

Archaeology in Surrey 1991

Compiled by

D G BIRD, GLENYS CROCKER, J S McCRACKEN and DINAH SAICH

The purpose of these notes is to record chance finds and the results of organized 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 figure references) and then within those squares. Users are reminded that a grid reference is only the south-west corner of a square and not a specific point. Only six figure grid references are given as some measure of protection 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 Ms Saich, 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.

General

60 cast iron grave markers, the majority by Filmer & Mason of Guildford, recorded in Surrey by A Yoward. Sites noted are Alfold (TQ 036 340), Bletchingley (TQ 334 507), Brookwood Cemetery (SU 956 566), Bermondsey (TQ 33 79), Busbridge (SU 978 429), Capel (TQ 175 407), Chilworth (St Martha's) (TQ 027 483), Cranleigh (TQ 060 392), Dunsfold (SU 997 963), Godalming (St John) (SU 968 440), Holmbury St Mary (TQ 110 444), Kew (St Anne) (TQ 189 774), Ockley (TQ 157 408), Old Woking (TQ 021 569), Ottershaw (TQ 021 634), Sendgrove (TQ 018 543), Shere (TQ 074 478), South Holmwood (TQ 172 449), and Thursley (SU 901 394). (263)

The Administrative County

ELMBRIDGE

Around TQ 157 647 Telegraph Hill, Claygate

Major complex of earthworks noted by S P Dyer. Full-scale survey is needed.

EPSOM & EWELL

TQ 219 628 Bourne Hall Lake

Excavation by J Harte and H Waterhouse for Bourne Hall Museum and NAS in the bed

of the lake which had become dry. Preliminary examination in 1990 produced 38 1st to 3rd century Roman coins from one sector. A trench indicated that dredging had removed most material above the natural Thanet Sand. Gravel-filled pockets in the sand were however found to contain animal bones and IA, RB or Saxon pottery. Various walls, mostly presumably earlier retaining walls for the lake bank, were also noted. (265). It may be suggested that the Roman coins were offerings at the original spring.

GUILDFORD

General

Unprovenanced silver penny of Harold Godwinson (Guildford mint, c1066) purchased by SyAS. (258)

Centred SU 882 490 North of Grange Road, Tongham

Evaluation of part of proposed route of the A31 Runfold Diversion and Blackwater Valley Route by G N Hayman for SCAU and SCC (County Engineer's department). One large ditch containing a few fragments of 3rd or 4th century AD pottery and four undated gullies were uncovered.

Around SU 918 495 Green Lane, Wanborough

A record photograph taken by J Boas shows RB coins and other material thought to indicate a Roman period forger's hoard recovered by metal detector users supposedly from a site to the west of the Romano-Celtic temple.

SU 920 495 Green Lane, Wanborough

Noted by D G Bird that a replacement water main had been laid along the lane right through the area of the Romano-Celtic temple. There was no opportunity to arrange observation.

SU 972 508 Cabell Road, Guildford

Noted by J Austin that he recovered over 100 small sherds of RB pottery from the site before the excavation noted in the last *Collections*.

Area around SU 98 50 Guildford Park

Historical notes on the Park as a background to field survey which has been started by Helen Davies. Evidence for the former boundaries of the Park and for the dating of some of the hedgerows is noted. (260)

SU 996 493 61 Quarry Street

Observation of redevelopment by J Boas for Guildford Museum led to the recording of a Saxo-Norman pit.

SU 997 492 Guildford Castle

Work continued on the research/training excavation by R J Poulton for SCAU, SyAS, the Society of Antiquaries and others. The excavation of a section of the bailey ditch was completed. A well-preserved tile kiln was uncovered (fig 1), its last firing archaeomagnetically dated to AD 1220-1270 at the 95% confidence level. Presumably the tiles produced were used in roofing the earliest palace buildings. (262; 266)

SU 998 494 16 Tunsgate, Guildford

Observation of redevelopment and salvage excavation by J Boas for Guildford Museum recorded a general scatter of post-medieval pottery and two features cut into the natural



Fig 1 Guildford Castle: the finely preserved early 13th century tile kiln. Photograph by G R Pattison, SCAU

chalk. The first was a large irregular pit constructed of rough chalk blocks, thought likely to be a cess pit in the stable area of the Three Tuns Inn. It contained a large amount of material dated to 1690–1720, including many more or less complete vessels and a great number of high class goblets. The second feature was a well which contained a large group of medieval pottery provisionally dated 1175–1250. (258). There were also some traces of Saxo-Norman features. The group dated 1690–1720 is considered to be an exceptionally important discovery for its period.

TQ 046 505 Clandon Reservoir, West Clandon

Evaluation by G N Hayman for SCAU and G U Projects, on behalf of the North Surrey Water Co, prior to reservoir enlargement. Two large pit-like features were found, cut by a modern trench so that only one edge of these features was uncovered. Their fill was disturbed chalk and contained a number of Roman sherds of the 2nd century AD. It is thought that the site could represent chalk quarrying activity.

TQ 051 449 Farley Heath

Notes by C W Atkins correct mistakes in the published version of Aubrey's *Natural history and antiquities of Surrey* where it refers to the Farley Heath Romano-Celtic temple. They include details of the rough measurements of the temple and make clear that an odd-sounding reference to Roman tiles is in fact to no more than standard tegulae. (255). An anti-traveller trench dug across part of the temenos area was examined by Judie English and nothing of archaeological interest was noted.

Area around TQ 05 48 Albury

Report of silver penny of Edward I found by metal detector users on the Albury estate. It has apparently not been properly recorded.

TQ 057 602 Broad Ditch, Wisley

A date was received from the Oxford University Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit for one of the pieces of worked wood found in 1987: 1180±95 BP (OxA-3166), suggesting a mid to late Saxon date. The function of the wood remains so far unexplained.

MOLE VALLEY

TQ 126 483 Vale Farm, Wotton

Watching brief on the construction of a garage, by S P Dyer for SCAU. No features of archaeological interest were observed. (265)

Area around TQ 15 52 above Chapel Farm, West Humble

Continuation of work led by S P Dyer and Judie English for the SyAS Surrey Historic Landscapes Project Team. Further earthworks have been recorded. (255)

TQ 151 548 Young Street, Leatherhead

Resistivity survey and watching brief of proposed car park and access road by S P Dyer for SCAU and SCC, assisted by members of the SyAS Historic Landscape Survey team. Remnants of earlier ploughing were the only features observed, no finds were recovered.

Centred TQ 155 440 Anstiebury Hill Camp

Further evaluation of the interior of the scheduled hillfort by G N Hayman for SCAU and English Heritage, to decide whether re-forestation should be allowed. A number of pits and a ditch were found; the finds largely consisted of late IA pottery, with occasional Roman period sherds. (259)

TQ 164 564 Rear of 20-22 Bridge Street, Leatherhead

Evaluation by S P Dyer for SCAU and Estates and General Developments PLC. No finds of earlier than the 18th century were recovered. (265)

Centred TQ 166 547 Norbury Park

Continuation of work led by Steve Dyer and Judie English for the SyAS Surrey Historic Landscapes Project Team. A floated meadow system has been recorded. (255)

TQ 166 563 Hampton Cottage, 64 Church Street, Leatherhead

Excavation by E Crossland for LDLHS of post-medieval well in the back garden.

REIGATE & BANSTEAD

Area of Merstham and Reigate

Report by T Tatton-Brown on building stone at the Tower of London identifies considerable use of Reigate or Merstham Stone from at least the later 12th century. (*London Archaeol* 6. 13)

TQ 223 556 Walton on the Hill

Note by G Bierton drawing attention to small-scale unpublished excavation by R Little on the site of the Roman villa in 1955. No new information seems to have been discovered. (262)

TQ 232 414 Charlwood

Report by R Ellaby that a radiocarbon date for material from a pit on a Mesolithic site he had excavated had given a date within the 4th millennium bc.

Area around TQ 24 52 'Witelamb', Reigate

Note by Mary Saaler drawing attention to documentary evidence for a 13th century quarry 'in . . . Reigate . . . at the foot of the hill next to the road which leads to Walton [at a place] which is called Witelamb'. (261)

Area around TQ 25 44 Duxhurst Farm

Fieldwork by R Ellaby and D W Williams in advance of golf course construction revealed no sites of interest except a late limekiln, but only limited work was possible.

Around TQ 256 581 Perrot's Farm, Banstead

The grid reference given in the previous *Collections* should be corrected as above.

TQ 261 528 Crossways Farm, Lower Kingswood

Watching brief of topsoil stripping by S P Dyer for SCAU and Cairn Energy PLC. No features of archaeological interest were observed. (265)

TQ 276 427 St Bartholomew's Church, Horley

Observation by A O Brown of extension building and internal alterations. Several 19th century tombs were noted including two in a previously unrecorded brick arched vault. Two coffins, both apparently of wood, were exposed in the south aisle. One of them was removed. Both lay in a deposit of blue puddled clay and on an unusual north-south axis. (261)

RUNNYMEDE

Around SU 987 695 Windsor Great Park

Report by B Garner of probable route of London-Silchester Roman road. Three sitings of probable gravel road surface are noted suggesting confirmation of an alignment joining the Sunningdale Road to the north end of Bakeham House. A possible agger is also noted, helping to confirm the line. (260)

TQ 043 669 9 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey

Trial excavations by I Stuart for HBMC in advance of scheduled monument consent on part of the site of the Chertsey Abbey complex. Four trenches were opened, which revealed that the Black Ditch in this area had been backfilled about 30 years ago with redeposited clay, river gravels, building rubble, modern brick and tyre inner tubes.

SPELTHORNE

Centred 028 722 Church Lammas, Staines

Excavation by G N Hayman for SCAU and Greenham Construction Materials Ltd of the enclosure identified during evaluation in 1990. The enclosure was found to be rectangular, bounded by a ditch on three sides with a small entrance in both the north and east sides. Within this enclosure was found a ditched feature, 10 metres square (fig 2), roughly central to which was a large near-vertical sided, flat-bottomed pit. Finds from these features were relatively few, but consisted of struck flints and pot sherds, which indicated an early to middle BA date.

TQ 032 737 Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell

Notes by Mary Saaler on references to Yeoveney Mill in the medieval accounts of Westminster Abbey. The first reference noted was in 1275, although this implied that the mill was already in existence. (260)



Fig 2 Church Lammas, Staines: a corner of the rectangular BA enclosure, with an internal feature of about 10m square. Photograph by G N Hayman, SCAU

TQ 039 716 George Street/Kingston Road, Staines

Excavation by J J Chapman for SAFG in advance of redevelopment revealed traces of a 2nd/3rd century ditch.

Around TQ 035 739 Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell

Continued monitoring and evaluation in advance of gravel extraction by G N Hayman for SCAU, Greenham Construction Materials Ltd and Thames Water led to the discovery of prehistoric material. Subsequent excavation produced features and finds suggestive of a small farmstead, occupied from the end of the Neolithic into the early BA (fig 3). (261)

Around TQ 056 688 Home Farm, Laleham

Evaluation in advance of gravel extraction by G N Hayman for SCAU and Greenham Construction Materials Ltd revealed two concentrations of prehistoric features, including pits and a probable boundary ditch. The fill of these produced BA pottery, but a couple of the pits also contained concentrations of cremated human bone. (262)

Around TQ 059 694 Land SW of Queen Mary Reservoir, Laleham

Monitoring of topsoil stripping for gravel extraction by S P Dyer for SCAU and Reservoir Aggregates Ltd. No features of archaeological interest were revealed. (265)

SURREY HEATH

SU 927 626 South Farm Lightwater

Seventh season of excavation by G H Cole for SHAHT. (256)



Fig 3 Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell: rescue excavation immediately in advance of gravel extraction. The darker area in the centre of the photograph represents a Neolithic midden deposit. Photograph by G N Hayman, SCAU

TANDRIDGE

Centred TQ 333 520 North Park Farm, Bletchingley

Excavation by S P Dyer for SCAU and British Industrial Sand in advance of mineral extraction. The remains of a kiln were uncovered. It had first been used for tile manufacture, but had later been adapted as a lime kiln. An archaeomagnetic date of 1400–1455 at the 95% confidence rate was obtained for its last firing.

TQ 336 521 Place Farm, Bletchingley

Report by Elvey Humphreys that work on the finds from the excavation had indicated that they included possibly early 15th century decorated window glass.

Centred 359 574 Halliloo Farm, Woldingham

Evaluation of part of proposed golf course by G N Hayman for SCAU and Space Production Overseas. No archaeological features were observed and only a couple of post-medieval finds were recovered.

TQ 359 579 Blanchman's Farm, Warlingham

Excavation by Mary Saaler and J Davison for BSAG and CNHSS of the former farm site revealed substantial remains of post-medieval buildings and medieval and later pottery and other finds.

TQ 365 582 Limpsfield Road, Warlingham

Evaluation by G N Hayman for SCAU and St George PLC. No finds other than post-medieval material were recovered.

Around TQ 394 438 Lingfield

Report by Mary Saaler of the donation of a polished axe to the East Surrey Museum. The axe was found by P Comber between 1918 and 1920 'in marshy ground on the east side of Lingfield station'. (263). It does not seem to have been previously recorded.

WAVERLEY

Around SU 82 44 Wrecclesham

Report by K D Graham that eight miniature socketed axes were said to have been found in the Wrecclesham area.

SU 838 467 West Street, Farnham

Watching brief on extension to Elphicks Department Store by R J Poulton and P M G Jones for SCAU and Kemp Stroud. Major part of area had previously been extensively disturbed, but a small portion of pit or ditch was identified, from which a large sherd of 16th century pottery and a bronze bucket fitting were recovered.

Around SU 87 43 Tilford

Report by K D Graham that the collapse of part of the bank of the Wey had revealed traces of a probable kiln of unknown date.

Centred 873 482 Tongham Road, Runfold

Evaluation of part of the proposed route of the A31 Runfold Diversion and Blackwater Valley Route by G N Hayman for SCAU and SCC (County Engineer's Department). A large number of burnt flints, probable prehistoric features, a large number of Roman features and a medieval ditch were uncovered. The Roman features, ditches and ?rubbish pits, contained large quantities of animal bones and pottery dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

Around SU 873 484 Runfold Farm, Badshot Lea

Fieldwalking as a first stage of evaluation in advance of mineral extraction by S P Dyer for SCAU and Pioneer Aggregates UK Ltd. A number of clay pits were found across the area, presumably indicating clay was being dug for pottery manufacture. A quantity of Roman period pottery was found and it is known that this region had a widespread pottery industry from the 1st century AD onwards. However, a number of 16th and 17th century pot sherds, some apparently manufacturing wasters, were also found.

SU 915 355 South Park Farm, Witley

Clearance of vegetation on moated site led by Greta Turner for SyAS in preparation for long term management of the site. (262)

SU 973 439 Bridge Street, Godalming

Evaluation of the site for a supermarket by R J Poulton for SCAU and the Co-operative Wholesale Society. Archaeological features were revealed and then formally excavated. The pottery recovered dates from the 9th to the 13th centuries and the features uncovered seem to indicate the presence of a farmstead on the site during that period. (257)

Area around TQ 03 43 Shamley Green

Report by Judie English of finds made by I Williams over a number of years in the area of Shamley Green. They include worked flints, a Roman brooch and RB and medieval pottery.

Centred 048 353 Great Wildwood Farm, Alfold

Reported that A J Clark is to carry out geophysical surveys of the moated site (TQ 050 352) and of the bloomery site located in the previous year by Judie English in golf course construction. Further details of worked flint scatters reported last year are now available. It is noted that all four sites are slightly raised above the general level. Pat Nicolaysen helped to identify the flint types, which are as follows:

At Rannett Hill (TQ 0482 3552) finds of 94 pieces of flint included 43 secondary and 5 primary flakes, 1 flake and 2 blade cores, 14 partial or complete blades, 2 awls and a hammerstone. Waste Water Field (at TQ 0444 3564) produced 34 pieces of flint including 17 secondary flakes, 1 primary flake, 1 blade core and 10 blades or parts of blades. At Little Hammer Wood Field (TQ 0494 3470) 37 pieces of flint were recovered, including 19 secondary flakes, 1 primary flake, 1 blade core, 2 core rejuvenating flakes and 5 complete or partial blades. Further Rickett Close (at TQ 0500 3548) produced 178 pieces of flint which included 75 secondary and 6 primary flakes, 3 blade and 2 flake cores, a core rejuvenation flake, 34 blades or part blades, 8 awls and 9 scrapers. (255)

WOKING

TQ 073 607 Byfleet Mill

A Crocker and Glenys Crocker reported that building restoration revealed features of the former water-powered corn mill, including the trench of the pit wheel and remains of the drive mechanism associated with the west water wheel (fig 4) and the cast iron hurst frame



Fig 4 Byfleet Mill: The main shaft associated with the west water wheel, showing remnants of spokes of the great spur wheel and, below this, nails and a ridge indicating the position of the wallower. The pit of the pit wheel and the arch through which the axle tree lay, are shown in the background. Drawing by Peter Watkins

which supported four pairs of millstones powered by the east water wheel. (SIHG 64; unpublished report, SyAS Library)

South-west London Boroughs

CROYDON

TQ 306 658 Phillips Factory Site, Beddington Farm Road

Excavation by S Tucker for DGLA revealed further evidence of prehistoric activity on the Beddington gravel terrace. Mesolithic flint flakes were found on the upper silts of a post-glacial stream channel and LBA pottery, animal bone and flint artefacts were recovered from silts over the gravels. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 313 638 Waddon Way, Purley

Evaluation excavation by D Saxby for DGLA revealed a V-shaped ditch of unknown date and post-medieval plough soil above natural chalk. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 320 655 Gun Public House, Old Palace Road/Church Road, Croydon

Evaluation excavation by S Hoad for DGLA revealed medieval and post-medieval plough soils. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 321 654 Overton Yard/Surrey Street, Croydon

An evaluation followed by excavation by P Thompson for DGLA revealed a large post-medieval wall foundation containing reused stone sleepers from the Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Iron Railway. A sequence of post-medieval chalk wall foundations and associated chalk floors, the earliest being 18th century, was excavated at the east end of the site. A medieval dump deposit was below the floors and this in turn sealed a clay-lined medieval pit. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 322 653 1 Scarbrook Road, Croydon

Evaluation excavation by Penny Bruce for DGLA revealed no archaeological features. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 322 658 68-70 North Road, Croydon

Excavation by Pat Miller for DGLA within the standing building revealed the remains of a chalk and flint cellar (? 17th century) of which only a section of the east wall survived. In the 18th century the floor was raised 1m, paved and sub-divided by a brick wall. The cellar was most likely backfilled in the 19th century. (261; *London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 323 658 60-66 North End, Croydon

Evaluation excavation by Pat Miller for DGLA revealed no archaeological features. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 324 654 Mint Walk, Croydon

Excavation by Pat Miller for DGLA revealed two Roman pits, 3 rubbish pits of the later 16th century, one 17th century rubbish pit and 19th century gravel extraction pits. Residual prehistoric flint cores, a blade and waste flakes were recovered. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 337 674 Croydon Canal, Davidson Road

Excavation by S Tucker for DGLA relocated the Croydon Canal which had been disused since 1836. The possible site of a bridge was found. (261; *London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 342 605 Atwood Primary School, Sanderstead

Trial trenching by Penny Bruce for DGLA located 4 undated cut features. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 179 692 11A Church Street, Kingston

Excavation by K Pitt for DGLA revealed a 17th century charnel pit, most likely clearance from the adjacent All Saints' church yard. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 200 658 Former Government Buildings, Alpine Avenue, Tolworth

Evaluation excavation by R Nielsen for DGLA of an area of 2.5ha revealed evidence of IA occupation in the west corner of the site. Pits, post-holes and a possible eaves-drip gully of a round house were recorded. All features were cut into weathered London Clay and showed signs of truncation by ploughing and landscaping. Finds included middle IA pottery, baked clay including fragments of loom-weight, animal bone and fire-cracked flint. Unstratified Mesolithic flint implements, including blades and scrapers, were also found. The site is located beside the valley of the Hogsmill River, less than 1km from the larger IA settlement at Old Malden. (261; 264; *London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 208 714 Kingston Polytechnic, Kingston Hill

Excavation by D Saxby for DGLA revealed no archaeological features (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 210 663 Malden Homes, Percy Gardens, Worcester Park

Excavation by R Nielsen for DGLA indicated occupation in the north-east area of the site dating from the Mesolithic onwards. Mesolithic tools included scrapers, blades, awls, borers and fabricators, along with microburins. A hammerstone and several cores suggested on-site manufacture. All Mesolithic finds came from machining or later features. Many features were found to contain abraded Middle and LIA pottery. Features included pits, post-holes and a large ditch (4m wide) running north-east/south-west across the site appearing to follow the contours of the south-west end of the hill on which the site stands, overlooking the Hogsmill River. Pottery from the ditch suggests a 1st century BC date. A further possible ditch was found to the north-east, suggesting multiple enclosures. Other finds included fire cracked flint, baked clay, fragments of triangular loom-weight and part of a bronze ring.

The excavation suggests the site forms part of the known IA settlement at Old Malden discovered by Carpenter in the 1940s some 150m to the north-east, though it indicates a much larger settlement area than originally envisaged. Features containing Roman pottery and tile were also found, including pits, gullies and V-shaped ditches showing recuts. These run at right angles to one another (and cut the IA features), suggesting a system of field boundaries. The suggestion is that this site was further from the centre of Roman occupation and is likely to have been under cultivation. Medieval pottery and tile were recovered from machine work and from a few features. The indication is that the site was cultivated into the post-medieval period. (261; 264; *London Archaeol*, 6.15)

LAMBETH

TQ 299 755 Pavilion Service Station, 33 Clapham High Street

Watching brief by S Hoad for DGLA revealed undated plough soils (? Roman) but with much post-medieval truncation. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 312 756 Wiltshire Road, Brixton

Evaluation excavation by Alison Steele for DGLA revealed plough/garden soils overlying the natural gravels. Late 18th/early 19th century pottery and clay pipes were found. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 315 764 Loughborough House, Akerman Road, SW9

Evaluation excavation revealed that the site was close to the grounds of Loughborough House (built 1681). The only feature contained 18th century building rubble. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

MERTON

TQ 238 712 6-10 Marryat Road, SW20

Excavation by G Potter for DGLA of a site partly to the rear of Eagle House, a listed Jacobean property (c1614) revealed cut features of early medieval date (AD 1050-1150). Also revealed was a largely complete formal garden plan (20m × 27m) with associated raised terrace; both features appear to be contemporary with the house. (261; *London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 251 764 Morden Nursing Extension, Morden Park

Watching brief by S Tucker for DGLA revealed in section an east-west ditch containing early medieval pottery. A brick culvert (? 17th century) possibly associated with the Manor House was also observed. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 261 685 Morden Hall, Morden Hall Road

Watching brief by Penny Bruce for DGLA revealed post-medieval building foundations along the northern perimeter of the Morden Hall Park walled garden. Topographic information was obtained including the line of the previous course of the River Wandle. (261; *London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 280 690 St Marks Road/Baker Lane, Mitcham

Excavation by S Mason for DGLA proved that all archaeological levels had been removed by Victorian gravel extraction and dumping of rubbish. Structural evidence of the Mizen nurseries (20th century) was found. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

TQ 177 742 Richmond Ice Rink Car Park Site, Clevedon Road, Richmond

Evaluation excavation by J Nowell for DGLA revealed post-medieval levels associated with parkland belonging to the nearby 18th century Cambridge House. (261; *London Archaeol*, 6.15)

SOUTHWARK

TQ 316 800 Joan Street, SE1

Investigation of a site situated at the corner of The Cut and Blackfriars Road by J Bowsher for DGLA revealed a 2.5m sequence of archaeological sterile clays and peats. Above these were dump levels of 18th and 19th century date. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 317 800 206 Union Street, SE1

Evaluation excavation by S Mason for DGLA revealed possible Tilbury IV peats, an early ditch and Roman channel fills. Post-medieval walls relating to the 19th century development of Union Street were also recorded. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 319 795 31-34 Borough Road, SE1

Evaluation excavation by Helen Jones for DGLA revealed a silty sand ploughsoil with prehistoric flints overlain by deposits with Roman building material mixed with medieval and post-medieval pottery. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 319 801 25 Lavington Street, SE1

Evaluation excavation by G Malcolm for DGLA revealed delft wasters and kiln furniture and a pot dated between AD70-120. The depth of the underlying gravel suggested the excavation was within a water channel. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 321 784 2-28 Manor Place, SE17

Excavation by K Whittaker for DGLA revealed first terrace gravels but no archaeological features within these deposits. Features dated to the 18th and 19th century were found; prior to the 18th century the site was used for agricultural purposes. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 322 801 137 Tooley Street, SE1

Excavation by D Beard for DGLA revealed truncated post-medieval pits cut into natural gravel. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 322 804 Southwark Bridge Stairs, Park Street, SE1

Watching brief by S Blatherwick for DGLA to assess the strength of the foundations of Southwark Bridge stair walls, recorded York stone surfaces at c1.50m OD in the eastern stair well and at c+0.60m OD in the western stair well. These are most likely associated with the founding levels of Southwark Bridge. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 323 803 1-15 Anchor Terrace, Southwark Bridge Road, SE1

Evaluation excavation by S Blatherwick for DGLA revealed a pier base possibly associated with the Globe Theatre. A Nuremburg token from associated contexts dated to 1580-1630. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 324 801 15 Redcross Way, SE1

A watching brief by J Dillon and M Hutchinson for DGLA revealed truncated dark earth containing clay pipe fragments and 18th/19th century pottery. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 325 769 Camberwell Green, SE5

Test pit survey by M Green for DGLA revealed fragments of moulded greensand and Caen stone but no walls. Features with Roman pottery were found sealed below a ploughsoil containing delft ware. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 326 766 Wren Road, Camberwell, SE5

Excavation by Helen Jones for DGLA on the site of the congregational church built in 1852/3 revealed that gravel extraction had destroyed earlier archaeological levels. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 328 802 New London Bridge House, London Bridge Street, SE1

Excavation by Helen Jones for DGLA revealed natural sands and a Roman wall foundation cut into underlying waterlain silts. The latter were within a north-south channel of Roman date. Post-medieval rubbish pits and a well underlay an early 17th century burial ground containing the remains of 227 individuals in burial trenches and pits. (261; *London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 330 789 71 Old Kent Road, SE1

Excavation by K Tyler for DGLA revealed a Roman dump deposit (no later than mid 2nd century) overlying natural sands and gravels. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 331 788 101-109 Old Kent Road, SE1

Evaluation excavation by P Thompson for DGLA revealed truncation due to deep basements. Two post-medieval brick lined soakaways and associated drains survived as

well as a large 18th century ditch which may have been used as a drain for the later pits. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 331 789 6-14 Leroy Street, SE1

Evaluation followed by excavation by P Thompson for DGLA revealed four parallel east-west ditches, two most likely being continuations of the 2nd century AD ditches identified on the north side of Leroy Street (see following). Roman ditches at right angles to the proposed line of the Roman road were revealed, sealed by a later Roman gravel surface. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 331 789 Leroy Street, SE1

Evaluation excavation by Alison Steele for DGLA revealed natural sands and gravels overlain by weathered sand containing burnt flints and flint waste flakes. A flint 'knife' was found in the fill of a Roman ditch. Roman features were found at the southern end of the site and these included an east-west wall foundation made of rubble, ragstone blocks and tile. Associated with this, to the north, was a compacted gravel surface. The foundations and the surface had been truncated by a north-south ditch which in turn was cut by an east-west linear feature extending beyond each section. This feature was filled with burnt organic fill overlain by rubble similar to that of the wall foundation. The northern end of the site had a series of intercutting ditches dated by pottery to AD 120 at the latest. The wall foundation dated to AD 80-120 and one find was a fragment of Roman sculpture thought to be part of a funerary relief from a roadside temple or mausoleum. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 331 791 12 Tower Bridge Road, SE1

Evaluation excavation by J Nowell for DGLA recorded silts and clays, possibly of prehistoric date, which suggested a former watercourse south of Bermondsey Island. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 332 754 Dog Kennel Hill, Dulwich, SE22

Watching brief by Alison Steele for DGLA failed to reveal any features earlier than a series of 19th century field drains. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 332 793 The Trocette, Bermondsey, SE1

Evaluation excavation by Alison Steele for DGLA revealed sub-soil of sands and gravels. An east-west Roman ditch was recorded in the section of a post-medieval cess pit. The overlying ploughsoil produced Roman and 12th/13th century pottery. Four associated chalk and ragstone foundations were found at the north end of the site. Two were approximately east-west and parallel, and abutting the northern one were two north-south foundations with returns at their north ends forming a small chamber. A large foundation was revealed at the south end of the site cutting the ploughsoil; this is thought to be the Bermondsey Abbey precinct wall.

Three 17th/ early 18th century cess pits were excavated as well as three 19th century tanning pits. A large ditch with fill containing pottery dated to 1600-1750 ran along the western side of the site. (261; *London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 335 792 Grange Walk, SE1

Excavation by Alison Steele for DGLA revealed natural sands and gravels. At the northern end of the site was a northwest-southeast ditch with late 1st to mid-2nd century pottery. This ditch was 5m in length and up to 3.20m in width. A similar ditch with similar pottery was found on the west side of the site. Other features included a Roman pit, a late 17th/early 18th century cess pit and drains. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 337 783 Old Kent Road, SE1

A watching brief by P Thompson for DGLA revealed that truncation had removed archaeological levels down to natural gravels. A post-medieval channel was recorded along the edge of deeper waterlain deposits on the west side of Humphrey Street. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 337 787 Dunton Road, SE1

Excavation by K Tyler for DGLA revealed the sequence of natural sands and gravels. A layer of plough soil dated to the 16th/17th centuries overlay these except in the south-east corner of the site where WWII bomb damage had truncated the upper natural levels. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 337 793 Abbey Street/Neckinger/Maltby Street/Grange Walk, Bermondsey SE1

Evaluation excavation by S Mason for DGLA within the precinct of Bermondsey Abbey revealed a large channel which may have been the former River Neckinger. This contained finds as early as the IA and was finally filled and levelled at the end of the 18th century. IA activity in the form of pits and a shallow ditch was identified to the west of the site. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 341 798 Springhall's Wharf, Bermondsey Wall West, SE16

Evaluation excavation by S Tucker for DGLA revealed a timber waterfront sealed by up to 3.5m of post-medieval deposits. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 348 797 Platform Wharf, Rotherhithe, SE16

Further excavation by S Blatherwick for DGLA revealed a linear feature running east-south-east/west-north-west for over 16m cutting the natural sands and gravel. A post Deverel-Rimbury sherd came from the upper fill. A layer containing a similar sherd covered a group of 21 stake-holes.

Two medieval butted-ended ditches were excavated at the eastern end of the site. Five post-holes were recorded on the lip of one ditch. Two medieval gullies were found, one predating the moat of the manor house previously discovered. No structural remains of the Outer Court survived. Large post-medieval pits with delftware were also discovered. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 351 793 St Olave's Hospital, Rotherhithe, SE16

Excavation by D Bowsher revealed the natural sands and gravels rising from south to north. A number of flint flakes were recovered from the higher north side of the site. The only features were an 18th century brick and tile drain leading to a brick tank. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 355 795 Canada Water, Surrey Quays Road, Rotherhithe, SE 16

Evaluation followed by excavation by S Mason for DGLA revealed Tilbury IV peat (BA) containing a large split tree and red deer antlers. Dumping and a post-medieval ditch associated with the construction of Canada Dock were recorded. (261; *London Archaeol*, 6.15)

SUTTON

TQ 273 642 322-332 Carshalton Road, Carshalton

Trial excavation by Patrica Miller for DGLA produced finds ranging in date from prehistoric to post-medieval within hillwash deposits disturbed by ploughing. The only archaeological features in the subsoil dated to the 18th/19th centuries. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 273 643 6-18 Alma Road, Carshalton
Watching brief by S Hoad revealed 2m of post-medieval build-up on the underlying natural surface. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 275 652 William Street, Carshalton
Site watching by G Malcolm for DGLA recorded cut features and a cobbled surface possibly of Roman date. No excavation took place. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 281 649 BP Chemicals Ltd, Mill Lane, Carshalton
Excavation by Penny Bruce for DGLA revealed no archaeological features. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 301 664 Royal Mail Site, Beddington Farm Road
Evaluation excavation by S Tucker for DGLA revealed further evidence of prehistoric farming activity on the gravels. Two cut features were recorded and fragments of struck and fire-cracked flint found. Over the gravels was a well-mixed agricultural soil with fragments of post-medieval tile and pottery. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

WANDSWORTH

TQ 236 731 Wimbledon Parkside, Putney Heath, SW19
Evaluation excavation by S Mason for DGLA revealed parallel ditches thought to be 19th/20th century gravel extraction. Pleistocene natural channels and ice wedge features were observed in the gravel. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 260 752 Swandon Way, SW18
Watching brief followed by excavation by J Bowsher for DGLA revealed sands containing Mesolithic flints, one Roman and some medieval sherds. Post-holes and beam slots appeared to date from the 17th century along with contemporary and later ditches sealed by mid-19th century house foundations. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 262 755 John Watney Distillery Site, York Road, SW11
Excavation by J Bowsher for DGLA revealed sands containing flints (mostly Mesolithic) and prehistoric pottery (including Neolithic). Plough marks were found cut into the sand which was sealed by a 17th century ploughsoil. Over this was a 'dark earth' and post-holes in this may relate to the original 1790s distillery. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 266 758 Dover Court Motors, York Road, SW11
Evaluation excavation by Penny Bruce for DGLA revealed no archaeological features. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 268 761 Jack Barclay's Garage, York Road, SW11
Evaluation excavation by M Birley for DGLA revealed no archaeological features. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 268 769 Battersea Flour Mills, Battersea Church Road, SW11
Evaluation excavation by Penny Bruce for DGLA located post-medieval wall foundations, possibly associated with Battersea Manor House. A brick-lined soakaway and a brick-lined kiln/oven or furnace (18th/19th century) were also revealed along with a building which may have been an earlier phase of the 19th century mill known to have been on the site. Three post-medieval river frontages were recorded. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 277 731 St James's Hospital, Upper Tooting, SW17

Evaluation excavation by R Nielsen for DGLA revealed evidence of 19th and 20th century occupation including a boundary wall to and rubble from, a 19th century workhouse (the St James Industrial School) demolished c1910. Prehistoric channels cutting the Boyn Hill (River Terrace 3) gravels were also recorded. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

TQ 288 718 Tooting Bec Hospital, SW17

Excavation by D Saxby for DGLA revealed walls of the manor house built in 1803 and demolished in 1894. (*London Archaeol*, 6.15)

ABBREVIATIONS

See also abbreviations at front of volume

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)
HBMC	Historic Buildings & Monuments Commission (English Heritage)
IA	Iron Age
LDLHS	Leatherhead & District Local History Society
MoL Archive	Museum of London Archive Report
NAS	Nonsuch Antiquarian Society
RB	Romano-British
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)