and its close proximity to the Scheduled Monument of Merton Priory (SAM ref: 1001976). The pits, placed at even intervals along both sides of the site, measured 1.6m (north-west/south-east) x 1m (south-west/north-east) and were between 1m and 1.27m deep. Pit numbers 1–7 were observed and recorded, the eighth was not, owing to time constraints and the lack of finds or archaeological features from the first seven pits. No archaeological remains were found *in situ* and there was no evidence of any previous occupation of the site. The stratigraphy was generally the same across all seven pits and comprised a layer of mid-to-dark-brown silty topsoil. Underlying the topsoil was a layer of modern made-ground, 0.39–0.57m thick. Underlying the made-ground was the natural geology, a dark brown organic silt, with few inclusions. The visible thickness varied from 0.18 to 0.39m. The base of several of the pits was flooded, indicating a fairly high-water table in the area. The silt was seen at an average of 0.82m below ground level (*c* 12.48m OD), though the lowest level recorded was 1.27m below ground level. It is likely that this deposit was dumped over the natural alluvium in the 1940s–50s to provide a level base for the construction of the housing estate that includes Runnymede.

TQ 272 686 Cricket Green School, Lower Green West, Mitcham
Evaluation trenches by D Saxby of MOLA recorded natural sand, overlain in three trenches by natural gravels from which a few pieces of burnt flint were recovered. These were interpreted as prehistoric, though no evidence was found for features of that date. In one trench a gravel layer that produced a

few fragments of Tudor pottery and peg roofing tile dated 1550–1600 was recorded. This layer, which was resurfaced during the 19th century, may represent a path to the medieval Hall Place. To the south-east, a layer containing 19th century pottery, a series of brick wall foundations and a brick well or soakaway were probably associated with 'Nursery Cottages', a building documented on the site during this period.

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

TQ 177 721 St Michael's Convent, 56 Ham Common
Eight phases of construction were identified by S Ford of TVAS at the former St Michael's Convent. The original Orford House was probably built between 1730 and 1734 as a Georgian country house with both a formal entrance and a servants' entrance on the east side at a slightly lower level. A cottage probably also dates from this period. The first extension was the raising of the roof to accommodate a proper second floor. Extensions were added to both the east and west sides between 1774 and 1841 in the form of a formal room and service block, with another extension added to the east prior to 1841. An orangery was added to the south-west corner of the building between 1880 and 1896, while the front rooms on the ground floor were extended between 1933 and 1936. The final extensions date to 1955 with the conversion to a convent. No deposits of archaeological interest were revealed, or artefacts recovered.

TQ 179 748 St Mary Magdalene Church, Paradise Road, Richmond upon Thames (fig 6)
Following work in 2017 (*SyAC* **102**, 304), ground reduction by contractors for a new underfloor heating system was monitored by T Mackinder for MOLA within the Grade II Listed church. Most of the building dates from the 18th to 20th centuries though lower parts of the tower date to the late 15th century. Work on the outside stair tower found the original face of the Tudor tower (built *c* 1487) and the later knapped flint exterior. A possible earlier doorway infilled with 17th century brick was cut through by the current external doorway. Access to the stair turret was originally from inside the tower but is now blocked. In the nave, the earliest remains were the rubble foundation for the Tudor tower, while later features included a brick burial vault, another brick structure of uncertain purpose and a series of brick plinths that were probably for supports for the west gallery. Two coffins exposed during the works had nameplates for Miss Hester Hubbald (d.1779) and Dame Mary Pechell (d.1800). In the south aisle, there were several brick burial vaults and another lead coffin. The actor Edmund Kean (d. 1833) was assumed to be buried in one of the vaults, but there is some doubt as to where he is actually interred.

Fig 6 St Mary Magdalene Church, Paradise Road, Richmond upon Thames. Face of original Tudor tower exposed with later knapped flint face, facing east. (Photograph by MOLA)

TQ 181 765 Kew Gardens Arboretum Nursery, Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew
An archaeological evaluation was carried out by T Swannick of LP at the Kew Gardens Arboretum, about 270m to the east of the Thames and 300m to the west of the Temperate House. No significant archaeological remains were present in any of the three trenches and no finds were recovered.

TQ 183 772 New Children's Garden, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
A watching brief was carried out by H Archer of CA. Previous investigations within the north-eastern corner of the development site had revealed two significant 17th–19th century features. A brick wall base, aligned east–west and measuring over 24m in length, was dated to *c* 1620–1700 (probably the earlier part of the period). This feature was identifiable as a garden boundary on several 18th century surveys. The 17th century garden wall feature was exposed in several trenches, encountered at a depth of 0.3m. It comprised an unfrogged red brick structure measuring up to 0.6m in width and up to 0.5m in height (varying between two and eight courses), topped in places with white stone slabs. A possible buttress or gate-post was also exposed. Approximately 8.10m of its length was recorded across six trenches.

The second feature was a sunken fence or ha-ha: this feature was dug in 1834 and backfilled in 1895; it is known to have crossed almost the entire length of the development site from west to east. The estimated width is *c* 11m and depth at least 1.5m, with a broad flat base. The sunken fence line can reliably be established from contemporary maps alongside the archaeological record. Elsewhere a small number of finds were recovered including post-medieval ceramic building material and pottery, the majority of which was excavated from the fill of the ha-ha ditch.

TQ 185 762 Pavilion Restaurant, Pagoda Vista, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
A sequence of made-ground deposits with a high frequency of building materials was recorded during a watching brief by L Waters of AOC. The Pavilion Restaurant had truncated potential archaeological deposits. Archaeological features observed were post-medieval, and included the remnants of a thin brick wall, probably related to a small drainage structure. It may have been associated with an earlier building, but is not dated closely enough to associate it with any specific phase of restaurant buildings. Further features of an earlier brick sewer and of deposits of garden soil from probable flower beds were also of limited significance. A small number of post-medieval finds were recovered.

TQ 186 775 Nash Garden, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
An evaluation by C Edwards of AOC recorded layers of made-ground and overlying soils were observed dating to the post-medieval period.

TQ 223 765 74 Church Road, Barnes
An evaluation by A Howard of COT identified no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

SOUTHWARK

TQ 315 799 Land at Ufford Street, Southwark
Two geoarchaeological borehole cores were examined and combined with existing records by D Young of QUEST to produce a detailed deposit model for the site. The gravel in the area of the site falls from 1m to below -3m OD. Overlying the gravel across the majority of the site is a sequence of predominantly silty, clayey alluvium, generally present in thicknesses of between 0.5 and 2.0m. No peat or organic sediments were recorded during the investigations and no further geoarchaeological or palaeoenvironmental work was recommended.

TQ 317 804 Ludgate House, 245 Blackfriars Road, Southwark
Following work in 2017 (*SyAC* **102**, 306), a watching brief was carried out by A Daykin and T Mackinder of MOLA on pile-probing at the northern end and on the western side of the site and on a single test pit in the south-central part of it. The test pit revealed natural sandy gravel overlain by a series of waterlain deposits, the uppermost of which contained oyster shell and pottery of late 17th–early 18th century date. These deposits are consistent with the position of the site on the edge of the Hopton eyot, a sandy island of slightly higher ground within the Thames flood plain. At the northern end of the site, pile-probing exposed several rows of timber piles driven into the waterlain deposits close to the river. These are probably 18th century in date and may represent an attempt to stabilise the riverbank. A series of deep brick footings were also observed in this area and are probably the remains of later 18th century warehouses that are shown on Horwood's map of 1799.

In the southern and south-western parts of the site remains relating to its 19th century use as the goods depot for Blackfriars Station were recorded. At the south end, two large circular brick and concrete structures were interpreted as the bases of railway turntables shown on later 19th century maps. On the western side, a section of the pedestrian subway, running between Blackfriars Road and Blackfriars Bridge Station (opened 1864), was recorded as was evidence for a railway viaduct of 1884–86, demolished in the late 1980s. Excavations under the railway viaduct exposed a brick structure with a metal wheel that was probably part of a hoist system that moved goods from the low-level goods depot up to the passenger station above it.

TQ 317 797 Caretaker's House, Friars Primary School, Webber Street, Southwark
A watching brief by L Waters of AOC noted that the site was covered to a depth of 1.5m+ with made-ground of post-medieval to modern date. The site proved to be highly disturbed with no archaeological remains or finds present.

TQ 320 798 Grotto site, Great Suffolk Street, Southwark
Five evaluation trenches by T Jones of PCA recorded natural Kempton Park Gravels cut on the south by two 17th–18th century pits and sealed by 16th–18th

century made-ground and horticultural soil. A number of bedding trenches was identified on the west of the site and are thought to be related to the 18th century tea garden, Finch's Grotto Gardens.

TQ 321 803 185 Park Street, Southwark
Monitoring of geotechnical investigations by K Bower of PCA recorded natural Shepperton Gravels sealed by a sequence of peat and alluvial layers. Late post-medieval/modern made-ground sealed the deposits and were overlaid by a variety of modern surfaces.

TQ 322 784 Chatelaine House, 182–202 Walworth Road, Walworth
Three evaluation trenches were excavated by S Watson of MOLA revealing natural gravels overlain by silty clay subsoil containing material suggesting an early 19th century date. In the southernmost trench, the subsoil was cut by a naturally formed feature, probably a tree-throw hollow, which was itself cut by a pit of probable Victorian date. In the northern trench a modern wall footing had truncated the subsoil, while in the south-west of the site no features were observed.

TQ 322 795 King's Place, north-east of junction of Newington Causeway and Harper Road, Southwark
Following work in 2016 (*SyAC* **101**, 238), a third evaluation trench was excavated by A Telfer of MOLA in the car park area. This revealed natural sand and gravels overlain by heavily bioturbated sand, which may represent an earlier Thames landscape that remained largely undisturbed until the post-medieval period. This was sealed by a horticultural layer of probable 17th century date. Part of a red-brick wall representing the cellar of one of the 19th century houses known to have occupied the site was recorded above this layer. The cellar had been filled with brick rubble probably relating to the destruction of these buildings by wartime bombing. Although an excavation immediately to the east by PCA under the site code HRO16 (*SyAC* **102**, 306) recorded important Roman funerary remains along the route of Stane Street, the site appears to have been away from the focus of this activity.

TQ 322 804 Rose Court, 2 Southwark Bridge Road, Southwark
A single trial pit by S Bickelmann of MOLA on the west side of the Rose Court building revealed only modern services and concrete.

TQ 323 796 301–303 Borough High Street, Southwark
A watching brief by D Harrison of MOLA on two trenches in the property basement revealed natural banded sands below natural gravels. Above these a layer of disturbed or rooted brickearth was observed, but no horizontal stratigraphy survived. In one trench, the brickearth was cut by a red-brick cesspit of probable 17th/18th century date and a feature interpreted as either a brickearth quarry or a robber trench that was backfilled with post-medieval demolition debris. The truncated surface of the brickearth was overlain by made-ground and an existing floor slab.

TQ 323 800 50–52 Union Street, Southwark
Monitoring of geotechnical investigations by J Brooks of PCA recorded natural alluvium cut to the north of the site by two post-medieval rubbish pits and sealed by similarly dated made-ground.

TQ 325 803 Site bounded by Stoney Street, Bank End, Park Street, Southwark (fig 7)
Excavation by K Pitt and D Ranieri of MOLA. The site is on a natural sand and gravel island defined to the south by a channel called 'Park Street Creek'. The earliest features found were a series of Roman gravel extraction pits and several boundary and drainage ditches. These were sealed by a levelling deposit on which clay-and-timber buildings were constructed. In the north of the site these appeared to be domestic in nature. To the south only the clay floors and internal dividing walls had survived, with the external walls removed by later activity. As no hearths and little occupation material was found inside them, they may have been warehouses or storehouses near the creek. To the south of these buildings a series of gravel paths was recorded.

Later Roman activity was represented by two long stretches of stone wall foundations, one near the southern limit of the site and the other along the western side. The southern foundations had external buttresses and were aligned north-west/south-east, parallel to the creek. These may have been a boundary or defensive wall around the island. Other later Roman activity comprised two burials that may indicate a small plot outside a contracted settlement.

During the medieval period the site lay within the grounds of Winchester Palace, but the only indication of this was garden soil, bedding trenches and water-management features. A substantial ditch, located north of the 'Park Street Creek' (and linked to it by a smaller ditch containing a timber-lined drain ending in a sluice gate leading to the creek), was probably a boundary ditch to this area. All three features had been subject to flooding that caused them to silt up.

Post-medieval activity included later drainage ditches along the lines of the medieval ones. An 18th century timber yard was built over the northern edge of the large medieval boundary ditch. Further activity of this period included several pits and a timber-lined drain.

TQ 326 792 Joseph Lancaster Nursery, Deverell Street, Southwark
A two-trench evaluation by D Killock of PCA revealed natural sands and gravels on the south-west of the site and natural brickearth in the north-east. The natural deposits were sealed by a reworked brickearth layer dating to the Roman period that in the north-east was cut by 23 early Roman postholes and two shallow ditches, which appear to have been truncated. Some of the postholes appear to have gone out of use by the end of the 2nd/early 3rd century. Although not entirely regular, the postholes appeared to follow an alignment forming a right angle in the southernmost part of the site. As no floor levels or walls were associated with the postholes they are not thought to be part of a domestic building, but may represent either a stock enclosure or

Fig 7 Site bounded by Stoney Street, Bank End, Park Street, Southwark. Roman stone wall foundations. (Photograph by MOLA)

an enclosure demarcating part of a cemetery – the site is close to known Roman burial grounds. A late Roman layer of reworked brickearth sealed the feature and natural strata.

TQ 326 800 Ebbark House, 93–95 Borough High Street, Southwark
Monitoring of groundwork by J Langthorne of PCA in the basement revealed 2nd–3rd century dump deposits cut by a series of intercutting 3rd–4th century rubbish pits towards the west of the site. To the north-east, post-medieval made-ground was cut by an 18th–19th century pit and a linear cut, in turn truncated and overlaid by a small cluster of similarly dated masonry structures, including walls and floors. Natural strata were not reached.

TQ 327 790 1A Bartholomew Street, Southwark
Monitoring of groundworks by T Brook of PCA recorded natural Kempton Park Gravels overlain by brickearth sealed by post-medieval made-ground. The infilled remnants of a rectangular late post-medieval basement including brick walls and York stone floors overlaid the made-ground across the west of the site. Modern concrete slabs sealed the site.

TQ 327 797 89 Long Lane, Southwark
Monitoring of groundworks by I Grosso of PCA recorded natural sands and gravels cut by two undated and undefined features on the north of the site, and by a north-west/south-east medieval ditch in the south, possibly associated with the medieval causeway that pre-dated the construction of modern Long Lane. Post-medieval made-ground sealed the features and natural strata.

TQ 327 800 London Bridge Campus Student Village, Talbot Yard, Southwark
A photographic survey by PCA was followed by a two-trench evaluation, which did not reach natural strata. The earliest deposits were encountered towards the south-west of the site and consisted of a series of mid–late 1st century alluvial layers which, towards the bottom of the sequence, sealed a small group of collapsed timberwork. Late 1st–early 2nd century dump layers sealed the alluvium, while in the centre of the site, a contemporary brickearth horizon may represent the floor of an early Roman building. The remnants of a mid-2nd to 3rd century dump layer, cut by part of a possible contemporary pit, was recorded in the south-west while evidence for 4th century activity was revealed in the centre of the site in the form of two pits. A sequence of dark earth dating from the 5th century to the late medieval period sealed the features and deposits and was cut in the centre of the site by two medieval pits. Cutting the Roman features and deposits in the south-west was a 16th century chalk-lined well that appears to have been backfilled by the mid–late 17th century and the west side lining overlain by a late 17th century brick wall. Evidence for 18th century development was recorded both in the south-west and the centre of the site in the form of brick walls and

floors representing a two-cellared building. Mid–late 19th century wall foundations truncated and overlay the earlier archaeological horizons in the south-west.

TQ 329 799 Guy's Hospital, Snowsfields, Southwark
Following work in 2017 (*SyAC* **102**, 310), a watching brief was undertaken by T Mackinder and A Telfer of MOLA, consisting of twelve test pits, three geoarchaeological boreholes and monitoring of ground reduction. These revealed natural sand and gravel overlain by alluvial deposits. They were sealed by 17th century deposits associated with night soil and mixed dumping. Above these were 18th–19th century brick building remains sealed by modern made-ground.

TQ 330 799 2–4 Melior Place, Southwark
Monitoring of a single borehole within the ground floor of the existing building was carried out by V Yendell and P Stastney of MOLA. This revealed natural London Clay overlain by Pleistocene gravels, Holocene alluvium and dumped deposits of possible post-medieval date. The top of the gravel was encountered at -0.5m OD, which is intermediate between the level of nearby former channels and that of the former eyots lying within them. This suggests that the site lay in a marginal position relative to these features. Considering its elevation, the alluvium is likely to be largely historic (Roman and later), although the lower part of it may have formed in the later prehistoric period. Modern made-ground sealed the earlier deposits.

TQ 331 798 40 Bermondsey Street, 42–44 Bermondsey Street, 1–7 Snowsfields, Southwark
An evaluation by P Askew and P Stastney of MOLA. The site consisted of two areas at the eastern end of Snowsfields. That on the north side contained a warehouse and yard; the other consisted of a group of buildings on Bermondsey Street. Four trial pits were excavated – two to the south and east of the warehouse and two in the open yard on the west side of the Bermondsey Street site. Natural gravels overlain by channel silts were recorded in both areas with evidence for a Mesolithic horizon identified by augering on the warehouse site. Above this, alluvial silts sealed by post-medieval dumping were observed. The dumps were cut by the remains of late 18th–19th century houses in Snowsfields and by the backfilled basement of a wool warehouse of similar date on the Bermondsey Street site.

TQ 331 799 Vinegar Yard, St Thomas Street (fig 8)
Four evaluation trenches by I Grosso of PCA revealed natural sands sealed by alluvial deposits consistent with the gradual silting of Guy's Channel from the prehistoric to late medieval period. Evidence for management of the natural channel and the reclamation of the marshland environment from the 15th–17th centuries overlay the alluvium and consisted of drainage features and reclamation dumps. On the south-east of the site the reclamation deposits were cut by a late 15th–16th century chalk foundation representing a structure that was still standing in the 18th century, when a brick wall was added. The wall also appears to have influenced the alignment of a series of timber-lined tanning pits established to the north. An early 17th to mid-18th century north-east/south-west channel or large drainage ditch was recorded in the central part of the site and another parallel man-made channel/large ditch to the west appear to correspond to two approximately parallel channels that intersected the site, shown on the 1682 Morgan map. During the mid–late 18th century, the west channel was backfilled and sealed with dumps of clay in preparation for the development of the site, while a substantial north-east/south-west brick drain was built slightly to the north of it. During this period the area of the tanning pits was also redeveloped with an alleyway or yard defined to the north and south by narrow buildings, oriented east–west, built over them.

Further redevelopment took place during the late 18th to mid-19th century and the second half of the 19th century. On the north of the site, evidence for modification or repair to the brick drain in the late 18th–19th century was recorded together with a right-angled brick foundation representing the south-west corner of a north-west/south-east orientated building that defined the north-east side of Bell's Rents, as depicted on the 1853 Newman's map. The mid–late 19th century development is mostly associated with the construction of London Bridge Station and included the building of warehouses which, with the exception of buildings located to the south-west of the site, were demolished in the 1980s.

TQ 332 794 194–204 Bermondsey Street, Bermondsey
A watching brief by C Sinclair of PCA observed that a basement level reduction did not reach natural strata. The earliest deposit encountered was on the north-west of the site and consisted of a sandy silt layer that yielded a 19th century mixed domestic and faunal assemblage and was interpreted as the remains or overflow of a Victorian cesspit. A sequence of modern made-ground sealed the pit.

TQ 332 798 Land to the rear of 18–20 Crucifix Lane, Southwark (fig 9)
Two evaluation trenches were excavated by D Saxby of MOLA in the north and in the south of the site. In the northern trench, natural Shepperton Gravels were recorded at the base of the sequence. These were overlain by an alluvial deposit, the upper part of which was finer than the lower, beneath a peat deposit and a further layer of alluvial clay. This sequence indicated that this area was on the northern edge of a prehistoric channel located between raised gravel eyots. In the southern trench, natural clay was sealed by a grey silt deposit containing pottery of 1480–1650 date. In both trenches the deposits, down to the natural strata, were cut by a series of 17th–19th century tanning pits. In some cases, the earlier pits were truncated by later ones. Two pits within the northern trench contained quantities of animal bone including horse, cattle and sheep, as well as a clay tobacco pipe of 1660–80, roofing tile of 1480–1800 and part of a globe tavern bottle of *c* 1650–70 displaying a seal with the letters 'T.S.A.' and a depiction of Charles I.

Fig 8 Vinegar Yard, St Thomas Street. View of the timber-lined tanning pits. (Photograph by PCA)

TQ 333 780 Southwark Approved Premises Facility, Albany Road, Walworth
Shallow ground reduction across the eastern portion of the site was monitored by D Harrison of MOLA, together with several deeper foundation pad positions. Map evidence shows that the site was not developed until the 19th century, when terraced housing was constructed along Albany Road, with industrial buildings, including a mould works, constructed to the north of these. These buildings were very badly damaged by a V2 rocket that exploded adjacent to the site in 1944 and they were demolished soon after. Surviving red brick walls of the terraced housing fronting on to Albany Road were revealed, along with short portions of associated garden wall. To the north of the gardens, the southern wall of the mould works was identified, although no internal structures survived. A brick drain and sump were also seen in the garden area heading south from the area of the mould works.

TQ 334 790 18–19 Crimscott Street, Bermondsey
An evaluation by M Johansen of AOC revealed an undated pit, and furrows that probably represent evidence for ridge-and-furrow farming. A trackway with ruts and flanking drainage gullies, modified with a cinder surface, was also observed. On one side of the track was a probable hedgerow and the base of an undated gully or ditch.

TQ 334 792 202–203 Grange Road, Bermondsey
A three-trench evaluation by I Grosso of PCA recorded natural sandy gravel cut by a number of undated

Fig 9 Land to the rear of 18–20 Crucifix Lane, Southwark. Tanning pits within trench 1, facing north-west. (Photograph by MOLA)

features including a possible quarry pit in the centre of the site and a ditch towards the south. A medieval to early post-medieval south-west/north-east ditch cut the quarry pit and post-medieval levelling/make-up sealed the features and natural deposits. A number of postholes, filled by decayed wood and a series of 18th century pits associated with tanning activities, cut the levelling layer in the centre of the site. Further evidence of tanning activity was recorded towards the north where a north-west/south-east cut yielded a large assemblage of horn cores. Made-ground, of 19th century date, sealed the features and deposits and to the south was cut by a 19th century cesspit, in turn truncated by a late 19th century brick-lined well. Modern made-ground capped by concrete sealed the site.

TQ 335 785 25 Mandela Way, Southwark
Excavations by L Capon of AOC revealed a sequence of fluvial and alluvial deposits with braided channels consistent with the character of Bermondsey Lake, a naturally-formed feature on the south of the river Thames. Peat was encountered, and assessed via a programme of geoarchaeological boreholes in 2017, although it was of no great depth and not widespread. The alluvial sequence was overlain by post-medieval garden soils, in turn sealed by a substantial depth of made-ground for the 20th century car park on the site.

TQ 335 791 Rich Industrial Estate, Crimscott Street, Bermondsey
An evaluation by I Hogg of ASE recorded that Kempton Park Gravels were cut by a series of parallel linear features; the earlier features ran on a north-east/south-west alignment with a second group running on a perpendicular alignment. These features were almost all deep cut with steeply sloping sides. The fills were sterile, but could be dated to the 16th or 17th centuries. The function of these features is unclear, although there is tannery activity as well as English Civil War defences in the area. The most likely interpretation is that they are elongated gravel extraction pits. The features were overlain by made-ground, which was then cut by 19th/20th century structural remains probably associated with the tannery that occupied the site into the early 20th century.

TQ 335 792 47 Grange Walk, Bermondsey
A watching brief by R Hewett and A Telfer of MOLA on geotechnical test pits and ground reduction revealed natural terrace gravels at the base of the sequence. These were overlain by a thick deposit of sandy silt containing brick rubble, mortar and a small quantity of post-medieval pottery. This was interpreted as ground-raising or levelling prior to or between phases of 18th/19th century construction. No other archaeological remains were observed, and the

upper levels of the sequence were related to modern development.

TQ 337 791 11–13 Spa Road, Bermondsey
A trenched evaluation and two test pits by T Jones of PCA recorded natural gravels overlain by a sequence of post-medieval dump layers/levelling deposits dating from the 17th to 18th centuries and sealed by 20th century made-ground.

TQ 341 778 Malt Street Regeneration, Bermondsey
A watching brief by S Wilson of COT identified no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

TQ 341 785 Welsford Street, South Bermondsey
A three-trench evaluation by T Jones of PCA recorded Kempton Park Gravels sealed by natural brickearth which, in the south of the site, was overlain by pre-19th century agricultural soil. Made-ground, of 19th century date, sealed the site.

TQ 343 793 St James's Churchyard, Thurland Road, Bermondsey
The monitoring of excavations by K Deighton of PCA for new lamp posts and an electric cable trench recorded an undated levelling layer sealed by modern made-ground capped by topsoil. Natural strata were not reached.

TQ 344 778 596–598 and 600–608 Old Kent Road, Livesey Place, Bermondsey
Three evaluation trenches were excavated by D Saxby of MOLA at the rear of the existing modern building and a single trench was opened in a yard at the western end of Livesey Place. Natural gravel and brickearth were recorded at the base of the sequence. These were overlain by a silty clay deposit containing brick, tile and clay tobacco pipe fragments of probable 19th century date, probably associated with the construction of the nearby Grand Surrey Canal (1801–7). No evidence was found for the Roman road projected to run close to the site and it is likely that later activity had removed any remains.

TQ 344 788 196 Southwark Park Road, Bermondsey
Monitoring by T Brook of PCA during demolition works recorded natural sands overlain by undated subsoil, topsoil and modern made-ground.

TQ 345 786 Car park on Tenda Road, Bermondsey
The earliest deposit recorded during a watching brief by I Hogg of ASE was a dark brown peat that had been affected by root disturbance and desiccation. The peat was overlain by a 0.15m thick deposit of grey/orange clay/sand, a naturally deposited brickearth deposit. Neither of these deposits contained any dating evidence. The brickearth was sealed by a buried topsoil horizon comprising dark brown/grey sandy silt, 0.51m thick with some brick inclusions. The buried soil was overlain by a made-ground deposit consisting of mid-grey rubbly silt, 0.46m thick, and containing inclusions of concrete and modern brick. The made-ground was overlain by a concrete slab that was, in turn, sealed by a loose, dark brown silty sand topsoil.

The peat is presumably of prehistoric date although no dating evidence was retrieved from this or the overlying brickearth. Given the observed root disturbance and desiccation, it seems there is little chance of the survival of organic remains. These deposits are almost certainly associated with Bermondsey Lake, a combination of glacial river channels and islands that survived as a marsh into the Bronze Age. The possible brickearth deposit could have formed part of a land surface, perhaps at the edge of the 'lake'.

TQ 346 778 Ruby Triangle, Old Kent Road, Bermondsey
The excavation by S A Harris of PCA of five test pits recorded natural gravel cut by a post-medieval pit on the north of the site and sealed by undated plough-soil on the east. Modern made-ground sealed the feature and deposits.

TQ 346 778 Ruby Triangle, land between Ruby Street and Sandgate Street, Bermondsey
Three geotechnical boreholes were monitored by D Young of QUEST and combined with existing records to produce a detailed deposit model for the site. The deposits overlying the bedrock consist predominantly of Kempton Park Gravels, overlain in one sequence by a thin, 0.3m thick, horizon of possible Langley Silts and, elsewhere, made-ground. On the basis of the limited presence and thin nature of the Langley Silts at the site, no further geoarchaeological interventions are recommended. The elevation of the gravel, and the location of the site not far from the flood plain edge, indicates that there is some potential for archaeological evidence or remains to be present.

TQ 347 777 Friendly Service Centre, 2–12 Ruby Street, Bermondsey
An evaluation by I Hogg of ASE recorded natural Langley Silts at 0.51m OD. The natural deposits overlay post-medieval made-ground of 18th or early 19th century date; this was in turn overlain by late Victorian structural remains and modern made-ground deposits. A single residual sherd of Roman or medieval pottery was recovered.

TQ 349 781 Varcoe Service Station, 1 Varcoe Road, Bermondsey
A watching brief by M Pope of ASE was carried out as the site was considered to have potential for prehistoric archaeology since it lies adjacent to an area investigated in the 1990s (BEG92; *London Archaeologist*, **7.3**, 104). That work produced an exceptional palaeoenvironmental sequence spanning a period from the end of the last Ice Age through to the Bronze Age. As part of this sequence two Bronze Age wooden trackways were found. These finds contributed to the inclusion of the site in an area designated as the Bermondsey Lake Archaeological Priority Area (APA).

The site preserved a remarkably similar sequence with made-ground to between 1.1 and 1.8m depth. The upper part of the sequence was presumably Holocene, blue/grey clay overlying organic deposits down to 2.5–3.1m depth, and then presumably Pleistocene fluvial

sands and gravels down to 8.5m depth. The upper part of the sequence should be considered to have high potential for palaeoenvironmental data and may locally preserve evidence for prehistoric human activity.

TQ 349 781 479 Varcoe Road, Bermondsey
A three-trench evaluation and monitoring of groundworks by R Banens, C Sinclair, and W Perkins of PCA recorded natural gravelly sand sealed by alternating layers of alluvium and peat likely to date to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. Modern made-ground and reinforced concrete sealed the site.

TQ 351 799 Wall of The Mayflower public house, Rotherhithe Street, Rotherhithe
A walkover survey and monitoring of one trench, by L Penades and T Jones of PCA, parallel to the existing wall and under the modern timber stage that supports the decking at the back of the Mayflower public house identified separate phases of activity. The earliest phases consisted of a group of heavily eroded undated timber posts of varying sizes aligned roughly north-east/south-west, possibly the remains of a fish trap or small jetty. The second phase identified consisted of several possibly post-medieval horizontal land ties – organised perpendicularly to the river wall – that may have formed a gridiron structure together with a parallel timber plank and other heavily eroded timbers. The third phase also dated to the post-medieval period and was represented by an earlier river wall revetment including vertical timber posts piled around the opening or 'mouth' of the river wall under the Mayflower building. It displayed light erosion and the timbers were rounded off by wave action. The modern structure of the timber platform and decking and additional layers of dumped pebbles and gravel represented the most recent phases of activity.

TQ 360 804 346 Rotherhithe Street, Rotherhithe
The watching brief by K Beaverstock of TVAS showed that there appears to have been a substantial layer of made-ground dating to the 19th century in the eastern area of the site, while further west the work did not penetrate below an existing basement. The natural geology was not reached (at less than 1m above OD).

TQ 365 801 The Clipper public house, 562 Rotherhithe Street, Rotherhithe
A standing structure survey by S Chandler of ASE noted that The Clipper would have been a typical public house of the 1930s, serving the needs of the local population and workers who came from the nearby docklands. It had a standard layout comprising a saloon bar, public room with other public spaces, a cellar for storage below and accommodation for the publican on the floor above. In common with many other public houses, its function evolved from being primarily a place for working men to drink, to being a place for dining and socialising, with the ground floor layout being opened up as much as possible. This change in usage and layout reflects the changing nature of the docklands landscape in which the building is set, as well as changes in social habits concerning drinking, dining and free time.

SUTTON

TQ 273 652 Land at Wrythe Lane (B278), Carshalton (fig 10)
A standing structure recording and watching brief by S Chandler of ASE observed that the site contains a single gasholder constructed around 1933 of a typical spiral-guided design, with three lifts. It is of riveted-steel construction by Henry Hemmings Ltd. It represents a typical early 20th century low-pressure water-sealed holder and is based on a British spiral-guided design patented in 1887 by Gadd & Mason of Manchester. Its steel construction and above-ground tank demonstrates the continued advances in gasholder innovation. It replaced three earlier below-ground gasholders, built between 1866 and 1875, which had fallen into disuse. Growing demand for gas in the 1930s would have prompted the revitalisation of the gasworks site and the existing gasholder was constructed using the best technology available.

Fig 10 Land at Wrythe Lane (B278), Carshalton. View of the interior spiral-guided design of the 1930s gasholder. (Photograph by ASE)

TQ 279 667 Wandle riverside, Goat Road, Mitcham
Monitoring of groundworks by T Jones of PCA to re-profile the embankment of the river Wandle along its

eastern edge recorded natural Wandle Gravels sloping east–west towards the riverbed. Alluvial clay sealed the gravel and along the edge of the riverbank was a 17th–19th century north–south brick wall, identified as part of the river management undertaken to allow the construction of a skinning mill and later industrial developments. On the north of the site, the remains of five 18th–19th century brick walls and a brick floor cut the alluvium and are thought to represent buildings associated with the skinning mill. Modern made-ground sealed the features and deposit.

TQ 286 645 32 Manor Road, Wallington
Monitoring of the excavation of a strip foundation by T Jones of PCA recorded natural chalk sealed by chalk rubble and by undated subsoil on the centre and north-east of the site. Modern made-ground sealed the deposits.

TQ 289 652 The Grange Gardens, Beddington Park, Wallington
A watching brief by F Laino of LP took place during intrusive groundworks associated with an HLF-funded improvement scheme at Beddington Park – an historic parkland designated as an Archaeological Priority Area. The site, located just to the north of the river Wandle, is frequently associated with evidence of prehistoric occupation and is about 50m to the east of an 1870s building designed by Alfred Smee. The objective of the fieldwork was to investigate the results of a geophysical survey that identified archaeological deposits, and two anomalies: one conclusively identified as a truncated Victorian drain and an early 20th century cast iron pipe; the other possibly related to a charcoal-rich dump layer. No further archaeological deposits were encountered, and no finds were recovered.

WANDSWORTH

TQ 240 754 56–70 Putney High Street, Putney
A small test pit by R Hewett of MOLA on the south-western side of the site revealed natural terrace gravels cut by a possible gully of unknown date. This was overlain by an undated soil layer that was sealed by dumped deposits containing material of 18th–19th century date. During the excavation, a length of east–west post-medieval brickwork was exposed in section at the south-west end of the pit. Although their relationship was unclear, it is likely that the deposits were dumped over the wall for levelling or ground-raising before or between building phases. Modern rubble make-up, concrete and tarmac completed the sequence.

TQ 253 751 9, 11, 19 Osiers Road, Wandsworth
A geoarchaeological evaluation by V Yendell of MOLA involved drilling four auger holes across the site and, with data from nearby sites, creating a geoarchaeological deposit model for the area. Natural Pleistocene flood plain gravels were recorded at *c* -0.5m OD on site and *c* -1m OD adjacent to it, indicating that it was located within the low-lying flood plain of the Wandle valley. Organic peat deposits of possible Bronze Age to Roman date were recorded from *c* 0.5m OD on site and *c* 1.5m off site, probably reflecting local hydrological changes within the Wandle valley or related to regional sea level change, while possible Roman to post-medieval minerogenic sedimentation (indicated from *c* 3m OD on site) may be due to a combination of sea level changes and human factors.

TQ 271 760 15–27 Falcon Road, Battersea
A geoarchaeological evaluation of three auger boreholes by G Spurr of MOLA revealed Pleistocene Kempton Park Gravels sealed by brickearth in the centre of the site and organic alluvial sediments in the north-west. Although no radiocarbon-datable material was recovered from this latter deposit, pollen assessment indicated that it formed in a treeless environment. This may indicate a Late Devensian or Early Holocene (pre-Boreal) date and, if so, suggest that the alluvium formed at the margins of the western end of the prehistoric Battersea Channel. The alluvium was sealed by post-medieval garden soil beneath modern made-ground. The existing basement in the south-east of the site had truncated all deposits down to the natural gravel.

TQ 272 771 Royal College of Art, Battersea South, land bounded by Howie Street, Elcho Street, Parkgate Road and Battersea Bridge Road, Battersea
An evaluation by D Saxby of MOLA exposed a subsoil layer containing 17th century pottery and clay tobacco pipe. This was sealed by a garden soil that produced material of 19th century date.

TQ 272 772 17 Elcho Street, Battersea
A watching brief by D Saxby of MOLA on seven geotechnical test pits and one borehole excavated within a small modern garage. The borehole revealed natural London Clay overlain by natural alluvial sand and gravel under a sandy silt subsoil. This was sealed by an undated clay silt cultivation soil that was cut by a 19th century brick wall that lay beneath the concrete slab of the existing building. The test pits exposed the subsoil (that contained a fragment of medieval roof tile) and the cultivation soil, beneath modern hardcore and foundations.

TQ 273 712 Tooting Constitutional Club, 111–113 Tooting High Street, Tooting
Standing structure recording by M Shapland of ASE of the earliest buildings on the site. These are the late 18th century Field House and the slightly later Merton House (nos 111 and 113 Tooting High Street respectively). These had been constructed within the grounds of Salvador House, an institution for the poor of the parish established in 1744 by a wealthy Jewish immigrant, Joseph Salvador. Tooting Constitutional Club was established in 1917 by the local MP, Mr Samuel Samuel, who renovated the houses and constructed the existing billiards room to the rear. Further major works were undertaken in 1928, including the erection of a skittle alley and a decorative porch, and the rebuilding of the rear of Merton House. A large new extension on the site of the 1917 billiards room was planned, but never built; the club finally closed in 2013.

TQ 273 712 111–113 Tooting High Street, Tooting
A four-trench evaluation by E Green of PCA recorded natural silty gravels sealed by 19th century garden soil, in turn cut by a contemporary planting bed and a soakaway.

TQ 291 768 26 Stewart's Road, Nine Elms
Two test pits by A Brown of ADAS revealed a thin layer of alluvium predicted by the geoarchaeological data model. This overlay Early Holocene/Late Pleistocene sands and gravels. The level of truncation was too severe for deposits of alluvium to have survived to any great degree.

TQ 294 771 New Covent Garden Market Security Lodge, Nine Elms Lane, Nine Elms
The watching brief by R Williams of WA monitored the excavation of two trial holes, each measuring 4 x 2m and between 3.25 and 3.90m deep. A service trench was observed to the south as being excavated wholly in made-ground. Natural geology was recorded in both trial holes, with deposits possibly relating to a documented post-medieval mill pond. The uppermost of the natural deposits were recorded as being at 0.85 and 1.15m OD respectively, matching other adjacent boreholes.