

## Archaeology in Surrey 1992-3

Compiled by

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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 *Bulletin*, the Surrey Industrial History Group's newsletter, the records of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) and the records of the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MOLAS). 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. Ancient Monuments Laboratory reports relevant to Surrey are listed at the very end of the notes.

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 Ms Maloney, 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

#### GENERAL

Note by J Cotton on the part of the Tom Walls collection of worked flints from Surrey not yet processed. It is noted that Palaeolithic material from the Lower Kingswood area, already published in *SyAC* 72 and 76, is to be held in the British Museum. There remain over 2500 pieces of flintwork recovered in fieldwalking from three main localities: Ewell, the Walton Heath/Lower Kingswood area of the North Downs, and the Greensand south of the Downs. Small, mainly Mesolithic assemblages are noted from Albury (Lockner Holt: TQ 036 469), Wotton (Sandy Meadow: TQ 115 484; Meriden Farm: TQ 145 455), Betchworth (Barley Mow: TQ 211 497), Buckland (Sanders or Saunders Sand Pit: TQ 224 506), Headley Heath (White Lodge: TQ 207 537) and Ewell (Salesian Sports Ground: TQ 217 632; West Mead: TQ 213 637). These and other sites also produced later material, including various arrowheads, ground flint axes and plano-convex knives. (278)

#### ELMBRIDGE

TQ 065 617 The Paddocks, Brooklands

Evaluation trial trenching by S P Dyer for SCAU and Trafalgar House Ltd did not locate anything of archaeological interest. (282)

TQ 080 618 Warren Cottage, St George's Hill

Site watching of construction of house extension by S P Dyer for SCAU did not locate anything of archaeological interest in the area immediately adjacent to the hillfort. (278)

TQ 084 652 Oatlands Park Hotel, Weybridge

Evaluation by trial trenching carried out by S P Dyer for SCAU and Barratt Homes failed to locate anything of archaeological interest. There was no surviving evidence for the historic landscape known from map evidence. (279)

TQ 086 618 Deepcut (formerly Forest House), St George's Hill

Site watching on construction of a new house, by Rob Poulton of SCAU for Fromson Construction Co Canada, did not locate anything of archaeological interest in an area immediately adjacent to the hillfort.

TQ 099 661 Homebase Store, Walton on Thames

Observation of trenches dug to prevent occupation of the site and of foundation work by S P Dyer for SCAU and Homebase Ltd produced five struck flints of Mesolithic or early Neolithic type; no features were located but the flints are thought to indicate a nearby site (279)

TQ 104 648 Mayfield Road, West Molesey

Evaluation by trial trenching prior to redevelopment, by P M G Jones of SCAU for Croudace Homes, revealed no archaeological features.

TQ 128 683 Bishop Fox Way, West Molesey

Evaluation by trial trenching by S P Dyer for SCAU and SCC revealed no archaeological features and only one prehistoric struck flint flake. (278)

TQ 145 605 Midgarth, High Street, Oxshott

Correction to report in SyAC, 80 (for 1988-89): E Crossland points out that in the event he did not carry out site watching at this site. It was however subsequently evaluated by trial trenching by S P Dyer for SCAU and Elmbridge Borough Council, but nothing of archaeological interest was found except one indeterminate struck flint scraper. (279)

EPSOM & EWELL

TQ 218 586 Epsom Racecourse

Monitoring of road improvement scheme by S P Dyer for SCAU revealed nothing of archaeological interest. (278)

TQ 219 623 The Grove, Ewell

Observation by G R Pattison and P M G Jones for SCAU of trench cutting for cable TV revealed part of an Anglo-Saxon inhumation with possible grave goods including an iron spearhead and fragments of a pot with rosette stamps. Other finds from the general area included one probably IA sherd, various fragments of RB pottery, mostly 4th century, and some further fragments of Anglo-Saxon pottery.

TQ 220 533 Shortcroft Road, Ewell

Evaluation by trial trenching carried out by S P Dyer for SCAU and Epsom & Ewell Borough Council failed to locate anything of archaeological interest, although a Hundred boundary was thought to run across the area. (279)

Centred TQ 220 626 High Street, Ewell

Observation of laying of new water main by S Nelson revealed nothing of archaeological interest. (276)

Centred TQ 227 638 Nonsuch Park, Ewell

A watching brief on the laying of a water main along the northern boundary of the park was carried out by Rob Poulton of SCAU for Southern District Water PLC. No evidence for a suggested Roman road across the park was seen, but the drain from Nonsuch Palace was noted.

#### GUILDFORD

Centred SU 877 485 Runfold Farm, Runfold

Evaluation by trial trenching of an area to be used as a borrow pit for the Blackwater Valley Route, by Graham Hayman of SCAU for Costain, found no archaeological features. The presence of peat over virtually the whole of the site may indicate that the area is prone to waterlogging and was therefore unattractive to settlement.

Centred SU 880 485 Grange Road, Tongham

Evaluation and subsequent formal excavation in advance of the Runfold diversion, part of the Blackwater Valley Route, by Graham Hayman of SCAU for SCC, recorded a range of features including ditches, postholes, pits and a small four-post structure. Provisional examination of the pottery suggests that features of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval date were present. A few sherds of Saxon pottery were also discovered. (273)

Centred SU 882 500 Tongham Nurseries

Evaluation by trial trenching of an area to be used as a borrow pit for the Blackwater Valley Route, by Graham Hayman of SCAU for SCC. Occasional features of earlier prehistoric and Roman date were noted, but the principal archaeological interest within the site was evidence for Iron Age settlement. Formal excavation of five areas followed (figs 1, 2). Two of the excavated areas revealed some features of Iron Age date, but three areas contained the major parts of four substantial Iron Age settlements. The main settlement areas were bounded by substantial enclosure ditches within which the remains of round houses, smaller ditches, pits and postholes were found. All of the round houses had entrances facing east, indicated by short breaks in the eaves-drip gullies and two large postholes, one on either side of the doorway. In total eighteen round houses were found, including two which had been rebuilt. Two four-post structures, possibly used as granaries, were recorded and large water holes were also discovered. These were waterlogged and contained preserved wood, including part of a log ladder (fig 3), formed by cutting notches into an oak log, as well as planks and stakes. Other finds included a bronze brooch dating to the 2nd century BC. Preliminary examination of the pottery suggests one of the sites may date to the 4th century BC, with the others dating to the 3rd or 2nd centuries BC. (281)

SU 933 501 Little Flexford

Reported by Glenys Crocker that the coincidence of the place-name with a pond on a tributary of the Stanford Brook suggests to the owner of the property that the pond was used for flax retting. (SIHG 68)

SU 967 488 to 991 491 Hog's Back Trackway

Report of study by Helen Davies of the trackway between The Mount and the A31 Guildford-Farnham road. Cross-sections of the trackway are given, showing it to vary from 14m to as much as 62m, measuring from the centre of the banks on either side. The banks were also studied. (282)



Fig 1 Guildford SU 882 500. Tongham Nurseries, site 4: Iron Age structures under excavation (looking south-east across the river Blackwater). *Photograph by SCAU*

Centred SU 984 491 Henley Grove

Observation of levelling of ground in allotments and fieldwalking nearby by D Montgomery recovered over 200 pieces of crudely struck flint with thick patination, including one heavy scraper. The material is mostly primary and secondary flakes and may be largely accidental. (275)

SU 993 495 Rodborough Buildings

Observation of building works by GMVEU located very few finds. (282)

SU 994 494 Armour Buildings, Bridge Street, Guildford

Evaluation trial trenching by S P Dyer for SCAU and Yarmside Holdings did not locate anything of archaeological interest. (282)

SU 994 494 17-20 Friary Street, Guildford

Finds located by GMVEU in contractors' cores included 12th to 19th century pottery. (282)

SU 996 492 Millmead Road, Guildford

Observation by GMVEU of the construction of a wet well by Guildford Borough Council and Thames Water Utilities located substantial quantities of worked timbers dated to the medieval period and thought to represent a wharf. Medieval and post-medieval leather, pottery and metal finds were recovered from the spoil. (282)

SU 996 493 59 Quarry Street, Guildford

Observation of building works by GMVEU located the corner of a medieval chalk block wall and a pit containing early medieval pottery, daub and bone. (282)

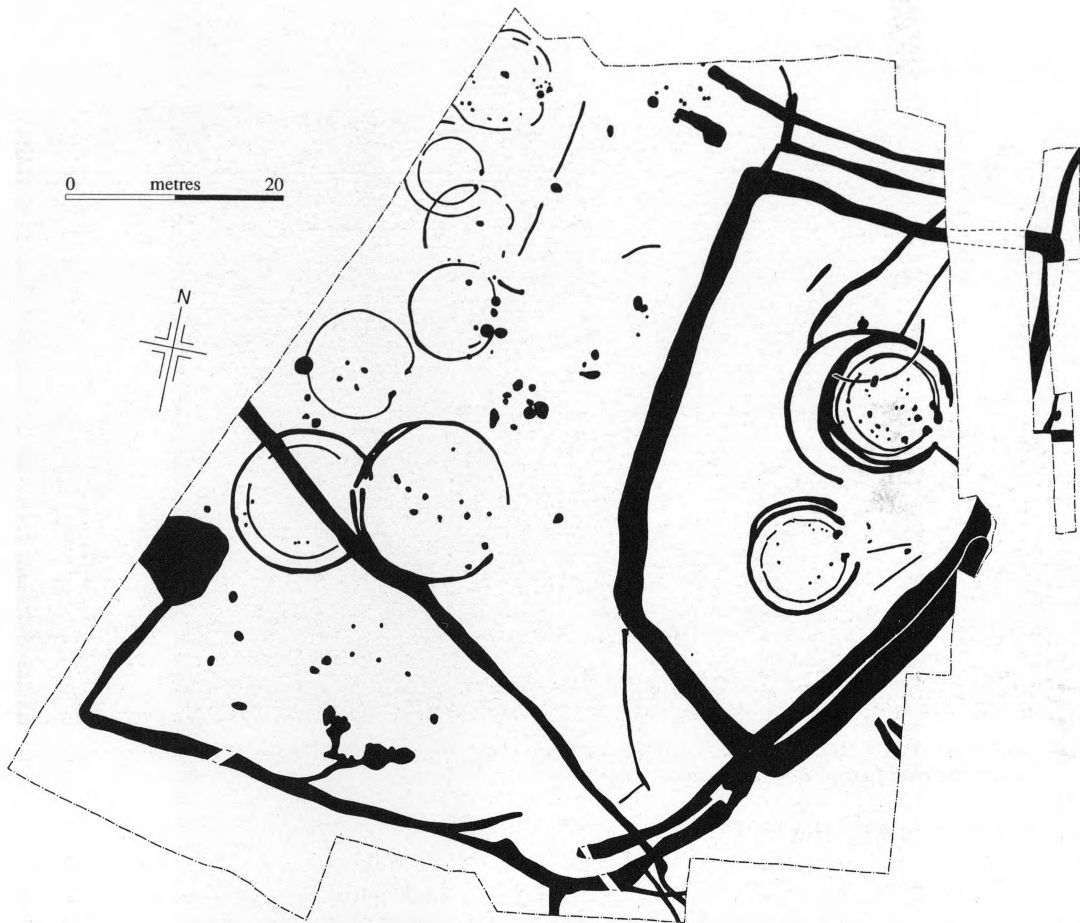


Fig 2 Guildford SU 882 500. Tongham Nurseries, site 4: plan of the Iron Age enclosures and structures. *Drawing by SCAU*

SU 996 493 Electricity Sub-Station, rear of 56 High Street, Guildford

A watching brief on works associated with the re-development of W H Smith's, by Rob Poulton of SCAU for W H Smith, indicated that the sub-station had been built over a cellar backfilled with modern debris.

SU 996 494 60 High Street, Guildford

Medieval material including 14th century Surrey whitewares and a Penn floor tile found in observation of building works by J Boas for Guildford Museum (September 1991). (282)

SU 996 494 83 High Street, Guildford

Identification by GMVEU of a 13th century barrel-vaulted undercroft with a 16th century timber-framed building above. The undercroft had a central doorway from the street and did not project above street level. A blocked door and window on the east side were also noted. (282; 284)

SU 996 494 93-95 High Street, Guildford

Features identified as a possible medieval undercroft noted by GMVEU. (282)



Fig 3 Guildford SU 882 500. Tongham Nurseries, site 2: the Iron Age log ladder in course of excavation. *Photograph by SCAU*

**SU 997 492 Castle Hill, Guildford**

Observation of the digging of a gas main trench by J Boas, Mary Alexander and K Fryer for Guildford Museum revealed further evidence for the castle. Three chalk block walls were noted in the area near The Chestnuts; they are likely to be part of the king's private rooms. The line of the earlier bailey ditch (before the bailey was extended down to the present line of Quarry Street) was also noted. (281)

**SU 997 492 1 Castle Hill, Guildford**

Observation of building works by GMVEU for SCAU located a chalk block wall, possibly

representing the eastern wall of the Great Hall of the Castle. Finds included a ridge crest tile. (282; 283)

#### SU 997 492 Guildford Castle

Research/training excavation continued, directed by Rob Poulton of SCAU, for SCC, SyAS, the Society of Antiquaries and others. The area outside the outer bailey ditch was found to have been extensively quarried for chalk. The resulting pits had subsequently been infilled and palace buildings constructed there c1200. Interesting finds included pieces of a medieval glass urinal from a garderobe shaft (fig 4). (271) The 1993 season of excavation focused on the supposed line of the outer bailey ditch, but no trace of the feature was found, presumably because the ditch ran further to the east. A second trench in the area outside the ditch revealed a building sequence of some complexity. Of particular interest were the well-preserved remains of a late 12th century undercroft or cellar, part of the vaulting of which was found intact. The undercroft was probably built against the bailey wall along what is now Quarry Street. (277)

#### SU 997 492 Guildford Museum

Medieval and post-medieval finds discovered by GMVEU during refurbishment works. Two possible occupation layers were noted, one over a crushed chalk floor. The natural chalk had not been reached at 1.5m down. (282; 284)

#### SU 997 494 129 High Street, Guildford

Four sections of undated chalk block wall, possibly a cellar, identified by GMVEU in building works. Finds from within the area of the walls dated from 13th to 16th centuries, including

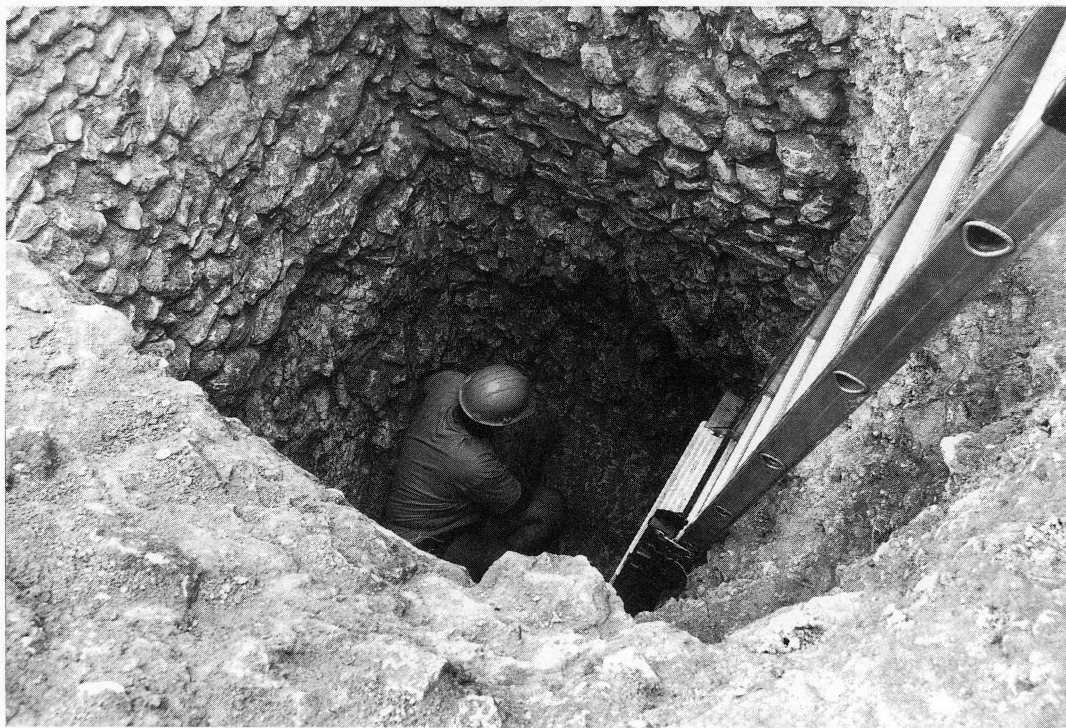


Fig 4 Guildford SU 997 492. Guildford Castle: final cleaning of the base of the chalk-lined garderobe shaft (from which the urinal came). *Photograph by SCAU*

very fine 16th century globular drinking jugs and a polychrome altar vase. An unusually high concentration of fish bones and oyster shells was recovered. (282)

SU 997 494 138 High Street, Guildford

Cellars projecting under the road recorded by G Bierton for GMVEU. (282)

SU 997 495 9 Market Street, Guildford

Finds including late 15th century Tudor Green drinking vessels, late 15th to early 16th century German stoneware jugs, much animal bone and a piece of wood carved with a fleur-de-lis located in observation of building works by J Boas for Guildford Museum (September-October 1991). (282)

SU 997 495 Guildhall, Guildford

Small-scale excavation by GMVEU for Guildford Borough Council recovered finds from the 13th and the 16th to 19th centuries. (282)

SU 998 491 South Hall, Castle Hill, Guildford

Observation of swimming pool construction by GMVEU located the probable bailey ditch of the castle. It was about 6m across and over 3m in depth. (282; 283)

SU 998 493 1 Sydenham Road, Guildford

Chalk block wall 1.25m wide recorded by GMVEU in gas main trench. The wall was possibly the same as another noted by contractors on the western side of South Hill. The possibility of the wall being part of the castle bailey wall is discussed. (283)

SU 998 494 13-15 Tunsgate, Guildford

Test excavations in advance of alteration and extension of the buildings, by Graham Hayman of SCAU for Triggs Turner Investment Co, recorded several pits and some walling of 17th-18th century date. Beneath these features, pits, postholes and stake holes of late 12th-early 13th century date were found. The majority of the pits had been used for domestic rubbish disposal. One very large feature is presumed to have been produced by quarrying for chalk. Levelling into the slope for building had truncated features towards the rear of the site. A number of struck flints were recovered during the excavation, indicating some prehistoric activity in the vicinity.

Subsequent observation of the development by GMVEU for SCAU located a large amount of 11th to 12th century pottery, a chalk block lined well containing porcelain and tin-glazed wares, 16th to 18th century pottery and mid-18th century industrial waste with a large number of signed clay pipes. (282)

SU 998 494 16 Tunsgate, Guildford

Further details provided by Mary Alexander of the 17th century material recovered from this site, including particularly pottery and rare glass. (270)

SU 998 494 17 Tunsgate, Guildford

Several features identified by GMVEU during building works, including four pits and a ditch containing 12th to 13th century pottery; a mid-13th century well; a 17th century brick-lined kiln and other evidence for industrial activity; 18th and 19th century pits. (282)

SU 998 495 155 High Street, Guildford

A number of small 17th century and later finds recovered from beneath the floorboards by GMVEU. (282)

SU 998 495 159 High Street, Guildford

Barrel-vaulted structure identified as the remains of a medieval undercroft by GMVEU. (282)

SU 998 496 5-7 Chertsey Street, Guildford

Observation of building works by GMVEU located evidence for a deep quarry, probably predating the mid-19th century Stoke Brewery known on the site, and 17th to 19th century pottery. Many stamped bottles associated with the brewery were stolen from the site. (282)

SU 998 498 Former Unigate Dairy site, Chertsey Street, Guildford

Observation of building works (in 1991) by J Boas for Guildford Museum revealed a chalk block wall and a floor of crushed chalk. The wall may relate to late 18th century farm buildings. (284)

TQ 038 580 Bourne Stream Bridge, Ripley

Observation by S P Dyer for SCAU and SCC of earthmoving for bridge replacement did not locate anything of archaeological interest. (282)

Centred TQ 050 518 Clandon Regis, East Clandon

A watching brief on groundworks for a new golf course, by Rob Poulton of SCAU for Barreldfield Golf Network, revealed no features of archaeological interest.

Centred TQ 063 475 Albury Park

Fieldwalking by D Montgomery recovered 235 pieces of struck flint across an area of 6 ha. A concentration was noted at TQ 063 474. The flint included 72 unused secondary flakes, 3 flake cores, 23 blades or blade parts, 10 microlith blades, 1 scraper and part of a Neolithic polished axe reused as a scraper. (275)

TQ 091 475 Tillingbourne Trout Farm, Gomshall

Evaluation by trial trenching of an area proposed for the fish farm, by Rob Poulton of SCAU for Mr A Verber. The area is low lying and has latterly been used for watercress beds; no archaeological features were recorded.

MOLE VALLEY

General (Wotton Estate)

Fieldwalking by D Montgomery recovered 183 pieces of struck flint and a few sherds of Surrey Whiteware widely scattered across 2.7 ha in two areas of greensand plateau spur. The flint included 30 unused secondary flakes, 15 blades or blade parts and 9 scrapers. The location of the site was not revealed at the landowner's request. (275)

TQ 151 549 Young Street, Leatherhead

Resistivity survey and site watching by S P Dyer for SCAU and SCC of car park and access road construction in an area where the SyAS historic landscape survey had recorded RB pottery and evidence for medieval or later cultivation. Nothing of archaeological interest was noted. (278)

TQ 156 550 Bockett's Farm, Fetcham

Lisa Creaye reports that rebuilding of a stretch of flint wall revealed a shaped coping brick, set into the first course of bricks below the coping, which is inscribed with the initials GM and HM and the date 1785. (SIHG 77)

TQ 163 488 Former Dorking Bus Garage

Evaluation by trial trenching prior to redevelopment on the suspected route of the London to Chichester Roman road, by Graham Hayman of SCAU for St George Developments Ltd, did not reveal any features of archaeological interest.

Observation of car park construction by S P Dyer for SCAU and St George Developments Ltd did not reveal anything of archaeological interest. (279)

TQ 163 491 98-102 South Street, Dorking

Observation of foundation trenches by S P Dyer for SCAU and Mr C Marsh did not reveal anything of archaeological interest. (279)

TQ 169 534 Box Hill School, Mickleham

Evaluation by trial trenching in advance of new building, by T Champion and J Robinson of SCAU for Box Hill School, identified three rows of postholes. The depth at which the postholes were found suggests that they are not recent in origin, although no dating evidence was recovered.

Around TQ 18 50 Milton parish

Two late Roman coins and an RB dress pin found at a metal detector rally and reported to D W Williams. Said to be other coins from the same spot.

TQ 187 554 Rose Cottage, Tyrrells Wood, Leatherhead

A watching brief on building work at Rose Cottage, by G R Pattison of SCAU for Mr & Mrs R Martin, revealed no features of archaeological interest; the site is adjacent to the London-Chichester Roman road, Stane Street.

Around TQ 20 42 Newdigate parish

Sestertius of Antoninus Pius found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams.

TQ 211 510 Station Road, Betchworth

Remains of buffer depot 339, one of a series built between November 1941 and December 1942 and used for storage of supplies in the Second World War and subsequent 'cold war', located by P Sowen. (SIHG 74)

#### REIGATE & BANSTEAD

TQ 184 485 East Surrey Hospital, Redhill

Magnetometer survey by S P Dyer for SCAU and First Tee Leisure Ltd to test for possible medieval pottery kilns (within the area of the Earlswood industry) did not locate any significant anomalies. (278)

Around TQ 20 50 Betchworth parish

Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead, fragment of LBA axe, late 4th century Roman coin (possibly Valentinian), and other prehistoric, RB, medieval and later material, found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams. (See Williams in the present volume, *SyAC*, **83**, 165-86)

Around TQ 21 53 Walton on the Hill parish

Eight 4th century Roman coins found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams.

TQ 221 551 Walton Manor, Walton on the Hill

Site watching of garage construction by S P Dyer for SCAU did not reveal anything of archaeological interest. (278)

TQ 224 553 Former Abattoir Site, Walton on the Hill

Evaluation by trial trenching prior to redevelopment, by Graham Hayman of SCAU for

Berkeley Homes (Surrey & Thames Valley) Ltd, revealed no features of archaeological interest.

Centred TQ 229 563 Willowbank, The Avenue, Tadworth

Evaluation by trial trenching prior to redevelopment, by Graham Hayman of SCAU for Tudor Estates Ltd, revealed no features of archaeological interest.

TQ 237 571 Fleetwood Close, Tadworth

Evaluation by trial trenching and observation of foundation trenches carried out by S P Dyer for SCAU and Linden Homes PLC did not locate anything of archaeological interest. (279)

TQ 248 494 Priory Park, Reigate

LBA spearhead found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams. The find is a Broadward Complex barbed spearhead with lunate openings. An archaeological excavation around the findspot did not reveal anything of interest, nor did a metal detector survey of the surrounding area. (282; see also Williams in the present volume, *SyAC*, **83**, 234-7)

Around TQ 24 51 Reigate parish

Late IA potin coin found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams.

TQ 248 599 Brighton Road, Banstead

Evaluation trial trenching by S P Dyer for SCAU and SCC did not reveal anything of archaeological interest. (278)

TQ 250 503 14 London Road, Reigate

Excavation by D W Williams of the surviving north-east corner of a 17th century building reconstructed in the 18th century. A section had been recorded in 1989; it had been discovered when a substantial part of the remains were removed for use as backfill for sand caverns. There was no evidence for earlier occupation along this part of London Road. Finds included part of a 16th century mullion and transom window, possibly from the Priory, and a complete late 17th century wine bottle, still corked and half full. (275)

TQ 251 501 New Safeways Site, Reigate

Evaluation in advance of a new access road to the rear of the High Street, by Graham Hayman of SCAU for Reigate & Banstead Borough Council, located a shallow ditch orientated north-south. No finds were recovered from the ditch, but it was sealed by a layer in which a few sherds of medieval pottery had been found.

TQ 252 504 Reigate Castle

Evaluation in advance of proposed groundworks, by Graham Hayman of SCAU for Reigate & Banstead Borough Council, confirmed that the moat embankment is of relatively recent construction, but that it had buried a 13th century bank of roughly similar alignment.

TQ 253 499 Reigate Priory

Observation by D W Williams of the digging of floodlight cable trenches south of the standing buildings revealed a number of general levels: featureless brown sandy loam below possibly 16th/17th century layers below a possible 18th century courtyard surface, itself below a spread of late 19th century stone and brick rubble. At three points adjacent to the sunken garden were observed the substantial footings of stone walls bonded with yellow mortar. Two of these, 1.45m and 1.25m wide respectively, lay 32m apart and were orientated on the Priory; the third was 0.8m wide and its alignment was unclear. Geophysical survey by English Heritage as part of the Monuments Protection Programme failed to locate any evidence for structures south of the standing buildings and found only the outline of a modern parterre. (280)

**TQ 253 500 Reigate Priory**

Site watching and partial excavation during the laying of a storm drain and associated works, by D W Williams and P M G Jones of SCAU for Thames Water Authority and Reigate & Banstead Borough Council. The work followed on from the discovery of massive stone foundations close to Bell Street. A 3m length of wall constructed of roughly squared Upper Greensand blocks was recorded, with a second similarly constructed wall springing from it at right angles, opposite a square buttress. Pottery from the construction levels of these walls dates to the late 12th-early 13th centuries. A few fragments of ashlar masonry indicate the building, clearly part of the Reigate Priory complex, to have been in the Gothic style. The Bell Street frontage suggests it to have been a gate or lodging house. Demolition apparently took place in the 16th century.

**TQ 253 502 13, Bell Street Reigate**

Observation by D W Williams for the Hygate Partnership of the digging of foundation trenches revealed a stone wall probably dated post 1800 with an associated chalk surface. Beneath this surface deposits of late 12th/early 13th century date were found. (280)

**TQ 253 502 The Cage, Reigate**

Observation of works within the Cage by S P Dyer for SCAU and the Hancock Ward Company located two floor levels, but the lowest is thought to have been not more than 100 years old. There were no other discoveries of archaeological interest. (279)

**TQ 253 502 31-37 High Street, Reigate**

Observation of foundation trenches by S P Dyer for SCAU and the Hancock Ward Company did not reveal anything of archaeological interest, probably because of levelling at some time in the past. (279)

**Around TQ 25 51 Reigate parish**

Earlier 2nd century Roman coin found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams.

**TQ 265 506 Rosehill, Doods Way, Reigate**

Test excavation some years previously by R Masfield of a possible RB tile production site located a large pit feature filled with 550 fragments of RB tile. They included much waster material represented by partially fired, overfired and distorted material, and a range of tile types, including roof, flue and hypocaust tiles. Fabric analysis by I Betts at the Museum of London demonstrated that the Reigate tilery had been supplying tiles to major sites in London. (282)

**TQ 273 432 Court Lodge School, Horley**

Evaluation by trial trenching in advance of redevelopment, by G R Pattison of SCAU for Surrey County Council, revealed two medieval ditches, possibly early field boundaries, and an undated hearth and gully.

**TQ 282 517 St Nicholas School, Redhill**

Evaluation trial trenching by S P Dyer for SCAU and SCC failed to locate any finds or features earlier than the 19th century. (278)

**TQ 285 520 Frenches Road, Redhill**

Remains of buffer depot 124, one of a series built between November 1941 and December 1942 and used for storage of supplies in the Second World War and subsequent 'cold war', located by P Sowan. (SIHG 74)

TQ 290 548 Merstham Railway Tunnel

A prominent brick tower is identified by P Sowan as an observatory for surveying the line of the Merstham Tunnel on the London & Brighton Railway Company line constructed in 1838-41. The structure is described and the possibility of its present appearance resulting from later modifications is discussed. (SIHG 76)

TQ 291 546 Merstham Railway Tunnel

Four substantial square brick pillars linked at the top with iron ties are identified by P Sowan as the remains of an observatory for the surveying of a tunnel on the London Brighton & South Coast Railway's Quarry Line, which opened in 1899. (SIHG 76)

RUNNYMEDE

Centred TQ 018 699 Thorpe Lea Nurseries, Egham

Evaluation by trial trenching in advance of gravel extraction, by Graham Hayman of SCAU for Hall Aggregates Ltd, adjacent to an area where work in 1989/90 had revealed Bronze Age and Roman features, revealed more extensive features, indicating occupation of mid-late Iron Age to 4th century date, with some evidence from the Bronze Age.

Centred TQ 026 690 Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe

Fieldwalking of an area proposed for mineral extraction carried out by Graham Hayman of SCAU for Hall Aggregates (Thames Valley) Ltd produced 34 pieces of struck flint, randomly distributed over the site. No diagnostic pieces were recovered, but most of the pieces are probably Neolithic or Bronze Age in date.

TQ 043 670 3 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey

A watching brief on building works was carried out by G R Pattison of SCAU for the Homewood National Health Service Trust. The site lies within the area of the abbey cemetery, but no archaeological features were observed.

TQ 052 628 New Haw County Middle School, New Haw

Evaluation by trial trenching in advance of redevelopment, by Graham Hayman of SCAU for Crest Homes (Southern) Ltd, in an area where aerial photography has identified crop marks. No features of archaeological interest were noted.

SPELTHORNE

TQ 033 714 Town Hall, Staines

A watching brief on groundworks at the Town Hall and some excavation was carried out by P M G Jones of SCAU for Spelthorne Borough Council. This confirmed that the building lay over medieval and Roman near-shore muds and silts which were sealed below 16th-17th century levels, probably representing foreshore reclamation. A reed peat filled feature of 15th century date was recorded, which contained numerous cut offs of wood and scraps of leather. The earliest buildings on the site appear to be late 15th or 16th century in date. These seem to have been demolished in the late 16th or early 17th century during a general reorganization of the bridgehead area. Subsequently the market hall was built, of which ephemeral traces were recorded. Further south was a range of buildings, one of which was the Kings Arms Inn, separated from the hall by a metalled lane. The inn was demolished when the Town Hall was built in 1872.

TQ 034 717 River Colne Improvement Scheme, Pound Mill, Staines

Observation by S P Dyer for SCAU and the National Rivers Authority of flood defence

improvement works located no artefacts of archaeological interest but added to knowledge of the area between the gravel 'islands' on which Staines stands. (282)

TQ 034 722 Moormede Defences, Staines

Evaluation trial trenching carried out by S P Dyer for SCAU and the National Rivers Authority located a silted up stream channel, possibly a former course of the Colne, but no artefacts of archaeological interest were found. (279)

Centred TQ 055 688 Home Farm, Laleham

Field walking in advance of gravel extraction, by Graham Hayman of SCAU for Greenham

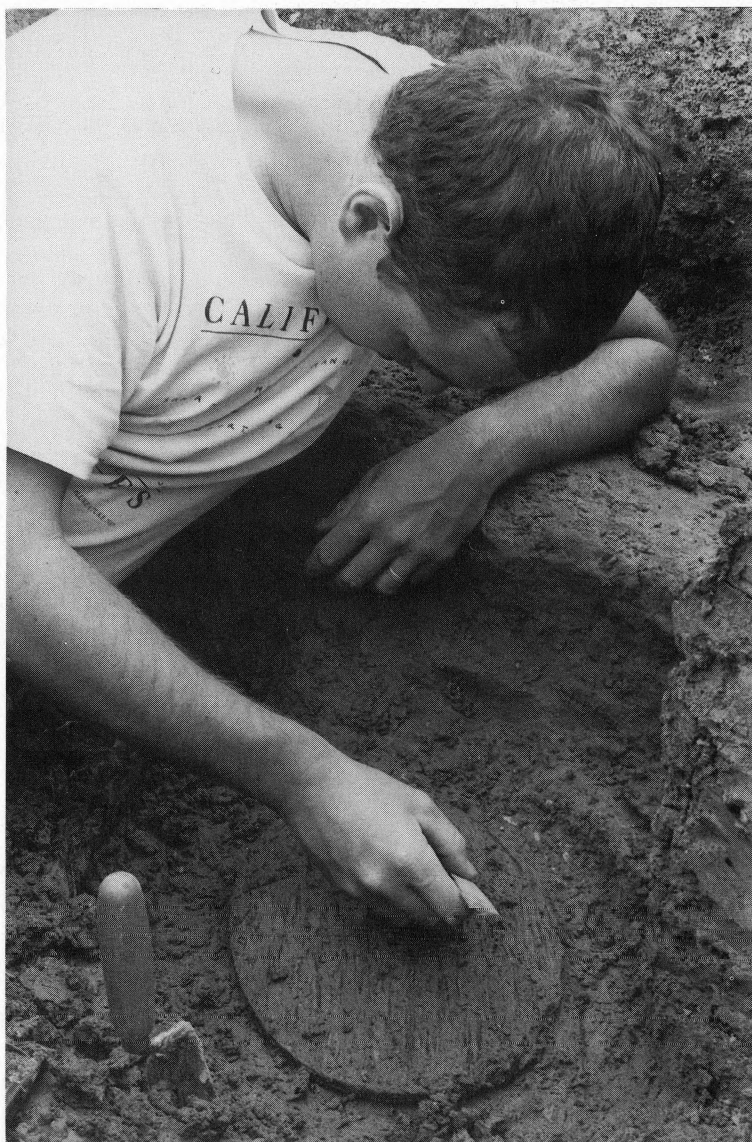


Fig 5 Spelthorne TQ 101 706. Vicarage Road, Sunbury: the base of a Bronze Age wooden bucket under excavation.  
*Photograph by SCAU*

Construction Materials Ltd and Tarmac Roadstone Ltd, revealed concentrations of struck flint of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. A wide variety of tools was represented, including scrapers, awls, burins and arrowheads, and the presence of cores and hammerstones, as well as a large number of waste flakes, indicated that flint working was taking place in the vicinity.

**TQ 059 694 Land south of Queen Mary Reservoir, Laleham**

Observation by S P Dyer for SCAU and Reservoir Aggregates Ltd of topsoil and subsoil removal failed to reveal anything of archaeological significance. (278)

**TQ 057 743 Oaks Road, Stanwell**

A watching brief during redevelopment, by Rob Poulton of SCAU for Wimpey Homes Holding Ltd, produced no evidence of archaeological features.

**TQ 073 663 The Margins, Shepperton**

Evaluation trial trenching carried out by S P Dyer for SCAU and Tarmac Ltd located a number of buried stream and river channels but no artefacts were found. (279) Subsequent observation of gravel extraction located much animal bone, including aurochs. Some of the bone, particularly antler, showed evidence for human working. Two human skulls were also found in the buried channels. (282)

**TQ 079 683 Nutty Lane, Shepperton**

Evaluation by trial trenching in advance of tree planting was carried out by P M G Jones of SCAU for SCC. The site lay on the projected alignment of the prehistoric pit rows excavated at Staines Road Farm in 1989, but no archaeological features were observed.

**TQ 101 706 Vicarage Road, Sunbury**

Evaluation trial trenching by S P Dyer for SCAU and Thamesway Homes Ltd revealed probably BA features including pits and a ditch. (278) The subsequent excavation by Graham Hayman of SCAU, for Thamesway Homes Ltd, produced evidence for more than one phase of use in the early-middle Bronze Age. Excavated features included two large pits, identified as waterholes, which were waterlogged, preserving organic materials not normally found on archaeological sites. One piece of preserved wood is thought to have been the base of a bucket (fig 5). Pollen and plant macro-fossil analysis of the sediments from the waterholes indicated that the contemporary environment was open grassland and waste ground, with woodland nearby.

**SURREY HEATH**

**SU 861 594 Camberley Sewage Treatment Works**

Evaluation trial trenching carried out by S P Dyer for SCAU and Thames Waste Management Ltd failed to locate anything of archaeological significance. (279)

**Centred TQ 884 552 Coleford Farm Borrow Pit, Mytchett**

A watching brief on topsoil stripping in advance of mineral extraction, by Rob Poulton of SCAU for Alfred McAlpine Construction Ltd, revealed only a concentration of 18th century pottery.

**SU 911 634 42, London Road, Bagshot**

Two seasons of excavation were directed by G H Cole for SHAHT. There was evidence for earlier prehistoric occupation (worked flints) and late Iron Age occupation and possibly related iron working (pottery and slag). Parts of possible buildings of the 2nd/3rd centuries were identified and there was late RB material including part of a jet finger ring with a

monogrammed cross. No evidence was found for medieval occupation but the site had evidence for a post-medieval tanning industry known from documents to date c1596-1851. An intact originally timber-lined tanning pit was found which had probably been in use in the early to mid 17th century; finds from the pit included a complete wooden 'paddle'. (279)

#### TANDRIDGE

Around TQ 29 49 Nutfield parish

EBA flat axe with decoration of diagonal slashes and dotted lines found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams.

#### TQ 30 40

C Shepherd reports that the Surrey Defences Survey, which is recording Second World War structures, has completed its first 10km square, in which some 90 sites have been recorded. (SIHG 75)

#### TQ 305 543 Tollsworth Farm

Damage to earthwork, probably the site of Tunel's worth, noted by D J Turner. (283)

#### Around TQ 33 52 Bletchingley parish

LBA Spearhead, a denarius of Carausius, a late Saxon disc brooch and c15th/16th century French jetton found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams along with other material. (See Williams in the present volume, *SyAC*, 83, 165-86)

#### TQ 338 523 North Park Farm, Bletchingley

Observation by S P Dyer for SCAU and Hepworths of topsoil and subsoil removal failed to produce any further discoveries of archaeological significance. (278)

#### Centred TQ 337 536 Gravelly Hill, Caterham

Report on the examination of earthworks by P J Gray and Gwyneth Fookes. It is suggested that there may have been an enclosure on the summit of Gravelly Hill some 12-15 ha in extent, marked by banks up to 4.5m in height; in places there seem to have been sections with a triple bank. To the north, on flatter downland, field lynchets were noted and it is suggested that these were associated with the enclosure. The relationship, if any, with the War Coppice Iron Age hillfort, just to the west, is not clear. The postulated enclosure is thought to predate another earthwork with a bank 1.5 to 2.0m in height which it is suggested marks the northern boundary of the medieval Bletchingley North Park. The odd shape of this section of the Park boundary leads to the suggestion that it might be based on an earthwork which predates the creation of the Park. A probable coppice compartment bank is noted as is a curious earthwork, a ditch and low bank with frequent projections, interpreted as possibly First World War practice trenches. (268)

#### Around TQ 35 50 Godstone parish

Eight Roman coins, including 1st century (Vespasian), 2nd century and 4th century (Magnentius) found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams.

#### Around TQ 35 51 Godstone parish

3rd century Roman coin found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams.

#### TQ 355 581 Mayes Place, Warlingham

Evaluation by trial trenching in advance of redevelopment, by P M G Jones of SCAU for J P Whelan Ltd, located 18th and 19th century foundations of Mayes Place, but no evidence for earlier occupation.

TQ 374 527 Palmers Wood/Coney Hill

Monitoring by S P Dyer for SCAU and Cairn Energy PLC of installation of drilling rig and pipeline revealed nothing of archaeological interest. (278)

Around TQ 383 415 to 429 399 Felcourt to Gotwick Farm

Observation of laying of British Gas pipeline by Penny Hasler for South Eastern Archaeological Services revealed no finds of significance. (274)

Around TQ 38 55 Limpsfield parish

Gallo-Belgic quarter stater dated c125-100BC and Roman Republican silver denarius dated 49BC found by metal detector on two different sites and reported to Mary Saaler.

TQ 395 559 Botley Hill

Bifacially worked later Neolithic or EBA flint knife or miniature dagger found by J Gibson and reported in detail by J Cotton. (280)

Around TQ 41 42 Lingfield parish

Silver coin of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, dated 1469-1504, lead tokens and modern coins found by metal detector and reported to D W Williams.

Centred TQ 423 546 Clacket Lane, Titsey

Evaluation by trial trenching in advance of construction of the M25 service station, by Graham Hayman of SCAU for the Department of Transport, revealed concentrations of 13th century pottery associated with areas of burning, thought to indicate the production of Limpsfield ware; further excavation was recommended. Two sections, one either side of the M25, were also dug through the London-Lewes Roman road and variations in construction were noted. Two areas, one either side of the motorway, were subsequently excavated by Graham Hayman of SCAU for English Heritage. In the northern area large quantities of pottery and some stone were removed, but all that was left of the kiln itself was an intense patch of surface burning, because the kiln had been built up, rather than dug into natural. In the southern area large quantities of pottery, probably representing a waster dump, and much burnt material were removed. A small kiln dug into natural was found; it was unlined, with a flue at either end. Some postholes nearby, associated with tool fragments, probably represent the remains of a workshop. (271) Displays on the results of the excavation have been produced by SCAU for exhibition at the Clacket Lane Services.

TQ 432 508 Trevereux Manor, Limpsfield Chart

Evaluation trial trenching by S P Dyer for SCAU and Alchemy Ltd located no features or stratigraphy but recovered one sherd of IA date and pottery and tile of RB and medieval date. (282)

WAVERLEY

General: (Farnham area)

Report by K D Graham of the discovery by metal detector of a late 15th century gold and sapphire pin. (278)

SU 836 466 Willmer House Museum, 38 West Street, Farnham

Recording by Farnham & District Museum Society of archaeological features revealed in building works and reported by K D Graham. A well-built late medieval wall of chalk blocks bonded with clay was found; it had probably acted as the retaining wall of a terrace. Later

features included a brick-lined Tudor well and a rubbish pit. Further work under the existing building revealed a probably 17th century cobbled surface with an associated pathway of ?Purbeck marble flagstones, overlying a layer of tile fragments and domestic rubbish, itself overlying a soil layer containing abraded 13th/14th century pottery. (266; 267)

SU 831 487 Folly Hill, Farnham

Discovery of a 2nd century Roman marble head in building works recorded by K D Graham. He notes that Susan Walker of the British Museum considers that it is likely to have formed part of a private collection and not to have been an import to Roman Britain, and speculates that it could have been part of the collection of classical sculpture known to have been made by Bishop Henry de Blois in the 12th century. (277)

SU 862 469 Runfold Quarry

Evaluation trial trenching carried out by S P Dyer for SCAU and Drinkwater Sabey Ltd located two kiln-like structures of uncertain date and purpose. The area of the kilns was proposed for landscape planting and it was recommended that the kilns be left *in situ*, if the planting could avoid the relevant area. (279)

SU 872 481 Tongham Road, Runfold

Excavation following on from evaluation in 1991, in advance of the Runfold diversion, part of the Blackwater Valley Route, by Graham Hayman of SCAU for SCC. Some prehistoric finds were made, but no contemporaneous features were discovered. Features of Roman date were recorded, including small pits and ditches and a small four post structure, as well as part of a large enclosure ditch. Provisional examination of the associated pottery suggests occupation dates to the early Roman period. Medieval features included pits and ditches and an area of densely packed flints, thought to represent a track into a field, off the medieval predecessor of Grange Road. (272)

SU 873 482 Tongham Road, Runfold

Excavation following on from evaluation in 1991, in advance of the Runfold diversion, part of the Blackwater Valley Route, by Graham Hayman of SCAU for SCC. A number of prehistoric pits, some possibly used in association with food preparation, were recorded. A provisional examination of the associated pottery has identified sherds of Bronze Age and Iron Age date. A number of Roman features included pits and ditches, one of which was possibly part of an enclosure. Associated pottery appeared to include early and late Roman material. (272)

Centred SU 887 485 Runfold Farm, Runfold

See Guildford entry.

Centred SU 890 370 Hindhead Commons

Report by S P Dyer of initial results of historic landscape survey carried out for SCC, SyAS and the National Trust. The survey had located the boundary bank between Godalming and Farnham hundreds, medieval and Tudor field systems and related building platforms, various holloways and other tracks, property boundaries and woodland banks, saw pits and charcoal burning hearths and earthworks attributed to the Canadian Army in the Second World War. Work on the historic woodland aspects was carried out or assisted by Nicola Bannister as part of a pilot study of the historic aspects of woodland in Surrey. (267; 268)

SU 915 355 South Park Farm, Grayswood

Report by Greta Turner on progress on the clearance and study of the scheduled moated site. It is suggested that the small island east of the main island was never part of a larger island,

later split, but was just a retaining bank to help control the run-off from the moat. A detailed survey drawing prepared by the RCHME is presented. A later report notes the completion of restoration and 'opening' of the site, with a reconstruction drawing. (267; 284)

Centred SU 955 418 Milford Golf Course

A watching brief on topsoil stripping during construction of the golf course was carried out by Rob Poulton of SCAU for BMP Building Ltd. No archaeological features and only a few pieces of worked flint of Mesolithic or Neolithic date were observed.

SU 977 458 Furze Lane, near Binscombe

Evaluation trial trenching by Graham Hayman and S P Dyer for SCAU and Hunting Gate Homes Ltd did not locate anything of archaeological interest. (282)

SU 982 426 Munstead Wood

Detailed survey of the surviving planting and features of the Jekyll garden carried out by RCHME. (271)

WOKING

SU 960 578 Brookwood Hospital

Evaluation trial trenching by S P Dyer for SCAU and J Sainsbury PLC did not locate anything of archaeological interest. (282)

SU 977 593 Kirkland Avenue, Woking

Evaluation trial trenching by S P Dyer for SCAU and Wimpey Construction Ltd revealed nothing of archaeological interest. The presence of a peat deposit was noted, overlying the Bagshot Beds. (278)

SU 993 585 Arthurs Bridge Road, Woking

Evaluation trial trenching by S P Dyer for SCAU and SCC did not locate anything of archaeological interest. (279)

TQ 002 557 Sutton Green Golf Course

Monitoring of soil stripping for golf course construction was carried out by S P Dyer for SCAU and New Lane Leisure Ltd. Only one struck flint was found. (279)

TQ 029 570 Woking Palace, Old Woking

An archaeological investigation of the foundations of the standing remains of the palace was carried out by Graham Hayman of SCAU for Woking Borough Council. Detailed information on the state of the foundations was needed as part of a programme of repair and conservation of the remains. The work indicated there is a complex stratigraphy indicating various building stages preserved on the site. The foundations of the present walls were built to a substantial depth and appeared in good condition. The foundations were made of a variety of materials including brick, chalk blocks and flint.

Centred TQ 050 586 Pyrford Golf Course

Fieldwalking in advance of construction of the golf course was carried out by P M G Jones of SCAU for O & J House Ltd. Some prehistoric flints were recovered, but the only evidence for occupation was two concentrations of building debris, which could be associated with buildings shown on a 17th century plan of the Pyrford estate.

### **South-West London Boroughs**

#### **CROYDON**

**TQ 293 575** Woodfield Hill, Woodfield Close, Coulsdon

A watching brief by S Tucker for MOLAS produced a few fragments of Victorian pottery and fire-cracked flint.

**TQ 303 572** Farthing Down, Downs Road, Coulsdon

An evaluation by G Batchelor for MOLAS revealed two possible, undated, cut features.

**TQ 306 574** Farthing Down Stables, Drive Road, Coulsdon

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS produced abraded 12th century pottery and fragments of 12th-16th century pantile.

**TQ 307 582** Marlpit Lane, Coulsdon

An evaluation by P Thompson for MOLAS confirmed that the site was largely open ground for virtually all its history.

**TQ 307 585** Purley Sixth Form College site, Stoneyfield Road, Coulsdon

An evaluation by B Watson for MOLAS produced prehistoric flints from the topsoil. These are thought to be the result of collection and primary processing of local flint; one sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery was also recovered.

**TQ 309 642** 542-546 Purley Way, Croydon

An evaluation by G Potter for MOLAS recovered from the subsoil a large quantity of mainly prehistoric struck flints, including a number of tools and cores; there was also a large amount of burnt flint and occasional sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery. Cutting the subsoil were three small features, two possibly prehistoric and one medieval. The subsoil was sealed by post-medieval ploughsoil.

**TQ 308 650** 14 Progress Way, 222 Purley Way, Croydon

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS produced Late Neolithic and Bronze Age material from silts which were cut by a number of features, including pits, a possible posthole and a 'burning pit'. These features, however, contained Late Neolithic material only. Prehistoric activity in this area was considered to date from the Late Bronze Age but the results of this and nearby investigations indicate that it commenced earlier in the Late Neolithic period.

**TQ 300 673** 684-686 Mitcham Road, Mitcham

An evaluation by P Thompson for MOLAS located field boundaries or associated agricultural activity which are undated but which may be prehistoric. Other features could indicate evidence of natural hedge lines and trees. The foundations of Mitcham Villa, constructed by 1898, were located above ploughsoil.

**TQ 312 634** 702-704 Purley Way, Croydon

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS produced a few fragments of struck and burnt flint from ploughsoil.

**TQ 319 654** Old Palace School for Girls, Old Palace Road, Croydon

A watching brief by S Tucker for MOLAS took place within the area of the Great Courtyard of the 14th century Archbishop of Canterbury's palace and provided further evidence that the courtyard had remained an open space for over 400 years: a gravel courtyard was replaced with grass in the late 18th century and returned to a hard surface during the mid-19th century.

## TQ 310 670 517-523 London Road, Thornton Heath

An evaluation by T Thomas for MOLAS revealed a soil horizon which probably represents the heath. In this a large shallow pond had formed; it was filled with a range of 17th-18th century material, including two poacher's snares.

## TQ 323 644 12 Warham Road, Croydon

An evaluation by G Brown for MOLAS revealed a probable ploughed-out ditch and a sub-circular pit or natural feature, both undated. Ploughsoil, also undated, overlay the ditch and was recorded in other areas of the site; it was cut by a postpit.

## TQ 325 642 15-17 Brighton Road, South Croydon

An evaluation and excavation by G Potter for MOLAS revealed a number of cut features, possibly prehistoric in date. They were mostly linear and could have been associated with cultivation or with property boundaries. Prehistoric struck flints were found in some of these features. Struck and fire-cracked flints, a rare Late Bronze Age copper alloy razor and a single sherd of Iron Age pottery were also found residually in later contexts. Cutting through subsoil were two ditches, dating to the 2nd century, and a north-south trench, possibly associated with cultivation, and which is only broadly dated to the Roman period. In a soil horizon above the ditches a hoard of 58 mid-4th century coins was recovered. It was overlain by topsoil of mid-18th to 19th century date, suggesting an agricultural usage. Later brick foundations, cellars and pits were recorded which probably relate to the development of properties on the site in the 19th century.

## TQ 320 654 5 Old Palace Road, Church Road, Croydon

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS revealed the remains of 18th century or early 19th century demolished brick walls and a tile floor. The floor tiles were English, a type which first appears in London in the mid-17th century.

## TQ 320 655 The Gun public house, Old Palace Road, Church Road, Croydon

An evaluation by P Miller for MOLAS located a channel, probably the north tributary of the river Wandle leading into Laud's Pond, which revises the suggested position of this channel from the south to the north of Church Road. From at least the 14th century it seems to have been used for dumping rubbish. It may also have formed the north boundary of the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace complex. A number of 16th to early 19th century rubbish pits were located along the south bank of this channel which was infilled probably in the late 18th/early 19th century when land reclamation for the Surrey Iron Railway took place.

## TQ 321 652 Scarbrook Road, Church Road, Croydon

An evaluation by P Miller for MOLAS revealed a deposit dating to the 18th century which, in one trench, was cut by a large 19th century pit sealed by demolition layers, the latter also recorded in other trenches.

## TQ 321 652 Scarbrook new road, Scarbrook Road, Croydon

An evaluation by D Saxby for MOLAS found redeposited prehistoric flints and pottery in post-medieval features and gravel, possibly indicating prehistoric activity nearby. A mortar spread which may represent a 17th-18th century wall, a post-medieval pit and a linear feature dating to the 18th-19th centuries, were also found.

## TQ 322 653 Scarbrook Road/Charles Street, Croydon

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS produced Roman and medieval pottery fragments, probably deposited during manuring of the fields.

TQ 322 654 Surrey Street, Waterworks Yard, Middle Street, Croydon

A watching brief by R Nielsen revealed 18th-19th century material, including surfaces of Waterworks Yard and two brick walls, the latter aligned SW-NE at right angles to Surrey Street. One of the walls had chalk footings with a brick facing, possibly internal, suggesting a cellar. A similarly aligned flint wall, also in Waterworks Yard, was observed by contractors. Terracing into the original ground surface in Middle Street had taken place.

TQ 323 655 The Whitgift Almshouses, North End, Hospital of the Holy Trinity (Whitgift Hospital), Croydon

A standing structure, recorded by D Lakin for MOLAS, confirmed an assessment by English Heritage of the original form of the windows of the almshouses. Original Reigate stone window surrounds had largely been removed in the course of later repairs and replaced with Portland stone sills and mullions and brick infilling. Render and stucco had been used to counterfeit the appearance of a stone surround.

TQ 323 655 8,10,12 George Street, Croydon

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS revealed ploughsoil which contained medieval pottery and struck flint fragments; it was truncated by two phases of a linear trench. Above lay made-ground capped by an external brick floor.

TQ 323 657 Whitgift Centre, Whitgift Square, Rothschild House, Croydon

An evaluation by G Brown and M Burch for MOLAS found that modern footings and made-ground extended below the known level of the natural geological surface.

TQ 325 650 82-86 Park Lane, Croydon

An evaluation by R Nielson for MOLAS revealed a number of pits and gullies dated to the Bronze Age. Cremations and inhumation burials, dated to 5th/6th centuries, are part of a previously identified Anglo-Saxon cemetery. All the graves were truncated during subsequent ploughing; one layer, presumed to be ploughsoil, contained finds from the prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. Towards the north of the site was a brick wall on chalk footings, provisionally dated to the late 18th/early 19th centuries.

TQ 322 667 14-15a St James's Park, Croydon

An evaluation by C Sparey-Green for MOLAS located 19th century plough furrows and drains.

TQ 333 603 Riddlesdown High School, Honister Heights, Purley

An evaluation by P Thompson for MOLAS revealed only modern topsoil.

TQ 355 655 John Ruskin College, Upper Shirley Road, Croydon

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS found that deposits on this site had largely been truncated for construction of the mid-20th century college. In the south half of the site, where a Victorian residence The Ferns had stood, the ground had been levelled. Apparently associated with this house was a build-up of deposits at the south end of the site which may indicate the location of its kitchen garden, an intrusion containing late 19th-early 20th century debris – the period of occupation of the house – and a well, observed to the south-east.

TQ 362 660 10-38 Orchard Avenue, Shirley

An evaluation by J Drummond-Murray for MOLAS located two well-made chalk land drains.

TQ 370 626 Addington Court Golf Club, Featherbed Lane, Addington

An evaluation by K Wooldridge for MOLAS found only topsoil.

**TQ 370 638 Kent Gate Way, Shell Addington Service Station, Addington**

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS produced fragments of prehistoric and Roman pottery in an early medieval ploughsoil. It was overlain by the remains of a chalk floor and cobbled surface which may have represented an outbuilding and yard belonging to Lower House Farm (dating from the late 17th century).

**TQ 375 653 Spring Park Junior School Playing Fields (former), Oak Avenue, Shirley**

A watching brief by S Tucker for MOLAS revealed a series of modern features which are thought to be evidence of tree removal, possibly associated with the development of the site for the playing fields.

**KINGSTON****TQ 164 705 Rosebank, Fairfax Road, Teddington**

An evaluation by B Sloane for MOLAS revealed a soil horizon above natural strata, at the interface of which several small prehistoric flints were recovered. The soil was then cut by a ditch dated to the 18th century and a posthole dated to the late 18th to 19th centuries.

**TQ 177 681 30 Portsmouth Road, Palace Road, Surbiton**

An evaluation by M Shea for MOLAS located at least one prehistoric stream; above, the ground had been truncated, with cellar foundations and demolition rubble of the Victorian building (Westergate) remaining.

**TQ 178 692 1 Thames Street (rear), Kingston upon Thames**

A watching brief by M Shea for MOLAS revealed a NE-SW channel; its upper fill is dated to the mid-14th to mid-16th centuries, which suggests that it could have been a drain or sewer for a late 13th or early 14th century masonry building which was originally discovered on the site by KuTAS in 1971. The rear of this building was represented during these investigations by flint footings which formed a right angle. There may have been an external surface associated with this building or it may have formed part of a path at the rear of the subsequent brick building. Dating evidence from the earlier excavations suggests that the masonry building was destroyed in the mid-16th century and replaced by a brick building in the mid to late 16th century. A foundation trench on this site probably indicates an extension towards the Thames.

In the north-west of the site a large square pit was constructed in the 16th century and was still in use during the 17th century. It was probably used for melting down bitumen since this was found in one of the fills. Bitumen was an important material for ship building, a common industry in Kingston in the 16th and 17th centuries. There was probably a change of land use for the rear of the property when the pit became disused in the late 17th or early 18th century and was superseded by a well, which is likely to have been associated with the brick building. An external surface was probably related to this well; both were covered by dumps. The rear of the brick building was added to and a backyard or garden surface may relate to this extension dated, by documentary evidence, to the mid-18th century. At the south edge of the site a Victorian drain was aligned along King's Passage, which formed a public access to the Thames.

**TQ 182 693 99/101 Clarence Street/Empire Works, Kingston**

An evaluation by R Nielsen for MOLAS produced medieval pottery from a truncated overburden layer. 18th-19th century pits and an 18th century well were located, the latter backfilled prior to the construction of the standing building on the site. Of unknown date were an east-west gully and post and stake holes.

TQ 185 693 Kingston Grammar School, 70-72 London Road, Kingston

A watching brief by F Hammer for MOLAS found either disturbed natural or make-up for the school yard.

TQ 185 695 Cromwell Road, Kingston

An evaluation by J Bowsher for MOLAS revealed waterlain silts and clays of a marsh containing Roman, medieval and early post-medieval artefacts. Consolidation layers above and 19th century features related to railway marshalling yards.

TQ 186 693 84 London Road, Kingston

An evaluation by P Miller for MOLAS revealed ploughsoil cut by a number of graves which are part of a burial ground established by the Quakers in the 17th century. The graves were aligned either north-south or east-west and intercutting occurs. Most of the burials appear to have been adults or adolescents.

TQ 190 660 85 Red Lion Road, Tolworth

A watching brief by S Gibson for MOLAS found only garden soil.

TQ 196 672 Surbiton Lagoon, Raeburn Avenue, Surbiton

An evaluation by M Shea for MOLAS revealed an alluvium which on the north-east side of the site was cut by a series of north-south channels. These presumably mark the ancient line of the Tolworth brook, a tributary of the river Hogsmill. The alluvium was sealed, on the east side of the site, by 18th century or later deposits and on the west by topsoil.

TQ 196 699 Kingston Hospital Ante-natal Clinic, Galsworthy Road, Kingston Hill

An evaluation by M Shea for MOLAS found heavily abraded sherds of possible Roman and post-Roman ceramics in 19th century redeposited material.

TQ 204 709 25 Coombe Ridings, Kingston

An evaluation by G King for MOLAS found only modern demolition rubble.

TQ 208 704 Warren End, Warren Cutting, Coombe Hill, Kingston

An evaluation and excavation by G King for MOLAS revealed a ditch containing Mesolithic flintwork and Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery which may have been an enclosure, delineation or boundary ditch, possibly related to the known prehistoric occupation on Kingston Hill. A deposit above the natural gravels also contained a significant amount of worked flint and a small amount of pottery of similar date: it may represent an ancient land surface or hillwash. The great quantity of struck flint waste recovered would suggest a knapping floor nearby.

TQ 200 711 Warren Gate Children's Home, Kingston Hill, Kingston

An evaluation by G King for MOLAS established that the natural gravels had been disturbed and truncated by gravel extraction, landscaping and road construction.

TQ 205 712 High Banks, Coombe Park, Kingston

A watching brief by R Cowie for MOLAS produced one residual Mesolithic/Neolithic flint core.

#### LAMBETH

TQ 282 751 Cedars Lodge, 113-117 Cedars Road, SW4

A watching brief by J Dillon for Southwark Council produced one flint flake and one core fragment of Mesolithic/Neolithic date from ploughsoil. (*London Archaeol.* 7.3)

**TQ 296 722 59-63 Abbotswood Road, SW16**

An evaluation by P Bruce for MOLAS uncovered a large dump of broken tiles, burnt clay, ash, charcoal and a possible puddling pit associated with The Kiln Farm tile-making complex on the site. Two NE-SW boundary or drainage ditches were also located.

**TQ 292 748 Ye Olde Windmill public house, Clapham Common South Side, SW4**

An evaluation by S Mason for MOLAS demonstrated that the site had been extensively truncated from the 19th century, probably by quarrying. A drain or culvert was found, probably from an early 19th century building, and a demolition layer of the same date.

**TQ 291 756 Sycamore Laundry, Orlando Road, Clapham, SW4**

A watching brief by B Watson for MOLAS found pre-19th century top and subsoil.

**TQ 292 754 Grafton Square, Clapham, SW4**

An evaluation by D Saxby for MOLAS found prehistoric pottery in a test pit near the Grafton Square frontage. An 18th century brick wall was located, probably the south wall of a building aligned along Grafton Square. Abutting this wall was a ditch containing numerous artefacts and, further south, were a series of bedding trenches associated with the building. In a second test pit a barrel-lined pit for use as a well or water butt contained post-medieval material. Probably associated with the Downers Cottages were a 19th century brick-lined pit/soakaway, and a number of pits, postholes and linear features dated to the 18th/19th centuries.

**TQ 294 761 8-52 Brayburne Avenue (rear of), SW4**

An evaluation by P Askew for MOLAS located a quarry pit at the north end of the site. This was succeeded by a linear trench which may have related to a large house known to have existed on the site by 1838. At the south end of the site a possible stream bed was formed in the natural gravels, sealed by a buried soil horizon.

**TQ 300 711 Streatham Bus Garage, Streatham High Road, Natal Road, SW16**

An evaluation by M Birley for MOLAS found that the site had been truncated by the infilled basement of an earlier bus garage.

**TQ 309 753 Brighton Terrace; former Granada Cinema, SW9**

An evaluation by I Blair for MOLAS revealed a series of brick foundations of a Victorian house or terrace aligned with the buildings to the west of the site. A Yorkstone slab surface was probably an associated external surface.

**TQ 309 754 Tunstall Road, SW9**

A watching brief by S Blatherwick for MOLAS produced garden soil.

**TQ 300 773 66-68 Wandsworth Road, SW8**

An evaluation by M Birley for MOLAS revealed infill of probable quarry pits.

**TQ 307 795 Jubilee Gardens, Belvedere Road, SE1**

An evaluation by A Steele for MOLAS found that riverine silts of the Thames were overlain by modern rubble.

**TQ 311 799 Savoy Arches (Jubilee Line), Mephram Street, SE1**

An evaluation by T Mackinder for MOLAS revealed a series of waterlain silts and clays and a layer of peat – possibly the Bronze Age Tilbury IV; these may represent prehistoric transgressions and regressions of the river Thames. They were cut by a drainage ditch which

was backfilled with a large quantity of mid-18th century kiln furnace debris, probably derived from either of two factories in nearby Gravel Lane or Carlisle House. The site was then truncated by construction work for Waterloo Station.

**TQ 313 794 2-16 Pearman Street, SE1**

An evaluation by P Thompson for MOLAS revealed alluvial clays sealed by a layer of peat which contained post-medieval finds.

**TQ 310 800 Tennyson Way, SE1**

An evaluation by K Tyler for MOLAS revealed alluvial clays overlain by a peaty deposit, equated with Tilbury IV which marks a recession of the Thames during the Bronze Age. This was sealed by alluvial clay and, by the medieval period, the ground was waterlogged and marshy. Ground consolidation layers built up in the 19th century.

**TQ 313 804 Broad Wall, SE1**

An evaluation by P Askew for MOLAS found that above natural river gravels were alternating layers (undated) of waterlaid silt-clay and peat, indicating at least two phases of a change in sea levels; the peat could represent the north end of Lambeth marshes. Overlying these deposits were the remains of Victorian walls and a brick barrel-vaulted drain.

**TQ 325 765 Odeon Cinema, Denmark Hill, Camberwell, SE5**

An evaluation by T Thomas for MOLAS revealed undated cut features which, in various locations of the site, were succeeded by post-medieval dumps, an occupation surface and the brick walls of structures. Modern construction work had, however, truncated much of the site.

**MERTON**

**TQ 233 707 Chester House, 3 Westside Common, Wimbledon**

An evaluation and excavation by G Potter for MOLAS revealed two possible prehistoric ditch-like features and a 17th century ditch. These were sealed by the cultivated soil of the historic gardens of Chester House (c1680) which contained prehistoric flints and Saxon/early medieval pottery. The garden was found to have retained the basic layout to c1740, having been divided into two main areas by a north-south wall and further bisected by a central east-west gravel path.

**TQ 235 701 8 Lansdowne Road, SW20**

An evaluation by R Nielsen for MOLAS found 19th and 20th century features.

**TQ 238 710 Claremont House, 44 High Street, Wimbledon, SW19**

An evaluation by G Potter for MOLAS revealed pottery of 10th to 15th century date in soil horizons and an approximately late 15th century pit or linear feature which may have been contemporary with the first phase of the present Claremont House, a listed 17th century property. The infilled cut feature was then sealed by 17th to 19th century garden soil.

**TQ 244 708 84-86 Wimbledon Hill Road, SW19**

An evaluation by G Potter for MOLAS revealed a shallow soil over much of the area. On the lower part of the site there was a possible natural hollow in the hillside which contained 16th to 19th century finds.

**TQ 245 716 124 Home Park Road, SW19**

An evaluation by G Potter for MOLAS revealed modern dumps directly above truncated

London Clay, the truncation apparently relating to landscaping which accompanied the construction of the new manor house in 1730. The dumping can be associated with the late 19th century development of the site, forming the base for an adjoining forecourt to the house.

**TQ 245 718 2-6 Arthur Road, Wimbledon, SW19**

An evaluation by G Potter for MOLAS produced finds dating from the 11th to 17th centuries and also one Roman potsherd from ploughsoil. Above were sections of a gravel path associated with the 17th century formal garden of the Elizabethan manor house which lay to the north of the site. These were sealed by garden soil and the drive of a later 19th century house.

**TQ 242 721 All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, Church Road, Wimbledon, SW19**

An evaluation by J Bowsher for MOLAS produced two residual flints and post-medieval pottery.

**TQ 257 684 Aberconway Road, London Road, Morden**

An evaluation by D Saxby for MOLAS revealed post-medieval ploughsoil.

**TQ 261 685 Morden Hall Park (craft workshop unit), Morden Hall Road, Morden**

A watching brief by R Nielsen for MOLAS within a standing range of 18th-19th century out-buildings revealed post-medieval make-up containing clay pipes, bottles and china.

**TQ 264 681 Ravensbury Mill, Wandle Road (corner of), Morden Road, Morden**

An evaluation by T Thomas for MOLAS revealed a series of post-medieval timber structures or revetments in the north-east of the site which may have been associated with activity along the north bank of the river Wandle. In the north-west, brick-lined, vaulted channels were found; these were c mid-late 18th century in date and were probably to control water flow under a building, possibly a predecessor of the present mill which is situated to the south-east. On the SW side of the river, a shallow NW-SE stream channel and its flood plain were recorded; it was levelled up in post-medieval times.

**TQ 269 681 41-47 Heatherdene Close, Mitcham**

An evaluation by P Bruce for MOLAS revealed an organic layer suggestive of a marsh or wetland area on the periphery of the river Wandle. This was cut by two post-medieval drainage ditches, presumably to allow drainage of the area.

**TQ 269 687 45-71 Church Road, Mitcham**

An evaluation by K Heard for MOLAS revealed a ploughsoil which contained medieval and post-medieval finds.

**TQ 263 692 Bunce's Meadow, Mitcham**

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS revealed alluvial clay in one of the trenches overlain by a sequence of much truncated original deposits which produced a single sherd of medieval pottery. In the other trenches alluvial clay was cut by two linear features, possibly a drain and a ditch relating to increased activity in the area during the last two centuries.

**TQ 264 698 Merton Abbey Mills, Watermill Way, SW19**

A watching brief of ground investigations by S Mason for MOLAS took place to the south west of the scheduled ancient monument of Merton Priory. Close to the banks of the river Wandle, a truncated medieval foundation was observed and, near to the existing watermill, the remnants of a wall and floor of a medieval building were encountered. The wall consisted of flint and Reigate stone rubble.

## TQ 267 691 Deene City Farm (Grazing), Varley Way, Mitcham

An evaluation by R Nielsen for MOLAS revealed at least three natural channels which followed approximately the same course and are dated to the Late Bronze Age. A north-south ditch, containing 1st/early 2nd century pottery, may have run into one of these channels. To the west of this ditch and north of the natural channels several inhumation burials, orientated north-south, were recorded. An iron ring which may have been a barrel hoop or part of a bucket was recovered from one of these. All these features were sealed by ploughsoil or overburden which contained Roman, medieval and post-medieval material. The burials were not excavated but temporarily backfilled.

## TQ 267 697 Jacob's Green, 375-413 Church Road, SW19

An evaluation by S Mason for MOLAS recorded 19th century deposits.

## TQ 264 701 Mill Road/Merton High Street, Merton SW19

An evaluation by D Saxby for MOLAS revealed a variety of timber, stone and brick buildings, dating from the 16th-17th centuries. One of the buildings lay within the projected line of the precinct wall of medieval Merton Priory. Its walls were constructed of Reigate stone reused from the Priory; a cellar floor, composed of brick, tile and stone, is dated to the 17th century with later patching during the 18th century. This building was used by William Morris as a dormitory for boys apprenticed to his Textile, Stained Glass and Tapestry Works which occupied the site in the late 19th century. A second building, constructed of Reigate stone, is dated to the 16th/17th centuries and stood until at least the 19th century. Also dating to the 16th/17th centuries, was a timber structure consisting of oak trestles placed within a channel; these may have been supports for a structure, such as a mill, built over a watercourse. Brick walls, a timber-based drain, a cesspit and a well dating to the 18th century, were also excavated. A north-south channel, filled with successive organic deposits and numerous 18th century finds, including leather shoes, paint brushes, cutlery, pottery and soft wood off-cuts, is believed to have been used for the bleaching of cloth when the site became an important industrial complex after the dissolution of the priory in 1538.

## TQ 265 705 Connolly's Leather Site C, Wandle Bank, SW19

An evaluation by D Saxby for MOLAS located waterlain silt in one trench and, in another, brick foundations of a building on the estate of Wandlebank House (dated to the late 18th century). Brick drains and cesspits or soakaways also seem to have been associated with this house. In a trench near the east bank of the river Wandle dumped post-medieval deposits are likely to have been part of a flood barrier, possibly dating to the construction of Wandlebank House. During contractors' works within the standing mill building an 18th century brick-built mill race was located and, outside the building, the brick wall of a leat.

## TQ 275 679 Jan Malinowski Centre, Wandle Way, Mitcham

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS found that modern made-ground deposits existed throughout the 1.1m depth examined.

## TQ 279 671 3 Ellis Road, 47 Wates Way, Willow Lane Estate, Mitcham

An evaluation by R Nielsen for MOLAS revealed a sand and clay alluvium of the river Wandle which was cut by six north-south gullies. These were filled and sealed by reworked alluvium which contained post-medieval material.

## TQ 273 685 Ravensbury School, Lower Green West, Church Road, Mitcham

An evaluation by S Mason for MOLAS revealed a series of pits probably dated to the 18th and 19th centuries. This was followed by the foundations and floors of a building, almost certainly that of the large industrial building occupied by Meggesone & Co from the middle of the

19th century. A brick cobbled road is identified as a remnant of Nursery Road, the access drive to the building. These features were sealed by destruction debris associated with the construction of the present school. Observed to the south of the school building, a wall of 19th century construction was probably part of the Victorian-built Hall Place.

**TQ 273 688 Miles Road Playing Fields, Miles Road, Mitcham**

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS found only modern intrusions.

**TQ 274 688 Glebelands, Love Lane, Mitcham**

An evaluation by P Miller for MOLAS revealed plough or garden soil which contained 18th/19th century finds. It was sealed by brick rubble and the slab of the recently demolished building which dated back to 1790. This original building was the subject of a photographic survey by MOLAS. In one trench the footings of the rear of the 18th century building were located as well as three ditches, one of which contained a prehistoric struck flint.

**TQ 278 685 Cumberland Hospital, Whitford Gardens, Mitcham**

An evaluation by D Saxby for MOLAS uncovered walls and drains of the former hospital, possible natural features and modern features.

**TQ 277 690 London Road Diversion (car park), Upper Green West Highway, Mitcham**

A watching brief by K Heard for MOLAS uncovered a possible ditch or gully, undated, below post-medieval topsoil.

**TQ 285 646 2-12 Wright's Row, Wallington**

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS revealed two phases of chalk-founded buildings; the first may be as early as the 16th century, the second is dated to the late 17th-early 18th centuries.

**TQ 285 670 Hundred Acre Bridge, London Road, Carshalton Road, Mitcham**

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS located silts of a river which seems to have flowed near or through this site; within its silts were artefacts, possibly dated to the Mesolithic period. There was also evidence of Late Bronze Age agricultural activity.

**TQ 285 687 Cedars Avenue, Mitcham**

An evaluation by P Miller for MOLAS recovered prehistoric flint tools and medieval pottery from the subsoil. Victorian features were also found.

**RICHMOND**

**TQ 153 685 The Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court Bridge, East Molesey**

A watching brief by G Potter for MOLAS revealed two phases of river wall, dating to c1700 and 1850 respectively. Both were constructed of brick, the earlier wall including a landward return at its east end. Part of the mid-18th century bridge abutment was also found, within the later rebuild of 1865; it was constructed of brick with some stonework on exposed faces and had been infilled with sandy gravel.

**TQ 164 705 Rosebank, Fairfax Road, Teddington**

An evaluation by B Sloane for MOLAS recovered several small prehistoric flints from the interface between natural clay and sands and an overlying soil horizon. The soil was cut by a ditch dated to the 18th century and a posthole dated to the late 18th-19th centuries.

**TQ 175 719 Forbes House, Ham Common, Ham**

An evaluation by H Jones and excavation by G King for MOLAS produced prehistoric worked flints from the natural brickearth. Above the brickearth were the foundations of a Georgian house and a later modern house which had similar plans.

**TQ 172 722 Sheridan Road, Ham**

An evaluation and watching brief by G King for MOLAS found alluvial clay overlain by redeposited clay from which a prehistoric flint was recovered.

**TQ 175 749 The Old Palace Richmond Green, Richmond**

A watching brief by R Cowie for MOLAS recorded at least two undated features. Several brick structures, dating from the 16th to 19th centuries, were located. At least five walls are dated to the 16th century and must belong to the Tudor royal palace which once occupied the site. 18th century features included a circular brick structure with a domed roof, similar to cesspits excavated nearby in Old Palace Lane.

**TQ 178 748 16-17 George Street, Richmond**

An evaluation by R Nielsen for MOLAS revealed a deposit which contained a prehistoric worked flint and 12th-13th century pottery and which was cut by a boundary or drainage ditch of similar date. This was succeeded by a number of possible structural slots and postholes which pre-date the 18th century and were on a similar alignment to later structures fronting on to George Street. The construction of buildings in the 18th-19th centuries, severely truncating the earlier features, was represented by a series of brick walls which either formed part of 16-17 George Street or were outbuildings to the rear of these properties.

**TQ 179 748 Owen Owen, 29-34 George Street, Richmond**

An evaluation by S Hoad for MOLAS recorded 17th-18th century wells, building foundations and ditches.

**TQ 187 740 38 Cambrian Road, Richmond**

A watching brief by M Shea for MOLAS revealed only garden soil and a layer of late 19th/early 20th century debris.

**TQ 196 772 Kew Riverside, Kew**

An evaluation by P Miller for MOLAS revealed a number of drainage ditches of probable 18/19th century date. Some residual prehistoric flintwork was recovered from one of these ditches and a natural feature, including a broken blade and a retouched scraper, provisionally dated to the Late Mesolithic – Late Bronze Age. Subsoil and topsoil, containing 18th to 20th century material, sealed the ditches.

**TQ 214 763 Ivy House, 31 The Terrace, SW13**

A watching brief by S Hoad for MOLAS found two 18th-19th century rubbish pits.

**SOUTHWARK**

**TQ 319 782 Berryfield Road, Manor Place, Kennington, SE17**

An evaluation by H Jones for MOLAS located a roughly east-west aligned ditch, undated, but probably part of a drainage system or field boundary. Several possible quarry and cesspits dating to the post-medieval period were also found. These were succeeded by a possible wall foundation and then Victorian cellars.

TQ 317 794 St George's Circus redevelopment site, Rotary Street, 109-112 Borough Road, SE1  
An evaluation by R Cowie for MOLAS revealed soil containing artefacts dating mainly to the 16th to 18th centuries. It was cut by post-medieval/modern features, sealed by 19th/20th century walls and demolition rubble.

TQ 318 792 22-46 London Road, SE1

An evaluation by G Batchelor for MOLAS revealed undated ploughsoil and 19th/20th century brick-lined soakaways and drains.

TQ 325 769 The Doctor's Surgery site, Camberwell Green Car Park (N side), SE5

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS found post-medieval ploughsoil and, above, a deposit containing 18th century Delft and stoneware kiln material. This had probably been imported to the site from the Lambeth Potteries. Cutting through these deposits were the brick foundations of Green Coat School, built in 1871.

TQ 325 769 52 Camberwell Green, SE5

An evaluation by R Hewett for MOLAS revealed a succession of waterlain deposits above the natural gravels. These were sealed by 18th century levelling layers which contained kiln waste, most probably derived from the Vauxhall potteries whose production period spanned the 18th century. Also dating to this period were the remains of a building which was probably related to the Camberwell Brewery on the site, known to have been in existence by 1839. This survived later into the 19th century when it was demolished and replaced by another, cellared, building, which may have been a brewer's house or office accommodation of the brewery.

TQ 326 767 Wren Road, Camberwell, SE5

A watching brief by J Drummond-Murray located the brick foundation walls of the Old House on the Green, demolished in 1851, as well as a brick culvert.

TQ 328 767 Kimpton Road, SE5

An evaluation by T Mackinder for MOLAS found garden soil and rubble dumps. In one of the test pits a brick well, filled with 19th century material, was succeeded by a similarly dated rubbish pit.

TQ 320 791 Alexander Fleming House (former Odeon Cinema site), SE1

An evaluation by T Allen for OAU revealed, in the north part of the site, an undated deposit of silty clay, possibly an old topsoil, which was sealed by peat containing several fire-cracked flints and the bottoms of three timber stakes. Above this was a thick deposit of clay which contained Roman and 17th century material. It was sealed by 18th century deposits cut by two features, possibly cellars, which were backfilled with pottery (mainly sugar-refining vessel fragments) dating to the mid to late 18th century. (*London Archaeol*, 7.3)

TQ 322 790 St Matthew's Church, Meadow Row, SE1

An evaluation by J Bowsher and J Giorgi for MOLAS revealed 18th century dumps to consolidate the marshy terrain, attested as the *Stewfen*. Construction on and within these dumps relates to minor domestic activity; this was sealed by deposits associated with horticultural activity and demolition.

TQ 324 793 Dickens Square, Rockingham Adventure Play Buildings, SE1

A watching brief by M Birley for MOLAS found a ploughsoil dated to the later 17th/18th century.

TQ 325 796 38-57 Sylvester Street, SE1

An evaluation by K Wooldridge for MOLAS located Roman and medieval stratigraphy. The site adjoins Tabard Street which is believed to be on the alignment of Watling Street.

**TQ 325 799 143 Borough High Street, SE1**

A watching brief by D Sankey and B Yule for MOLAS examined various topographical and Roman features and finds, including evidence for a Roman road(s), channel and timber revetments.

**TQ 325 799 173 Borough High Street (outside)/Chapel Court, SE1**

An evaluation by C Thomas for MOLAS revealed the fills of a possible channel; above was the west side of a Roman ditch which is parallel to and east of the projected Roman bridgehead approach road. This was filled with waterlogged clays and sands.

**TQ 328 790 St Saviour's & St Olave's School, Bartholomew Street, SE1**

An evaluation by P Thompson for MOLAS revealed Roman waterlaid deposits which were truncated by the foundations of the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers, dated to 1864. Beyond the west limits of the church Victorian pits and a small area of garden soil were located, probably associated with 19th century housing in Union Crescent.

**TQ 324 800 Redcross Way, SE1**

An evaluation by J Drummond-Murray for MOLAS located the surface of St Saviour's burial ground (1650-1850).

**TQ 324 801 Redcross Way cable trench, SE1**

An excavation by J Drummond-Murray for MOLAS revealed demolition material from an unexcavated building at the north end of the site. At the south end of the site a series of dumps preceded the construction of a building which was occupied during the first half of the 2nd century. Its external walls were represented by posthole alignments and three rooms were identified, two of which had mortar floors. It was demolished in cAD 160, the demolition material containing large quantities of high quality painted wall plaster, including the representation of a bearded man holding a ram, possibly for sacrifice. A second building replaced the first almost immediately and on the same alignment. This was represented by a small fragment of masonry wall at the south end of the site and two rooms, one containing a compact mortar floor, the other a tessellated floor. There may have been a courtyard to the north of the building. This building was demolished in the early 3rd century, the demolition material producing much painted wall plaster, though not of the same quality as the earlier building. Its walls were extensively robbed and the area was sealed by an accumulation of dark earth.

**TQ 325 803 Winchester Square, SE1**

A watching brief by B Barber for MOLAS recorded 19th century dumps.

**TQ 325 803 Winchester Square, SE1**

A watching brief by D Sankey for MOLAS in the area of the scheduled ancient monument of Winchester Palace, revealed 19th-20th century fill underlying the road carriageway.

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

A watching brief by A Steele for MOLAS found 18th and 19th century dumping which had taken place as part of land reclamation behind the 17th/18th century river wall.

**TQ 326 800 97-99 Borough High Street (opposite), SE1**

A watching brief by M Birley for MOLAS revealed a sequence through the main north-south Roman bridgehead approach road along the length of Borough High Street. Three oak piles driven into the silts seemed to support a timber raft above which lay a sand and silt make-up for the gravel of the road surface. The oak piles have been dated by dendrochronology to the 1st century AD. A post-medieval robbing cut truncated the sequence.

**TQ 327 801 Southwark Street (Jubilee Line Extension), St Thomas Street, SE1**

An excavation by R Nielsen for MOLAS revealed, in Southwark Street, a truncated sequence of early Roman roadside settlement, including structures and metallised surfaces and a later probable roadside ditch. In the more easterly St Thomas Street excavation only later post-medieval features, including a brick barrel sewer, a cesspit and earlier street frontages, were encountered, though a set of chalk and tile foundations on a similar alignment may be earlier post-medieval, or medieval in date. A second trench in St Thomas Street revealed in section a sequence of Roman surfaces, including a mortar floor. A large quarry(?) pit, probably of later Roman date, was also recorded. Above were post-medieval structural features and modern pipes.

**TQ 327 802 – 326 801 Borough High Street, Jubilee Line sewer shaft, SE1**

An excavation by H Jones for MOLAS located the Roman bridgehead approach road in one of two shafts excavated. Roadside buildings, including clay and timber, and masonry structures, were also revealed.

**TQ 328 801 61 Borough High Street (outside), British Telecom Junction box, SE1**

A watching brief by P Thompson for MOLAS revealed a sequence of three clay and timber buildings of late 1st to 2nd century date, two of which had been destroyed by fire. They were aligned at right angles to the north-south Roman road leading to the bridge over the Thames. A medieval ditch cut through this sequence.

**TQ 328 802 Joiner Street (middle of the road), SE1**

A watching brief by J Drummond-Murray for MOLAS found 2m of modern disturbance down to a concrete raft.

**TQ 328 802 Mayor Sworder's Arches, Joiner Street, SE1**

An evaluation by P Thompson and J Drummond-Murray and excavation by P Askew for MOLAS revealed natural sand cut by quarry pits or overlain by dumps, both dated to the Roman period. The quarry pits were succeeded by a ditch or channel. Above the dumps were the remains of a 1st century clay building, succeeded by a masonry building, dated to the 2nd century, and consisting of a chalk wall with associated floor make-up beneath a polychrome floor mosaic. The building was robbed and the ground levelled before the construction of a building in the medieval period, evidenced by the remains of chalk walls. A medieval chalk wall was also recorded above the Roman channel. In all trenches medieval activity was followed by pitting and the floor surfaces and brick walls of a series of post-medieval buildings. These were sealed by rubble levelling for construction of the 19th century railway viaduct beneath London Bridge Station.

**TQ 331 789 Bacon School (former), Page's Walk, SE1**

An evaluation by J Bowsher for MOLAS found three parallel 17th century ditches. These, and the natural gravel reached in the second trench, were sealed by various post-medieval/modern make-up layers. One residual Roman sherd was recovered.

**TQ 336 784 Old Kent Road/Dunton Road/Humphrey Street/Mandela Way, SE1**

An evaluation by P Thompson of MOLAS located a series of ditches which probably formed field boundaries and drainage channels. One of the ditches and several small linear features are dated to the early 2nd century, the others to the late 2nd and 3rd centuries. Two groups of postholes appear to be of similar date. These features were sealed by alluvial deposits followed by post-medieval dumps and pits. Residual prehistoric struck flints were recovered from Roman and post-medieval contexts, suggesting some early activity which may have been confined to the edges of a stream channel at the east end of the site.

## TQ 337 783 Humphrey Street, SE1

An evaluation by C Sparey-Green for MOLAS revealed deep layers of peat sealed by clay above the natural sand, these deposits rising to the south towards the Old Kent Road where the peat terminated. Neolithic flints underlay the edge of the peat and were also recovered from later features which included two ditches, one probably associated with the early Roman road presumed to lie beneath the Old Kent Road, the other a later Roman boundary feature closer to the marsh and containing waterlogged deposits. Cultivation features of the 17th century adjoined the present road and were sealed by the roadside development of the 19th century.

## TQ 33 79 1 Tower Bridge Road, SE1

An evaluation by G Hey for OAU revealed two postholes containing burnt flint and a flint flake which were located in an area of high ground between the line of Roman Watling Street and a paleochannel. Two flint tools and a flake were also found in later deposits. To the north of Watling Street ditch and pit digging provided evidence of Roman activity from the 2nd to 4th centuries and the finds suggested that domestic occupation lay nearby. Most of these features were truncated by ploughing, probably late Roman in date. (*London Archaeol*, 7.4)

## TQ 333 797 4-42 Brunswick Court, 12-16 White's Grounds, SE1

An evaluation by B Watson for MOLAS revealed a sequence of prehistoric fluvial deposits within a hollow in the flood plain gravels. It consisted of two major transgressions and a peat deposit, interpreted as part of the late 2nd millennium BC Tilbury IV deposit. Above this were traces of the late 18th century housing fronting on to the west side of Brunswick Court, an infilled water or stream channel and a number of features associated with the tanning industry.

## TQ 334 798 Long Walk, Tower Bridge Road, Grange Walk, Bermondsey, SE19

An evaluation by H Jones for MOLAS found several worked flints in residual contexts but the earliest features were two pits containing Roman pottery. Remains of the southern domestic range, the cloister walk and the cloister of Bermondsey Abbey, a Cluniac monastery founded in 1089, were revealed at foundation level. Of the domestic quarters the northern and two phases of the southern refectory or *frater* walls were located, together with several structural remains within the *frater* building. To the north the cloister walk and garden were exposed and fragments of medieval floor tiles recovered. A sub-circular structure to the north of the cloister walk is identified as a *lavatorium* or wash-room. Other remains of smaller buildings, possibly out-houses, were also found.

## TQ 336 790 80-85 Grange Road, SE1

An evaluation by K Heard for MOLAS revealed a shallow ditch, of uncertain date. Several pits containing Roman pottery were also recorded but generally a large, probably post-medieval intrusion had removed all earlier deposits. On the west side of the site the natural ground surface was sealed by thick deposits of post-medieval ploughsoil.

## TQ 336 790 86-87 Grange Road, SE1

An evaluation by K Heard for MOLAS revealed a large quarry pit backfilled in the mid-17th century, two parallel ditches infilled in the 18th century and a 19th century brick culvert. These were truncated by cellars of late 19th century buildings which fronted on to Grange Road.

## TQ 337 797 283 Tooley Street, SE1

An evaluation by D Saxby for MOLAS revealed the sand and the north-east edge of the 'Horselydown Eyot' in one of the trenches. Here the sand was overlain by a series of peat and silt deposits, the earliest containing Mesolithic flints, while Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

was found in the later deposits. In another trench the sand was cut by a series of features, including pits, postholes, stakeholes and a ditch, which contained Iron Age and Roman pottery. A slow build-up of alluvial deposits then occurred from the Late Iron Age to c16th/17th centuries when a series of channels were cut, probably for drainage. In the 18th century large scale industrial redevelopment was represented by dumps of domestic and industrial waste for reclamation, and by brick foundations with associated cesspits and drains. A fine assemblage of finds was recovered from the cesspits and dumps.

**TQ 337 799 54 Gainsforth Street, SE1**

An evaluation by I Grainger for MOLAS found evidence of two prehistoric transgressions of the river Thames, separated by a period of regression. The latter was represented by a layer of organic clay or peat, possibly the Bronze Age Tilbury IV. The upper layer was cut by a watercourse, sealed by levelling, both 18th century in date, which was in turn cut by an 18th/19th-century cellar.

**TQ 338 791 Alscot Road, SE1**

An evaluation by I Grainger for MOLAS found evidence for two north-south aligned late prehistoric or Roman ditches; these may have been field boundaries or drainage ditches for a nearby settlement on the Bermondsey eyot or island.

**TQ 338 791 74-76 Spa Road, 1-9 Alscot Road, SE1**

An evaluation by S Blatherwick for MOLAS revealed ploughsoil containing Roman and medieval pottery which was cut by a linear feature containing medieval tile. Three undated postholes were also recorded cutting the natural. Post-medieval features cut through the ploughsoil.

**TQ 331 801 108/110 Tooley Street, SE1**

An evaluation by J Drummond-Murray for MOLAS revealed a layer of silt at the bottom of one trial hole which may have been a waterlain deposit relating to the river Thames; it was overlain by an undated dump and modern disturbed material. In the second trial hole the lowest deposit contained large quantities of 16th century finds.

**TQ 333 802 Abbot's Lane, Tooley Street, SE1**

An excavation and watching brief by R Bluer for MOLAS revealed, on the west side of the site, the heavily truncated walls which formed three sides of the precinct wall of The Rosary, a house built by Edward II in 1325. The walls gave directly, without an intervening berm, on to a moat, within which were the remains of a timber structure provisionally interpreted as a storage tank, possibly for fish-farming. The moat was backfilled in the mid-16th century.

To its east was the south end of a river inlet created by timber revetments. The end of this was replaced, probably in the late 15th century, by a massive river wall which was faced with well-dressed ashlar ragstone and formed the north wall of a long, narrow building. This was probably used as a warehouse for the storage of goods transported by boats tied up in the inlet. Within and to the east of this building was a complex sequence of brick-built walls, floors, hearths, lined pits and drains and sunken wooden barrels. These belonged to post-medieval warehouses which would almost certainly have re-used the superstructure of the earlier building. The presence of an extensive layer of burnt barley suggests its use as a brewery, for which there is documentary and cartographic evidence. All superstructures were removed by the mid-19th century Annings & Chadwick warehouse.

To the north-east was a complicated sequence of timber structures, the construction and use of which occupied the second half of the 16th and first half of the 17th centuries. There was a revetted channel directing water which powered the wheel of a tidal mill, the head of water pressure being contained within another moat, only the north-west corner of which lay within the site. This moat was associated with the house built in the 1440s by Sir John Fastolf.

The suggested mill-lead went out of use and an earth causeway was built across it. The channel was later re-opened in a much narrower form which in turn was replaced by a lead pipe; both disgorged into the end of another river inlet defined by timber revetments. Two further east-west orientated revetments, progressively shortening the inlet, were also found, as well as a drain made of hollowed elm trunks.

A small area on the east side of Vine Lane produced kiln furniture and a sequence of layers of burnt sand which derived from the Delftware kiln built by Christian Wilhelm in 1618.

**TQ 345 745 St Aidan's Road, East Dulwich, SE22**

An evaluation by J Bowsher for MOLAS revealed evidence for what might be the Herne, a natural watercourse. Loose material within the subsoil and overlying layers included three prehistoric flints, a few late 17th and 18th century finds and much 19th/20th century debris. Recent brick structures were also uncovered.

**TQ 340 766 16-18 Bellenden Road, SE15**

An evaluation by S Blatherwick for MOLAS located a ditch containing mid-18th century pottery and, to the west, two plough furrows/horticultural features, one of which cut an undated posthole. Further undated postholes were recorded to the east of the ditch. Post-medieval soil sealed the site.

**TQ 341 767 79a-89 Peckham High Street, Canal Head, Peckham SE15**

An excavation by A Woodger for MOLAS produced a single prehistoric struck flint and a small undated pit from the surface of a deposit of colluvial clay or hillwash. Agricultural soil lay above, upon which a metallated surface, probably 14th century in date, was constructed. Two pits alongside the surface probably represent part of a fence or other light structure. In the 17th or 18th centuries, garden soil covered the area into which were dug rubbish pits, one of which included glass waste.

**TQ 347 774 4-10 Asylum Road, SE15**

An evaluation by S Blatherwick for MOLAS revealed a number of undated features above which lay a spread of limestone and Kentish ragstone blocks, interpreted as the foundation of a Roman building lying parallel to Asylum Road. It was sealed by a layer of alluvial clay.

**TQ 342 781 21-35 Marlborough Grove, SE1**

An evaluation by T Mackinder for MOLAS found a scatter of worked flints, Mesolithic or later in date, from the natural weathered brickearth. Above lay an undated soil horizon, cut by two post-medieval brick and brick-and-tile lined pits.

**TQ 340 794 Old Jamaica Road, SE16**

An evaluation by K Pitt for MOLAS revealed post-medieval ploughsoil and Georgian/Victorian dumps, cut features and tenement footings.

**TQ 345 794 Major Road, SE16**

An evaluation by P Bruce for MOLAS located two converging stream channels which predated 18th century overburden. A possible gravel pit, dated to the 19th century, lay towards the south of the site.

**TQ 346 795 Cherry Garden Street, Rotherhithe, SE16**

An evaluation by S Blatherwick for MOLAS revealed in the west trench a series of post-medieval pits, dumps and stakeholes; in the east trench brick structures were exposed at one end and ploughsoil at the other. The latter was cut by a series of post-medieval features, including 19th century pits and a drain composed of possibly reused late 17th/18th century bricks and tiles. The earliest of the structures was a brick wall composed of late 16th/17th

century bricks, superseded by basements/cellars. Cutting through the backfill of the basements/cellars was a brick-lined soakaway containing large quantities of domestic pottery.

**TQ 347 797 National Wharf, SE16**

A watching brief by I Grainger for MOLAS revealed a medieval/early post-medieval timber waterfront structure, possibly a jetty or a dock. Several metal objects were also recovered.

**TQ 348 796 Platform Wharf, Bermondsey Wall East, SE16**

Engineers' structural work was monitored by I Grainger for MOLAS to ensure that no damage occurred to the scheduled ancient monument of Edward II's moated manor house and its associated archaeology.

**TQ 348 797 Platform Wharf, Cathay Street/Bermondsey Wall East, SE16**

A watching brief by S Blatherwick for MOLAS monitored the works of a landscaping company who were uncovering for display the mid-14th century moated manor house, a scheduled ancient monument, which was excavated in 1986-87. Most of the landscaping involved the removal of backfill from the 1986-87 trenches and the removal of modern building foundations. 17th to 19th century brick foundations were recorded to the north and east of the moated manor house.

**TQ 351 780 Bramcote Grove, Bermondsey, SE16**

An evaluation, watching brief and excavation by C Thomas for MOLAS revealed that most deposits consisted of natural clays and sands laid down during marine transgressions, and peat formed during marine regressions. In one trench, possibly two phases of a simple log pathway were found, the first phase consisting of parallel planks or logs pegged down with cross-bracing pieces, the second phase containing a line of oak logs pegged down by stakes and laid on bark. The stakes had been sharpened with bronze axes and, in one end of a log from the trackway, marks made by a palstave were evident. Above the peat was a floodplain clay, sealed by 17th to 19th century levelling material.

**TQ 351 794 Culling Road (Jubilee Line ventilation shaft), SE16**

An evaluation by R Bluer for MOLAS revealed a waterlain deposit which contained small quantities of Neolithic flint blades and pottery. Above this the site was truncated by 19th century pits.

**TQ 365 799 Bryan Road, Salter Road, Rotherhithe Street, SE16**

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS uncovered deposits of alluvial clays and peats. A layer of sand and pebbles above this contained mid-3rd century material and residual flint flakes. It was succeeded by a thick layer of alluvial clay which contained Roman and one sherd of early to mid-Saxon pottery. In one of the areas a post-medieval building which once fronted Rotherhithe Street was represented by footings and drains; otherwise the site had been severely truncated by 19th century dockyards and associated buildings.

**TQ 362 805 Lavender Wharf, Rotherhithe, SE16**

A watching brief by S Tucker for MOLAS uncovered backfill material, probably modern.

**SUTTON**

**TQ 237 652 London Road, North Cheam, Phase 1**

An evaluation by G Batchelor for MOLAS produced several struck and burnt flints and one fragment of tegula.

TQ 237 654 London Regional Transport Sports Ground, London Road, Cheam  
An evaluation by S Mason for MOLAS located only modern field drains.

TQ 237 655 667-671 London Road, North Cheam  
An evaluation by P Thompson for MOLAS revealed late 19th century brick foundations and drains.

TQ 240 637 Cheam Park, Cheam  
A watching brief by G Brown for MOLAS found post-medieval soil, probably associated with horticultural activities within Cheam Park.

TQ 243 639 Spring Close Lane Park, Spring Close Lane, Cheam  
A watching brief by G Brown for MOLAS located a probable backfilled rubbish pit, dating to the late 19th/early 20th century.

TQ 279 622 Orchard Hill, Carshalton  
An evaluation by P Bruce for MOLAS revealed a probable ditch of Late Bronze Age date. It was sealed by a layer of colluvium containing pottery, struck and fire-cracked flints, and two perforated clay slabs. This was truncated to the east by a tarmac surface which may have been associated with the railway.

TQ 273 642 Cambridge Garage, 322-332 Carshalton Road, Carshalton  
An evaluation by P Miller for MOLAS found that the subsoil contained prehistoric, medieval and also, in its upper deposits, post-medieval finds, indicating disturbance by ploughing.

TQ 277 644 Carshalton House, Carshalton  
An evaluation by L Howes and A Skelton revealed a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditch c1m wide and 0.5m deep, and a possible Roman posthole. Also located were post-medieval pits and a chalk bank, the latter being the base for a gravel path, and garden wall foundations; medieval carved and moulded stonework was recorded in the west wall of the house. (*London Archaeol*, 7.4)

In the Science Block area a Late Bronze Age pit was found; this contained much pottery, including jars and bowls in coarse and fine fabrics representative of the 'plainware' assemblages of the 10th to 8th centuries BC; the most interesting fragment is a small handle similar to one found at Runnymede Bridge. Two further features, one containing flint-gritted pottery, were also located. Post-medieval features associated with the garden were recorded and a complex series of structures identified as 'hot beds' which had several phases of demolition and rebuilding. A section of the west estate wall was exposed, showing the use of broken and reused bricks, including some very large examples. (*London Archaeol*, 7.4)

TQ 277 666 Wandle Valley Hospital, Middleton Road, Carshalton  
An evaluation and excavation by M Birley for MOLAS recovered evidence for Late Bronze – Early Iron Age settlement from the top of a slope of an outcrop of London Clay overlooking the river Wandle. At the base of the slope, a prehistoric channel of the river Wandle produced an environmental and sedimentary sequence spanning the occupation in the 1st millennium BC. Within the upper fills of this channel a large assemblage of flint and pottery, dating to the same period, was recovered; this suggests that occupation also occurred on the slope closer to the river. An earlier phase of occupation in the Mesolithic period can also be identified within the flint assemblage.

TQ 275 673 29 Willow Lane, Mitcham  
An evaluation by M Shea for MOLAS revealed a timber barrel sunk into deposits formed by the river Wandle in one trial trench; in another the deposits were sealed by dumps into which

a brick wall on chalk foundations, dated to the late 17th/early 18th centuries, had been constructed. These features could indicate the presence of the tanning industry known to have existed in the area.

TQ 285 646 2-12 Wright's Row, Wallington

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS revealed two phases of chalk-founded buildings; the first may be as early as the 16th century, the second is dated to the late 17th – early 18th centuries.

TQ 294 649 St Mary the Virgin Church Hall, Rectory Lane, Wallington

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS revealed a deposit of well-mixed hillwash which contained fire-cracked flints; from the lower horizons Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered and from the upper horizons, Iron Age pottery.

TQ 297 649 Ladymount, Evelyn Way, Wallington

An evaluation by P Bruce for MOLAS located a linear earthwork/bank, possibly a land boundary, and a post-medieval bedding trench.

TQ 291 650 326-328 Croydon Road, Wallington

An evaluation by S Tucker for MOLAS produced prehistoric flintwork from an agricultural soil.

TQ 292 656 Sports Pavilion, Beddington Park, Wallington

A watching brief by S Tucker for MOLAS recorded a silty gravel above which lay well mixed topsoil.

TQ 295 652 Carew Manor School, next to St Mary's Church, Beddington

Excavations by J Phillips for CMG and BCWAS took place just outside the churchyard wall. The east end of the north wall of the churchyard was found to rest directly on the outer wall of the former moat around Carew Manor. The wall consisted of squared blocks of Reigate stone with some Kent rag. The outer side of the west arm of the moat was a sloping earth bank; at water level the west arm would have been about 15m wide, narrowing to c11m where it passed between the church and the south-west corner of the house. The moat fill contained much rubble, including many pieces of plain green and yellow glazed floor tile which had probably been discarded when the house was modified at the beginning of the 18th century. Closer to the house there were a number of working surfaces with much rubble and mortar, probably created when the house was refaced in c1710-15. (*London Archaeol*, 7.4)

TQ 296 652 Carew Manor School, Beddington

An excavation by J Phillips for the CMG and BCWAS took place in the fill of the east end of the south arm of the former moat around Carew Manor. The outer edge of the moat was not located so the width here must be more than 16m. It was filled in two-stages, probably in the early and late 18th century. The skull of a walrus was found in the second phase of fill, presumably brought to the site as a curio or trophy in or before the 18th century. (*London Archaeol*, 7.4)

TQ 299 650 270 Croydon Road, Beddington

A watching brief by S Tucker for MOLAS produced prehistoric flintwork and medieval pottery.

TQ 299 651 37a Guy Road, Beddington

An evaluation by P Miller for MOLAS revealed only 20th century levelling.

TQ 290 660 Beddington Sewage Farm, Beddington

An evaluation by M Heaton and C Hearne for Wessex Archaeology revealed ditches and shallow gullies in the gravel subsoil; dating evidence was rare but one area produced Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age material. (*London Archaeol*, 7.4)

WANDSWORTH

TQ 155 745 The Old Swan public house (formerly), Battersea Church Road, SW11

An evaluation by H Jones for MOLAS revealed a garden-type soil, cut by post-medieval pits and wall foundations of the earlier public house.

TQ 215 735 Westmoor House, 244 Roehampton Lane, SW15

An evaluation by R Nielsen for MOLAS located, at the north-east side of the site, towards Roehampton Lane, a natural channel overlain by ploughsoil which contained medieval to 18th century material.

TQ 218 753 The Froebel Educational Institute, Lulham Building Extension, Roehampton Lane, SW15

An evaluation by G King and watching brief by N Elsdon for MOLAS produced worked flints and Iron Age pottery from the subsoil. A number of postholes, pits and ditches were recorded, one of which contained Bronze or Iron Age pottery. Several other cut features related to the post-medieval landscape garden belonging to Grove House (built c1623-24).

TQ 258 736 196 Garratt Lane, South West London College, SW18

An evaluation by S Hoad for MOLAS recorded a quarry pit and ploughsoil, both post-medieval in date.

TQ 253 744 Down Lodge, 35 Merton Road, SW18

An evaluation by M Birley for MOLAS produced post-medieval pottery from probable hillwash.

TQ 253 745 Territorial Army Centre, Buckhold Road, SW18

An evaluation and excavation by D Saxby for MOLAS took place on a site which lies on the west edge of the Wandle valley. It revealed two ditches, either field boundaries or drainage ditches, which predated a building interpreted as a boathouse. This was erected in about the 2nd half of the 17th century and completely rebuilt in the early 18th century. Both were constructed of brick, though the east wall of the later one may have been of timber; a Flemish tiled floor survived in this later building. Outside the east end of the building was a timber-lined watercourse, while to the north two watercourses were located; one of these, containing 18th century material, may have represented a diversion eastwards towards the Wandle after the demolition of the boathouse, probably in the late 18th century.

TQ 256 746 Wandsworth Bridge, Wandsworth High Street, SW18

A watching brief by R Nielsen for MOLAS revealed, on the west bank of the river Wandle, elm piles driven into the natural reworked gravels and an oak sill beam which are likely to have been associated with an Elizabethan or earlier bridge. Brick footings, associated with an 18th century bridge approach, were also revealed. The river wall and abutment of a bridge dating to 1820 were found to have been incorporated into the structure of the present bridge which dates from 1913. On the east bank evidence for only the 1820 bridge was found, suggesting a wider course for the river prior to this date. Considerable deposits of organic silt here, dated to the early post-medieval period, contained floral and faunal evidence of the environment during its build-up.

**TQ 258 745 211-221 St Ann's Hill, Malva Close, SW18**

An evaluation by R Nielsen for MOLAS produced one piece of possible worked flint, together with a little Roman material, in a layer of subsoil/hill wash. Footings for houses had been terraced into the hillside in the latter part of the 19th century.

**TQ 258 746 St Ann's Hill Kiln, St Ann's Hill/East Hill, SW18**

An evaluation by R Nielsen for MOLAS revealed a late medieval or early post-medieval tile-built kiln. The kiln consisted, in its final phase, of several east-west bays or combustion chambers, separated by dividing walls from which closely spaced arches were sprung to support the superstructure, now demolished. The bays were floored by a single layer of tiles laid flat on a course of tiles on edge. Reused elements of an earlier, presumably similar, structure were observed in its construction, notably its east end wall. Fragmentary remains of an even earlier phase were also observed, suggesting prolonged industrial usage.

**TQ 259 751 Homebase, Old York Road, SW18**

A watching brief by M Webber for OAU revealed 17th-18th century ploughsoil, 19th century silt and 20th century dumps. An early surface may have survived in one area. (*London Archaeol*, 7.4)

**TQ 261 729 533 Garratt Lane, SW18**

A watching brief by R Nielsen for MOLAS revealed a number of naturally formed channels of the river Wandle. A quarry and rubbish pit are dated to the late 19th century.

**TQ 264 722 Anglo-American Laundry, Burmester Road, SW17**

An evaluation by J Drummond-Murray for MOLAS located only late 19th/early 20th century rubbish pits.

**TQ 265 751 St John's Hospital, St John's Hill, SW11**

An evaluation by S Mason for MOLAS revealed in the north of the site a shallow prehistoric pit containing a small amount of burnt flint and waste flakes. From the topsoil in the same area, a long blade of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date was recovered. Towards the south end of the site ploughsoil or garden soil overlay the natural sand.

**TQ 270 711 St George's Hospital, Maybury Street, SW17**

An evaluation by P Miller for MOLAS revealed a number of pits, a possible ditch and a plough-mark which appear to be Early Iron Age in date, though the plough-mark may be later. Residual Iron Age pottery and possibly earlier worked flint were also found in the ploughsoil that sealed the features. In one trench a posthole or small pit may have been Roman, and Roman residual pottery was recovered from the ploughsoil, including a 4th century coin. There was evidence for a quarry pit dating to the 12th to 14th centuries, a large post-medieval silted up channel or pond and an 18th/19th century fence line.

**TQ 272 772 Battersea Bus Garage, Hester Road, SW11**

An evaluation by M Birley for MOLAS revealed river silts and reclamation dumps dating from about the early 18th century to mid-19th century when Battersea Park was created.

**TQ 281 711 Rame Homes, Church Lane, Tooting, SW17**

An evaluation by P Miller for MOLAS found ploughsoil and a circular pit, containing 18th and 19th century finds.

**Abbreviations** (see also list at front of volume)

BA	Bronze Age (E = Early, etc)
BCWAS	Beddington, Carshalton & Wallington Archaeological Society
CMG	Carew Manor Group
GMVEU	Guildford Museum Volunteer Excavation Unit
IA	Iron Age
KuTAS	Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society
OAU	Oxford Archaeological Unit
RB	Romano-British
SHAHT	Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust
SIHG	Surrey Industrial History Group (newsletter)

ANCIENT MONUMENTS LABORATORY REPORTS 1991-3

- 93/91** *Farthing Down, Coulsdon, Surrey: report on geophysical survey 1991*, by G Fookes, 7 pp
- 43/92** *Mammal and bird bones from excavations at Little Pickle, Bletchingley, Surrey, 1988-9*, by J Bourdillon, 73pp
- 62/92** *Two later Neolithic burials from Staines Road Farm, Shepperton, Surrey, excavated 1989*, by S A Mays and J Steele, 6 pp
- 65/92** *Wanborough Green Lane: analysis of charred plant remains from deposits associated with Roman priestly regalia*, by W Carruthers, 7 pp
- 44/93** *Geophysical survey, Reigate Priory, Surrey*, by N Linford, 4 pp