

Archaeology in Surrey 1990

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. Much of the work was carried out by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) of the County Planning Department, in the administrative county, and the Department of Greater London Archaeology (DGLA) of the Museum of London, for the area of the historic county now within London Boroughs.

Notes are divided into sections for each District or Borough, and therein ordered by national grid reference firstly by kilometre squares (four figures references) and then within those squares. Only six figure grid references are given as some measure of protection against 'treasure hunters'; 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 may be corrected in future issues, for which new information and illustrative material would also be welcomed by the relevant compiler.

The Administrative County

ELMBRIDGE

Area centred TQ 067 624 Brooklands

Following evaluation two sites were excavated by G N Hayman for SCAU and Trafalgar Brookmount in advance of gravel extraction. A small IA settlement site, represented mostly by large storage pits, was found on the site of the former Hollick Farm. The settlement represented by the farm itself was found to have begun in the early medieval period and continued through to the 19th century. About 750m further south a larger IA site was found with a complex of features from the mid to late IA; they included a large circular ditched enclosure (with a diameter of about 26m) (fig 1). Occupation continued to the late 1st century AD and was followed by a gap until reoccupation in the 4th century. (258)

Area centred TQ 112 682 Apps Court Farm, Walton-on-Thames

Geophysical survey by S P Dyer for SCAU and Redlands, without positive result.

EPSOM & EWELL

TQ 208 595 Durdans

Report by I West of black glazed pantiles of a type produced late 18th - early 19th century. (250)



Fig 1. Brooklands: in the foreground is the circular IA enclosure. The numerous features in the background are of various dates from IA to RB. Photograph by G N Hayman, SCAU

TQ 223 623 Seymour's Nursery

Rough records located by J F Cotton of a 4m deep RB shaft or well dug out by treasure hunters.

Centred TQ 223 625 Ewell By-Pass

Trial excavations and observation by S P Dyer for SCAU and SCC (County Engineer's Department) in advance of road construction located only a few unstratified RB sherds.

GUILDFORD

SU 935 528 Henley Park

Investigation by Audrey Monk and Barbara Blatchford for the Guildford Group of SyAS of sections revealed by removal of the swimming pool and trial holes dug by contractors, to check for traces of the medieval manor. Nothing of significance was found but the area had been very disturbed in recent times. (255)

Centred SU 948 455 Hurtmore Farm

Observation by S P Dyer for SCAU and Golf Drive (UK) Ltd of golf course construction located a few struck flint flakes but no other finds or features of interest.

SU 972 508 Cabell Road, Guildford

Small-scale excavation by Audrey Monk for Guildford Group of SyAS to test the site which was producing small abraded sherds of RB pottery and tile. A few more abraded RB sherds were found but it is thought doubtful that the excavation evidence supported the hypothesis of a Roman road. (257)

SU 997 492 Guildford Castle

Excavation by R J Poulton for SyAS, SCAU and Guildford Borough Council in Castle Cliffe Gardens located a large deep ditch which had probably been largely infilled by the early 13th century. It is postulated that it was the original outer bailey ditch, filled in when the Castle was extended further south to the Quarry Street line in the 13th century, for the Royal Palace. In the area of the Palace the corner of a well-constructed building thought likely to be Lord Edward's Chamber of 1246 was found (fig 2), and a large deep feature thought to be of 12th century date and to have an industrial function awaits further investigation. (250; 251)

TQ 003 509 Stoke Park, Guildford

Brief observation of site clearance by R J Poulton for SCAU revealed nothing of interest.

Centred TQ 027 475 Chilworth Gunpowder Mills

Report by A G Crocker and Glenys Crocker that clearance of vegetation on the site, carried out during the winter, has revealed previously hidden bedstones, edge runner stones and water wheel pits.

Centred TQ 061 579 Wisley Golf Course

Continuation of observation of golf course construction by Rob Poulton for SCAU and Marlin Estates Limited revealed nothing of interest.

Area around TQ 10 45 Abinger Hammer

Evidence for medieval strip farming noted by O Davies including surviving ridge and furrow and some documentary evidence. (248)



Fig 2. Guildford Castle: the corner of Lord Edward's Chamber under excavation. Photograph by R J Poulton, SCAU

MOLE VALLEY

Area around TQ 10 47 Abinger

Report by Judie English of platforms and leats surviving as earthworks. They may mark the proposed gunpowder mills at Abinger Hammer which were abandoned after the building application was turned down in 1791. (SIHG 60; see also report in this volume)

TQ 135 546 Great Bookham parish church

Examination and recording by E Crossland for LDLHS of the Howard family vault. 23 coffins were found, the earliest dated (probably) 1743 and the latest 1857. (251; see also review in this volume)

TQ 130 584 Manor House, Stoke D'Abernon

Reconsideration by G Corti of the supposed RB building at this site. The flower beds were carefully searched and no RB material was found. It is suggested that the RB material built into the church may have come from the Chatley Farm villa, which may have presented a good 'quarry', not far down river, when it was eroding into the Mole. (248)

Centred TQ 158 547 Bocketts Farm and Thorncroft area, Leatherhead

Report on detailed fieldwalking of 96 ha (237 acres) by S P Dyer and Judie English for the SyAS Surrey Historic Landscapes Project Team. A thin scatter of worked flint was found throughout the area; mostly Neolithic with some Mesolithic and some BA. Sherds of Neolithic and BA pottery were also found. Aerial photographic evidence shows that the higher ground around Bocketts Farm is covered by a Celtic field system, perhaps to be associated with the known occupation site at Hawks Hill, but no IA pottery has yet been found. The proximity of a Roman period farmstead is suggested by a scatter of RB pottery, roof tile and other finds including daub, slag and three coins. The evidence suggests a 2nd to 4th century date range.

Earthworks and aerial photographs in the area centred TQ 162 548 show perhaps two systems of land division, one being small sub-rectangular fields and the other long narrow fields which it is thought probably obliterated them in places. The types of vegetation are also being recorded and can be linked to changes in land use, in particular, in the 19th century, increase and then decrease in areas used for arable and for woodland. (249; 252 with plan).

TQ 177 514 Box Hill fort

Repair work to this Scheduled Ancient Monument is noted. (252)

REIGATE & BANSTEAD

TQ 245 494 Priory Park, Reigate

Observation by D W Williams of the demolition of the reservoir on the hill. Nothing of archaeological interest was noted.

TQ 246 498 Park Lane allotments

Discovery of a barbed and tanged arrowhead noted by D W Williams.

Around TQ 247 495 Priory Park, Reigate

Observation by D W Williams of an electricity service trench cutting across the park. The trench sectioned a bank and ditch (probably a hedge bank) containing a single sherd of medieval pottery.

TQ 253 499 Priory Park, Reigate

Small-scale excavation by D W Williams (following topsoil stripping of area just south-east



Fig 3. Brokes Road/Pilgrims Way, Reigate: part of the coin hoard. Photograph by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.



Fig 4. Brokes Road/Pilgrims Way, Reigate: top: gold noble of Edward III, post-treaty period (1369–77), Calais mint; bottom: groat of Henry VI, Cross Pellet issue (1454–60), London mint: the latest coin in the hoard.

Photograph by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.

of the Priory for construction of a children's play area) revealed evidence for a probable path founded on a great deal of building rubble perhaps taken from the Tudor mansion during alterations. The path is provisionally dated to the 17th or 18th century. (253; see also note in this volume)

TQ 250 511 Brokes Road/Pilgrims Way, Reigate

Report by D W Williams of the discovery on a development site of a large late medieval coin hoard by R Mintey using a metal detector. There were 6701 coins, of which 125 were of gold including two half nobles of previously unrecorded issues (figs 3, 4). The coins mostly date to the reign of Henry VI. Two jugs were also recovered, and they have been restored and recorded. One is a Tudor green type and the other an unglazed pink vessel. A link with the rebellion of Jack Cade in 1450 was at first considered but further study indicated that the latest coins were two pennies of Henry VI issued in 1454–60. The suggested date of the hoard is about 1454 or shortly after. Dr Barrie Cook of the British Museum identifies this as the largest post-1351 hoard on record. Hoards of the mid 15th century are very rare: the best known of only three recorded is the 1972 Reigate hoard. (254; 261)

TQ 252 504 Reigate Castle

Small-scale excavation by G N Hayman for SCAU and Reigate & Banstead Borough Council to test the outer bank of the wet moat on the north side of the Castle to provide management information. The existing bank was shown to be post-medieval but it encapsulated a counterscarp bank probably of 13th century date.

TQ 253 501 Brewery Cottages, Reigate

Excavation by D W Williams for RaBACC located a 12th/13th century cesspit with the handle of a curfew, a later cesspit with a timber base *in situ* and a large late medieval pit

with timber and post revetment, re-lined with stone and timber in the late 16th century, purpose unknown.

TQ 254 501 38-40 Bell Street, Reigate

Observation by D W Williams of the refurbishment and extension of the 18th century building; two substantial stone walls at right angles were noted. Substantial probably medieval moulded stone fragments suggest they may have been part of the priory, perhaps a guest house. An arch voussoir fragment was found which may have come from the 18th century demolition of the Tudor priory.

Around TQ 258 575 Perrot's Farm, Banstead

Report by S Nelson and D W Williams of the discovery by a metal detector user of two LBA axes and some pieces of bronze ingot (see note in this volume).

TQ 273 508 Batts Hill

Report by D W Williams of a small quantity of late 12th/early 13th century pottery including shell-tempered wares collected by Mr Martin from an allotment. There is also later medieval and Tudor material more widely spread across the allotments. The finds may be related to the site of Linkfield Manor which should be in the vicinity. (254)

TQ 284 511 Wiggie, Redhill

Survey of housing development by D W Williams: a scatter of crudely worked flint and three small prehistoric sherds were found, and a concentration of 13th century pottery was noted in the north-west corner of the site. Metal detector users recovered a medieval jetton and a decorated lead weight.

RUNNYMEDE

Centred TQ 018 698 Thorpe Lea Nurseries

Observation and excavation by G N Hayman for SCAU and RMC (Hall Aggregates) indicated prehistoric occupation on the edge of the first area of topsoil stripping. Subsequent excavation produced evidence of BA occupation and then an IA/RB site apparently occupied throughout both periods (figs 5, 6), with mid to late IA domestic features, RB ditches, pits and possible farm buildings of Flavian to 4th century date.

TQ 026 674 St Ann's Hill, Chertsey

Excavation by P M G Jones for SCAU, Runnymede Borough Council and English Heritage to provide information for management of the monument. Mesolithic worked flints including cores were found. The postulated defences were sectioned and the site was confirmed as a univallate hillfort; a full detailed survey was carried out by RCHM(E). In a small trench in the interior 53 prehistoric features were found, mostly of early to middle IA date, with post-holes indicating three or more building phases.

SPELTHORNE

Centred TQ 027 722 Church Lammas, Staines

Excavation by G N Hayman for SCAU and Greenham Construction Materials Ltd in advance of gravel extraction showed that an earthwork known from aerial photographs was post-medieval but located nearby evidence for an enclosure of EBA date.

Centred TQ 035 741 Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell

Observation of gravel extraction by S P Dyer for SCAU and Greenham Construction Materials Ltd revealed the blade end of a very large polished flint axe.

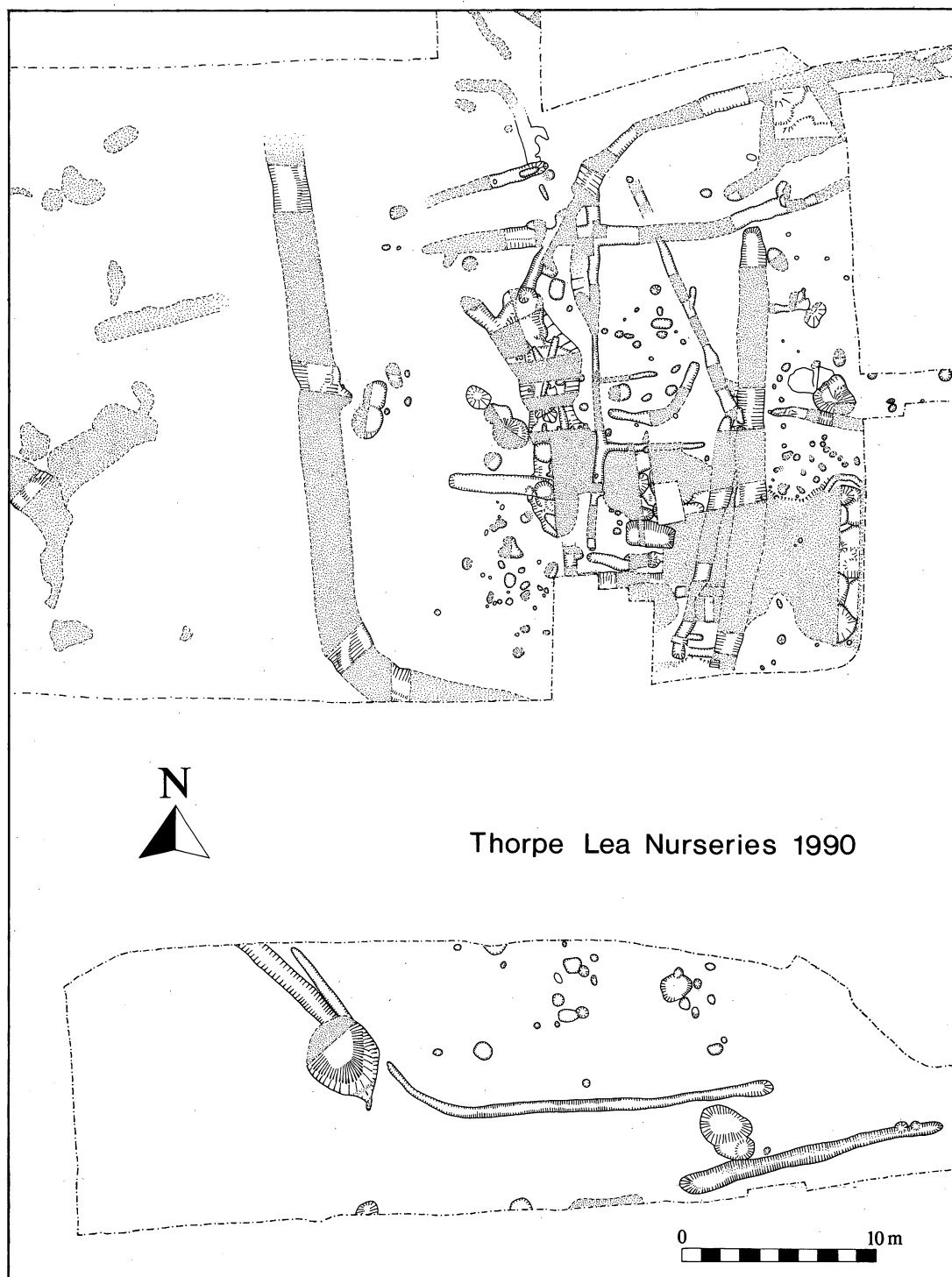


Fig 5. Thorpe Lea Nurseries: plan of all IA and RB features. Drawn by G R Pattison, SCAU.

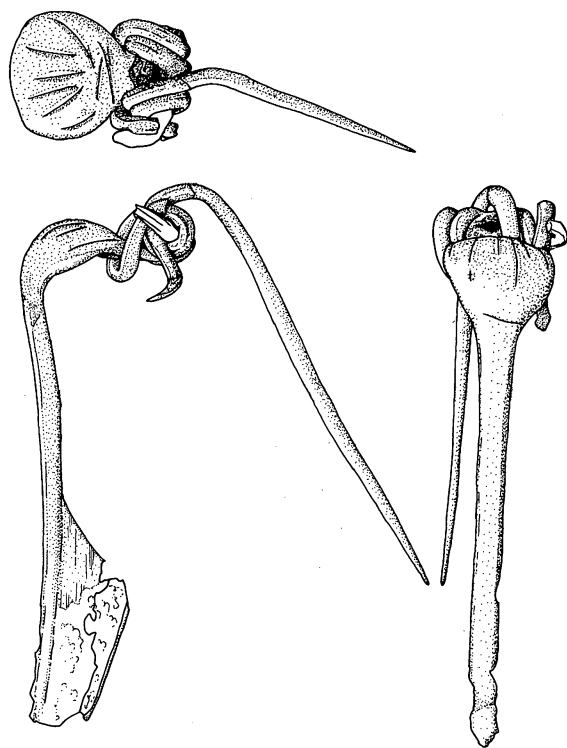


Fig 6. Thorpe Lea Nurseries: 1st century BC 'spoonhead' brooch, a type rarely found in Britain. Drawn by G R Pattison, SCAU. Length of pin: 55mm.

TQ 053 706 Matthew Arnold School, Staines

Further excavation by P M G Jones for SCAU and SCC (Property Services Department) confirmed the medieval date of 'Caesar's Camp' (formerly supposed to be RB), although its function is still obscure. It was probably constructed in the 12th century and backfilled by the 14th. Traces of BA settlement were located including ditches and a pit.

Centred TQ 060 694 South-west of Queen Mary Reservoir

Observation and excavation by P M G Jones for SCAU and RMC (Reservoir Aggregates) in advance of gravel extraction located evidence for Neolithic occupation.

SURREY HEATH

SU 927 626 South Farm, Lightwater

Sixth season of excavation by G H Cole for SHAHT. Two distinct areas were examined. In the first a rectangular well was found and dated to before AD 200; it was severely disturbed by a ditch whose fill was dated cAD 200-250 and by the construction of a cess pit of cAD 1780. The second area produced worked flint dated Mesolithic/Neolithic and a barbed and tanged arrowhead. Late IA pottery was found and part of a late 1st or early 2nd century AD Romanised building indicated by beam slots and said to have sand or gravel floors. Parts of five rooms, one with a hearth, and a laid flint hardstanding were found. The evidence for the building was much damaged by later features. Various ditches and pits of 3rd to 4th century date were also found. A coin provisionally identified as of

Addedomas and the probable importance of ironworking on the site are also noted. (253; 256)

TANDRIDGE

Chelsham area

RB villa noted on aerial photographs and reported by R Featherstone of RCHM(E).

TQ 315 521 Pendell Farm, Bletchingley

Observation by Elvey Humphreys and Lesley Ketteringham of a hole dug for a swimming pool revealed a c3m length of an undated substantial greensand foundation.

TQ 336 521 Place Farm, Bletchingley

Excavation by M Russell for BSAG continued. The cellar was backfilled and the adjoining area produced walls and robber trenches.

TQ 335 553 Caterham Court

Observation of building construction by Lesley Ketteringham and Elvey Humphreys in an area near the known Tudor building and probable 12th century manor site. Nothing of interest was noted. (251)

TQ 335 556 Dean Hospital, Caterham

Report by Lesley Ketteringham of the discovery of 12th/13th century pottery in 1984 when the hospital was extended, in an area less than 200m from the church. (251)

WAVERLEY

SU 837 468 Arundell Place, Farnham

Observation by K D Graham of building works located medieval pottery and associated occupation levels.

SU 837 472 Farnham Castle

Report by K D Graham that a repositioned, probably 16th century, stone fireplace was located in a repair work. It was built into the inner face of the outer bailey wall south of the chapel in a section which seems to be a repair, perhaps of Civil War period damage. (257)

Area of SU 841 467 Union Road, Farnham

Observation of building work by K D Graham revealed little except evidence for an old channel of the Wey.

SU 967 438 Mint Street, Godalming

Excavation by R J Poulton for SCAU and SCC (County Engineer's Department) in advance of the construction of the relief road showed that post-medieval evidence had been removed by the construction of a car park. Evidence of medieval occupation survived, including various 12th/13th century pits apparently indicating the first settlement in this part of the town, although late Saxon pottery was also discovered and must indicate nearby occupation. (257)

Centred TQ 048 353 Great Wildwood Farm, Alfold

Observation by Judie English of golf course construction revealed four worked flint scatters

and late 12th/early 13th century pottery associated with tapping slag from a bloomery site close to the known moated site.

TQ 079 364 Pollingfold Manor site

Report by Judie English of discovery of blast furnace slag near the ploughed-out moated site. There is documentary evidence for a link to a known but previously unlocated ironworker.

South-West London Boroughs

CROYDON

TQ 298 582 Farthing Down, Croydon

Site watching by Patricia Miller for DGLA of a Water Board trench across part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument revealed a small pit with flint-tempered pottery of Neolithic/BA date. (London Archaeol 6, 11)

TQ 307 656 Phillips Factory Site, Beddington Farm Road

Excavations of two separate areas by S Tucker for DGLA revealed in the first, an area of silt and gravel which produced Mesolithic cores and flints and late BA pottery and flints. A linear ditch, with no dating evidence, was found in the second area. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 315 617 112-114 High Street, Purley

Trial trenching by R Bazely for DGLA produced prehistoric finds and plough soil from the medieval and post-medieval periods. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 323 637 20 Haling Park Road, Croydon

Excavation by J Davison for CNHSS in a garden close to the site of Haling Manor produced worked flints and pottery of the late Saxon and post-medieval periods. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 326 648 2/4 Coombe Road, Croydon

Excavation by J Davison for CNHSS in gardens of demolished houses produced worked flints and pottery of BA, RB, medieval and post-medieval dates. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 320 653 9 Old Palace Road, Croydon

Excavation by J Davison for CNHSS in a garden opposite the east end of Croydon Palace found the continuation of a brick culvert located in the grounds of the palace in 1989. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 322 654 35-36 Surrey Street, Croydon

Excavation by Gillian Batchelor for DGLA revealed no archaeological features. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 323 653 Mint Walk, Croydon

Trial trenching by M Barratt for DGLA produced prehistoric and Roman finds, a medieval pit and material indicating the presence of a 19th century pipe kiln. (London Archaeol 6.11)

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 178 691 Charter Quay (Odeon Cinema Site) High St, Kingston

Excavation following evaluation, both by R Nielsen for DGLA, was carried out along the High Street frontage and just back from the bank of the Thames. The street frontage excavation revealed occupation layers and structures dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. Traces of pitch-tile kilns/hearths were found along with considerable quantities of medieval pottery. Waterfront timber revetments (up to three) were recorded extending up to 4m in length. The one nearest the present riverbank was provisionally dated to the late 14th-early 15th century. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 178 695 Turks Boatyard, Thameside, Kingston

Evaluation excavation by J Nowell for DGLA revealed an east-west ditch of possible 15th/16th century date. This sealed a timber revetment aligned north-south parallel to the Thames. The waterfront is likely to be related to those found at the Kingston Bridge excavation in 1986 to the south of the site. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 180 685 The Bittoms Car Park, Kingston

Evaluation by J Dillon for DGLA revealed worked flints and two pits of Saxon date. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 188 686 Athelstan Road, Kingston

Excavation by R Bazely for DGLA did not locate evidence of occupation on river silts or gravels on a site on the southern bank of the Hogsmill River. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 180 694 Bentall centre, West Street/Fife Road & Clarence Street, Kingston

Site watching and recording by Patricia Miller and Gillian Batchelor for DGLA resulted in the tracing of the eastern channel of a prehistoric branch of the Thames or Hogsmill Rivers. The channel silted up some time after the Roman period. Finds included a possible Neolithic antler pick and several pieces of RB tile and brick. (London Archaeol 6.11.)

LAMBETH

TQ 306 719 Lambeth Palace Chapel, SE1

Site watching by D Seeley and M Samuel for DGLA of building works in the south-east corner of the 13th century chapel revealed an infilled doorway (15th century). The moulded stones that once formed the door arch and fragments of a Purbeck marble sill were used as infilling which most likely occurred in remodelling during the early 19th century. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 304 789 38-46 Albert Embankment

Excavation by N Scott for DGLA of a site within the Manor of Kennington was carried out in the vicinity of a known pottery factory which produced earthenware, stoneware and porcelain from at least the 18th century. Porcelain was manufactured from 1751 to 1764 and is representative of the early British attempts to produce an alternative to Chinese imports. The excavation revealed parts of at least figure four pottery kilns, one of which was related to porcelain firing (fig 7). Pottery found during the excavation could be grouped into four distinct phases: 1730-1785; 1785-1823; 1823-1846 and 1846-1864. (MOL Arch)

TQ 307 789 113-127 Lambeth Road, SE1

Excavations by M Webber for DGLA concentrated on the north end of the site where trial work had revealed foundations belonging to Norfolk House, the London residence of the Earls and Dukes of Norfolk. A small number of flint flakes and RB pottery was found,

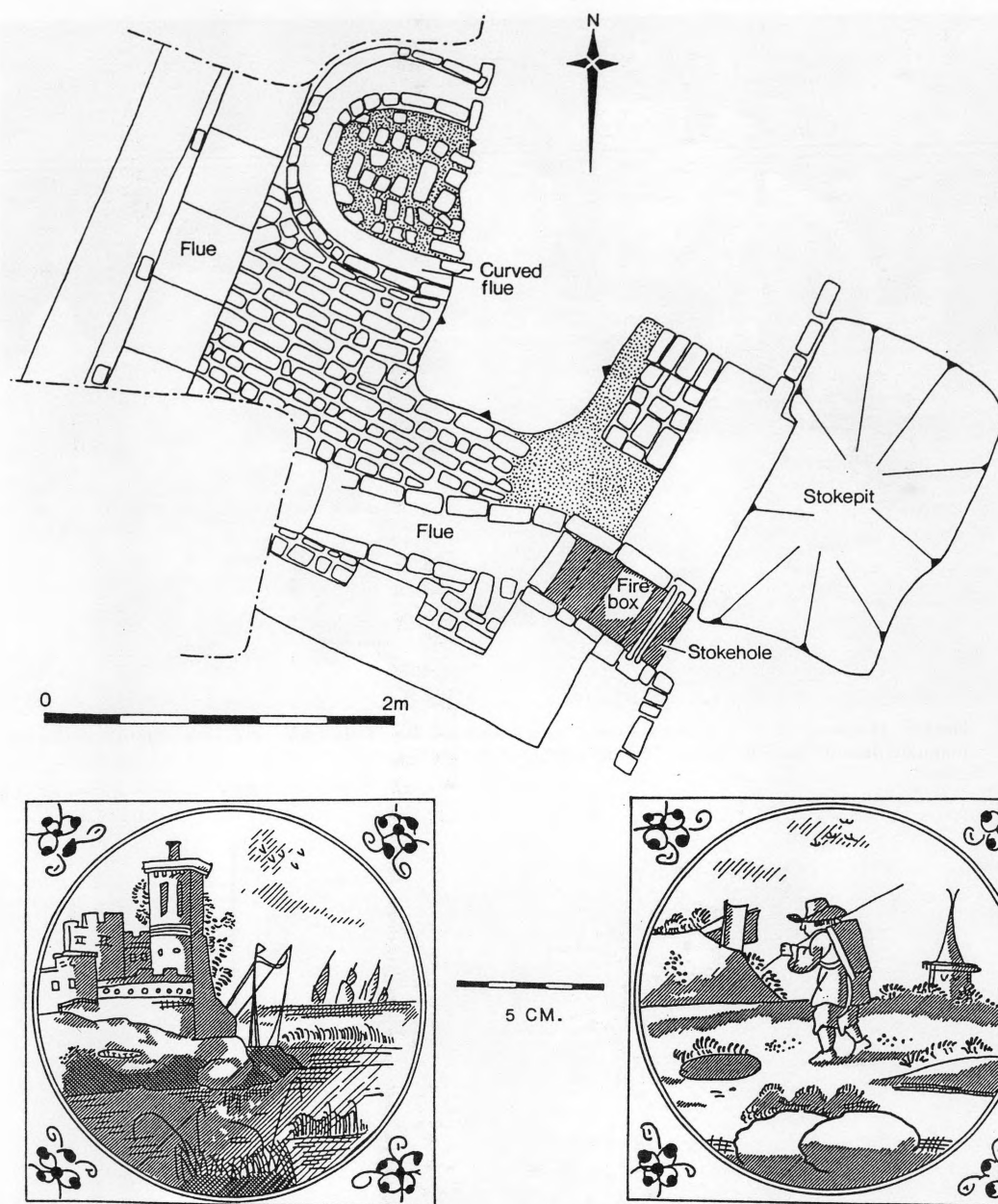


Fig 7. 38-46 Albert Embankment: plan of kiln structure 2 (above) and delftware wall-tiles (below). Drawing: DGLA

along with pits, a pond and a hearth dated from the mid-12th to 14th centuries. The earliest building was of stone and dated to the late 14th century. Five structures, some with surviving floors, dated to the Tudor period. Alterations were evident from the late 16th century which coincided with the period following the sale of Norfolk House and its conversion into industrial premises. By the mid-18th century the site was occupied by tenements and three pits at the rear of these buildings produced large quantities of household goods (figs 8, 9). (London Archaeol 6.11)



Fig 8. Norfolk House (113-27 Lambeth Road): a selection of late 17th and early 18th century delftware manufactured at Norfolk House. Photograph: DGLA.



Fig 9. Norfolk House (113-29 Lambeth Road): the 'Cherub Tile'. A 17th century delftware floor tile of likely Portuguese manufacture depicting four cherubs at play. Photograph: DGLA

TQ 309 795 Waterloo Site E, Upper Marsh, SE1

Excavation by J Bowsher for DGLA on the southern side of Upper Marsh on an area of high sands just within the medieval village of Lambeth Marsh. The sands contained a few flints but the overlying ploughsoils revealed traces of plough furrows and 12th century material. Basements had destroyed any medieval structures. A major feature was the Canterbury Music Hall, first built in 1852, enlarged in 1854 and 1858 and rebuilt in 1876. It had been destroyed by bombs in WWII but the cellars remained. Little was found of the 1852 building and the 1858 extension lay outside the excavation but the 1854 foundations, supporting the 1876 rebuild, were preserved. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 309 796 Waterloo Site C, Addington Street, SE1

Excavation by T McDonald for DGLA revealed flood plain gravels sealed by alluvium clay/silts. Numerous prehistoric features – pits, post-holes, and linear slots – were revealed at the interface of the sands and alluvium clay/silts. Over 37 flint tools and flakes were recovered (provisionally dated from late Mesolithic to early Neolithic). (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 309 797 Waterloo Site B, Addington Street, SE1

Excavation by T McDonald for DGLA revealed waterlain sands and gravels sealed by brown sand/silt layers containing prehistoric pottery, flint tools and waste flakes. A quantity of finds was retrieved from cut features. A clay-filled channel, which produced struck and burnt flint flakes and animal bone, was found on the west side of the site. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 339 793 Waterloo Site F, Carlisle Lane, SE1

Excavation by L Cooper for DGLA within the grounds of medieval Carlisle House failed to locate any medieval or earlier features. A number of pits contained Tudor and post-medieval pottery including kiln furniture and wasters most likely from the Carlisle House delftware salt-glazed stoneware kilns. (London Archaeol 6.11)

MERTON

TQ 223 687 Broadbank Sports Ground, Beverley Way

Excavation by Gillian Batchelor for DGLA revealed a truncated natural and post-medieval land surface. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 267 702 Merton Priory, Merantum Way, SW19

Excavation by Penny Bruce and S Mason for DGLA centered on the area of the infirmary, domestic ranges and outlying areas to the south and east of the main monastic complex. A large Reigate stone drainage system was recorded to the south-east of the infirmary. A slipway/wharf was located to the south of the site. RB activity was indicated by a ditch in the infirmary cloister. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 271 680 Morden Road/London Road, Mitcham

Trial excavation by J Hunter for DGLA close to the known Anglo-Saxon cemetery revealed that the site had been quarried for gravel and backfilled, most likely in the 1930s. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 271 680 SW Junction of Morden Road & London Road

Trial trenching by B Barber for DGLA revealed post-medieval quarrying. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 272 682 470-472 London Road, Mitcham

Trial trenching by D Saxby for DGLA located an 18th/19th century brick wall. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 277 692 Eagle House, London Road, Mitcham

Excavation by P Emery for DGLA revealed no archaeological features. (London Archaeol 6.11)

RICHMOND

TQ 134 692 Coal Wharf Site, Hampton Water Treatment Works, Lower Sunbury Road, Hampton

Evaluation excavation by R Cowie for DGLA revealed deep clay deposits above natural sands and gravels. The molluscan remains suggest that the clay was deposited as floodplain alluvium before the raising of the ground in the post-medieval period. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 176 696 11 Lower Teddington Road, Hampton Wick

Evaluation excavation by J Nowell for DGLA revealed three truncated features cutting natural river terrace gravels; each contained RB pottery. Post-medieval activity was confined to small pits associated with domestic uses. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 181 751 Lichfield Gardens Car Park, Richmond

Excavation by Gillian Batchelor for DGLA did not reveal any evidence of occupation on an area of gravel to the east of the medieval centre of Richmond. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 190 773 Jodrell Laboratory, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Evaluation excavation by D Beard for DGLA in advance of an extension of the Jodrell Lab produced struck flints on natural waterlain sands. Evidence was found of a 19th century structure, most likely a greenhouse connected to the earlier Jodrell Lab. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 196 772 Public Record Office, Ruskin Ave, Kew

Evaluation excavation by D Beard for DGLA east of the Public Record Office revealed clay and sand soils showing evidence of plough furrows. No structures were found. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 201 758 Mortlake Green School, Lower Richmond Rd, Mortlake

Excavation by D Saxby for DGLA revealed a series of 17th-19th century layers overlying deposits of clay and sand which appeared to infill a former watercourse of unknown date. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 203 762 Cromwell House, Thames Bank, Mortlake

Evaluation excavation by M Barratt for DGLA on a site immediately adjacent to the Thames foreshore revealed considerable recent disturbance and no trace of prehistoric or medieval occupation. (London Archaeol 6.11)

SOUTHWARK

TQ 312 799 99-101 Waterloo Road, SE1

Excavation by T McDonald for DGLA revealed a gully, with a bone fragment and a flint

flake, cut into waterlain clay. These deposits were sealed by peat which could represent Tilbury IV (BA). (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 316 795 The Surrey Theatre, St George's Circus, SE1

Excavation by A Allen for DGLA re-examined the site to investigate remains of the Surrey Theatre. Remains of the 1865 music hall building were recorded including the foyer, pit/stalls, orchestra part of the suspended pit floor and ancillary rooms. The depth of the stage area precluded any examination here but traces of what might have been the original Circus of 1782 were recorded although nothing could be related to the first theatre of 1808. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 323 795 289-299 Borough High Street, SE1

Excavation by Alison Steel for DGLA recovered a Neolithic or BA arrowhead from 'ploughsoil' overlying natural gravel. A compacted gravel surface with fragments of limestone and roof tile, from which came 4th century Roman coins and Alice Holt pottery, indicated RB activity. Post-medieval features included two barrel-lined pits (17th century) and a rectangular brick-lined pit containing a large group of mid-18th century pottery. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 324 797 210-212 Borough High Street, SE1

Recording by A Allen for DGLA of sections revealed by a lift shaft. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 325 802 Rear of 18 Park Street, SE1

Excavation by Helen Jones for DGLA exposed dark earth sealing a series of Roman deposits. Features included an 'ankle-breaker' ditch dated to the mid to late 1st century. Several intercutting ditches were located west of the early one and these may reflect a boundary line. Two phases of clay and timber buildings were excavated, with walls of upright timbers surrounded by clay. The later phase of clay and timber buildings was constructed using squared wooden beams. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 325 804 Horseshoe Wharf, Clink Street, SE1

Evaluation by L Fagan for DGLA of a site within the Winchester Palace Scheduled Ancient Monument, on the riverfront and adjacent to the Pickford's B Wharf, which revealed remains of 12th and 14th century timber waterfronts. It was not possible to reach the equivalent levels at Horseshoe Wharf; overlying layers were undisturbed and suggest that waterfronts will be undisturbed. A cobbled road surface was found at the south-east corner of the site aligned towards the slype at the west end of the Great Hall. The south side of a stone-built river wall of 16th/17th century date was also revealed. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 325 804 New British Wharf/Clink Wharf, Clink Street, SE1

Evaluation by Sophie Jackson of the riverside site adjoining the Winchester Palace Scheduled Ancient Monument revealed a 12th century timber post sealed by dumped deposits at Clink Wharf. A 15th/16th century stone river wall with a tidal drain was partly exposed at New British Wharf and at Clink Wharf a brick river wall was possibly a replacement for a continuation of the New British Wharf wall. Foundations of 18th and 19th century buildings were constructed on dumped deposits behind the river walls on both sites. Beyond the stone river wall on New British Wharf late 18th/early 19th century dumping was seen as reclamation of the foreshore. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 326 800 85-87 Borough High Street, SE1

Excavation of a lift shaft by J Hunter for DGLA revealed waterlain clays and sands cut by a RB ditch and sealed by RB dumped deposits and a brickearth floor. Although no evidence of the medieval Tabard Inn, starting point of Chaucer's journey to Canterbury, was discovered, part of a 17th century inn floor was found. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 327 803 Montague Chambers, Montague Close, SE1

Excavation by K Heard for DGLA revealed natural gravels truncated possibly by quarrying for materials for a near-by Roman road and the approach to London Bridge. The remains of a sequence of three clay and timber buildings, all aligned on the London Bridge approach, were discovered. The earliest building, probably built in the 1st century AD, had at least two rooms. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 329 800 Guy's Hospital, Area D, St Thomas's Street, SE1

Excavation by R Wilson for DGLA revealed the floor of a small late 17th century building. The floor surface was of chalk blocks pressed into underlying clays with rectangular joists surviving at the base of each wall. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 335 783 Old Kent Road Widening Scheme, SE1

Excavation by P Thompson for DGLA of a site on the north side of Old Kent Road which traversed the Earl Sluice, one of London's lost rivers. Natural subsoils consisted of waterlain sands, gravels and clays. Approximately 150 flint tools and flakes were recovered and a gully of probable prehistoric date contained burnt material. Sections of two RB ditches were recorded but Watling St was not found. The Earl Sluice was found to run below modern Humphrey Street. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 337 784 281-333 Old Kent Road

Evaluation by P Thompson for DGLA revealed post-medieval pits and wall foundations with deeper stratigraphy (undated) surviving in the north and east ends of the trenches, possibly suggesting the presence of natural channels. No excavation took place. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 331 796 6-8 Morocco Street, SE1

Excavation by A Allen for DGLA revealed waterlain clay sealed by a peat layer thought to be the BA Tilbury IV horizon. Further layers of clay sealed the peat and the first evidence of the development of this area occurred in the medieval period with the digging of a drainage ditch, construction of buildings along the street frontage and the digging of pits for use by the tanning industry. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 332 797 100-104 Bermondsey Street, SE1

Evaluation excavation by A Allen for DGLA on the west side of Bermondsey Street, near the site of a stone bridge which crossed a channel, revealed clay deposits above OD. The clay contained 13th/14th century domestic refuse mixed with post-medieval material. A stone wall, dated to the 13th century but possibly built later of reused stone, was found next to the Bermondsey Street frontage. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 340 767 1-83 Peckham High Street, SE15

Evaluation excavation by J Hunter for DGLA to the north-west of the medieval village of Peckham produced prehistoric flint flakes along with abraded RB and residual Saxon pottery. 12th century features included a ditch and pit while 14th century finds came from a sequence of post-holes. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 343 778 Old Kent Road, Bowles Road & Former Surrey Canal, SE15

Excavation by Wendy Rodgers for DGLA of a site adjacent to the presumed line of Watling Street revealed floodplain sands and gravels rising to the south-west. Weathered sand overlying the natural sands contained prehistoric flint tools, burnt daub, worked sandstone and burnt bone. Two trenches produced large concentrations of flint (the largest being 1780 pieces) many fragments of which could be re-assembled, indicating local manufacture. The assemblages date to the early Mesolithic and early Neolithic periods. A substantial stretch of Roman Watling Street was excavated. This was parallel with and some 20m south of the Old Kent Road and was up to 14m wide, 0.6m thick and flanked by ditches on each side. A section showed the road to consist of clay at the base, silty sand and two distinct upper layers of gravel metalling. The camber of the uppermost road surface had been truncated by later activity. Finds from the road and adjacent areas date from the 1st to 4th centuries AD. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 343 779 Old Kent Road/Canal Bridge, SE1

Excavation by P Thompson for DGLA revealed natural waterlain sands, gravels and clays over which lay a thin deposit of weathered sand containing flint blades, scrapers, cores and waste flakes. Waterlain clays sealed the prehistoric levels and were cut and overlain themselves by RB features. A number of RB drainage ditches contained considerable amounts of pottery suggesting a near-by settlement. A metalled gravel surface with 2nd century pottery could have been a small yard. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 344 779 St James's Road, SE16

Excavation by Wendy Rodgers for DGLA revealed waterlain clays and peats to the north of Roman Watling Street which had been partly destroyed by 19th-century industrial features and which were overlaid by rubble from the construction of the nearby Surrey Canal. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 347 797 National Wharf, Rotherhithe, SE16

Evaluation by A Allen for DGLA exposed a sequence of post-medieval deposits dating from at least the early 17th century. Two phases of timber waterfronts were partly revealed, both incorporating reused boat timbers. The waterfront structures were sealed by substantial dumped deposits. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 348 796 Platform Wharf, Rotherhithe, SE16

Excavation by S Blatherwick for DGLA was undertaken on the southern half of Platform Wharf following previous work. No prehistoric features were revealed but a Neolithic polished axe was found. Medieval contexts were extensive. Predating the moat of the manor house was a linear gully containing early medieval pottery. The southern part of this contained a line of stake holes running along its western edge and turning east across the bottom. Post-holes and beam-slots as well as stone lined cess-pits of medieval date were also located. Large quantities of delftware and kiln material were recovered though no structures were identified which could be associated with the 17th century pottery factory. (London Archaeol 6.11)

SUTTON

TQ 243 637 19 Park Road, Cheam, Sutton

Excavation by P Emery for DGLA of a site in the medieval village of Cheam revealed that the prehistoric ground surface had been truncated by gardening. However, struck and burnt flints found in medieval and later features suggests Neolithic occupation nearby. No RB or Saxon features were located but a v-shaped ditch with quantities of 11th/12th century pottery was traced at the north of the site and a ditch with Guy's ware and Cheam

were pottery found at the south. Several cut features, thought to be quarries for sand and brick earth, probably associated with brickmaking, were revealed and these date after 1600. Two pits contained 18th century material possibly associated with a local market or fair which used to take place on the site. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 247 635 Century House, Kingsway Road, Cheam

Excavation by Patricia Miller on the edge of a Tudor farm site revealed features of post 14th/15th century date including a ditch, a wall footing, pits and a line of boundary post-holes. The land appears to have been used as farm land during the medieval period and was not enclosed until at least the 17th century. Pits and a boundary (fence) most likely relate to Cheam Court Farm. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 277 625 Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton

Watching brief by Penny Bruce for DGLA produced prehistoric fire-cracked flints close to the BA enclosure site. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 275 650 Carshalton High School for Girls, West St, Carshalton

Excavation by S Tucker for DGLA revealed a v-shaped linear ditch (?IA) which produced struck flints of unknown date. The ditch was covered by medieval plough soil. Other features included a post-medieval boundary ditch and a possible Victorian well. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 285 665 Wandle Meadows, London Road, Hackbridge

Excavation by D Saxby for DGLA on the River Wandle floodplain gravels revealed ditches containing LBA pottery. Two sets of post-holes suggested the presence of structures but no dating evidence was recovered. Quantities of fire-cracked flint were also found in the features or in ploughsoil. The results from Wandle Meadows accord with earlier excavations at Beddington Sewage Farm where evidence of BA and IA occupation was also found. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 296 652 Carew Manor, Beddington

Excavation by J Phillips for Carew Manor Group within the former gardens of the Manor failed to locate the edge of the moat now thought to lie further to the north. An 18th century garden wall was traced together with a garden path and associated plant beds. A ditch, the latest finds from which included early medieval pottery, was found cutting the natural gravel. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 296 655 Beddington Roman Villa, Beddington

Excavation by R Bazely for DGLA of a portion of the Scheduled Ancient Monument adjacent to the north bank of the River Wandle revealed a possible prehistoric or RB trackway of flint nodules. Flint flakes and waste flakes were found in sealing layers of silt. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 299 666 London Carriers Ltd, Beddington Lane, Beddington

Excavation by S Tucker for DGLA on the Beddington gravel terrace revealed two semi-circular features of possible LBA date. A v-shaped ditch across the area excavated was thought to be a RB field boundary ditch and the truncated bottoms of two drainage ditches, resulting from the Beddington Sewage Farm, were located. (London Archaeol 6.11)

TQ 302 654 34 Beddington Lane, Beddington

Trial trenching by D Saxby for DGLA revealed prehistoric fire-cracked flints. (London Archaeol 6.11)

WANDSWORTH

TQ 286 717 Tooting Bec Hospital, Church Lane, SW17

Evaluation excavation by T Haillay for DGLA located a large dump of Victorian wine bottles and assorted glass vessels which may have been related to Tooting Lodge (1803). A large depression was traced which may have been the lodge fishpond or the result of gravel extraction. This had been deliberately backfilled. (London Archaeol 6.11)

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
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| BA | Bronze Age (E = Early, etc) |
| BSAG | Bourne Society Archaeological Group |
| CNHSS | Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society Ltd |
| DGLA | Department of Greater London Archaeology (Museum of London) |
| IA | Iron Age |
| LDLHS | Leatherhead & District Local History Society |
| MoL Arch | Museum of London Archive Report |
| RaBACC | Reigate and Banstead Archaeological Coordination Committee |
| RB | Romano-British |
| RCHM(E) | Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) |
| SyAS | Surrey Archaeological Society |
| SCAU | Surrey County Archaeological Unit (Environment Unit, County Planning Department, SCC) |
| SCC | Surrey County Council |
| SHAHT | Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust |
| SIHG | Surrey Industrial History Group (newsletter) |
| WWII | World War 2 |