

Archaeology in Surrey 1985-6

Compiled by D G BIRD, GLENYS CROCKER and J S McCRACKEN

The purpose of these notes is to record chance finds and the results of organised work (including excavation, fieldwalking and observation of development sites), even where this is negative. New information relating to earlier finds may also be included. The notes are based largely upon the Society's *Bulletins*, the Industrial History Group's newsletter and (in the case of Greater London) the *London Archaeologist*.

Where a number appears at the end of a note it is that of the relevant *Bulletin*; if there is no reference the information comes from the compiler's personal knowledge, but no attempt is made to give all possible references.

Notes are divided into sections for each District or Borough, and therein ordered by national grid reference firstly by kilometre squares (four figure references) and then within those squares. Only six figure grid references are given as some measure of protection against 'treasure hunters'; occasionally references are withheld at the request of the landowners. More detailed information, if available, may be obtained by *bona fide* enquirers from the relevant County or Borough sites and monuments records. Responsibility for the administrative county is taken by Dr Bird, and for Greater London by Mr McCracken, except that extra industrial archaeology material has been gathered by Mrs Crocker.

The compilers are aware that there may be omissions or errors, and would be grateful to receive details so that they can be corrected in future issues, for which new information and illustrative material would also be welcomed by the relevant compiler.

The Administrative County

ELMBRIDGE

Around TQ 094 603 Painshill Park, Cobham

Excavation by Lesley Howes for the Painshill Park Trust continued, in conjunction with the scheme to restore the 18th century landscape garden. Several follies were examined in 1983/4: the Temple of Bacchus was rediscovered, the Grotto was cleared and its water circulating system re-established, and the Mausoleum's floor was recorded. In 1985 work was concentrated on the Hermitage, the Turkish Tent and the Water Wheel (original site). Many other trenches established aspects of the former landscape such as shrubberies, paths and lawns. (202)

EPSOM AND EWELL

TQ 219 616 2-16 West Street, Ewell

Excavation and site watching by R J Poulton and M G O'Connell for SCC and Epsom and Ewell Borough Council in advance of redevelopment. An undated chalk cellar and well were found aligned to West Street but not related to the most recent buildings on site. A substantial amount of RB tile and pottery (especially 2nd century) was found associated with a cobbled surface (?yard). (208; see this volume for report)

GUILDFORD

SU 898 508 Ash railway station

Water tower by Barratt, Exall & Andrews, Engineers, Reading, on the SE Railway's Reading to Tonbridge line revealed during tree felling prior to redevelopment. (SIHG 35)

SU 920 495 Green Lane, Wanborough

Excavation by M G O'Connell for SyAS, SCC, Conoco UK, HBMC and many other sponsors to rescue the site from damage by vandals using metal detectors, who were found to have destroyed an area of some 300m². The foundations of a Romano-Celtic temple of the usual double square pattern were discovered, and the building located in 1979 was further examined. They were probably contemporary. The temple post-dated a black layer, provisionally thought to contain material of the mid 1st to mid 2nd centuries, with which were associated a number of items of bronze priestly regalia (figs 1, 2). These included 17 sceptre handles, in two cases associated with remains of the wooden shafts, for which many fragments of bronze binding were recovered, and the remains of four chain head-dresses, three with wheels standing on the central disc. Subsequent court cases produced information indicating that at least four other pieces of sceptres, two curious decorative handle-like bronzes, two or more miniature axes, an EBA axe and parts of one or more RB brooches were taken from the site by unauthorised excavators. The vandals had been attracted to the site by coins, and nearly 500 were found in the excavation, the majority being silver IA Atrebatian types. J P C Kent considers the coins to represent a hoard of the period cAD 55; archaeological evidence relating to their deposition appeared to have been totally destroyed. (209, 216)

SU 968 497 University of Surrey Research Park

Geophysical survey and excavation by A J Clark and the Guildford Group of SyAS recorded a road-like feature running NNE-SSW, possibly part of a Roman road, seen on an aerial photograph.

SU 993 486 Portsmouth Road, Guildford

Following the discovery of tunnels in the chalk at Langton Priory (SIHG 17), similar features have been found in the locality at Weygate. (SIHG 28)



Fig 1. Wanborough. Bronze wheel and chain head-dress, photographed during conservation. Diameter of wheel approximately 5cm. (Photograph courtesy of Kent County Museum Service)



Fig 2. Wanborough. Bronze sceptre handle with end of spiral bronze binding at left. Length approximately 8cm. (Photograph courtesy of Kent County Museum Service)

SU 993 494 Park Street, Guildford

Excavation by Barbara Blatchford, G Hayes and Audrey Monk for Guildford Group of SyAS in advance of redevelopment of a site on the west bank of the Wey; small deep trenches suggested that the Park Street frontage had been in use since the 13th/14th century while there was no occupation closer to the river as the area was clearly subject to flooding. (217)

SU 998 507 Stoke church, Guildford

Testing of sub-floor levels by D G Bird for SCC and Guildford Group of SyAS in advance of reflooring. No archaeologically significant features were noted except for the possible remains of a wall along the line of the north aisle columns. The lower part of the north wall interior – made of reused material including window mouldings – was recorded by photography.

TQ 051 449 Farley Heath

Recent disturbance by treasure hunters alongside the RB temple noted by D G Bird. A few fragments of RB tile which had been dug up were collected and deposited at Guildford Museum.

TQ 066 565 Ockham church

Observation by Ann Watson of the laying of drainage pipes in the field to the north of the church; nothing of archaeological interest noted.

TQ 108 447 Felday Enclosure

Excavation by D J Field for LTRG of a further defence section. It again showed a feature like a ditch terminal; possibly the ditch is discontinuous. A sample of the initial fill was dated to the mid 1st century AD by A J Clark. (206)

MOLE VALLEY

TQ 102 471 Paddington Farm, Abinger

Systematic fieldwalking of Mesolithic site by members of LTRG recovered some 12,000 pieces of material, mostly flint waste. There were 195 tools, of which 25 were microliths of mixed types. (219; see report in this volume)

TQ 164 495 Mint Gardens, Dorking

Trial work in advance of development was continued by Vivien Ettlinger and J L Gower for

SyAS and SRVSG. Only unstratified finds were made, of daub and a few RB and medieval sherds. (209)

TQ 182 567 former Goblin Works, Leatherhead

Site watching by L Le Mottée followed by excavation by R J Poulton for SCC and Esso Petroleum Ltd in advance of redevelopment. A Saxon cemetery was partially excavated, producing burials in two groups. The first was of 17 pagan Saxon inhumations of the 6th–7th centuries with grave goods including two spearheads, a bone comb and a cowrie shell. The second group was a number of more careless burials with evidence suggesting a late Saxon execution site. (208)

TQ 210 497 Betchworth

Excavation by D W Williams in the partly demolished 17th century barn adjacent to the parish church. In the northern half of the excavation was a deep feature over 5m wide, probably a former watercourse, with a fill of several layers: firstly 1m of silt with a few struck flakes, then the articulated but headless remains of an ox, then silt with 11th/12th century pottery and bone, then layers of debris including a 13th century roof tile dump. All were cut by a pit or ditch roughly revetted with flint, stone and tile and having roof tile in its fill. Over this were layers associated with the existing barn and probably with a medieval predecessor. (213)

TQ 211 495 The Street, Betchworth

Excavation by D W Williams on the site of buildings shown on the 1634 map. One was located although nothing was found datable to before c1750; a shallow gully with Saxo-Norman pottery was also found. (213)

REIGATE AND BANSTEAD

TQ 228 576 Headley Drive, Tadworth

Salvage excavation by S Nelson and S Kahn in building work recorded 42 shallow inhumation burials, aligned roughly east-west in nine rows. Grave goods were mostly typical Saxon iron knives, with two simple bronze belt fittings, a small biconical pot, a rock crystal amulet with a bronze strapwork holder and a decorative bone knife fitting. Probably late 6th to 7th centuries. (217)

TQ 232 536 Walton Heath

Blade half of ground flint axe found in clearance of a golf tee by D Baker and reported by D J Field. Find probably not moved far in original tee construction. (219)

TQ 238 500 Reigate Heath

Attention drawn by D W Williams to a reference, unfortunately unsupported, to remains indicating a possible Saxon cemetery discovered before house building many years ago in the area. (211)

TQ 250 504 site of Priory Park Motors, West Street, Reigate

Observation of redevelopment work by D W Williams showed that the petrol station had destroyed all archaeological features except the late medieval undercroft. Part of the east-west section along Slipshoe Street could be recorded, revealing at least three former surfaces of the road. The earliest contained small sherds of 16th/17th century pottery and leather including the end of a knife sheath and part of a shoe. (207)

TQ 27 52 Gatton Park

Clay pipe and glass bottle fragments discovered in quarry galleries suggest a mid 19th century date. (SIHG 35)

TQ 297 564 Netherne Hospital, Hooley

Geophysical survey and observation by R J Poulton and M G O'Connell for SCC and the SW Thames Regional Health Authority located nothing of interest.

REIGATE AND BANSTEAD and TANDRIDGE

Between TQ 290 540 and TQ 320 536 Merstham and Chaldon stone quarries

Knowledge of underground galleries further extended by exploration and survey below water table. (SIHG 28)

Paul Sowan reports that the only known quarryman's pick (fig 3) from the Chaldon workings, discovered by Messrs Musto and Thomas in 1973, has been deposited with the CNHSS. (215)

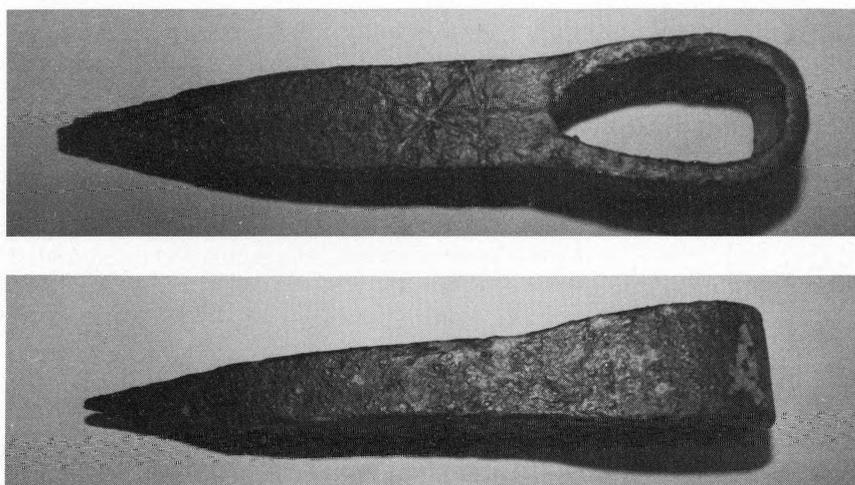


Fig 3. Quarryman's pick from Chaldon, found in 1973. Length 27.5cm. (Photograph by Malcolm Tadd)

RUNNYMEDE

TQ 042 679 Abbey Meads, Chertsey

Finds made in gravel digging, probably from a former watercourse, included a 10th century BC Wilburton type sword and a complete oval bronze IA shield, dated by a sample of the handle's wooden core to between 400 and 200 BC. (See this volume for a note on the shield)

Around TQ 054 666 Chertsey Bridge

Reported by J F Cotton that a LBA spearhead had been found in the Thames near the bridge by a diver; the find was only seen on photographs.

SPELTHORNE

TQ 032 716 and 032 717 Courage's Brewery, Staines

Excavation by P M G Jones for SCC and Courage in advance of redevelopment examined medieval river channels and an area adjacent to the Church Street frontage, where some deeper features survived destruction by recent activity. One deep linear feature had a fill of RB building debris, and a levelling layer over it contained early to mid Saxon pottery. A ditch filled in in the 11th/12th century and several 13th-14th century features were also found. (220)

TQ 034 714 and 034 715 former Johnson & Clark site, Staines

Excavation and site watching by N Shepherd and P M G Jones for SCC, Crowngap and Royal Insurance in advance of redevelopment. The area proved to have been much disturbed in the post-medieval period, but it was possible to trace RB flood deposits in a former channel at the rear of the site, and some fragments of early RB clay and timber buildings in the centre. Finds from later disturbance indicated the former presence nearby of substantial RB buildings. Traces of a medieval timber structure were also found and the much damaged remains of a medieval stone building on the street frontage. Finds included a 17th century high heeled shoe, thought to be among the earliest known in Britain.

TQ 040 716 Sidney Road/Kingston Road, Staines

Excavation by SAFG produced no sign of the suspected RB cemetery, but LBA sherds were found below a layer of silt.

TQ 052 743 Stanwell

Small scale excavation by M G O'Connell for SCC and HBMC to complete clearance of a large pit with a BA wooden structure.

TQ 071 662 Shepperton Ranges

Finds made during gravel digging, probably from a former watercourse, include a Neolithic antler macehead, a LBA socketed axe with wooden handle (originally of two pieces like a wooden pickaxe), an IA sword with the bronze scabbard fittings surviving, a complete IA pot, a bronze cauldron, and other pieces of wood, antler and bone including part of a human skull.

TQ 070 676 Saxon County School, Shepperton

Excavation by R J Poulton for SCC in advance of building work. A flint scatter and a Mesolithic tranchet axe indicated prehistoric activity in the area, and RB pottery and tile suggested a nearby site, whose whereabouts were possibly identified by a resistivity survey. The excavation produced a substantial early Saxon midden deposit, with much bone and pottery, the latter of a number of different types. There were also late Saxon ditches parallel to previous discoveries, and a scatter of medieval pottery. (216)

SURREY HEATH

SU 911 633 19-31 High Street, Bagshot

Final phase of excavation by G H Cole for Surrey Heath Group of SyAS located the outfall of an early 17th century wooden water supply pipe partly excavated in 1983. It is thought to have supplied an artificial pond for watering animals. Possibly Mesolithic flint flakes, a scattering of abraded 3rd/4th century RB pottery and various 13th-14th century ditches and other features were also recorded. (212)

SU 912 634 48-54 High Street, Bagshot

Excavation by G H Cole for the Surrey Heath Group of SyAS continued.

SU 927 626 South Farm, Lightwater

Two seasons of excavation by G H Cole for Surrey Heath Group of SyAS. The first located extensive probably late IA to early RB bronze and iron slag and related deposits, a large IA ditch, a 3rd century RB timber framed structure, a post-4th century palisade and plank-formed building and various later RB ditches. Some 5.4m of the timber sole plate of the 3rd century building survived as charcoal. (208)

The second season concentrated on the area of RB structures and ditches, indicating a number of 3rd-4th century buildings and identifying at least two timber-built structures later than the late 4th century and thought to be Saxon.

SU 934 636 Windmill Field, Windlesham

Trial excavation by G H Cole for Surrey Heath Group of SyAS of an apparent hilltop ditched enclosure noted on aerial photographs produced no evidence to explain either the marks or a positive resistivity survey. In site observation during development, Mesolithic flakes and cores, medieval and later coins and pottery were found.

TQ 322 505 Bletchingley Castle

Report provided details of previous excavations by D J Turner. Parts of the defences were sectioned and the principal masonry building within the inner ward was examined. The original defences were a D-shaped ringwork approximately 80×55m within a kidney shaped outer ward or bailey. The massive ditch and bank around the inner ward were sectioned. Work on the masonry building showed that it measured 23.27×24.64m with square stair turrets at NW and SE corners. Internal features included possible supports for first floor hearths. Other masses of masonry represent secondary features, possibly needed as supports for a deteriorating structure. In various places there were signs of severe burning, which may mark the end of the building. None of the pottery found need be later than the 3rd quarter of the 13th century, while rubbish deposited soon after the construction of the building included a coin of William Rufus (1088-1100). (214-6)

TQ 336 521 Place Farm Bletchingley

Continuation of excavation and survey by M Russell for BSAG, in trenches near the standing gatehouse, produced archaeological evidence supporting the documentary evidence for a double courtyard house of late 15th to early 16th century date, mostly demolished in the 17th century. Excavation within and behind the gatehouse produced evidence for occupation from at least the 13th century. (206)

TQ 335 521 North Park Farm, Bletchingley

Third season of excavation by R J Poulton for SCC and British Industrial Sand. Survey and excavation identified a broad ditch possibly continuing around the medieval and later building complex, where a cellar nearly 2m deep was located. Resistivity survey indicated further archaeological features. The site is suggested as one of two chief messuages in Bletchingley in the late medieval period, but probably having Saxo-Norman origins. (208)

Around TQ 34 53 Godstone Hill quarries

A fragment of plate rail discovered in quarry workings was found to bear the initials CM&G, indicating the reuse of plate rails of the Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Railway. (SIHG 37)

TQ 367 580 Highlands Farm, Warlingham

Reported by J D Matthews that a LBA axe had been found in fieldwalking.

TQ 381 574 Nore Hill, Chelsham

Excavation by A Skelton to test approximately circular earthwork feature (about 200m in diameter) recognised on aerial photographs. The bank and ditch were best visible across the neck of the spur and were sectioned there. The ditch was found to be about 2m deep and 4m wide at the top with LBA pottery in the primary fill and RB late 3rd-4th century material in the upper fill. A trench in the interior produced large amounts of burnt flint, waste flakes and more LBA pottery. Small pieces of copper and bronze were also found, and metal detector users later discovered the edge of a bronze axe and 11 pieces of waste bronze. (202; see report in this volume)

Around TQ 381 576 site opposite Nore Hill, Chelsham

Reported by J D Matthews that walking of the area had recovered RB pottery and tile and medieval pottery.

TQ 404 545 Titsey Roman villa

Remains left open since the 19th century were backfilled by the Titsey Estate; loose tile was collected by D G Bird and delivered to J L Gower for study and deposit in the Society's collections.

TQ 411 540 Broomlands Farm, Titsey

Site watching by D G Bird for SCC of Conoco topsoil stripping; traces of post-medieval disturbances were obviously related to cottages shown on the Tithe Award map. A scatter of medieval pottery was also recovered.

TQ 416 534 Moorhouse Sandpit, Limpsfield

Geophysical survey by R J Poulton for SCC and Titsey Estate of future extension to the sandpit produced negative results. The line of the parish boundary, now unmarked, was sectioned and found to be followed by a small undated ditch. (208)

TQ 438 418 Dry Hill Camp, Lingfield

The NE corner of the hill fort was walked after ploughing by D G Bird for SCC. Only a few fragments of probably modern tile, four probably unworked lumps of flint and a small piece of iron slag were noted. The SE corner was later walked, again with very few finds including a few flints with one fine scraper. (209)

WAVERLEY

Farnham area

K D Graham reported the rumoured find of early RB torcs, coins and a 'floor' located by metal detector users.

SU 837 469 The Hart, Farnham

Trial excavation by K D Graham for FDMS in advance of redevelopment. Pottery from the 13th century onwards was found, but no features; it was probably therefore domestic rubbish. One fragment of RB pottery, possibly RB tile and several flint flakes were also found. (See report in this volume on Kingham's/Lion & Lamb sites.)

SU 839 469 Lloyds Bank, Farnham

Site tested by M Reid for Waverley Borough Council and MSC without result.

SU 840 468 Borelli Yard, Farnham

Excavation by N Riall for Waverley Borough Council, MSC and Arundell House Securities Ltd in advance of redevelopment. A trench on the floodplain terrace produced evidence consistent with use for agriculture in the 12th and 13th centuries. Another nearer the street frontage produced a sequence of features from the 12th century or earlier to the mid 20th century. The main features were a section of the town ditch and a double flued updraught tile kiln. The ditch lay about 45m south of and parallel to the main east-west street, the Borough. It was V-shaped, approximately 10m wide and 2m deep; the fill contained material dated from c1150 or perhaps earlier to 1500. The evidence is consistent with the ditch having been dug in the 1130s, when Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, had the street plan and burgage plots laid out south of the castle. The kiln was probably for roof tile only. A thermoremanent magnetic date of AD 1235±15 was provided by A J Clark and makes this the earliest known medieval tile kiln. Indeed post-excavation analysis now suggests that it was originally constructed c1160-1175. (206, 209, 213)

SU 841 469 Kingham site, Farnham

Trial trenching by K D Graham for FDMS recorded unstratified RB pottery, much medieval pottery and a pre-1600 clay pit. (See report in this volume on Kingham's/Lion & Lamb sites)

SU 841 489 The Green, Hale

Discovery in garden soil disturbed by house building of a 3rd/4th century Alice Holt rim sherd; reported by K D Graham. (206)

SU 852 446 Dene Lane, Lower Bourne, Farnham

K D Graham reports and illustrates the discovery in a garden of a fine late Neolithic/EBA sickle blade, of good quality grey flint. (206)

Near SU 868 451 Waverley Abbey

The discovery of the tip of a slightly rolled Palaeolithic handaxe reported by K D Graham. (206)

SU 862 465 Moor Park College, Farnham

Discovery of underground meat smoking chamber reported by John Burrows. (SIHG 27)

SU 872 340 Bramshott Chase

A milestone from the Kingston to Sheetbridge section of the London to Portsmouth road, originally at the Surrey–Hampshire boundary, displayed in an antique shop in Old Woking. (SIHG 34)

SU 877 468 Sandy Farm, Farnham

Agricultural steam engine identified by T E Evans as by Marshall of Gainsborough. (SIHG 35 and 36)

SU 918 368 Witley Farm

About 200 worked flints, probably mostly Mesolithic, were donated with fieldwork notes to Haslemere Group of SyAS by J Cresswell. The finds were made over the period 1968–71 by J Cresswell, S Penney and A Penney. (200)

SU 919 361 Holmen's Grove, Brook

Site watching by D G Bird for SCC and by Haslemere Group of SyAS of topsoil removal by Conoco. No finds noted but many areas of disturbance were thought to be probably iron ore pits associated with a nearby furnace.

SU 999 400 Hascombe Mill

Maker's name on derelict water wheel identified by T E Evans as 'Brooks & Shoolbridge', iron founders of North Street, Guildford c1866. (SIHG 26 and 27)

TQ 043 344 Sweeters Copse, Alfold

Site watching by D G Bird for SCC, of Conoco site topsoil removal. Nothing of interest noted apart from one probably Mesolithic flint core, a few burnt flints and two pieces of iron slag.

TQ 059 392 Cranleigh Rectory

Excavation by Judie English for SyAS in advance of redevelopment. A section to the NW of the present house showed that the moat had been recut recently, possibly in 1863 when the house was built. A trench on the island SE of the house produced evidence for a clay layer with associated pottery of the 12th to early 13th centuries. (206)

Around TQ 060 390 Cranleigh

Two trader's tokens from Cranleigh recorded by Judie English: one of John Mower, dated 1667, the other of William Didlesfold, probably of about the same date. (212)

Busbridge, location undisclosed

R Williams reports the discovery of a substantially intact limekiln. (SIHG 36)

Grayswood, location undisclosed

Rowena and D Taylor report the discovery of a private water system, originally hand-pumped and later operated by a Petter paraffin engine of 1904. (SIHG 29) The engine is described by Tony Harcombe. (SIHG 30)

WOKING

Around SU 999 559 A320 rerouting, Mayford

Nancy Hawkins reported fieldwalking before and during construction which revealed nothing of interest near the known RB site. (212)

TQ 004 538 Sutton Park

8th and 9th seasons of excavation by D G Bird for SCC and SyAS. In the 8th, work concentrated on the probably early post-medieval building previously identified. Three sides only could be located, marked by rubble and clay foundations. It overlay a ditch full of medieval pottery.

A magnetic date for the earliest hearth associated with the medieval building previously identified was received from A J Clark: approximately AD 1270–1310. A few sherds of Neolithic or LBA pottery were found, not in context. (206)

In the 9th season attempts were made to elucidate the ditch system, and a number of small trenches were opened, adding further details. One to the north of the churchyard failed to locate any features of interest and produced very little medieval material. A barbed and tanged arrowhead was found in one medieval ditch fill.

South-west London Boroughs

CROYDON

TQ 311 622 Russell Hill, Purley

Site watching by J Davison for CNHSS of a large area stripped of topsoil revealed only modern features cut into the chalk. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 10)

TQ 319 654 Croydon parish church, Church Street

Site watching of contractor's trenches to the rear of the church and close to the south side of the medieval tower by J S McCracken for DGLA revealed considerable disturbance caused by recent burials. No medieval features were observed. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 6)

TQ 320 653 Old Palace Road, Croydon

Site watching of service trenches by J Davison for CNHSS revealed walls of the kitchen range of the palace below the road surface. A few Tudor pottery sherds were recovered. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 10)

TQ 325 650 94 Park Lane

Excavation by J Davison for CNHSS located a medieval field boundary ditch and part of a RB brooch. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 6)

TQ 371 640 Addington parish church, Addington Village Road

Site watching of drainage ditches by J S McCracken for DGLA revealed no medieval features. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 6)

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 179 694 Kingston Horsefair

Excavations by J S McCracken for DGLA at the corner of Old Bridge Street and Thames Street revealed a well preserved 14th century undercroft built of chalk blocks with knapped flints set



Fig 4. Excavation of the medieval bridge at Kingston upon Thames, 1986: causeway and freestanding stone piers. (Photograph courtesy of the Museum of London)

into the walls as a checkerboard decoration. The walls and approximately 2m of the roof survived intact. Originally the undercroft would have been situated at the N end of the approach road to the medieval bridge (see below). Excavations along the street frontage towards the bridge revealed two 15th/16th century buildings with stone foundations and early floors with associated pitched tile hearths and a tile lined cesspit of c1500. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 6)

TQ 178 694 Kingston Horsefair

Excavation by G Potter for DGLA concentrated on the medieval bridge (fig 4) with some further investigation of the buildings along the bridge approach road. Foundations of a landward abutment and four free-standing piers of the bridge survived; construction was of mortared flint rubble with dressed Reigate stone facing. Three of the piers were embanked with a ring of timber piles and originally stood within the contemporary river.

Later medieval development saw the extension of the landward abutment, ultimately to form a masonry causeway incorporating both the first and second piers. Rebuilt at its upper level, it survived to a maximum height of 2.7m. The two further piers were substantially rebuilt, possibly by the mid 14th century and in this form they retain the springing for stone arches. The west arch was later reconstructed (? early 16th century) and by the 17th century both arches had become dry and were blocked. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 10)

TQ 180 692 Knapp-Drewett site, Union Street, Kingston

Excavation by J S McCracken for SWLAU and KHS revealed a much disturbed Surrey White Ware kiln. In order to establish a more precise date for this type of pottery, the Ancient Monuments Laboratory took samples from the fabric of the kiln walls for archaeomagnetic dating and A J Clark provided a magnetic date of AD 1345-75 at 68% confidence level (AM841227). (197)

TQ 184 693 Monday Market site, Fairfield North, Kingston

Trial excavation by J S McCracken for DGLA and KHS revealed no archaeological features in a gravel terrace formation. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 6)

LAMBETH

TQ 290 758 52 Rectory Grove

Excavation by D Seeley for DGLA revealed two medieval ditches and a brick wall and drain associated with a late 17th century building. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 10)

TQ 293 760 4 Rectory Grove

Excavation by D Seeley for DGLA recovered worked flints from deposits overlying natural levels. Two ditches were found, one containing a fragment of RB tile. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 10)

TQ 307 790 Lambeth Palace kitchen garden

Excavation by D Seeley for DGLA of the kitchen garden located in the SE corner of Lambeth Palace grounds revealed features with prehistoric pottery and flints, a medieval ditch and a number of post-medieval features. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 6)

TQ 307 793 Lambeth Palace, north garden

Excavation by D Seeley for DGLA revealed two prehistoric features with flint and pottery; finds ranging in date from the Mesolithic to late IA were recovered from deposits over the natural subsoils. RB features included a late drainage ditch of two phases, several pits and a well. Two inhumations were found in the fill of the ditch. Evidence of 17th century horticultural activity was indicated by the presence of 12 growing beds. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 10)

MERTON

TQ 265 699 Merton Priory

Excavation of the Scheduled Ancient Monument by J S McCracken for DGLA revealed the north transept, the lady chapel, the choir, nave and north aisle, the cloister, cellarers' range, south transept and canons' cemetery. These areas will be excavated during 1987 and early 1988. It is expected that the chapter house will be preserved within the proposed development. (*London Archaeol 5 No 10*)

SOUTHWARK

TQ 321 805 37-46 Bankside

Trial trenching by R Densem for DGLA revealed the tops of three parallel E-W revetments of late medieval and post-medieval date. (*London Archaeol 5 No 10*)

TQ 324 802 Courage SE (Thrale Street/Redcross Way)

Excavation by R Densem for DGLA of a site within the Roman and medieval Southwark settlement. A sequence of clay and timber buildings was found in the southern part of the site, one structure having a cellar with tiled floor. Later in the Roman period a large building with stone foundations was constructed. The latest RB features included inhumations, some covered with chalk and one dated by a coin of the AD 340s. The northern portion of the site was built up by RB dumped material on which successive clay and timber buildings were constructed. The latest RB deposits underlay 'dark earth'. (*London Archaeol 5 No 10*)

TQ 325 801 15-23 Southwark Street

Excavation by C Cowan for DGLA revealed shallow features and stakeholes of prehistoric date (?timber buildings) as well as worked flints and IA pottery. The two earliest phases of the RB buildings have been excavated. The first consisted of a rectangular building marked by robber trenches; this was superseded by a large building with chalk and ragstone foundations. (*London Archaeol 5 No 10*)

TQ 326 801 White Hart Yard (rear of 56-61 Borough High Street)

Observation for contractors' trenches by P Hinton and D Seeley for DGLA revealed deposits of early Roman to post-medieval date, including evidence of RB building activity. (*London Archaeol 5 No 6*)

TQ 326 802 2 Southwark Street, 1a Bedale Street

Excavation by G Dennis, R Densem and D Seeley for DGLA revealed early phases of the London Bridge approach road. West of the road and parallel to it was a wood-lined drain. In the western half of the site two superimposed clay and timber buildings of late 1st/early 2nd century date were found. Medieval features included a large E-W ditch and a rectangular chalk cesspit with fills from the late 15th to early 16th centuries. (*London Archaeol 5 No 6*)

TQ 328 803 St Olaf House

Observation of contractors' trenches by G Dennis, M Hammerson and D Seeley for DGLA revealed a sequence of dumped RB deposits overlying natural clay. The remains of the 18th century hexagonal stone and brick tower of St Olaf's church survived to modern street level. (*London Archaeol 5 No 6*)

TQ 331 803 Hays' Dock Block A

Recording and limited excavation by B Yule for DGLA of contractors' trenches which had revealed a large deposit of early 16th century metalwork. This group, interpreted as scrap, had been dumped into a watercourse some segments of which had been revetted. The stream may have been the SE boundary of the town house of the abbots of Battle. (*London Archaeol 5 No 6*)

TQ 332 802 Morgans Lane

Excavation by A Thompson for DGLA revealed a sequence of waterlaid clays over a peat horizon. Trial trenching exposed the oak uprights and raking braces of an E–W medieval waterfront. A building set behind a substantial E–W river wall lay to the north; both had been constructed of chalk and stone and may have been of later medieval date. A large ditch followed the western boundary of the site. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 10)

TQ 333 802 Abbots Lane

Trial trenching by A Thompson for DGLA revealed an E–W post and plank medieval revetment with waterlaid deposits to the north. The timbers included those reused from a clinker-built boat. The location and date of the revetment suggests it marks the inner bank of the north part of the moat which enclosed Fastolf Place. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 10)

TQ 334 793 Abbey Buildings, Abbey Street, Bermondsey

Excavation by D Beard for DGLA recovered isolated Saxon sherds and one sceatta although no features were found. A pre-monastic boundary ditch was located bounding the east and south sides of the site. This was infilled when the priory was constructed in the late 11th century. The infirmary can be shown to have three phases: rectangular building of the late 11th century; east and west extensions to this in the 12th century; a 12th century total rebuilding. Part of the east range of the cloisters has original Norman pillar bases. The infirmary drainage system has also been investigated. Pillar bases and buttresses of the 14th century dorter have been discovered: their position suggests the dorter had a quadripartite vault with bays c3.6–4.6m. A second cloister was found built between the east wall of the dorter and the west wall of the infirmary. The north range awaits investigation.

Excavation to date of the monks' cemetery suggests there will be several hundred inhumations. Burials have been found in shrouds, wooden coffins and mortared stone coffins. The wall of the south aisle of the 14th century conventual church has been found, together with two charnel pits south of this wall. The east wall of the dorter was rebuilt on its original medieval foundations. This work appears to date from the construction of Sir Thomas Pope's 16th century manor house. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 6 & 10)

TQ 334 801 Vine Lane

Trial trenching by A Thompson for DGLA revealed a layer of peat of possible BA date. Extensive deposits were found which may relate to the nearby delftware pottery, and the remains of two yet undated E–W waterfronts were also located east of the St Olave's warehouse. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 10)

TQ 339 790 Croda Gelatine Works. Grange Road

Excavation by H Swain for DGLA revealed natural sands of 'Bermondsey Island' and two N–S channels, one of which dated to the late medieval/early post-medieval period. RB features included a burial in a mortar-lined grave and a ditch. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 10)

TQ 346 776 684–698 Old Kent Road

Excavation by N Shepherd for DGLA revealed only modern features cutting a natural soil profile associated with agricultural use. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 10)

TQ 348 797 Platform Wharf, Cathay Street

Excavation by E Norton for DGLA revealed a well-preserved stone building thought to be the mid 14th century moated manor house of Edward III. The building is c30m by 20m surrounded by a moat c8m wide. Walls survive to a height of over 3m and internal floors also survive. In the early 17th century the manor became a delftware factory: the brick base of a kiln was found to cut the walls of the NW tower and two puddling pits were inserted into the east wall. The factory was abandoned by the end of the 17th century and kiln waste was dumped into the moat. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 6 & 10)

SUTTON

TQ 277 645 The Waterhouse, Carshalton House, Carshalton
Excavation by A Skelton for Carshalton House Garden Study Group to the west of the Waterhouse uncovered the base of a series of steps which overlaid or cut the Waterhouse foundation trench and a seamless pipe inserted under it. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 10)

TQ 279 645 The Grove, Carshalton
Excavation by C Orton for BCWAS of the footings of the boundary wall of the Grove public park and North Street revealed the foundations of up to five walls set in 'garden soil'. The area between this boundary and the river Wandle (40m to the east) was the site of Stone Court, first recorded in the 14th century (*London Archaeol* 5 No 6; 205)

TQ 295 654 Beddington Park Cottages
Observation of building work by J Phillips for CMG; the cottages were originally late medieval timber-framed outbuildings of Carew Manor. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 10)

TQ 297 653 East Garden, Carew Manor
Observation of service trench by J Phillips for CMG revealed a brick wall 23m north of the present south boundary wall of the garden. This wall apparently retained the southern edge of a lake which occupied the eastern end of the manor garden in the early 18th century. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 10)

TQ 297 658 Beddington Sewage Works
Excavation by L and R Adkins and J G Perry for DGLA and MSC revealed several hundred post-holes, numerous ditches, pits and other features. Evidence of post-holes and ring gullies suggests at least 12 round houses existed, possibly more, dating from the LBA to the LIA. The main focus of the prehistoric settlement is bounded by a ditch which may form an enclosure of up to 150m diameter. Three large RB barns have been found; two of timber pre-date a third with an outer wall with flint footings. A RB well was located east of this barn. The well was c3m deep and had an upper lining of tufa and chalk blocks with a lower lining of oak planks. The lowest deposits contained leather shoes, pots and a horse's skull. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 6 & 10; 206; 212)

WANDSWORTH

TQ 239 765 38 Felsham Road, Putney
Excavation by N Fuentes for WHS indicated a line of Roman road aligned cNW to intercept possible N-S Roman road at southern end of Spring Passage (which may be a prehistoric and early Roman ford of the Thames). The new Roman road was overlaid by medieval headland and equates with a modern property boundary. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 10)

TQ 268 768 Battersea parish church, Battersea Church Road
Site watching of repair work within the crypt below the north side of the church by J S McCracken for DGLA revealed a number of late 18th and early 19th century burials. (*London Archaeol* 5 No 6)

Abbreviations (see also list at beginning of volume)

BA	Bronze Age (E=Early, etc.)
BCWAS	Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society
BSAG	Bourne Society Archaeological Group
CMG	Carew Manor Group

CNHSS	Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society Ltd.
DGLA	Department of Greater London Archaeology (Museum of London)
FDMS	Farnham & District Museum Society (Archaeological Group)
IA	Iron Age (E=Early, etc)
KHS	Kingston Heritage Service
KUTAS	Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society
LTRG	Lithic Tools Research Group (Surrey)
MSC	Manpower Services Commission
RB	Romano-British
SAFG	Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group
SIHG	Surrey Industrial History Group (newsletter)
SRVSG	Surrey Roman Villa Study Group
SWLAU	South-west London Archaeological Unit (now part of DGLA)
WHS	Wandsworth Historical Society