

Archaeology in Surrey 1997–9

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*, and the records of professional field units, principally the Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) and the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Where a number appears with a note it is that of the relevant *Bulletin*; if there is no reference the information comes from the compiler's personal knowledge, but no attempt is made to give all possible references.

Notes are divided into sections for each District or Borough, and therein ordered by national grid reference firstly by kilometre squares (four-figure references) and then within those squares. 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 for sensitive sites; more information, if available, may be obtained by *bona fide* enquirers from the relevant sites and monuments records. Responsibility for the administrative county is taken by Mr Jackson and Mr Howe, and for Greater London by Ms Maloney. Copies of many of the reports on which the notes are based are held in the SyAS Library at Guildford.

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.

Abbreviations

AOC	AOC Archaeology Group
ASE	Archaeology South-East
BHRG	Banstead History Research Group
BSAG	Bourne Society Archaeological Group
CgMs	CgMs Consultants
CKCA	CKC Archaeology
CNHSS	Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society
EH	English Heritage
GfdAG	Guildford Archaeology Group
GMVEU	Guildford Museum Volunteer Excavation Unit
HAT	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
OAU	Oxford Archaeological Unit
Plateau	North Downs Plateau Archaeology Research Group
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
RPSC	RPS Coulsdon
SutAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
SyAS	Surrey Archaeological Society
SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit
SCC	Surrey County Council
SHAHT	Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust

SIHG Surrey Industrial History Group
 TVAS Thames Valley Archaeological Services
 WA Wessex Archaeology

The Administrative County

GENERAL

Reigate stone survey

Sampling of and research on Reigate Stone and the underground quarries from which it was worked, by Subterranea Britannica and the Wealden Cave and Mine Society for the Historic Royal Palaces Agency. The Agency has the care of a number of properties with large quantities of Reigate Stone from the east Surrey quarries, and much is now badly weathered and in need of repair or replacement. (335)

ELMBRIDGE

TQ 079 651 Guide Hut, Grotto Road, Weybridge
 A watching brief was maintained by G Hayman and M Dover of SCAU on works for a new store building within the area of Oatlands Palace. Within the new foundation trenches the remains of a culvert associated with the infilling of the moat during Henry VIII's reign was identified. A second feature expected, a wall identified during earlier excavation, was not seen.

TQ 084 618 Hevesta, St George's Hill, Weybridge
 Evaluation and watching brief by J Stevenson and G Hayman of SCAU, in advance of residential development, revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest although the site lies within the Iron Age hillfort. A palaeo-environmental investigation by ArchaeoScape Consulting established that the plateau gravels occupying the summit of St George's Hill are braided river deposits, typical of Pleistocene terrace sediments in southern England and related to the terrace system of either the Mole or the Wey.

TQ 091 655 83–85A Oatlands Drive, Weybridge
 Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU in advance of redevelopment. No features or finds of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 105 621 Norwood Farm, Cobham
 Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU, of land to be developed for a golf course. The results indicated surprisingly little evidence for previous activity in this area, but the water table was found to be high and the soil not well drained. A few features of possible archaeological interest were revealed; these are presumed to be former field boundaries, but no evidence was recovered from which to date them. A resultant watching brief conducted by R Poulton of SCAU identified four ditches, only one of which was thought to be of ancient origin.

TQ 100 663 The Centre, Hepworth Way/New Zealand Avenue, Walton-on-Thames
 Evaluation by K Ritchie of WA in advance of redevelopment revealed extensive modern disturbance and no finds or features of archaeological interest.

Centred TQ 130 632 Claremont Park, Esher
 Survey of the historical landscape of Claremont Park and its environs by C Currie of CKCA for the National Trust. The survey looked at both the development of the Claremont estate from the early 18th century, and the landscape of the area before this period. The estate is sited on sandy soils on marginal land on the northern edge of Esher Common. Early colonization of the site would have been likely because of the initial ease of cultivation, but rapid leaching of the soils probably led to its abandonment. By the time of the Norman Conquest, at least the southern part of the estate comprised mainly woodland adjoining the sandy heath of the common, and from this landscape features on the edges of the later Claremont estate can still be identified.

TQ 145 616 'Coppers', Queens Drive, Oxshott
 Evaluation by G Brown of PCA, in advance of residential development, revealed only a linear feature containing brick fragments of post-medieval date.

TQ 171 669 Surbiton Water Treatment Works, Long Ditton
 Evaluation by S Ford of TVAS, of the only part of this redevelopment site thought to be undisturbed. The results confirmed that the area tested had been largely undisturbed, but little of archaeological interest was revealed. One late post-medieval ditch was recorded and a few pieces of pottery were recovered, including a sherd from a late medieval pitcher and a sherd from a 12th/13th century cooking pot. A rimsherd from a late 2nd to 3rd century Roman pot was also recovered. It is probable that this area has been in agricultural use for some time and that these finds are the result of manuring.

EPSOM & EWELL

Centred TQ 193 614 Manor Hospital, Epsom
 A watching brief on the redevelopment of this site was maintained by SCAU, following on from the evaluation by TVAS in 1996 (Saunders, this volume 175–8). The conditions of the watching brief were not ideal but seemed to confirm the results of the earlier evaluation that no evidence of a former moat around the manor house survives.

TQ 194 619 Epsom Hospitals Trunk Road, Horton Lane, Epsom
 A watching brief maintained by G Pattison of SCAU, on road works in the area of the former settlement of Horton, revealed no significant finds or features, despite the area appearing not to have been greatly disturbed previously.

TQ 194 627 Long Grove Hospital, Epsom
 Evaluation by S Stevens of ASE in advance of residential development. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 208 608 Epsom Central Area Development, Epsom

Watching brief carried out by G Pattison of SCAU in advance of development. The site was found to have been comprehensively disturbed to a depth of 1.4m in the 19th and 20th centuries. No finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded.

TQ 209 607 Epsom Town Hall, Epsom

A watching brief was maintained by J Stevenson of SCAU during the construction of a new access road and car park for the Town Hall in Epsom. A posthole of possible medieval date was found, as well as chalk block foundations with remnants of the original mortared flint walling and associated mortared tile floor. Historical references show a cottage and barn on the site in 1680, which became known as Cromwell House in the 18th century. It seems likely that the remains encountered form part of the earliest phase of this building.

TQ 211 608 14A–18B Upper High Street, Epsom

Watching brief by G Pattison of SCAU of redevelopment within the historic centre of Epsom revealed that the site had previously been extensively disturbed; no archaeological levels survived.

TQ 217 619 The Elders, Epsom Road, Ewell

Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU in advance of development for sheltered accommodation. Four trenches revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 224 633 121 London Road, Ewell

Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU in advance of residential development revealed no features, and only three fragments of post-medieval tile and a possible struck flint flake. No signs were encountered of Stane Street, previously thought to cross the site, and the possibility of an alternative route for the road in this vicinity now needs to be considered.

TQ 237 633 Nonsuch High School, Ewell

Watching brief carried out by N Shaikhley of SCAU revealed no significant finds or features; the area was found to have been disturbed previously.

TQ 255 633 Cherry Orchard Nursery, Ewell

Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU of the site of a new leisure centre within what was formerly Nonsuch Park. Several features were revealed, some of Roman date, some possibly Bronze Age. Only the bases of these features survived, indicating that the use of the site as a nursery had caused a degree of disturbance.

EPSOM & EWELL and MOLE VALLEY

Centred TQ 180 600 Ashtead and Epsom Commons Survey of the archaeological and historic landscape of the commons, by C Currie of CKCA, for SCC and the Corporation of London, which had been proposed for designation as Areas of Special Historic Landscape Value. In the north of Ashtead Common a number of earthworks and other features surround the site of a Roman villa. The villa is a rare type of corridor villa,

with considerable evidence that it adjoined a large-scale tile manufactory. Extensive areas of quarries and spoil heaps demonstrate the extent of industrial activity on the site in the Roman period. Nearby are further earthworks associated with a large undated ditched enclosure, and a 17th century medicinal well. There are also a large number of ancient pollarded oaks on the common. They are a rare survival of an ancient land management type that was mainly superseded in other parts of England in the post-medieval period by overgrazing. Epsom Common has few surviving historic features. The site of Old Wells, a 17th century mineral spring for which Epsom is strongly associated, is covered in housing. Those features that do remain, such as the Stew Ponds, have been much altered, and the historic character of the farmland to the south-west of Ashtead Common has been affected by the evolution of temporary features associated with the pasturing of horses. (333)

GUILDFORD

SU 92 49 Wanborough Romano-Celtic temple

Excavation by SyAS following on from a geophysical survey by EH, directed by D Williams, assisted by D Graham, and aided by volunteer diggers. The excavation revealed a new circular temple a short distance from the square temple complex robbed for several years by metal detectorists. The original purpose of the excavation was to define an area to be Scheduled, but due to the risk of damage by treasure hunters, it was decided to excavate the temple fully. A hoard of coins of *c* AD ?80–90 may indicate when the temple was first built, and pits cut into its backfill are of 3rd century date. (329, 332, 333)

SU 909 476 Hopeless Moor, Seale

Training excavation by S Dyer, for SyAS, on land where investigations in 1939 revealed two phases of medieval buildings and a kiln. The locations of the earlier excavation as well as other features were suggested by topographical and geophysical surveys. A strong magnetic anomaly proved to be the location of the kiln recorded in 1939, and the recovery of significant quantities of brick and tile suggest that the kiln produced both these types of building material, probably in the early post-medieval period. A second magnetic anomaly, suggestive of a further kiln, was investigated; the feature proved to be part of a large hollow filled with successive layers of charcoal and ash. Trenches positioned to locate the site of the buildings recorded in 1939 illustrated that the archaeological stratigraphy had been largely destroyed. The positions of robber trenches where walls had once been, however, was sufficient to suggest the plan of these buildings, albeit in a slightly different location to that previously recorded. Artefacts of Romano-British to post-medieval date were encountered throughout the disturbed deposits. An earthwork platform away from the main excavations appeared on the geophysical survey to have a small linear ditch running from it, and a trench revealed a series of buried soil layers containing significant quantities of Romano-British pottery sherds and no later material. Below one of the soil layers, three large postholes containing further

Romano-British pottery were identified and excavated along the edge of the earthwork. Further similar post-holes were revealed, but not excavated, along the line of the features, and it is possible that these represent the sub-structure of a Romano-British building. (327)

SU 945 437 Eashing Mill, Lower Eashing

A watching brief maintained by R Poulton and S Hind of SCAU, on the redevelopment of this 19th century mill site for offices, revealed no evidence for earlier mills; the area was found to have been fairly extensively disturbed as a result of 19th and 20th century works. However, palaeo-environmental analysis of sediments in former channels of the Wey, uncovered by the works, revealed evidence for increasing human activity in the vicinity from the Bronze Age onwards, with a commensurate reduction in the amount of woodland in the area.

SU 967 495 Manor Farm, Guildford

Resistivity survey following on from fieldwalking in 1997 located several linear features, and two small trenches were excavated by H Davies and J English and the GfdAG to investigate their nature. The features proved to be three ditches, seemingly parallel, and a small extension to one of the trenches located a short length of probable wall footing of large flint nodules keyed together but not mortared and cut into the ditch siltings. Small quantities of Bronze Age pottery were recovered, but most pottery proved to be Roman in date. The considerable quantity and unabraded nature of the Roman pottery indicates settlement close by. Further excavation the following year revealed similar evidence of Romano-British settlement. A considerable amount of calcined flint and grog-tempered pottery, probably of Late Bronze Age date, also points to prehistoric occupation in the area. (326, 330, 331, 332)

SU 980 460 Artington Cold Store, Guildford

Survey carried out by SIHG at the request of Guildford Museum prior to demolition of the structure. The store was built at the beginning of the Second World War for emergency food storage. A freezer wind tunnel later installed at the site was used to simulate flying in conditions where supercooled liquid droplets and ice crystals would occur; aircraft tested in this way included the Airbus and Concorde.

SU 987 497 Army & Navy Store, Guildford

Excavation by R Poulton of SCAU, in advance of development, revealed no significant finds or features.

SU 992 471 The Guildway Site, Artington

Evaluation by SutAS in advance of redevelopment for offices. The site was found to have remained little used until the modern period, presumably because it was too low lying, and therefore wet, to be anything other than marginal land.

SU 993 475 Land south of Artington Manor Farm

Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, on land to be developed into a park-and-ride car park. The work revealed undisturbed soils overlying ancient alluvium over natural gravels. The only features uncovered were two recent ditches.

SU 995 477 St Catherine's Lock, Artington

A watching brief was maintained by C Currie of CKCA on repair work to this lock on the Godalming Navigation, for the National Trust. Early, possibly original, brickwork was revealed around the gates of the lock. The southern sill was of brick with stone blocks on the outward edge, possibly to act as protection; the northern sill was of wood, covered by modern concrete. The lock chamber itself is now built of concrete, but was originally of timber. (330)

SU 992 494 Steward House, Sydenham Road, Guildford

Watching brief carried out by M Dover of SCAU on the site of a new building. Although a large degree of disturbance was noted across the site, a layer of tiles mortared together was discovered. This may have formed part of a foundation for the internal wall of an earlier building. No date could be ascribed to this feature, although it was thought to be medieval or later in date.

SU 992 497 Walnut Tree Close, Guildford

Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU in advance of construction works, revealed no significant finds or features.

SU 993 492 Burymead House, Guildford

Evaluation by S Foreman of OAU, on land to be redeveloped as offices. A large degree of truncation was noted across the area, probably related to the construction of the brewery buildings formerly on this site. A single pit containing 12th century pottery was revealed at a low level.

SU 996 495 10–20 Swan Lane and 8 Angel Gate, Guildford (fig 1)

Excavation and a subsequent watching brief by J Robertson of SCAU as part of the construction of a new extension. The earliest features identified on the site were a series of pits filled with late 12th or early 13th century debris, presumably relating to buildings fronting the High Street. In the late 13th or 14th century, buildings were constructed along the then much narrower alley, now known as Swan Lane. The substantial chalk foundations revealed suggest these buildings were well-built and of at least two storeys. These buildings were demolished in the 17th century and the area left open and again used for the deposition of rubbish in pits; it is possible that at this time the area formed part of the yard of the Swan Inn. Swan Lane was widened in the 19th century and at that time buildings were again constructed along it.

SU 997 495 65–66 North Street and 23–27 Market Street, Guildford

Watching brief carried out by N Marples and R Poulton of SCAU during redevelopment. Much of the site was found to have been damaged or disturbed by modern building works, but two features of possible interest were observed. One was a length of chalk walling forming part of a basement, the other a pit; both are likely to be post-medieval in date.



Fig 1 10-20 Swan Lane and 8 Angel Gate, Guildford: excavation of a medieval well. (Photograph by SCAU)

SU 997 495 127-131 High Street, Guildford
A watching brief was maintained by M Dover of SCAU on the excavation of a number of foundation bases. Differences in the levels of the natural chalk encountered were interpreted as possible quarrying activity or inter-cutting pits, with a probable 17th or 18th century infilling episode above. No earlier features were recorded.

SU 997 495 67-70 North Street and 14-22 Market Street, Guildford
Watching brief by R Davis of WA on the site of an office reconstruction. A post-medieval well was identified, together with three possible backfilled post-medieval wells or deep pits.

SU 998 494 Sydenham Road, Guildford
Watching brief by R Poulton of SCAU on the site of a former multi-storey car park. Most material of archaeological interest had been removed in the 20th century, but a small number of pits, interpreted as localized chalk quarries of possible 12th-13th century date, were revealed.

SU 998 495 137-143 High Street, Guildford
Excavation, watching brief, and historic building recording programme, by C Matthews of WA prior to

redevelopment. Features dating from the 12th to 18th/19th centuries were revealed, although nothing from the late medieval to early post-medieval periods was found. Virtually no structural remains survived; it is likely that prior to the 18th century the area investigated lay in yard areas to the rear of the street frontage buildings. The historic building recording revealed evidence that 137-139 is a late 16th century building behind an 18th century facade. Limited work in 141-143 revealed no evidence of features pre-dating the 18th century, although the core of the building is suspected to be older. (335)

SU 938 515 Manor Fruit Farm, Glaziers Lane, Normandy
Evaluation by T Howe of AOC, in advance of a leisure development. Forty-six trenches were excavated but few of these produced any archaeological remains. The majority of features encountered were drainage ditches, the earliest being of early post-medieval date.

SU 969 509 Land to rear of Barnwood School, Worplesdon (fig 2)
Excavation by R Poulton of SCAU, of an area proposed for residential development, previously evaluated in 1994 and 1997. The first phase of activity on the site dated to the early to mid-2nd century, when a number of human cremations were buried in shallow scoops. In the same period a large boundary ditch was excavated and it is possible that a post-built structure is also of this date. In the late 2nd-3rd centuries, a large stone-built structure was constructed. Presumed to be a villa, the scale of the foundations are suggestive of a two-storey building, with possibly three storeys flanking what is thought to be the entrance, at the south east. Very little evidence for *in situ* flooring was discovered, suggesting that the floors were raised. Outside the villa were courtyards or enclosures defined by shallow gullies and/or a substantial fence. The villa was demolished in the late 3rd or 4th century. A number of large pits were excavated within its footprint. The purpose and exact date of these is uncertain, but it is possible that they represent 4th century activity on the then abandoned site. (334)

SU 969 511 Broadstreet Common, Guildford
Resistivity survey carried out by M Davies, C Hasler and D Say on the site of a Romano-British building excavated by A Sibthorpe in 1829, on the other side of the stream to the Barnwood School excavation. Trial pits were dug at points of high resistivity, three of which produced a number of tile fragments and large flints. These pits were enlarged revealing patches of laid flints; it is impossible to say whether they were originally part of a courtyard or floor or wall foundations. Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were also recovered.

SU 963 526 Fairlands Practice, Worplesdon
A watching brief by J Stevenson of SCAU, followed evaluation in 1996, which revealed a prehistoric gully. No archaeological features were recorded, but several pieces of burnt flint were recovered.



Fig 2 Barnwood School, Worplesdon: excavation of a Romano-British villa. (Photograph by SCAU)

TQ 003 491 Pewley Hill Fort, Guildford
Watching brief by M Dover of SCAU, recorded details of the original appearance of the late 19th century mobilization centre.

TQ 063 478 Albury Old Church
A watching brief was carried out by R Poulton of SCAU, on the construction of new drains and a soakaway outside the church. The works revealed chalk block foundations for the former vestry, which was on the north side of the church. In approximately the same area, a pit containing human bones was revealed, presumably the reburial of remains that had been disturbed previously.

TQ 086 488 Colekitchen Lane, Shere
The top front section of an Iron Age cast bronze scabbard mouth, recovered by a metal detectorist, was reported to and recorded by G Stonehouse and J English. (330)

TQ 017 561 Cart Bridge, Send
A watching brief was carried out by J Stevenson of SCAU, on the reconstruction of this bridge over the Wey Navigation. The bridge was last rebuilt in 1914, apparently on a slightly different alignment to the 1759 brick built bridge. This itself was likely to have replaced a timber bridge, but the watching brief revealed no evidence for this earlier structure.

TQ 036 557 Sendmarsh Works, Send Marsh
Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU in advance of redevelopment. Only a residual medieval sherd, within the fill of a modern pit, was recovered.

TQ 048 566 Land off Wentworth Close, Ripley
Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU of a site to be redeveloped for housing on the edge of the village. The site appeared undisturbed, but no features or finds of archaeological interest were recorded.

TQ 051 567 St Mary's Church, Ripley
Evaluation by J Stevenson of SCAU prior to a reduction in ground level within the north central section of the nave. The earth was removed by hand and revealed roughly faced limestone blocks. These were probably the original foundations of the old south wall of the church, demolished in the 19th century. The excavation recovered chalk and tile fragments and revealed a posthole, which probably all relate to the 19th century demolition and site levelling.

Centred TQ 078 587 Wisley and Ockham Commons
Evaluation of the archaeological and historic landscape by C Currie of CKCA, in conjunction with SyAS, for SCC, which had been proposed for designation as Areas of Special Historic Landscape Value. The survey recorded a series of features, including a number of potential barrow sites (there is at least one authenticated prehistoric barrow on Cockcrow Hill), at least five historic ponds, and a large area of linear earthworks, possibly the remains of quarrying. Other sites recorded included a rare early 19th century semaphore tower, and a number of boundary earthworks, some of which are reputed to date to the Saxon period. The area is largely one of woodland today with only about a fifth of the total land area being heathland. (333)

MOLE VALLEY

TQ 146 398 Friday Street, Ockley
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU in advance of residential development did not reveal any features or finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 198 389 Rusper Golf Club
Watching brief carried out by S Hind of SCAU on the site of a new course. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 124 414 Gosterwood Manor, Forest Green
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU on the site of a proposed lake. No features of archaeological interest were revealed, although a single worked flint blade of probable Neolithic or Mesolithic date was found.

TQ 164 491 59-61 South Street, Dorking
A watching brief was maintained by R Poulton of SCAU on the site of a residential development. No finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded.

TQ 133 545 Slinfold Cottage, 220 Lower Road, Great Bookham
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU in advance of development. No features of archaeological interest were revealed, although a single sherd of 13th century pottery was recovered.

TQ 158 578 The Bilton Centre, Leatherhead
Evaluation by K Ritchie of WA of fields to the east of the National Grid Research Laboratories, in advance of office development. No archaeological features or finds were recovered, but the site had clearly undergone extensive disturbance in the recent past, essentially destroying it in archaeological terms.

TQ 160 561 Leatherhead Bus Garage, Guildford Road, Fetcham
Evaluation by S Hoad of MoLAS in advance of residential development. The five trenches excavated revealed that the entire site had been truncated by modern excavation.

TQ 164 564 26 Bridge Street, Leatherhead
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 174 554 Land adjoining Naome Acres, Leatherhead
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU of an area to be landscaped. No features or finds of archaeological interest were revealed despite the lack of previous disturbance.

TQ 177 568 Land off Leatherhead Road and Green Lane, Leatherhead
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, in advance of residential development revealed no archaeological features or finds.

Centred TQ 180 540 Mickleham Downs
Survey of the archaeological and historic landscape of the Downs by C Currie of CKCA, for SCC and SyAS,

which had been proposed for designation as Areas of Special Historic Landscape Value. The work is ongoing and is being carried out as part of the Community Archaeology Project. A number of archaeological features were discovered and recorded including a group of possible Bronze Age barrows in an area recently cleared of woodland cover, and a deserted medieval hamlet formerly known as Poneshurst. Documentary evidence records possibly five different houses here in the early 14th century, but much of the site has now either been built over or covered by Tyrell's Wood golf course when it was built in the 1930s. Three hillside ponds, created to provide a water supply from springs near the top of the hill now covered by Nower Wood, are undated, although Norwood Wood was a former common pasture until taken into private hands following an agreement with the local villagers in 1789.

TQ 191 588 Land rear of 100 Bramley Way, Ashted
Evaluation by D Divers of PCA in advance of residential development of a site on the projected route of the branch road from Stane Street to the Ashted villa. The trench revealed modern deposits overlying the London Clay and no features or finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 193 579 City of London Freeman's School, Ashted
Watching brief carried out by R Poulton of SCAU revealed no features and finds of archaeological interest. This followed an evaluation conducted in 1997 which produced similarly negative results.

TQ 207 407 Home Farm, Newdigate
Dendrochronology of timbers from three buildings at this farm (the house, the South Barn and the East Barn) was carried out by M C Bridge, for the Ancient Monuments Laboratory. The trees for the primary base-cruick of the house were felled in AD 1351; oaks used in a second range were most likely felled in the period AD 1488-1507. These were contemporaneous with the East Barn (AD 1484-91). New framing, incorporating a large entrance door, was added to the east side of the house from trees probably felled in AD 1574-1603; trees for a rear range were felled in AD 1639. The South Barn was found to be younger than estimated on stylistic grounds; the oaks for the primary phase having been felled in the period AD 1411-22. Timbers for the easternmost bays of this barn were cut in the winter of AD 1608/9.

TQ 258 423 Farmfields, near Horley
Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU on the site of the former Farmfield Hospital. Foundations associated with the former hospital buildings were seen, but no features or finds of archaeological interest were revealed.

Centred TQ 208 524 Brockham and Betchworth
Limeworks.
Survey and restoration programme by SIHG, on behalf of the Surrey Wildlife Trust, as part of a management programme and in anticipation of the granting of Scheduled Ancient Monument status by English Heritage.

TQ 219 515 Lower Kingswood to Buckland
Watching brief by R Poulton and S Hind of SCAU on the groundworks associated with the construction of a

water pipeline between Buckland and Lower Kingswood. No features of archaeological significance were revealed. However, a small amount of worked flint was recovered, including some of probable Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

REIGATE & BANSTEAD

TQ 282 487 Former Royal Earlswood Hospital, Redhill
Evaluation by D Divers of PCA on part of the former hospital grounds in advance of residential redevelopment. In one area of the site, the natural was found to have been truncated by terracing. Some finds of interest were recovered; a flint blade and waste flake, two abraded sherds of 1st century Roman pottery, and several fragments of medieval roof tile, but no features were revealed.

TQ 296 433 'The Defence', Horley Football Club
Evaluation by S Farid of PCA in advance of redevelopment. Apart from modern drainage features, no archaeological deposits or features were identified.

TQ 296 439 Langshott Manor, Horley
Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU, on the site of a possible extension to this 17th century house (which may be on the site of an earlier medieval property). The results were inconclusive. Only post-medieval and modern features were revealed, but these could have obliterated earlier evidence.

TQ 222 532 Walton Oaks, Walton-on-the-Hill
Evaluation by T Howe of AOC of a site to be redeveloped for offices. The evaluation revealed features possibly associated with former garden layouts. The westernmost trench contained the remains of an extremely large ditch, which contained no dating evidence; a sherd of abraded Roman greyware pottery was collected from the fill during machining but this is likely to be residual. In the southernmost trench brick built foundations, probably 19th century in date, were revealed. Sondages were excavated in all trenches under the supervision of Dr M Bates, to test for Palaeolithic horizons, but none were seen.

TQ 229 577 Headley Drive, Epsom Downs
A watching brief was maintained by J Stevenson and N Shaikhly of SCAU on the site of housing development. Three small gullies were revealed. None contained finds, but the features are believed to be of ancient rather than modern origin because of the nature of their fills.

TQ 237 565 Tadworth Court
Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU, of the site of a proposed care block in the grounds of the hospital. No features or finds of archaeological interest were revealed despite an apparent lack of any previous disturbance.

TQ 233 587 Great Burgh, Burgh Heath
A watching brief was maintained by M Dover of SCAU, following an evaluation in 1997, on the site of an office development. No significant finds or features were revealed on a site which was found to have been basemented and extensively landscaped.

TQ 236 580 Land off Chapel Way, Burgh Heath
A watching brief carried out by TVAS on the residential redevelopment of this site, following excavation in 1997, revealed no further archaeological features or finds.

Centred TQ 24 58 North Downs
Fieldworking by P Harp of Plateau recovered three palaeoliths and two Neolithic ground flint axes. (330)

TQ 240 586 Tattenham Way Allotments, Banstead
Fieldwalking and topsoil sieving by P Harp and Plateau recovered a large number of worked flints of Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age date. Some pottery of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval date was also found together with a medieval knight finial fragment. (317, 319, 323, 324)

TQ 242 590 Land off Heights Close, Banstead
Evaluation by G Pattison of SCAU of land proposed for residential development, to the north-west of the Tumble Beacon, revealed only a handful of struck flints associated with charcoal and burnt flint. The flints appear to be Bronze Age in date, although one possible Neolithic flint was also found. A fragment of pottery, probably prehistoric, but too small for identification, was also recovered.

TQ 242 590 Land off Heights Close, Banstead
A watching brief by P Harp of Plateau during the construction of houses adjacent to the Tumble Beacon. A pit containing alternate layers of burnt flint and ashy soil was recorded. No finds were associated with the feature, but it is thought to be Bronze Age in origin.

TQ 254 503 Former Redland House, Reigate
A watching brief was maintained by J Stevenson of SCAU during the construction of an office block with associated car park and access road. A capped well of probable 19th century date was found, although most of the examined area had been previously disturbed by the construction of Redland House. No other features or finds of archaeological interest were recorded.

TQ 254 504 Town Hall, Reigate
Excavation and watching brief by J Robertson of SCAU, for Reigate and Banstead Borough Council, revealed the bailey ditch of Reigate Castle, and related 13th century features. The ditch had been cleaned out in the 18th century and used as a feature within the landscaped grounds of the former castle. It was filled in during the late 18th or 19th century, possibly when the adjacent Tunnel Road was constructed in 1821.

TQ 255 502 The Barons, Reigate
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, in advance of redevelopment for offices, revealed no features of archaeological interest. A number of finds were recovered however. These included pieces of struck prehistoric flint and numerous sherds of pottery, ranging in date from the 12th century onwards, as well as fragments of tile, clay tobacco pipe and animal bone. It is likely that this area was formerly in agricultural use and that most of these finds are the result of manuring.

TQ 253 510 89-91 Reigate Hill, Reigate
Evaluation by K Ritchie of WA of a site proposed for residential redevelopment, revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest despite the site being relatively undisturbed.

TQ 262 501 Land at Reigate Grammar School, Reigate

A watching brief was carried out by M Dover of SCAU, during the construction of a new caretaker's house and the new dining hall. No features or finds of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 287 524 Corner of Battlebridge Lane and Wells Place, Merstham

Evaluation and excavation by S Weaver and J Saunders of TVAS of a site to be redeveloped for warehousing, did not reveal evidence for the barrows mentioned in this vicinity in the Merstham boundary charter of AD 947. The evaluation did reveal a number of datable pits and ditches indicating the presence of a late Iron Age/early Roman settlement. One of the features was initially thought to represent part of a curvilinear boundary ditch, but the subsequent excavation illustrated that this was one of two rectilinear ditches on the site. The interiors of the enclosures were largely open, but a section of curving gully within the enclosed area could have surrounded a circular structure. Mesolithic flints, one, or possibly two Neolithic pits, residual late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery, and pits of mid-late Iron Age and Saxon date were also found during the excavation.

TQ 288 522 Battlebridge House, Merstham

Evaluation by D Dobson and D Killock of PCA revealed evidence dating from the post-medieval period to the present day. One trench produced Bronze Age flintwork and a late 12th century pit. Further work revealed a truncated ditch aligned roughly east-west, the fills of which contained a sherd of mid-late Saxon pottery and one dating to the 12th century. This feature is likely to be the remains of a field or enclosure boundary. Residual late Mesolithic/early Neolithic flint, mid-late Bronze Age flint and pottery, and a few sherds of both Iron Age and Roman pottery indicate that the site was also used during these periods, but truncation is likely to have removed any associated features.

TQ 296 562 Former Netherne Hospital, Chipstead

Evaluation and excavation by J Stevenson and G Hayman of SCAU in advance of residential development on the former hospital site. The evaluation was aimed at testing the results of an earlier geophysical survey, and revealed evidence of prehistoric and medieval activity. The subsequent excavation revealed a scatter of prehistoric features, including a ditch and two small pits. One of these produced a quantity of flint debitage, seemingly of Mesolithic date. Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork was also recovered, while the ditch and other pit were of Bronze Age date. A few pieces of Roman tile and potsherds indicate activity of this date in the general area, but were not suggestive of settlement in the immediate vicinity. The principal area of interest, however, was in evidence of the medieval and post-medieval occupation of the site of Netherne

Farm. The footings of the 16th century and later farmhouse were revealed, although evidence was found to indicate that a structure existed in this position from the 12th to 13th century onwards.

RUNNYMEDE

Centred SU 997 705 Royal Holloway College, Egham
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, in advance of the construction of new buildings, revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 018 716 Botley's Park, Chertsey

A watching brief by R Poulton of SCAU, as part of an ongoing programme of archaeological work, did not reveal any significant finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 025 690 Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe

A watching brief was maintained by J Robertson of SCAU, on soil stripping in advance of mineral extraction. The site revealed no features of archaeological interest, although stray finds recovered include two struck flints and a sherd of Saxon grass-tempered pottery. Fragments of burnt flint and pieces of medieval and post-medieval tile were observed over much of the stripped area.

TQ 034 661 Sandgates, Guildford Road, Chertsey

Evaluation by G Hull of TVAS, in advance of the construction of a private medical clinic. No direct evidence was found for a post-medieval house on the site (demolished in the 19th century), although possible indications of its gardens were recorded. Much of the site appeared to have been terraced and landscaped, removing any earlier structural remains. Some of the 17th century pottery recovered suggests the presence of a kiln nearby during this period.

Centred TQ 038 665 Land South of Pycroft Road, Chertsey

Evaluation by D Hopkinson of AOC, of the site for phase 2 of the Chertsey Revitalization Scheme. A few features, postholes and a couple of ditches, were revealed, but these appear to date to no earlier than the late 18th century.

TQ 039 665 Land at the corner of Pycroft Road and Guildford Street, Chertsey

Excavation and a watching brief by D Hopkinson of AOC, of the site of phase 5 of the Chertsey Revitalization Scheme, following an evaluation in 1997. The earliest evidence revealed was a series of intercutting Saxo-Norman gullies, apparently demarcating an enclosure extending to the north and west, with an opening in its south-east corner. A series of pits and ditches of 14th to mid-16th century date appear to be the next phase of activity. Two major ditches of this date defined plots alongside Guildford Street. One of these appears to demarcate the southernmost extent of settlement, with low-lying marshy ground to the south. The other, running parallel to Guildford Street, may have been used to drain this area into the river Bourne; it held waterlogged deposits containing wood and

fragments of a leather shoe. Within the space to the north of these two ditches were rubbish pits and a cesspit; further away from the street, waste or clay extraction pits were revealed. In the late 16th or 17th century, property boundaries were re-affirmed and a new boundary created, sub-dividing the agricultural land to the north-west.

TQ 041 666 The New River Bourne Health Club, Heriot Road, Chertsey
A watching brief carried out by R Poulton and S Hind of SCAU, during construction of the new club building, revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 041 669 16 Gogmore Lane, Chertsey
Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU revealed no significant finds or features in an area which exhibited signs of extensive 20th century ground disturbance.

TQ 041 669 Former Salesian Convent, Eastworth Road, Chertsey
Evaluation by J Stevenson and M Dover of SCAU in advance of residential redevelopment. No features or finds of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 058 634 Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone
Following evaluation of phase 4 of this mineral extraction site in 1997, by G Hayman of SCAU, a watching brief was maintained by SCAU on the stripping of the area. Two features of Middle Iron Age and Roman date were revealed. The main features of interest appeared to date to the Bronze Age and included a round house with an ancillary gully and an enclosure ditch. A pit within the round house included part of a cup decorated by slashes made with a flint blade or flake. Evaluation of phase 5 of this mineral extraction site by R Poulton of SCAU revealed two boundary ditches, one of probable late or post-medieval date and one of unknown date. The paucity of finds from within the features and elsewhere within the trenches, and the absence of other features, suggests that this area is some distance from any settlement. (326)

TQ 009 707 Boshers Allotments, Whitehall Lane, Egham
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, in advance of residential development, revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 011 711 4–10 Church Road, Egham
Evaluation by G Potter of MoLAS, in advance of office development. No archaeological features or finds were encountered, although the site was found to be relatively undisturbed.

TQ 011 714 64–65 High Street, Egham (fig 3)
Evaluation by T Howe of AOC, in advance of redevelopment of land to the rear of these properties, revealed little evidence for medieval activity. Sealed below a layer of redeposited brickearth, however, a few features of prehistoric date were found. Two of these contained fragments of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery, as well as some burnt flint; another simply contained burnt flint. Residual flints of Mesolithic or Neolithic date were also recovered from one of these features.

The redeposited brickearth was itself found to contain a few pieces of flint, apparently of later Bronze Age date. A subsequent watching brief on the redevelopment, by L Capon of AOC, revealed further features of probable prehistoric date: a ditch later redefined as a bank with a fence in the late Iron Age; a double arc of stakeholes apparently forming a circular structure and two small pits, also presumed to be Iron Age.

TQ 014 712 Daisy Meadows, Vicarage Road, Egham
Evaluation by S Foreman of OAU, in advance of the construction of an office building. A single ditch of recent date was revealed, which also contained a residual prehistoric struck flint.

TQ 018 716 The Glanty Loop, The Causeway, Egham
Evaluation by J Robertson of SCAU, on the site of the RAC's proposed new headquarters. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed and the four trenches excavated confirmed that the site had been substantially truncated.

TQ 020 705 Meadlake Place, Thorpe Lea, Egham
Evaluation by SutAS, of land proposed for office development, revealed alluvial silts and peats which were sampled for palaeo-environmental analysis. Analysis by ArchaeoScope Consulting indicates that sedimentation commenced prior to 7000 BC (early Holocene/Mesolithic). The deposits represent the fill of abandoned river channels, probably actively created and infilled during a period of at least a thousand years in the early Holocene. Peat formation on the, by then stabilized, floodplain was halted by a period of flooding some time after the first century AD. This perhaps represents the result of soil erosion caused by agricultural intensification, although woodland was being cleared and crops cultivated in the locality at a much earlier date.

TQ 021 716 Land south of The Causeway, Egham
Evaluation by J Lovell of WA revealed a truncated ditch of probably mid to late Iron Age date and a second, undated, ditch. A number of residual flints of Neolithic to Bronze Age date were also recovered.

SPELTHORNE

Centred TQ 059 689 Home Farm, Laleham
Evaluation and excavation by G Hayman of SCAU of phase 7 of this mineral extraction site revealed a variety of features; the quantity of finds associated with many of these is indicative of settlement activity. Most features were revealed on an area of marginally higher ground. They include a very large ditch, possibly forming an enclosure around a settlement. The finds appear to be of Bronze Age date and probably relate to the settlement of that date found in previous phases (4E and 6B). Subsequent evaluation of most of phases 9 to 15 (centred TQ 057 686), revealed a lower concentration of features than in previous phases. However, several ditches and small pits, a number of cremation burials and one large pit or water hole were revealed. Like similar features revealed in previous phases, most produced either



Fig 3 64-65 High Street, Egham: late Iron Age features. (Photograph by AOC)

sherds of late Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery or pieces of struck flint, although residual artefacts of Roman and medieval date were also recovered. A subsequent excavation revealed predominantly Middle Bronze Age material, although some features were suspected to be late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Parts of three enclosures were identified, together with postholes, pits and evidence for cremation burials. The numerous postholes cannot readily be separated into distinct building plans, although several round houses are probably involved.

TQ077 666 St Nicholas' Church, Shepperton

Evaluation and watching brief by J Stevenson of SCAU of part of the site for a proposed extension. The trenches were restricted to the area outside the churchyard; they revealed considerable disturbance, presumed to represent landscaping in the 19th century. The watching brief on remedial works on the east end of the chancel revealed the foundations to be constructed from mortared chalk rubble, sitting on the natural gravel, with no obvious signs of earlier structural remains. A number of both articulated and disarticulated human remains were also revealed. These were reburied elsewhere on the site with no further archaeological involvement.

TQ093 666 Walton Bridge, Shepperton

A watching brief was maintained by G Pattison and J Stevenson of SCAU during the construction of a temporary bridge. No finds or features of archaeological

interest were revealed, although the works were considered to be too limited to have reached possibly meaningful archaeological levels.

TQ 034 715 Blue Anchor public house, 13-15 Market Street, Staines

Watching brief by P Jones and J Robertson of SCAU, during work on an extension and improvements to the Blue Anchor. The nature of the foundation trenches, 3m deep and 0.85m wide, meant that they were unsuitable for proper archaeological recording to take place. Pottery of Roman (late 1st-2nd century) date and a small, possibly Roman, coin, as well as late medieval (15th century) pottery, animal bone and tile, were recovered from the spoil heap.

TQ 034 716 Tilly's Lane West, Staines

Analysis of a borehole survey by WA, in order to assist with the mitigation strategy for excavation of the Tilly's Lane West site, provided information on the depths of archaeological and natural deposits and reaffirmed the existing model for the disposition of natural gravel in the vicinity.

TQ 035 716 Land to rear of 46 High Street and 4 Tilly's Lane, Staines

Evaluation by K Ritchie of WA revealed *c* 2m of garden soil sealing the truncated remains of three intercutting ditches running parallel to and 30m north of the High Street. Finds recovered from the ditch fills date the

features to the 1st or 2nd centuries AD. The ditches are thought to represent boundaries separating the street frontage settlement and near-backland activity on the south of the gravel island, from the less intensively occupied far-backland margins to the north.

TQ 035 716 Tilly's Lane East, Staines

Excavation by J McKinley of WA in advance of redevelopment. The largest feature revealed was a substantial channel, presumably originally water-filled, at the northern end of the area, that went out of use before the Roman period and was then infilled with rubbish. A fragment of prehistoric pottery recovered adjacent to this channel hints at earlier occupation on, or in the vicinity of, the site. A variety of features of mostly Roman date, but some likely to be medieval, were recorded on the site.

TQ 036 715 Land west of the Elmsleigh Centre, Staines

Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU, of land proposed for an extension to the Elmsleigh Centre. A trench immediately west of the existing building revealed that beneath the levels of modern disturbance only 18th to 19th century deposits survived above natural silts. At the northern end of this trench the edge of the 1974–5 Elmsleigh House excavation was revealed. An auger survey was carried out to determine the depth at which gravel underlay the silts.

TQ 036 715 Staines Town Centre

A watching brief was maintained by J Stevenson of SCAU, on the groundworks associated with a pedestrianization scheme. A large degree of modern disturbance was revealed, indicating that archaeological features which almost certainly existed in this area of the town had been destroyed.

TQ 036 716 70 High Street (Harvey's) and land to rear (Norris Engineering), Staines

Excavation of pile-cap positions by J Grove of WA, in advance of redevelopment, provided a sample transect to complement the archaeological evidence revealed by excavations to the east (see below). Similar stratigraphy to that revealed in the main excavations was recorded.

TQ 036 716 72–74 High Street, Staines

Excavation by J McKinley of WA in advance of redevelopment. At the front of the site a few features of Late Iron Age date were revealed, sealed below a ploughsoil. Above this soil a series of floor levels associated with hearths, pits and postholes was identified, all of early Romano-British date. Further back from the street frontage, a number of intercutting pits of early Romano-British date were revealed, which contained a quantity of domestic rubbish. At the rear of the excavation area further contemporaneous pits were revealed; their fills suggest they were originally cesspits. On the southern edge of the excavation a linear feature, also of early Roman date, running approximately parallel to the High Street, was revealed. This has been tentatively identified as a roadside ditch. Little evidence for medieval occupation survived, presumably because of later truncation, but a small group of pits was recorded in the central section of the site. Post-medieval

and modern activity had caused extensive disturbance through the construction of a number of basements and foundations. The earliest cellar had a Bartmann jug sealed into its foundation trench, suggesting a construction date of between 1650 and 1750 AD.

TQ 036 716 Victor House, rear of 72–74 High Street, Staines (fig 4)

Excavation by J Grove of WA in advance of redevelopment. Earlier Roman activity (1st–2nd century) was found to be restricted to higher land at the southern end of the site. Here, a number of refuse pits and a series of gullies and ditches were revealed, as well as two occupation surfaces and a possible oven. An episode of flooding separated these features from those of mid-Roman date (2nd century), which were also concentrated on the higher ground. An east–west ditch along the downward slope of the site, with a bank to its south, presumably represents an attempt to control flooding. The late Roman period (3rd–4th century) saw this east–west ditch and bank redefined, with other ditches excavated further to the north, possibly representing an extension of the area of 'dry' land. A number of rubbish pits of this period were found across the site. Little evidence for medieval activity was revealed, other than a large pit and the continuation of a ditch, probably a burgrave plot boundary, seen in earlier excavations to the north (in the central trading estate).

TQ 039 717 Staines House, 158–162 High Street and 1–13 London Road, Staines

Excavation and a subsequent limited watching brief by M Dover of SCAU, and geo-archaeological and palynological investigations by ArchaeoScape Consulting, in advance of office redevelopment. The earliest evidence recovered from the site was a collection of prehistoric flints. The earliest features identified were two human burials, one a double inhumation — possibly a parent and child. These burials are probably outliers from a more formal cemetery, outside the Roman town, that has not as yet been located. Later in the Roman period, possibly as late as the 4th century, the site was occupied. A series of ditches parallel to what is now London Road was constructed and numerous pits were dug; one hearth was revealed. Finds recovered include a quantity of coins. The site then appears to have been little used until the 11th or 12th century, but was then occupied until the 13th or 14th centuries; a number of ditches and pits from these periods were revealed. Subsequently the site appears to have been largely abandoned until sometime in the 18th century, possibly as a result of an increased risk of flooding.

TQ 038 746 Hithermoor Pit, Stanwell

Watching brief by G Hayman and J Stevenson of SCAU, during the construction of a lake. Although no features were discovered, this absence is likely to be a result of repeated flooding scouring the landscape and effectively washing such evidence away. There was certainly past activity on the site, as evidenced by the number of finds, albeit redeposited, ranging from Neolithic to medieval, recovered during the watching brief.



Fig 4 Land to rear of Victor House, Staines: excavation of post alluvial Roman and medieval landscape. (Photograph by WA)

TQ 040 717 18-32 London Road, Staines

Excavation by G Hayman of SCAU in advance of redevelopment of a site that was partially evaluated in 1994. The work produced a number of interesting results: a number of stray finds and one feature of prehistoric date testifies to activity, and probably settlement, in the vicinity, at least during the Bronze Age; features, including two inhumation burials, of Roman date indicate activity alongside the road leading from the Roman town at Staines to London; there was occupation in the vicinity in the 11th to mid-14th centuries, presumably a result of the nearby town again flourishing. The periods of inactivity on the site, eg between the late 14th and 18th centuries, are probably the result of increased local flooding making the area less attractive for settlement.

TQ 041 718 42-54 London Road, Staines (fig 5)

Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU in advance of redevelopment. At the rear of the site, two intercutting ditches of possibly Roman date were revealed; at the front, one medieval and one undated ditch were revealed. A few sherds of prehistoric pottery were also recovered. The subsequent excavation revealed evidence for prehistoric, Roman and medieval settlement, together with an inhumation cemetery containing 30 or more individuals. The majority of the burials exhibited unusual characteristics such as decapitation prior to burial, interment face down, hands behind the back as if tied; there were haphazard grave alignments and

multiple inhumations. All these characteristics suggest the burials were of execution victims. Little dating evidence was found to accompany the burials, although comparable sites of Saxon date have been previously excavated. (331)

Centred TQ 045 716 Land west of Leacroft Close, Staines

Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU in advance of residential development. A shallow gully containing Late Bronze Age pottery was revealed in two of the trenches. A subsequent watching brief on the development revealed no further features or finds of archaeological interest.

TQ 053 721 Hengrove Farm, Staines

Watching brief followed by excavation by J Stevenson and G Hayman of SCAU in advance of mineral extraction. An isolated Neolithic feature was revealed, together with a variety of waterholes, pits and postholes of the Middle Bronze Age, and evidence for a field system of Roman or earlier date.

TQ 060 743 Lord Knyvetts's School, Stanwell

A watching brief maintained by R Poulton of SCAU, on the excavation of service trenches near the 17th century house, revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.



Fig 5 42–54 London Road, Staines: multiple inhumations. (Photograph by SCAU)

TQ 068 742 Land west of Long Lane, Stanwell
Watching brief by S Mead of MoLAS, following evaluation of the site in 1997. Both this evaluation and investigations at the adjacent Cargo Point development in 1997 had revealed a number of features of possible prehistoric and post-medieval date. The watching brief demonstrated that most of the archaeological evidence came from the northern end of the development site, where what appeared to be a series of boundary or roadside ditches was recorded. These ditches were also seen on the adjacent site and are thought to be of 18th century date. In the central part of the site an east–west ditch thought to be of prehistoric, possibly Bronze Age, date was noted. A short length of ditch and a pit, both of post-medieval date, were recorded near the southern boundary of the site. The remainder of the site was truncated by a series of building foundations dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

TQ 083 712 The former BT depot, Ashford
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, in advance of residential development, revealed no archaeological features or finds.

TQ 092 710 The BP Research Centre, Sunbury-on-Thames
Evaluation by P Moore and M Bagwell of PCA, and a subsequent watching brief, revealed that much of the

site had been truncated by previous building work. Two trenches did reveal intact upper soil horizons, but no archaeological features; the discovery of a residual flint flake, probably of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date, was the only indication of activity of any antiquity.

TQ 076 682 Staines Road Farm, Shepperton
A watching brief was carried out by M Dover of SCAU, on continuing works at this mineral extraction site. No archaeological features were observed, but a number of unstratified struck flints were recovered, suggesting a possible broad area of prehistoric occupation in the south-eastern corner of the site.

TQ 104 686 11–13 Forge Lane, Sunbury
Inspection of footing trenches by D Hawkins of CgMs Consulting, during construction of terraced houses, revealed a thick deposit of agricultural or horticultural soil over the natural gravel. Finds from the site included butchered animal bones mixed with clay pipe fragments and late 19th and early 20th century pottery and bottle glass fragments.

SURREY HEATH

SU 898 619 A30, Jenkins Hill, Bagshot
A watching brief maintained by J Stevenson of SCAU, for SCC, on improvement works to the road, revealed only modern disturbance.

SU 910 631 4–10 London Road, Bagshot
Excavation by SHAHT, under the direction of G Cole, revealed evidence of prehistoric, medieval and later activity. Two phases of prehistoric activity were recorded. The first was represented by the ends of two ditches, one truncating the other, together with the lower levels of a rampart and a series of post-bases; the second by flint foundations and associated stakeholes. Fragmentary remains of two hearth bases were noted, and a well from which medieval pottery and hearth fragments were recovered was partially excavated. In the mid-17th century, the site was occupied by at least two timber buildings, and five rooms of one building were excavated, together with an external passage or pathway and the end wall of an adjacent building. The rooms produced Border ware, German stonewares, clay tobacco pipes, table glass and metal objects. By the late 17th century, the land had been cleared of buildings and changed to agricultural use, and remained so until development at the beginning of the 20th century. (326)

SU 930 637 St John the Baptist Church, Windlesham
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, involved soil stripping the area for a building linking the church and an existing hall. The location of the original churchyard boundary, which had been extended to incorporate the hall building, was identifiable from the different deposits either side of it. Inside the boundary there was a level of general disturbance; the fills of a number of grave cuts, where sampled, included brick and tile. There was little sign of loose human bones characteristic of old churchyards, where there has been continuous reburial over hundreds of years, and it was concluded that the graves are relatively modern.

TANDRIDGE

TQ 299 522 Mercers East Quarry, Merstham
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU on an area permitted for mineral extraction. Much of the site was found to have been disturbed previously, reducing the likelihood of archaeological remains surviving. Only one possible archaeological feature, a ditch containing no dating evidence, was revealed.

TQ 388 437 St Peter's and Paul's Church, Lingfield
A watching brief was maintained by J Stevenson of SCAU, on groundworks associated with the construction of a new drain and toilets. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed. No inhumations were disturbed and no stray finds or human bones were recovered from removed spoil.

TQ 386 451 Sugham Farm, Lingfield
Watching brief by J Stevenson of SCAU on groundworks associated with the exploratory work for a well site on land adjacent to the sewage works. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 309 508 St Peter and St Pauls Church, Nutfield
A watching brief was maintained by M Dover of SCAU, for Southwark DAC. The unrendered greensand stone fabric of the church wall was exposed, together with the foundations for four buttresses. One of these appeared to be contemporary with the construction of the church, with the two others being later brick-built features. The date of the fourth buttress was unclear, but it was thought possibly a rebuild or repair of an original feature. The remains of a possible shed or lean-to structure were encountered, together with a post-medieval brick drain-cover and a rough rubble foundation of ambiguous date.

TQ 331 523 North Park Farm/Place Farm, Bletchingley
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU, on an area proposed for mineral extraction. No significant finds or features were revealed, although previous work nearby in 1995 had produced material of predominantly prehistoric date.

TQ 333 558 King and Queen public house, Caterham
Watching brief by J D Matthews of BSAG, during the construction of an extension to the building, revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.

Centred TQ 389 591 Chelsham
Survey of the archaeological and historic landscape around Chelsham by C Currie of CKCA, for SCC and SyAS, which had been proposed for designation as Areas of Special Historic Landscape Value. The work is ongoing and is being carried out as part of the Community Archaeology Project. The survey is still at an early stage, but initial work has revealed a number of sites of archaeological interest, including three enclosures thought to be of medieval date.

TQ 390 525 Old Oxted Service Station, Oxted
A watching brief was maintained by J Perry of SutAS, in advance of partial rebuilding and refurbishment of

the existing service station on the site. Documentary and geotechnical evidence indicates that the site lies on part of the millpond of Upper Mill, which could be one of two mills in the area mentioned in Domesday. The work is ongoing but has not revealed anything of archaeological interest as yet.

TQ 403 519 Hazelwood School, Limpsfield
A watching brief was maintained by J Stevenson of SCAU during the groundworks for the construction of a new teaching block. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed, the site having probably been levelled at some time in the past. The works did record the apparent interface between the Wealden Clay and Atherfield Clay geological beds, and an area of river gravels/alluvium.

TQ 402 523 Wildshaw, Limpsfield
Evaluation by R James and J Russell of ASE in advance of residential redevelopment. The only find of interest was a fragment of a Mesolithic backed blade; all other finds and features were of 18th to 19th century date, when the site was in agricultural use. A geological test-pit was excavated under the supervision of Dr M Bates. Two episodes of colluviation were noted: the uppermost followed deforestation of the higher land to the south in the later Holocene; the lower was deposited in an earlier Holocene or late Pleistocene period of colluviation. The discontinuity between the two may represent a period of more rapid erosion, or the establishment of a stable surface (which could suggest the presence of a buried land surface). However, no sediments thought likely to contain *in situ* Palaeolithic deposits were located.

TQ 402 525 Lankeys Mead, Westerham Road, Limpsfield
Evaluation by R James and J Russell of ASE in advance of residential development. No features or finds of archaeological interest were revealed. Two geological test-pits were excavated under the supervision of Dr M Bates. A similar sequence of events to that recorded at Wildshaw were recorded — downslope movement of gravels under periglacial conditions in the late Pleistocene, followed by an apparent period of stabilization, followed by downslope movement of soils as a result of tree clearance in the later Holocene.

TQ 432 509 Trevereux Manor, Limpsfield Chart
A watching brief was maintained by J Robertson of SCAU, on an extension to an existing lake following an evaluation in 1997. The site lies on the projected line of the London-Lewes Roman road. As in the evaluation, remains of the road were not found on the predicted course, although evidence for a plough-damaged metalled surface 15m to the west was recorded. The quantity of finds recovered suggests occupation in the immediate vicinity in the Roman period. Good quality flintwork of Mesolithic or Neolithic date was also recovered, although no obvious features of these periods were seen.

WAVERLEY

SU 876 335 Woolmer Hill School, Haslemere
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU on the site of a proposed sports centre. Two ditches were revealed

which were suggestive of field boundaries, although none are recorded in the historical record. A possible gully was also seen, in addition to three small pits or postholes. One of these produced a rimsherd of late Iron Age or early Roman pottery together with a smaller body sherd of similar or possibly medieval date. A resultant watching brief, conducted in unfavourable weather conditions, failed to discover any further archaeological finds or features.

SU 890 327 Former Shottermill Recreation Ground, Wey Hill, Haslemere

Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU in advance of the construction of a supermarket. All but one of the six trenches excavated showed modern disturbance. A small late 19th or earlier 20th century dump of pottery and other rubbish was seen in one of the trenches, but no finds or features of significant archaeological interest were revealed.

SU 816 444 Alton Road Sandpit, Farnham

Evaluation by G Hayman of SCAU, prior to a decision relating to mineral extraction on the site. The evaluation involved both geophysical survey and trial trenching but did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 825 446 Farnham Pottery, Wreclesham

Detailed survey and recording programme by SyAS and SIHG on behalf of the Farnham (Building Preservation) Trust as part of a project to preserve and restore one of the best-preserved examples of a working Victorian country pottery left in the country. A survey of the buildings was carried out by RCHME.

SU 831 447 The Bungalow, Little Green Lane, Farnham

Watching brief by D Graham of SyAS during the redevelopment of the site revealed three square-cut postholes. No finds were recovered but it is probable that the features were postholes for hops, as the area was extensively cultivated for this crop during the 19th century.

SU 836 454 Long Barn, near Waverley Abbey

Watching brief by D Graham of SyAS during the construction of an extension revealed a light scatter of Romano-British coarseware along the base of the topsoil. No features were present, and it is probable that the pottery has moved downhill from an occupation or kiln site (or both) at the top of the valley slope.

SU 837 473 Farnham Castle, Farnham

Standing building survey by G Pattison of SCAU on parts of the medieval domestic buildings of the castle.

SU 838 467 St Andrew's Parish Church, Farnham

Monitoring of restoration works on the church, and particularly the bell tower, by D Graham at the request of the Diocesan Archaeologist, David Bird. A number of re-used pieces of worked stone have been recovered from the inner face of the tower at the upper levels of the 16th century work. These all appear to be medieval and are presumably, though not certainly, reused from an earlier phase of the church.

SU 838 468 Long Garden Walk, Farnham

Watching brief by D Graham of SyAS on the excavation of four test pits. One of the pits contained a cut feature, possibly a ditch, which contained no datable material, although the lack of modern brick rubble suggested it was of some antiquity.

SU 838 470 60 Long Garden Walk, Farnham

Watching brief carried out by D Graham of SyAS during construction of an extension to the existing building showed that the site had been terraced when the house was built and the topsoil dumped in the area of the new extension. Beneath this, a layer of chalk interspersed with occasional narrow Tudor brick ran across the site. This layer probably represents the demolition rubble from a chalk and brick building, possibly of 17th century date, which presumably stood somewhere in the immediate vicinity.

SU 839 471 Mulberry Cottage, Bear Lane, Farnham

Watching brief by D Graham of SyAS, on the construction of an extension, revealed a variety of material including medieval slashed-ware jug handles and body sherds and 18th century pottery. It seems likely that these finds were from the upper fill of the town ditch, which is projected to have crossed this site.

SU 848 424 'Mingledown', Frensham Road, Millbridge

Watching brief by D Graham of SyAS on the construction of a detached dwelling revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 846 470 Hatch Mill, Farnham

Evaluation by C Currie in advance of residential development adjacent to the mill. Large-scale modern disturbance was revealed. A crude wall of mid-19th century date is thought to be a revetment to the former millstream. The wall contained reused stone, apparently from an ecclesiastical building, including a fine late 12th or 13th century carved capital.

SU 842 481 Farnham Park, Farnham

A landscape survey, including some limited trial trenching, was carried out by D Graham for Waverley Borough Council, as part of a programme designed to assist with the management of the park. The initial ground survey recorded the remains of open field systems in the form of ridge and furrow strips of probable medieval date, including one apparently overlain by the park's boundary, established in 1376-7. Evidence for industrial activity was seen in the form of small clay diggings, some of which were close to the site of a previously discovered medieval tile kiln. In addition, a number of quarries that were thought to be of relatively modern date were found to pre-date the nearby field systems and may relate to the construction of Farnham Castle. Seven trial trenches were excavated, partly in an attempt to identify the medieval park pale and also examine some of the features located during the landscape survey. A number of worked flints were recovered from the northernmost trench although no prehistoric features were noted. A single Iron Age gold coin was recovered in the north-west of the park, almost certainly an addition to the coin hoard found in the same location in the early 1980s.

The park boundary was found to consist of a probable medieval ditch, with the modern fence line directly above. A metalled surface of likely 17th century date was found, possibly forming part of the parliamentary supply base known to have existed in the area during the Civil War. A 19th century ice-house was also found, as well as a well-preserved Second World War spigot mortar pit and the remains of a large air-raid shelter. (322)

SU 858 433 Old Kiln Rural Life Centre, Tilford
Restoration of a wind-powered pumping engine by members of SIHG, following its relocation from Holmwood. (SIHG 111)

SU 852 468 78 Broomleaf Road, Farnham
Inspection of spoil by D Graham of SyAS from the foundation trenches for an extension revealed no archaeological material.

SU 853 464 54 Waverley Lane, Farnham
Watching briefs carried out by D Graham of SyAS during the construction of extensions revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 865 486 St George's Vicarage, Badshot Lea
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU in advance of development revealed no significant finds or features.

SU 873 434 Tilford Bridge
Watching brief by G Pattison of SCAU, following an earlier watching brief and standing structure survey, during alterations to the medieval bridge.

SU 871 487 Runfold Farm, near Badshot Lea (fig 6)
Following evaluation in 1997, a series of watching briefs was carried out by N Marples of SCAU on preliminary soil stripping of part of this mineral extraction site. Part of a rectilinear field system was recorded: three interconnected boundary features running east-west were identified together with a series of re-cut ditches running north-south, which delimited the eastern end of the grid. The date of the field system is unclear. Finds from the ditches were few, consisting of a small amount of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, but it is possible that these could be residual from later manuring. The possibility that the field system is 'Celtic' is heightened by the presence of two pits, one definitely and the other likely to be Iron Age, recorded in the north-west of the site. A small quantity of flintwork of broadly Neolithic character was also recovered. An excavation the following year designed to uncover features on the fringes of the main occupation area, which will be excavated at a later date, revealed further Iron Age and Romano-British features. These included pits, postholes, a substantial waterhole, two ring gullies indicating the position of roundhouses, and ditches of field systems and of settlement enclosures which link up with the rectilinear field system recorded during the watching brief.

SU 905 328 Land off 11 Nutshell Lane, Farnham
Evaluation and watching brief by M Dover of SCAU revealed three narrow gullies. One of the gullies produced two sherds of Roman grey-ware pottery. The fills of the features were very similar and it could be that the

two remaining gullies are of Roman date, although this remains uncertain. The paucity of finds from these features, and the absence of other finds or features during the evaluation and watching brief, would suggest that these are boundary features at some distance from any occupation area

SU 906 327 24 Petworth Road, Haslemere
Evaluation by J Stevenson of SCAU in advance of residential development. A shallow gully was revealed, aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Excavation produced a whiteware rim sherd and several sandy-ware sherds of later medieval date. It seems likely that this feature represents an earlier demarcation of the boundary of this plot, possibly as part of the setting out of the town.

SU 949 375 G Cooper & Sons, Brook Road, Wormley
Photographic survey by E Gundry for SIHG of a walking stick factory prior to demolition.

SU 910 432 Land off Milford Road, Elstead
Evaluation by M Dover of SCAU prior to the construction of seven houses. Two trenches were excavated; no finds or features of archaeological interest were discovered.

SU 93 40 Mare Hill Common, Witley
Fieldworking survey by A Hall and R Hooker on the common revealed some woodland banks and a number of glass-making pits, but not the barrow or ancient field systems suggested to be present. (330)

SU 93 44 Peper Harow
Recording of finds by D Graham and D Williams recovered during a metal detecting rally held on fields to the east, north and west of Peper Harow. Hundreds of objects were recorded ranging in date from the Middle Bronze Age to the 19th century. (330)

SU 934 440 Peper Harow Estate, Peper Harow
Watching brief by R Poulton of SCAU on the construction of a new house near St Nicholas' Church. No features or finds of archaeological interest were discovered, but the site had been extensively disturbed.

SU 935 440 Dairy Cottage, Peper Harow
Watching brief carried out by R Poulton of SCAU on the site of an extension to the house. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

SU 967 439 Vicarage Cottage, Godalming
Watching brief carried out by E Whitbourn and S Janaway during construction of an extension on the side of the cottage on which the coach house entrance was originally located. The area had already been much disturbed by a disused, probably 19th century, drain and a modern drain.

SU 968 438 Godalming Museum, 109 High Street, Godalming
Watching brief carried out by E Whitbourn during the construction of an extension to the rear of the museum. The watching brief revealed foundations and associated



Fig 6 Runfold Farm, near Badshot Lea: ring gullies indicating the position of an Iron Age roundhouse. (Photograph by SCAU)

building material of an earlier extension, and underlying this, a well lined with Bargate stone and assorted post-medieval finds.

SU 968 458 114 Binscombe Lane, Binscombe
Watching brief carried out by E Whitbourn during rebuilding of a garage revealed post-medieval and modern tile and brick, and one fragment of tile or brick of Romano-British date.

SU 967 460 157 Binscombe Lane, Binscombe
Watching brief carried out by E Whitbourn during construction of an extension did not reveal any features and only a small quantity of 19th century pottery.

SU 965 475 The Coach House, Polsted Lane, Compton
Observation by E Whitbourn of material revealed during gardening by owner of the property. The deposits consisted largely of early 20th century glass bottles and a layer of calcium, possibly associated with gas cylinder production on the site in the early part of the century.

SU 971 437 Pound Lane, Godalming
Evaluation by B Matthews of OAU, of a redevelopment site on the edge of the town centre. A probable garden soil, containing 19th century pottery, sealed the natural. The only earlier evidence consisted of two areas of disturbance in the natural, interpreted as tree root holes, one of which contained a sherd, which was probably of 16th century Border ware.

SU 972 438 27 High Street, Godalming
Watching brief carried out by E Whitbourn and S Janaway during conversion of this building revealed a substantial cellar, probably of mid-19th century date.

SU 970 455 3 Clover Lea, Binscombe
Watching brief carried out by E Whitbourn during the construction of an extension did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 974 450 14–16 Farncombe Street, Farncombe
Watching brief carried out by E Whitbourn during construction work on two houses and garages did not reveal any features of archaeological interest. Amongst the assorted 19th century finds recovered, a metal object, thought initially to be an explosive but later identified as a round steel ball, was destroyed by the Army Bomb Disposal Squad.

SU 975 455 50 Combe Road, Farncombe
Watching brief carried out by E Whitbourn during construction of an extension did not reveal any features or finds of archaeological interest.

SU 911 632 St George's Vicarage, Badshot Lea
Evaluation by R Poulton of SCAU prior to residential development, revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest. The site had not been previously disturbed but was found to be prone to waterlogging.

TQ 001 395 St Peter's Church, Hascombe
A watching brief maintained by R Poulton of SCAU, for the Diocese of Guildford, did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

WOKING

TQ 019 569 161-165 High Street, Old Woking
Evaluation by J Perry of SutAS, in advance of residential development of the site. Neither of the two trial trenches excavated revealed any signs of occupation earlier than the 18th century, and the virtual absence of domestic rubbish suggests that the site was not occupied until this date.

TQ 029 570 Woking Palace
Report received from S Dyer on various work carried out at the palace for Woking Borough Council between 1995 and 1998. A detailed topographic survey of the palace site was conducted and a number of building platforms revealed. Resistivity survey produced a number of anomalies, the most prominent and numerous of which represent buried wall footings or robber trenches. These are located on the eastern half of the site, the western half having been given over to gardens. Auger testing of the former moat suggests that it was regularly cleaned out when the palace was occupied, although not to the full depth of the feature. Limited excavation was carried out within the King's Hall as part of a programme of repairs; later deposits associated with the building's use as a barn were found to seal building and demolition layers dating from the occupation of the palace; outside the building a paved courtyard surface of brick and tile was revealed. The report also states that divers in the river Wey, which runs past the site, have identified a series of upright timbers running parallel to the river bank; these are thought likely to have formed part of a jetty or wharf structure.

Centred TQ 013 616 Mizen's Farm, Horsell
Evaluation and watching brief by J Robertson and S Hind of SCAU of a further area of this development site, adjacent to the former farm buildings. In one trench a possible pit and a gully were identified, both of which contained early Saxon pottery. Other features revealed in the trenching produced no dating evidence or were post-medieval or modern. A watching brief on the first phase of the development, the construction of the access road, revealed four shallow features. All had similar fills but only one, a sherd of Bronze Age pottery, produced any dating evidence.

TQ 063 604 St Mary's Church, Byfleet
Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU on the site of a new extension to the church. A number of graves of indeterminate date were disturbed.

South-West London Boroughs

CROYDON

TQ 299 586 & 301 571 Farthing Down, Downs Road, Coulsdon
A watching brief by R Hewitt and B Watson for MoLAS revealed modern soil over the chalk bedrock, though

there was an additional intermediate subsoil or hillwash deposit in one instance.

TQ 300 582 Farthing Down, Coulsdon
A watching brief by R Hewitt for MoLAS located modern deposits.

TQ 307 654 ZK Park, 4 Commerce Way, Croydon
An evaluation by S Watson for MoLAS revealed a small, possibly prehistoric, gully that contained a single piece of worked flint. A post-medieval ditch, probably a field boundary, was excavated in the south of the site.

TQ 308 654 7-8 Commerce Way, Croydon
An excavation by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS revealed three prehistoric pits and a feature, most of which produced Neolithic and Bronze Age worked and burnt flint. In another area of the site were a construction slot and several postholes of presumed Saxon date.

TQ 308 663 76-78 Purley Way, Croydon
Services, foundations and one large dump deposit of 19th-20th century date were recorded during an evaluation by D Palmer for AOC.

TQ 310 648 414 Purley Way, Waddon
An evaluation and excavation by R Cowie and D Saxby for MoLAS recorded features related principally to early post-medieval brick production. There were at least two clamps which have been archaeomagnetically dated to 1530-60. Major building works in the area, such as the Archbishop's Palace, Croydon, may have been associated with these brickworks. There were a number of finds of prehistoric, medieval and later post-medieval date, including a quantity of worked and struck flint.

TQ 310 654 244-312 Purley Way, Croydon
An evaluation by Rachael Seager Smith for WA found that the site had been extensively terraced.

TQ 313 636 The Water Palace, Purley Way, Croydon
A number of struck and burnt flints were recovered from a hillwash deposit during an evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS.

TQ 313 669 35-43 Canterbury Road, Croydon
An evaluation by D Hart for AOC revealed two ditches which seem to be of 20th century date. They were sealed by a recent 20th century demolition layer.

TQ 314 654 25-29 Vicarage Road, Croydon
An evaluation by G Bruce for AOC revealed that construction of a printing works in the early 20th century had truncated much of the site.

TQ 314 660 Marmi Works, Grafton Road, Croydon
A watching brief by R Cowie for MoLAS revealed subsoil and topsoil deposits, the latter containing post-medieval and 18th or 19th century material.

TQ 315 603 83-85 Higher Drive, Purley, Croydon
An evaluation by L Capon for AOC recorded subsoil and modern garden activity.



Fig 7 49–61 High Street, Croydon: a probable 13th/14th century cesspit (left) and a chalk-lined cellar of early 16th century date (right) — evidence of the medieval and post-medieval street development. (Photograph by MoLAS)

TQ 319 654 Old Palace School, Old Palace Road, Croydon

An evaluation by C Matthews and N Cooke for WA located the line of a late medieval or early post-medieval stone wall in the area to the east of the main school buildings. This is thought to have been a boundary or garden wall associated with the archbishop's palace. To the north of the main school buildings were the remains of the 17th and 19th century stables for the palace.

TQ 321 656 Junction of Tamworth Place and Drummond Road, Croydon

An evaluation by L Casson for MoLAS recorded medieval or post-medieval ploughsoil followed by garden soil and features in the rear of terraced houses that fronted Tamworth Place from the mid-19th to the 20th century.

TQ 322 656 Priddy's Yard, Croydon

An evaluation by D Dobson for PCA recorded post-18th century garden soils; modern building intrusions were recorded across the site.

TQ 323 653 49–61 High Street, Croydon (fig 7)

Roman pits and linear features, possibly the remains of buildings or drainage ditches, were found during an evaluation by D Saxby and excavation by J Bowsher for MoLAS. On one side of the site they were succeeded by

cut features, including a possible cesspit dated to late 13th/early 14th century which was backfilled in the mid-14th century. It was later truncated by a pit of late 15th century date. On the other side of the site a domestic building was indicated by a 16th century cellar and storage pit to which structural additions were made in the late 17th/18th century, possibly associated with a rebuild of the house. Part of the cellars were re-floored in the 19th century and eventually disused and backfilled in the late 19th or 20th century. A rare 16th–17th century bone-handled razor was found within the fill of the cellar.

TQ 325 656 2–8 Park Lane and 29–31 Park Street, Croydon

An evaluation and excavation by J Proctor and K Wooldridge for PCA revealed burnt and struck flint from soils across the whole site, suggesting prehistoric activity. A posthole, possibly of Roman date, was recorded and residual Roman pottery was recovered from later ploughsoils. Medieval pottery was also found and a post-medieval chalk and brick lined cesspit was recorded.

TQ 335 651 Archbishop Tenison's Church of England School, Selborne Road, Croydon

Modern intrusions were located during an evaluation by A Telfer for MoLAS.



Fig 8 Geoffrey Harris House: exposed foundations of the 16th century house which preceded the present building (in the background). (Photography by OAU)

TQ 336 645 Lloyd Park, Combe Road, Croydon

An excavation by Christopher Bell for OAU revealed three ditches and one cremation burial, dated to the Roman period, and one other ditch, probably late post-medieval in date. A small quantity of redeposited worked flint, including a probable Neolithic arrowhead, was recovered from the ditches and buried soil layers.

TQ 343 612 30 Onslow Gardens (adjacent land), Sanderstead, Croydon

A watching brief by N Roycroft for MoLAS recorded a post-medieval ploughsoil containing a flint and stone rubble field drain.

TQ 343 645 Geoffrey Harris House, Combe Road, Croydon (fig 8)

An excavation by Christopher Bell for OAU located the remains of brick and flint wall foundations. The earliest of these could have originally formed the western boundary of the garden or courtyard in front of the house formerly known as Coombe House, and dated to the 18th century, although Coombe estate, to which it belongs, is first mentioned in the 13th century and the house itself is believed to lie above an earlier brick building.

TQ 355 616 Ravenshead Close, Selsdon, South Croydon

A hillwash deposit was noted during a watching brief by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS.

TQ 358 621 9-11 Woodland Gardens, Selsdon, Croydon

An evaluation by R James for ASE revealed a wall foundation, probably post-medieval in date, which is likely to have been part of a boundary wall.

TQ 371 637 Lodge Lane, Croydon

Excavations were carried out by C Bell for OAU to investigate the existing earthworks and boundaries. Four ditches were found in the western half of the site and each produced a small quantity of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery; to the north two shallow pits were probably contemporary with this earliest phase. A single posthole contained Roman pottery, although redeposited Roman sherds were found in medieval features and ploughsoils. Evidence for Saxo-Norman occupation was revealed, mostly concentrated in the north-east corner of the site. It consisted of numerous pits and postholes, two possible hearths, a gully and a small number of other linear and irregular features, some of which may represent structures. The majority are dated to the 11th century, with a small number of 12th or early 13th century date. Post-medieval features and deposits were located in the north-west corner of the site.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 176 693 Kingston Bridge, Kingston upon Thames

A watching brief by C Cowan, D Saxby and G Potter for MoLAS followed an evaluation and excavation (*SyAC*, **86**, 242). On the east bank of the river, a series of timber waterfront structures dating to the medieval and post-medieval period (14th-17th centuries) were exposed. On the west bank an 18th century soil horizon, overlaid by deep made-ground for the construction and subsequent widening of the present bridge (1828-1914), was revealed. There was also evidence for a wider river channel which is indicated by 18th and early 19th century cartographic sources. Material from the riverbed, scanned off-site, produced a range of finds dating from the 19th century. An unusual discovery was a cast copper-alloy plate decorated with the crucifixion, which would originally have formed the back cover to a Greek Orthodox edition of the gospels. Other unexpected finds included a number of Mexican coins and an art deco permanent wave award.

TQ 178 688 East Lane, 26-28 The Bittoms, Kingston upon Thames

Possible Saxon remains, comprising a number of stakeholes, two postholes and a shallow gully, were found by G Glover for PCA during an evaluation. A possible domestic hearth or chimney and a rammed gravel surface of late medieval or early post-medieval date succeeded these. Also recorded were pits of 17th century and later dates, a basement and levelling deposits.

TQ 178 691 Charter Quay, Emms Passage, Kingston upon Thames

Excavations by P Andrews for WA incorporated parts of earlier work on this site (*SyAC*, **80**, 158; **81**, 217). Evidence was revealed of continuous medieval occupation within several properties established in the late 12th / early 13th century, interspersed with episodes of flooding and land reclamation. Along the High Street frontage possible late 12th century post-built structures were found, succeeded in the mid-to-late 13th century

by a phase of industrial activity represented by numerous clay and pitched-tile hearths. Possible functions for these hearths include textile finishing, metalworking, baking, and perhaps fish smoking. Substantial timber buildings on stone foundations were constructed in the 15th century; one of these was associated with a possible malting oven and another with a cellared structure, perhaps used for cold storage. At least four Thames-side wharves or revetments were revealed, two incorporating re-used boat timbers. They were broadly contemporary, with access from the High Street provided by Emms Passage. Brick walls of a former maltings dating to the 17th–18th century and two timber wharves of broadly similar date were recorded.

TQ 179 674 Claremont Hospital (former), 64 St James's Road, Surbiton

An evaluation by M Bagwell for PCA revealed reworked brickearth which contained prehistoric flint tools, a middle Saxon loomweight fragment and a silver coin dated to *c* 1399–1470. Two post-medieval or later postholes were cut into the brickearth and sealed by agricultural soil.

TQ 180 675 Waitrose Site (proposed), Claremont Road, Surbiton

An evaluation by C Cowan and S Hoad for MoLAS revealed two ditches, one of which contained a worked flint blade and the other a sherd of pottery dated 13th–14th century. They had been re-cut in the later post-medieval period and are likely to have been early land boundaries, perhaps field systems. Ploughsoil containing pottery dated to the Neolithic, Iron Age and medieval periods was also recorded, as were garden features, including a tile-floored building and a boundary wall dating to the 19th century.

TQ 180 693 59 A & B Clarence Street, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS revealed a river channel containing an alder log, branches and brushwood which is carbon-14 dated to the Neolithic period (2100 BC). The channel silted up during the Roman period; the uppermost deposits are dated to the 17th–19th centuries.

TQ 180 697 Skerne Road Car Park (former gasworks site), Kingston upon Thames

During an evaluation by C Cowan for MoLAS a broken Mesolithic flint blade was found on the surface of the natural brickearth but the site had been substantially truncated by the construction of the gasworks in the 19th and 20th centuries.

TQ 184 695 Former Crown Court, Canbury Park Road, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation by C Cowan for MoLAS found that the construction of modern buildings had truncated the site.

TQ 186 694 Tiffin Boys School, Birkenhead Avenue and Queen Elizabeth Road, Kingston upon Thames
A watching brief by J Perry for SutAS recorded modern infill deposits and a brick wall.

TQ 201 700 The Ivy Conduit, Holy Cross School, George Road, Kingston upon Thames

An evaluation of the Ivy Conduit by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS indicated that originally it had been built in *c* 1540 for Henry VIII's palace at Hampton Court. The façade appears to have been rebuilt in the 18th or 19th century; the water supply was still in use in the latter part of the 19th century, being officially terminated at the end of that century. During the 20th century the conduit was used as a summerhouse or grotto, when four corner seats were built inside and a capstone erected over the sink. A flying bomb damaged the conduit in 1944, resulting in the collapse of the entrance façade.

TQ 206 718 Woodview Close, Kingston Vale, SW15

An evaluation by M Bagwell recorded 19th–20th century garden features.

LAMBETH

TQ 292 759 41 Turret Grove, SW4

A watching brief by J Perry for SutAS recorded modern building debris and brick walls.

TQ 292 759 43 Turret Grove, SW4

An evaluation by C Cowan for MoLAS revealed shallow features, possibly refuse pits, one of which is dated late 10th/11th century and another late 15th/16th century. They may have been associated with the gardens and backyards of a medieval manor house, the octagonal tower of which gave its name to Turret Grove and which is believed to have been located close by.

TQ 292 756 13–21 Old Town, SW4

A watching brief by J Perry for SAS located a series of intersecting pits of late 19th / early 20th century date.

TQ 302 778 62 Bondway, SW8

A watching brief by P Frickers for MoLAS recorded 18th century garden soil from which a fragment of possible Roman glass was recovered.

TQ 306 791 Lambeth Palace (North Wing), Lambeth Palace Road, SE1

Tudor and successive later building remains were observed by R Hewitt for MoLAS.

TQ 306 799 Millennium Wheel site, Jubilee Gardens, SE1

An evaluation by T Mackinder and a watching brief by M Wiggins for MoLAS followed earlier work (*SyAC*, **86**, 243). A sequence of alluvial clay overlaid by a peat deposit was recorded, representing transgression and regression of the river Thames. The lower levels of the peat deposit are carbon-14 dated to the Saxon period (670–960) and the upper levels to 1020–1260. A waterlaid deposit then covered the site and, at the east end of the site, was cut by a large timber revetted ditch, probably identified as the watercourse on the west side of a medieval causeway known as Narrow Wall or the Great Dyke (the position of which is now occupied by Belvedere Road). It was succeeded by 17th century reclamation dumps above which a brick wall on massive

timber piles had been constructed on the west side of the site, part of a substantial building dating to the 18th century. A brick-lined well was recorded to the west of this wall, thus establishing that this was an external area. On the west side of the site, next to the river, a timber conduit constructed of timber planks in two joining sections was recorded; it was probably a water pipe. An 18th century make-up or demolition deposit sealed it.

TQ 307 759 corner of Stockwell Green, Combermere Road, SW9

An evaluation by P Miller for MoLAS revealed deposits and features which included a sump, a rubbish pit and a ditch, dating from the late 17th to the 19th century. One area had been truncated by a basement believed to have been part of a late 19th century brewery that once operated on the site.

TQ 307 761 84-88 Stockwell Road, SW9

An evaluation by J Perry for SutAS revealed modern deposits.

TQ 309 771 106 Clapham Road, SW8

A watching brief by J Perry for SutAS revealed modern levelling.

TQ 310 754 Central Site, Brixton Road, SW9

A watching brief by R Hewett for MoLAS established that the site was truncated.

TQ 311 781 271-275 Kennington Road, SE11

An evaluation by B Matthews for OAU found that there had been substantial disturbance of the site, including modern services and a basement. Surviving walls are most likely to have been associated with the late 19th century school buildings and Drill Hall. A semi-circular structure, also recorded, corresponds with a part of Drill Hall shown on the OS map of 1901.

TQ 311 803 Coin Street, Site B, SE1

Peat deposits of Bronze Age or Iron Age date were revealed during an evaluation by J Murray for HAT. Two carbon-14 samples from the peat have been dated, the first to 830-485 BC and 465-425 BC and the second to 1520-1215 BC. They were overlaid by alluvial clay and a possible drainage channel (shown on a map of 1815), the upper backfill of which sealed a number of timber piles.

MERTON

TQ 225 710 33 Camp Road, SW19

An evaluation by J Proctor for PCA found that the site had been truncated.

TQ 226 686 Raynes Park High School, Bushey Road and West Barnes Lane, New Malden

An evaluation by C Cowan for MoLAS took place on this medieval moated grange (monastic farm) site, known as West Barnes, which once belonged to Merton Priory. The site had been truncated by 20th century activity but medieval or post-medieval building materials, probably derived from the demolition of the farm buildings, were recorded in one area.

TQ 227 702 Atkinson Morley Hospital (adjacent land), 27-31 Copse Hill, SW20

One brick wall footing, possibly dating to the late 18th-early 19th century was revealed in an evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS.

TQ 232 703 Woodhayes Road (land fronting), SW19

Three struck flints, possibly Neolithic, were recovered during a watching brief by R Hewitt for MoLAS.

TQ 235 706 Kings College School, Woodhayes Road, SW19

A watching brief by J Perry for SutAS revealed modern infill deposits containing 19th century pottery.

TQ 244 708 Wimbledon Girls High School (New Junior Department), Mansell Road, SW19

A watching brief by M Napthan for FA found modern make-up for the school buildings.

TQ 249 704 P3 Site, The Broadway, Hartfield Road, SW19

An evaluation by T Howe for AOC revealed made-ground which is likely to date from the 19th century residential development on the site.

TQ 250 676 Merton College, London Road, Morden

Modern make-up was exposed in an evaluation by P Askew for MoLAS. Root deposits, present in the top of the natural clay, were the only evidence that the site had been a park prior to the 1970s.

TQ 250 676 Morden Park House, London Road, Morden

A watching brief by P Miller for MoLAS was undertaken on this Georgian listed building (dated to 1770). The excavation of below-floor deposits of one room, works within the cellar and excavations to the exterior of the house were monitored. The building foundations were found to consist of a timber raft under the footings. It would appear that the entire floor plan of the house had been excavated to cellar level, even though the cellar took up only the eastern two-thirds of the building; this may have been to provide raw material for the construction of the building's bricks which are thought to have been produced on the site. Timbers that make up the footings have been identified as timber yard off-cuts and reused ship's timbers of oak. Ship's timbers were commonly used in building construction in the 18th century because of the hardness of the wood.

TQ 263 708 Indoor Tennis Club (former), Battle Close, North Road, SW19

A watching brief and evaluation by R Hewett and A Westman for MoLAS recorded a 19th or 20th century field drain and a more recent rubbish pit.

TQ 265 698 Bennett's Ditch, river Wandle, land to the south of Merantun Way, SW19

A geophysical survey and watching brief by D Saxby for the Clark Laboratory and MoLAS revealed the location of the southern walls of the cloister range, east range and the aisled hall of Merton Priory (1117-1538). Walls of a building and a series of timber piles were located



Fig 9 Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood: section through Roman Stane Street, with the surface visible (bottom right). (Photograph by MoLAS)

close to the river Wandle, which may represent the foundations of a mill or bridge. The borehole survey revealed topographical information about the monastic layout of the site. Organic deposits recorded within a number of boreholes revealed the original line of the Wandle suggesting it lay slightly to the north of the present Bennett's Ditch.

TQ 265 706 Connolly Leather Works, Wandle Bank, Wimbledon, SW19

Evaluations by G Hull and M Saunders for TVAS revealed, in the central part of the site, foundations and floors of factory buildings depicted on maps from 1866 onwards. An undated timber plank floor was found in one trench, overlaid by a thick layer of matted straw which may have been bedding for horses and is therefore suggestive of a stable; a stable is known to have been part of the 19th century Wandlebank Villa. In another trench four vertical timbers were present, two of which appeared to have been a re-used door pillar. These timbers were associated with late 18th or early 19th century pottery. Both of these trenches were located close to and roughly parallel to the river Wandle. In the southern part of the site, late 19th century made-ground was recorded and in the north the remains of the recently demolished 1950s factory.

TQ 266 701 Land bounded by High Street, Christchurch Road, Priory Road and the river Pickle, SW19 (fig 9)

An excavation and watching brief by D Saxby, R Cowie and S Hoad followed an evaluation in 1997 (*SyAC*, **86**, 245). Roman Stane Street — the London to Chichester road — was located. Constructed of gravel and flint and bordered by ditches and raised gravel banks, it had been widened at a later date. It is dated to the 1st to mid-4th century AD. In the north of the site, the road surface dipped where it apparently crossed an infilled stream or river channel: it is possible that there was a shallow ford here, at least in times of seasonal flooding. Alluvial deposits sealed the road, the uppermost being archaeomagnetically dated to the first half of the 13th century; there was one sherd of medieval pot, but no other evidence of activity.

TQ 267 692 Haslemere First School, Haslemere Avenue, Mitcham

A watching brief by G Parson for PCA recorded 19th–20th century deposits and found that the site had been truncated by modern services.

TQ 271 679 520 London Road, Mitcham

An evaluation by T Howe for AOC recorded 18th–20th century wall foundations, a brick culvert and brickearth extraction pits.

TQ 275 679 Meadow House, Brookfields Avenue, Mitcham

An evaluation by N Elsdon for MoLAS recorded 20th century land-raising dumps.

TQ 275 687 Sibford, Lower Green West, Mitcham

An evaluation by N Roycroft for MoLAS revealed a large field boundary ditch, possibly medieval in origin though it continued in use in the post-medieval and/or later periods. In another area a series of small undated plough furrows cutting the natural gravels was recorded. A post-medieval or later ploughsoil was also recorded.

TQ 299 697 The National Westminster Bank, Sports Ground, Turle Road, Norbury, SW16

An evaluation by T Carew for PCA established that the site had been truncated.

TQ 299 717 St Leonard's Church, Tooting Bec Gardens, SW16

A watching brief by J Perry for SutAS located the entrance to the burial vault of the Nicholl family, an unknown brick burial vault and a 19th century brick wall.

RICHMOND

TQ 198 768 Kew Sewage Treatment Works, Mortlake Road, Kew

An evaluation by G Hull for TVAS revealed a late 18th or 19th century channel and gullies, probably part of a drainage system for the willow cultivation industry which is depicted on maps dated 1768 and 1838. A residual flint flake, possibly early Neolithic, was also recovered. A photographic record of the 19th century sewage works was made.

TQ 203 761 The Ship Tavern, 10 Thames Bank, SW14

An evaluation by G Bruce for AOC located a small number of post-medieval features.

TQ 204 760 The Stag Brewery, Mortlake High Street, SW14

A watching brief by M Wiggins for MoLAS followed an evaluation in 1995 (*SyAC*, 84, 229). Modern pier bases, concrete and brickwork were observed.

TQ 218 762 The Sorting Office, Station Road, SW13

An evaluation by C Matthews and J Lovell for WA revealed walls of medieval date, succeeded by 17th or 18th century walls. Two 17th or early 18th century demolition layers were recorded, cut by a ditch or ditch terminal and a pit. Another ditch was identified which may represent an earlier post-medieval boundary of the site.

TQ 231 776 Harrods Wharf, Trinity Church Road, SW13

The existing structure, which was constructed to serve Harrod's Depository (a furniture depository and warehouse built in the 1890s), was recorded by R Cowie for MoLAS. A number of apparently original features are still visible, including iron tracks, presumably for a

trolley. Test pits located behind the river wall revealed levelling material for the construction of the wharf.

SOUTHWARK

TQ 317 798 8-20 Pocock Street, SE1

A watching brief by C Cowan for MoLAS recorded dumps of 18th and 19th century date which were, presumably, part of the reclamation of the known marsh in this area. A cesspit was also recorded; it may originally have been located in the backyard of a house depicted on a map of 1813.

TQ 315 789 Imperial War Museum (All Saints Annexe), Austral Street, SE11

An evaluation by P Askew for MoLAS revealed a cultivation soil which is likely to have been of post-medieval date. Above was a series of levelling dumps associated with the construction of the present building in 1875 (then an orphanage).

TQ 319 799 Risborough Street (W side), SE1

An evaluation by S Watson for MoLAS revealed a tree throw-hole, which may be prehistoric.

TQ 320 801 71-73 Southwark Street, SE1

A watching brief by T Stevens for AOC revealed post-medieval reclamation deposits dated to the 17th/18th century.

TQ 320 805 Millennium Footbridge, Bankside Gardens, SE1

Clay and silts, probably from the prehistoric period, were found in a borehole during an evaluation and excavation by R Wroe-Brown and J Ayre for MoLAS. A series of waterfronts, built to consolidate and reclaim land from the river, was recorded. The earliest feature was a 12th century timber jetty, followed by a front-braced revetment dating to the 13th century and then a succession of four timber revetments dating from the 14th to 16th centuries, in varying states of survival. By the early 18th century the revetment was of brick, though a further three timber waterfronts were identified. The final one was constructed in the 1930s from concrete and metal sheeting. Behind the revetments, on the west side of the site, a sequence of timber and brick drains was excavated, from which rare fragments of river barges, decorated clay tobacco pipes and a number of stamped lead seals were recovered. A cobbled road, associated with one of the waterfronts, was located.

TQ 322 795 282-302 Borough High Street, SE1

An evaluation by P Miller and S Hoad for MoLAS revealed two undated postholes and ploughsoil from which numerous residual finds of Roman and medieval pottery were recovered. Rubbish deposits were noted in the west of the site; elsewhere truncation had occurred during the construction of basements in the 19th and 20th centuries.

TQ 322 800 97-101 Union Street, SE1

An evaluation by D Palmer and an excavation by L Capon for AOC revealed a Roman north-south inhumation and possibly another, suggesting that these were

part of a cemetery in the north-west of the site. Small pits were also excavated in this area. In the south-east of the site a sequence of boundary ditches was recorded; they were on a similar alignment, indicating an established boundary. The earliest ditch contained a large quantity of pottery — including imports — and tesserae, suggesting that a high-status building was located in the area. In the north-east of the site, four domestic rubbish pits were excavated from which two oil-lamps were recovered, both of which may have been devotional. The majority of the finds are dated to the 1st to 3rd centuries AD. Sealing these features was what appeared to be an agricultural layer. The site seems to have remained open land until about the 18th century when walls and flooring indicate building development; thereafter severe disturbance and site clearance followed wartime bombing.

TQ 322 800 103 Union Street, SE1

An evaluation by L Capon for AOC revealed deposits of alluvium and a boundary ditch, both of Roman date. Finds recovered are dated to the mid-1st to late 4th century. Post-medieval made ground and demolition material sealed the site.

TQ 322 805 27 Bankside (rear), SE1

An evaluation by C Cowan for MoLAS located a brick foundation which is probably part of the 17th century Hope Theatre and brick structures likely to be remains of the 17th century Bear Gardens glassworks.

TQ 323 749 1-7 Brockham Street, 47-67 Harper Road, SE1

A training excavation by D Beard, S Blatherwick, R Densem and S McCracken, followed on from an evaluation in 1997. A ploughsoil, thought to be Roman in date, and a number of small Roman ditches were recorded. Considerable quantities of Roman building material and coins were recovered from residual contexts. Above the Roman levels the site consisted predominantly of post-medieval deposits although two contexts are dated to the late 11th to mid-14th century. The most substantial post-medieval feature was a large ditch running along the Brockham Street frontage of the site that was backfilled by the late 16th century. Evidence of extensive post-medieval activity was recorded, including a large pit — possibly for gravel extraction — and brick-lined cesspits. The cesspits produced large assortments of domestic ceramic and environmental material, including the skull of a curlew. Evidence of the properties that fronted on to Brockham Street and the long gardens of properties that fronted on to Harper Road were also recorded.

TQ 323 805 Bankside Foreshore, Bankside (from Southwark Bridge) to New Globe Walk, SE1

A survey of the Thames foreshore was undertaken by R Wroe-Brown for MoLAS in advance of the reconstruction of the river wall. A series of revetment structures, jetties and crane bases, dating from the 17th to 20th centuries, was recorded.

TQ 324 769 Walworth Bus Garage, Camberwell Road, SE5

A watching brief by M Bagwell for PCA established that most of the site had been severely truncated during the

construction of the present bus station yard and the early 20th century tramway depot. In the east of the site, where truncation was less severe, 17th–18th century make-up layers and a 19th century wall were recorded.

TQ 324 796 Former Southwark Sorting Office, Swan Street, SE1 (figs 10, 11)

Excavations by M Beasley for PCA revealed evidence of probable pre-Roman, possibly agricultural, settlement represented by field boundaries, drainage features and small temporary post-built structures. This was followed by a concentration of domestic rubbish pits of Roman date, probably in the backs of properties extending to a settlement boundary ditch. At least two phases of activity were represented: large ditches in the 1st–early 2nd century then, during the late 2nd century, the settlement spreading southwards into previously marginal or farm land, possibly with a southern boundary represented by a large ditch. Fifteen wells or shafts were recorded across the site, apparently fairly closely dated from c AD 60–120, the number indicating industrial use. Six of the well shafts contained deliberately ‘killed’ vessels, suggesting that they were ritual shafts; the skeleton of an adult man was found head down against the side of one shaft and this one also contained a fractured vessel, four iron spikes and a dog skull. Two large rubbish pits and two barrel wells were found, dated to the medieval period. Post-medieval features included eight wells, constructed in a variety of ways: barrel-lined, wicker-lined and one lined with re-used stone and brick. Other features of this date mainly comprised large pits, one a possible tanning pit. Three pits contained large quantities of white-slipped sugar moulds dating to 1650–1750. The south of the site was truncated during 20th century construction work when a double basement was inserted.

TQ 324 801 38–40 Southwark Street, SE1

A watching brief by D Killock for PCA found that the site had been truncated during excavation for the modern basements.

TQ 325 800 Maidstone Buildings, 72–76 Borough High Street, SE1

A watching brief by B Barber for MoLAS revealed destruction deposits, probably by fire, of early Roman clay and timber buildings which lay on the west side of the road to the bridgehead. The deposits are dated to AD 50–140. In places these deposits were sealed by dark earth. Evidence of medieval and post-medieval reclamation and make-up dumps was recorded in the west of the site, together with fragmentary remains of a chalk lined cesspit and a chalk rubble footing.

TQ 325 803 14–16 Stoney Street, SE1

An excavation by P Rowsome for MoLAS revealed early Roman inundation deposits on what would have been a low island in the Thames. This was followed by a sequence of external deposits containing some Roman finds and building debris, including an horizon of redeposited fire debris; above lay brickearth levelling and make-up which included painted wall-plaster. Part of a foundation adjacent to the west side of Stoney Street is thought to have been associated with the



Fig 10 Swan Street: excavations, looking north. (Photograph by PCA)

gardens of medieval Winchester Palace. A post-medieval timber revetted channel was recorded towards the south of the area. The sequence was generally truncated by the construction of basements and the railway viaduct in the 1860s.

TQ 325 804 Clink Street (sewer repair in street), SE1
A watching brief by J Drummond-Murray for MoLAS took place within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of

Winchester Palace, the medieval palace of the bishops of Winchester, and close to the line of the north wall of the service range. Service pipes and modern backfill were observed.

TQ 325 804 Horseshoe Wharf, Clink Street, SE1
An excavation and watching brief by N Roycroft for MoLAS revealed a substantial timber front-braced revetment dated to the late 12th century. It may



Fig 11 Swan Street: Roman sacrificial human remains in ritual shaft. (Photograph by PCA)

originally have been 3m high. By the early 13th century a series of additional front braces — simple struts and wedges — had been added. Foreshore deposits dating to the 13th century and a ‘temporary’ north–south revetment of re-used timbers and wattle hurdles were recorded in front of the waterfront. A subsequent massive build-up of material occurred, the latest containing pottery dating to the mid-14th century; this probably related to the construction of the mid-14th century revetment that is presumed to be located through the centre of the site. A surface that can be linked to this revetment was recorded, cut by a north–south ditch. The ditch remained in use until backfilled with domestic food waste during the late 15th century. Surfaces built up until a large, north–south open gutter was constructed in the early 16th century, probably associated with a new masonry river wall. This wall was constructed of large rectangular ragstone blocks, with a rebuild of brick at a higher level. Surfaces continued to be laid and some structures were built, evidenced by masonry sill walls, postholes and a postpit. As the levels rose the gutter was converted to a brick-lined drain; this is dated to the late 16th to early 17th century. Tenements were built over the site early in the 17th century but these remains were fragmentary. They were sealed by a demolition layer which was probably associated with the construction of a new brick river wall, built between 1761 and 1799 on the line of the

present Horseshoe Wharf river face and backed by large brick buttresses, themselves tied back to the 16th century masonry river wall with large iron rods. The 18th century river wall is known to have been associated with a large warehouse (built 1837), later used as an iron and brass foundry; walls and floors of this building were recorded. It was demolished in 1998.

TQ 326 794 1–3 Falmouth Road, SE1

An excavation by T Mackinder for MoLAS found evidence of Roman ditches belonging to a field system beside Roman Watling Street; an animal cremation and two pits or a well were also revealed. A 17th century well, partly lined with a barrel, was recorded.

TQ 326 803 Southwark Cathedral (area to N), Montague Close, SE1

Part of a Roman road, two medieval walls — which appear to be part of the Chapter House — and the remains of a post-medieval delftware kiln, have been revealed by D Divers for PCA. These features will be preserved *in situ* and displayed within the new building.

TQ 327 789 156–168 New Kent Road, SE1

A watching brief by M Bagwell for PCA recorded ploughsoil dated to the early 17th century and an 18th century make-up deposit for the extant row of Georgian

terrace houses; a number of garden walls and pits were probably associated with these houses.

TQ 327 799 Hunt's House, Guy's Hospital, Great Maze Pond, SE1 (figs 12-14)

Excavations by R Taylor-Wilson for PCA followed an evaluation in 1997 (*SyAC*, 86, 246). They revealed a palaeochannel in the south of the site and a palaeosol, or the weathered upper portion of the underlying alluvium, across most of the site. Numerous grooves were found on the surface, which may represent ard marks deriving from agricultural activity; a lithic assemblage suggests a Late Neolithic and Bronze Age date, although some Late Mesolithic material was also present. The earliest Roman evidence was a jetty structure along the west edge of Guy's Channel, with evidence of a contemporary revetted drain and a substantial revetment along the west edge of the channel. During the 1st century this area was a marsh crossed by numerous relatively shallow watercourses, the most substantial of which contained stakeholes and a roughly rectilinear structure, perhaps a fish weir. A group of ditches and gullies cut into the marsh surface before their infilling in *c* AD 70-150. A number of contemporaneous cut features, including stakehole and posthole groups, probably representing fence lines, were also recorded. Above these a thin alluvial layer, dated to *c* AD 170-180, indicates that the site was flooded. Drainage schemes and a possible timber walkway along the west edge of Guy's Channel were constructed, dated broadly to the 2nd century. A large rectangular timber structure, possibly for amphorae or fresh fish storage was also dated to this phase of use. There then followed a period, around AD 300, when domestic refuse dumping took place across the site. During the 4th century Guy's Channel was silting up but its west bank was consolidated and provided with a gravel surface which may have been retained, in part, by a palisade-like structure. Towards the end of the Roman period much of the site was divided by a series of parallel ditches before substantial alluvial deposits covered the site, probably for several centuries. By the medieval period large drainage ditches were being cut across the site. Post-medieval activity was evidenced by a number of deeply cut features, including brick- and barrel-lined soakaways, and some industrial activities, such as tanning. Some of these features must relate to housing shown fronting Great Maze Pond on a map of 1745.

TQ 327 802 8 London Bridge Street, SE1

A watching brief and excavation by P Askew for MoLAS located evidence for Roman settlement, surviving as part of a timber building, with an associated furnace or oven and occupation layers, and part of a masonry building, indicated by a robber trench. This sequence is dated to the late 1st-2nd century. Pits and postholes dating to the 4th century were also recorded. These were followed by Saxon activity, evidenced mainly by the presence of small finds. A bone comb and part of a loomweight were found in a small shallow pit, though these are likely to have been residual. Further pits of medieval date, two of which may have been graves, cut the pit. The remains of a brick wall relating to the 1693-1709 rebuild of St Thomas's Hospital (founded in

1215) were recorded, overlaid by rubble which probably related to the demolition of the hospital in 1862.

TQ 327 802 10-18 London Bridge Street, SE1

Further excavations took place after initial work in 1997 by P Askew for MoLAS. Evidence of Roman activity was found, represented by a possible drain, two post-holes, and a pit, dated to the 2nd century. It was succeeded by medieval dumping, pits and a cellar or cesspit, constructed from chalk, ragstone and flint. Two grave slabs dated to the 13th to mid-14th century had been re-used in its construction; one had an inscription on either side of its bevelled edges. Both slabs are believed to come from the early medieval St Thomas's Chapel, part of St Thomas's Hospital (founded in 1215 and occupied until 1862), which lay on the north side of the site. The medieval dumping contained pottery spanning the 13th to 15th centuries, including a complete jug of the 13th or late 14th century. Also found within the medieval dumps was a residual fragment of Roman stamped Caerleon ware mortarium, dated to *c* AD 110-70/80, and bearing the letters DB-; this is the first of its kind found in London and the stamp has not yet been paralleled.

TQ 328 789 Former Paragon Centre (I), Searles Road, SE1

An evaluation by J Ayre for MoLAS revealed a gravel extraction pit, possibly 18th century in date, which was succeeded by two phases of a brick-lined soakaway, at the rear of a garden. To its east was located a wall foundation which must have formed a boundary between nos 8 and 9 The Paragon, a crescent of fine Georgian houses. A cobble surface may have been either a yard associated with stables and other buildings at the back of properties depicted on a late 19th century map, or part of a playground surface of a school built here in 1900 after The Paragon had been demolished.

TQ 328 789 Former Paragon Centre (II), Searles Road, SE1

An evaluation by J Ayre for MoLAS revealed a brick culvert sealed by an overburden layer composed of broken 19th century stone and creamware jars and flagons.

TQ 328 796 127 Long Lane, SE1 (fig 15)

An evaluation by M Beasley for PCA revealed the surface of a marsh in the north of the site, onto which a small timber and brushwood structure had been made. A layer of clay, containing Roman artefacts, sealed the trackway, and this was overlaid by a probably medieval ploughsoil. The earliest deposit in the south of the site was a possible tanning-pit fill, of probable 17th century date. During the 18th and 19th centuries a series of deep garden soils were laid down across the site and a small, possibly industrial, building was constructed to the south in the 19th-20th century.

TQ 329 802 London Bridge Station (under the viaduct) bounded by Joiner Street, Stainer Street, Tooley Street, SE1

A watching brief by T Mackinder for MoLAS found undated waterlaid deposits, post-medieval dumping and several 18th century brick floors.



Fig 12 Hunt's House: excavations, looking south. (Photograph by PCA)



Fig 13 Hunt's House: collapsed Roman revetment, looking south. (Photograph by PCA)

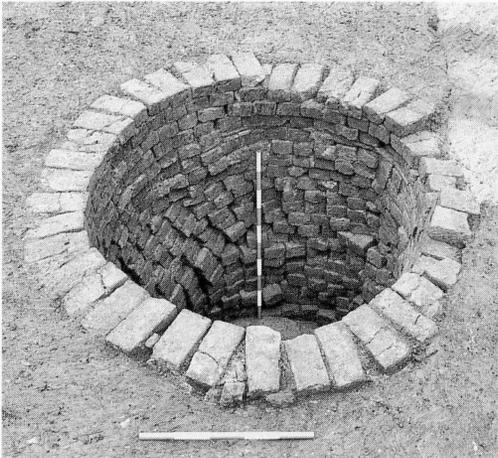


Fig 14 Hunt's House: base of 18th century brick well. (Photograph by Tudor Morgan-Owen for PCA)



Fig 15 127 Long Lane: prehistoric wooden structure. (Photograph by PCA)

TQ 329 802 29-33 Tooley Street SE1

An evaluation by R Hewett for MoLAS recorded an alluvial sequence containing artefacts and timber stakes which can be identified with a known Roman water channel. Above this sequence the site had been truncated.

TQ 330 775 Site 4D, Wells Way, junction of Wells Way and Coleman Road, SE5

An evaluation by M Randerson for PCA uncovered gullies, dated to the 18th century, and by the 19th century rubbish pits, a wall and made-ground deposits.

TQ 330 794 210-216 Long Lane, SE1

An evaluation by S Hoad for MoLAS revealed a layer of ploughsoil containing numerous fragments of pottery, dating from the medieval to the post-medieval period. It was cut by a large feature, interpreted as a well, which seems to have been contemporary with the foundations and ceramic drains of 18th-19th century buildings that fronted on to Long Lane.

TQ 331 736 Dulwich Picture Gallery, College Road, SE21

Made-ground and garden soil containing 19th-20th century artefacts was recorded during an evaluation by D Palmer for AOC.

TQ 331 788 Bricklayers' Arms Estate, Mandela Way, Old Kent Road (corner), SE1

An evaluation by G Glover and A George for PCA recorded agricultural deposits of medieval and later date in one of two trenches and a medieval dump, probably the fill of a pit, in the other. These were succeeded by dumps and pits of 19th and 20th century date.

TQ 331 800 210 Magdalen Street, 7-25 Bermondsey Street, SE1

A watching brief, evaluation and excavation by N Holder and A Dakin for MoLAS recorded probable fluvial deposits, apparently containing peat horizons that correspond to periods of river regression and are probably of prehistoric date. The upper levels of the fluvial deposits contained Roman material and a pit, suggesting some activity in the area from the 2nd to 4th centuries. In the north of the site a channel was located, probably one of many natural channels which formed in the low-lying ground. In the 16th-17th century it was revetted with timber and eventually silted up. The site then seems to have been levelled up, possibly in association with 16th-17th century wall foundations. Brick and timber structures, including sumps, were located in another trench and appear to have been contemporary.

TQ 332 794 The Watch House, St Mary Magdalen Churchyard, Bermondsey Street, Abbey Street, Bermondsey Square, SE1

A watching brief by D Saxby for MoLAS took place on this site which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The fill of a cemetery dating to the 18th-19th century was revealed. Two gravestones were found to seal 15 burials of mid-to-late 18th to early 19th century date. They had each been placed within a wooden coffin — of which only the handles, nails and studs survived — in three parallel east-west rows, one on top of the other, to a maximum of five high within a single grave plot. Eleven skeletons were complete, the remainder extending beyond the limits of the watching brief.

TQ 332 800 Cayenne Building, Butler's Wharf, SE1

An evaluation by A George for PCA revealed a number of ditches of 17th-18th century date, indicating an attempt to drain what would have been a wet marginal area. During the 18th century the area was reclaimed by means of considerable dumped material. Domestic buildings were subsequently constructed on the site and

continued into the 19th century but by the end of the century the site was occupied by a warehouse.

TQ 333 793 Caledonian Market, Bermondsey Square, SE1

During an evaluation by D Divers and K Wooldridge for PCA several Roman (or possibly earlier) features and deposits, including a human skull — presumably from an *in-situ* inhumation — were found. A layer of ploughsoil, recorded across the whole site, contained pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to the medieval period, suggesting that the site had been under cultivation for a considerable time. Medieval features comprised walls and floor surfaces associated with the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Bermondsey Abbey, founded as a Cluniac priory in 1089 and later the Benedictine Abbey of St Saviour. These were generally concentrated to the north-east of the site in the area of the cloisters and cellarium. A medieval surface layer appeared to continue in use after the Dissolution into the late 16th or 17th century, possibly associated with Sir Thomas Pope's mansion which was built on the site of the demolished monastery. A cemetery dating to the mid-17th century or later was revealed in the south-west and a single burial was recorded in the north of the site. The walls of 18th century domestic buildings incorporated domestic reused stone from the abbey.

TQ 333 795 151–153 Bermondsey Street, SE1

A watching brief by M Parsons for PCA recorded a 19th century demolition layer.

TQ 333 795 151 Tower Bridge Road, SE1

An evaluation by R Taylor-Wilson for PCA revealed that the lowest recorded deposit was a layer of peat; peaty deposits were also recorded in two other areas and are indicative of alternate phases of riverine inundation and regression. Evidence of tanneries, well documented in the area from the late 18th century, was found over much of the site. The eastern half of the site had been truncated by the construction of a vast complex of timber tanning pits and the north-west was occupied by a network of brick tanning pits. In the south-west an extensive deposit of crushed tree bark and acorn was recorded, clearly derived from the tanning work since oak is a rich source of tannin. The south of the site was occupied by Victorian or later basements.

TQ 333 796 36–40 Tanner Street, 159–161 Tower Bridge Road, SE1

An evaluation, excavation and watching brief carried out by N Eldsen for MoLAS revealed peat deposits, dating from the Early and Middle Bronze Age. Cutting these were two successive channels, the first of which was open in the late 17th century, but may have had an earlier origin and been a natural stream; the second probably originated in the late 17th century and continued in use until the mid-18th century. Its banks were reinforced by two successive revetments, the second of which was constructed mainly from reused timbers from 16th or 17th century clinker built boats, such as Thames barges or lighters. These channels contained animal bone assemblages suggesting that a tanning industry was present in the vicinity by the 17th century, or at least the 18th century. A series of land-raising dumps

sealed the channel silts in preparation for the construction of wood-lined tanning pits in the mid-18th century or later. These were subsequently partially dismantled, and further make-up dumps laid in advance of a second phase of tanning pits, dating to the late 19th century.

TQ 334 796 167 Tower Bridge Road, SE1

A watching brief by D Dobson and excavation by J Proctor for PCA revealed alluvial deposits overlaid by two deposits of peat containing burnt flint, possibly pot boilers. The peat was cut by a Roman channel containing 2nd and 3rd century pottery before being succeeded by several more deposits of alluvium, from which residual Roman and medieval pottery was recovered, and two small parallel gullies. They were sealed by a thick deposit of garden-type soil possibly dating to the 18th century. A red brick floor was recorded, perhaps once associated with buildings shown on a mid-18th century map. Several Victorian brick structures were present, including a circular soakaway and drains.

TQ 335 796 Tanner Street, Pope Street (land between), SE1

A watching brief by C Pickard for PCA revealed an undated alluvial sequence containing a thick deposit of peat.

TQ 335 796 49–51 Tanner Street, SE1

An evaluation by A Douglas for PCA located in the natural sand of an eyot a single posthole which possibly dates to the Neolithic period. A deposit overlying the posthole was cut by a ditch that may have been a field enclosure boundary associated with prehistoric occupation of the island. It was succeeded by a sequence of alluvial sediment and peat, both of which yielded burnt and struck flint and bone. The site was then covered by alluvium, marking a period of marine transgression. Evidence of later activity had been destroyed by the construction of a timber-lined tanning pit in the 17th century. This was largely dismantled and replaced with brick-lined pits that were part of the tanning factory in the early 20th century. Residues, probably from the tanning process, were noted in the pits. The tanning factory was demolished in the second half of the 20th century and the area became an open yard fronting a warehouse.

TQ 335 800 Balloon Site, Lambeth College, Queen Elizabeth Street, Tower Bridge Road, SE1

A watching brief by D Divers for PCA revealed a water channel or drainage ditch overlaid by mid-17th century made ground. A single pit produced 17th century finds, including tin-glazed pottery waste and kiln furniture. Domestic features of probable 18th century date were also recorded: cellars, a culvert and several small pits.

TQ 336 791 10 The Grange, SE1

An evaluation by D Killock and a watching brief by A Rae for PCA revealed agricultural or horticultural soil in the west of the site and a shallow ditch to the east that may be of medieval or post-medieval date; 17th–18th century dump layers were recorded in the west of the site. Much of the site was then truncated by timber-lined tanning pits and industrial structures constructed during the late 19th or 20th century.

TQ 336 798 1-2 Three Oak Lane, SE1

An evaluation and excavation by J Proctor for PCA revealed prehistoric occupation. In the south-west corner of the site, what appeared to be an interrupted ditch containing burnt and struck flints and an ard share, was identified. It is likely to be Middle Bronze Age or earlier in date. To the west was a large curvilinear ditch from which struck flint, pottery and a fragment of possible quernstone were recovered. Struck flint and daub were also recovered from a ditch in the south-east corner of the site. Numerous postholes and a series of stakeholes were excavated across the site, including three large post-pits. Burnt and struck flint and a quantity of daub were recovered from features interpreted as natural. In the south of the site a large piece of timber, which had the appearance of a plank with a wooden stake driven through it, together with another stake nearby, was found in a linear feature. They were sealed by an alluvial deposit that was cut by two channels before being covered by a peat layer of Late Bronze Age date. This was succeeded by further alluvial deposits that were eventually truncated by a series of post-medieval drainage ditches. The largest of these ditches was revetted with wooden posts and planks. In the south-west of the site the base of a barrel well, disused by the end of the 18th century, was recorded; it was truncated by a large natural channel. The site was reclaimed by the depositing of ground-raising dumps, probably dating to the 18th century.

TQ 337 780 63-65 Cobourg Road, SE5

An evaluation by A Douglas for PCA revealed horticultural or agricultural deposits which may date to the 17th century. A sequence of post-medieval dumped deposits and 19th century features was also recorded.

TQ 337 801 London Bridge City, Tooley Street, Morgan's Lane, Weavers Lane, SE1

An evaluation and excavation was carried out by D Bluer for MoLAS. The site lies on the western fringe of the Horselydown eyot where struck flint flakes and pottery dating from the Neolithic to the Roman period were found. A watercourse was recorded that had been blocked by oak stakes. At the west end of the site the foreshore of a second, hitherto unknown, eyot was located and from which a flint flake was recovered. During the Roman period this eyot was delineated by a series of timber revetments dating to the early 3rd century. Further east, two parallel drainage ditches and a gravel platform are dated to the late Roman period. Thereafter, the entire site was inundated during a long period of marine transgression until the medieval period, when a chalk building was constructed fronting on to Tooley Street. It was rebuilt in the later medieval period and a number of associated hearths were excavated. To the west a series of fishponds were constructed, the sides of three of which were lined with timber and replaced with chalk. One such pond was lined with the broken-up remains of a medieval rowing galley dating to 1265. By the late 15th-16th century they had ceased to be ponds and were used for rubbish disposal, including around 500 leather shoes, two saddlebags, sword scabbards and items of clothing. Armour, chain-mail, wooden bowling balls, knives, pottery, glass and bone objects were also recovered, as well as the skin of a

banana dating to the Tudor period (the earliest example found in Britain). An ostrich bone was also recovered; it is dated to c 1610, the earliest example of this species in Britain. Near the riverfront, a sequence of complex timber structures dating to the early post-medieval period is provisionally interpreted as part of the wheel-pit and head-race of a tidal mill.

During the 16th-17th century a number of brick buildings were constructed on the western part of the site. The eastern part of the site, where a deep river channel flanked the Horsleydown eyot, was not re-occupied until the late 17th-early 18th century, when a timber-lined pit, possibly for tanning, five sunken barrels, and a huge pit full of articulated but incomplete horse skeletons suggest that the processing of horse carcasses was taking place.

TQ 338 768 Camden 4B, Lisford Street, Peckham, SE15

An evaluation by D Palmer for AOC found that a substantial part of the site had been disturbed in the 18th and 19th century. Near the southern edge of the site, the subsoil had been cut by an undated pit filled with burnt material. It was sealed by 20th century deposits. Elsewhere 19th century garden features were recorded.

TQ 338 803 Colechurch House, Duke Street Hill, SE1

A watching brief by T Carew for PCA at the south-east end of London Bridge recorded part of three *in situ* courses of dressed granite blocks with moulding, identified as the facing of Rennie's London Bridge built between 1824 and 1831. An area of the brickwork interior of the bridge was also exposed.

TQ 341 765 Peckham Bus Garage, Peckham High Street, SE15

A watching brief by G Dawkes for AOC revealed two 19th century brick garden walls and structures associated with a tram depot on the site, including a tram rail and a supporting wall.

TQ 341 768 Peckham Town Square, Canal Head, Peckham High Street, SE15

During a watching brief by H Rendall-Wooldrige for PCA the east and south wall of the Grand Surrey Canal, built in 1826 and infilled in 1972, was located. Very little of the surrounding towpath or hardstanding surrounding the canal had survived.

TQ 341 769 Eagle Wharf, Peckham Hill Street, SE15

An evaluation by D Palmer for AOC revealed a deposit containing one flint of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. In the central area of the site a number of tree throw holes were recorded, one of which contained medieval pottery. A probable landscaping and ditch feature, dated to the 18th-19th century, is likely to have been part of later additions to the medieval manor house that is documented on this site. No evidence of the manor house survived, probably due to Second World War bomb damage and post-war truncation, when the recently demolished warehouse was constructed.

TQ 345 767 2 Queens Road, SE15

An evaluation by R Cowie for MoLAS located two slight hollows, which were probably of natural origin,

overlaid by agricultural and/or garden soil. A 19th century pit was also recorded.

TQ 349 790 St Andrew's Church, 381 Southwark Park Road, SE16

An evaluation by J Drummond-Murray for MoLAS recorded sediments characteristic of a marshy environment and suggestive of an intermittently flooded landscape that had been dissected by an earlier channel and later reclaimed. The channel may have been natural or part of a man-made drainage system, for, although it contained no artefactual evidence, drainage ditches are shown close by on 18th century maps of the area. Overlying the sediments were deposits which probably related to the construction and destruction of the church and church hall buildings on land which, during the earlier post-medieval period, had been used for agriculture.

TQ 352 763 Dundas Road, Peckham, SE15

An evaluation by D Palmer for AOC identified a palaeo-channel in the eastern part of the site. Residual Roman and medieval finds indicate activity of these periods in the vicinity of the site. A presumed drainage ditch dated to the mid-17th to mid-19th century, was recorded but 19th century disturbance and modern demolition had resulted in significant truncation across the site.

TQ 356 802 167 Rotherhithe Street, SE16

An evaluation by T Mackinder for MoLAS located a deep feature — possibly an infilled dock — and the foundations of a building; both were 17th century in date. They were sealed by dumping, also dated to the 17th century, into which was set a 19th century brick wall foundation, later robbed.

SUTTON

TQ 235 652 585 London Road, North Cheam, Sutton
Organic material dumped in the late 19th or 20th century was recorded during an evaluation by C Cowan for MoLAS.

TQ 243 636 26 The Broadway, Cheam, Sutton

An evaluation by N Holder for MoLAS recorded garden soil which had been terraced, probably in the 19th century.

TQ 257 640 262–270 High Street, Sutton

A ditch with a wooden plank base was recorded during a watching brief by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS.

TQ 260 643 Sutton Grammar School for Boys, Manor Lane, Sutton

An evaluation by J Bowsher for MoLAS found struck and burnt flints in the subsoil. One of the trenches also revealed the foundations of an air-raid shelter.

TQ 262 622 Royal Marsden Hospital (Imperial

Cancer Research Laboratory), Cotswold Road, Sutton
An evaluation by D Hart for AOC revealed evidence of substantial landscaping, probably in association with the construction of the present laboratories.

TQ 274 642 Carshalton House (Boundary Walls),
Shorts Road, Carshalton

A watching brief was undertaken by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS on the demolition of a stretch of Carshalton House boundary wall at its south-west corner. Detailed information on the construction and dating of this section was obtained which has allowed a reconsideration of the date of the whole wall. An earlier survey of the wall had dated it to c 1720 on stylistic grounds but the new information allows the suggestion that all the walls with pilasters and door openings are the result of the addition to or rebuilding of the walls some 60 years after the construction of the Water Tower in the early 18th century. It is also possible that these stretches of the wall were added to earlier foundations.

TQ 274 646 St Philomena's Catholic Girls School,
Pound Street, Carshalton

An evaluation and watching brief by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS located, in one of two trenches, a gully filled with a midden deposit that contained over 50 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery and hundreds of burnt flint fragments. In the second trench spindle whorls and pottery of Saxon date were recovered from ploughsoil. Above it were recorded the foundations of an 18th century building, probably part of the old stable block of Carshalton House, also 18th century.

TQ 276 624 Banstead Place Mobility Centre
Residential Unit, Damson Way, Carshalton

Two worked flints were recovered from the interface of the topsoil with the underlying natural chalk during a watching brief by T Mackinder for MoLAS.

TQ 283 620 Queen Mary's Pipeline, Orchard Hill,
Carshalton

A watching brief by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS found a concentration of pottery and fire-cracked flint in a position to the immediate east of a known prehistoric settlement.

TQ 283 664 London Road (Beddington ZED),
Hackbridge, Wallington

An evaluation by M Bagwell for PCA revealed a ploughsoil which contained prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval material, suggesting that it had formed during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Six gullies across the site may represent field drains or the remnants of medieval/post-medieval field systems. Numerous 19th century field drains and plough marks indicate the agricultural use of the land until the early 20th century.

TQ 284 666 Beddington Corner, London Road,
Mitcham

Linear features, probably representing parts of field systems, were found during an evaluation by R Nielsen for MoLAS. Two flint waste flakes and burnt flints were recovered from cut features, local parallels suggesting a date from the mid-Neolithic period onwards.

TQ 286 654 Bridge House, 282 London Road,
Wallington

Excavations by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS revealed a previous channel of the river Wandle, apparently

dating from the 14th century and documented until at least the early 17th century. The remains of a timber-lined structure, possibly a pit, were found; it was eventually infilled and buried under silts. A stone drain with a wooden plank floor, which appears to have directed water from the river to the north, was laid across the site. It was later partly dismantled and infilled with roof-tile fragments, probably from a nearby building, perhaps that indicated on a map of 1771. After further raising of the ground surface the present house was built in *c* 1782–6, and subsequent deposits were built up around it during the 19th and 20th centuries.

TQ 287 647 Danbury Mews, Manor Road, Wallington
An evaluation by R Hewett for MoLAS recorded a subsoil, which contained flint flakes, most likely of Neolithic or Bronze Age date, and topsoil containing medieval material dating to the 13th to mid-14th century, though a metal buckle was found which is dated mid-11th to mid-12th century. A probable soakaway of 19th century date was also recorded.

TQ 290 668 Beddington Sewage Farm (The Plant Site and The Landfill Reception Area), Mile Road, Wallington
A watching brief was undertaken by C Matthews and J Stedman for WA. Ditches or gullies, a pit and a posthole were recorded, many of which contained burnt flint and it is probable that at least some of the ditches and gullies belonged to prehistoric field boundary systems, possibly of Bronze Age date. One ditch contained a sherd of post-medieval pottery.

TQ 297 652 Orchard Works, Streeters Lane, Beddington
An evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS established that much of the site had been truncated but residual prehistoric struck flint flakes and pottery were found within a hill-wash deposit outside the main area of redevelopment.

TQ 300 657 6 Hilliers Lane, Beddington
An evaluation by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS found evidence of gardening in the topsoil, including two phases of bedding trenches of Victorian date. There was a high density of medieval pottery sherds, mostly from the subsoil, and some post-medieval building materials, which suggests nearby occupation during these periods. The removal of the foundations of The Beacon (*c* 1920) and subsequent site work was observed, when the foundations of a post-medieval or later barn or granary, were found.

TQ 300 666 138 Beddington Lane, Croydon
A watching brief by R Masefield for RPSC revealed a prehistoric ditch and bank, the ditches forming three sides of a rectangle and a further ditch crossed by one of a later phase. Over 20 pits and several elongated features were identified: one circular clay-lined pit, perhaps for holding water, contained sherds of an uniquely decorated Middle Bronze Age bucket-shaped vessel which appeared to have been placed within the pit as a specialist deposit. These features are broadly dateable to the Bronze Age. Postholes, from fence lines

or possible structures, were also uncovered. The evidence is interpreted as activity within the fields of a contemporary settlement.

TQ 308 624 22b Hillcrest Road, Purley, Wallington
Topsoil and turf above the natural chalk were recorded during an evaluation by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS.

WANDSWORTH

TQ 224 738 The Angel public house, Roehampton High Street, SW15
Three postholes, a gully and a field drain, provisionally dated to the post-medieval period, were recorded during an evaluation by M Bagwell for PCA.

TQ 232 752 Atlas Works, 287 Upper Richmond Road, SW15
Late 19th–20th century topsoil was recorded during a watching brief by D Hawkins for CgMs.

TQ 242 755 ICL House, Putney High Street, Brewhouse Street, SW15
A watching brief and evaluation by S Farid for PCA revealed two medieval ditches, possibly boundaries, one of which was backfilled in the 16th century. On the west side of the site the remains of cottages, documented from 1636 to 1888, were found. A boundary wall defined an area of intense pitting that probably represents domestic refuse disposal. To the east of the wall were features of a horticultural nature with some very fragmentary remains of a large house, probably that represented on 17th–19th century maps.

TQ 266 761 Price's Candle Factory, Cotton Row, York Place, SW11
An evaluation by A Douglas for CgMs recorded substantial truncation from a previous factory development, though possible traces of a late medieval or post-medieval fishpond, associated with a known mansion of the archbishops of York, were found.

TQ 269 765 58 Battersea High Street, SW11
An evaluation by R Humphrey for HAT recorded an 18th century soakaway, an 18th or 19th century garden soil deposit and 19th or 20th century building foundations. Residual medieval pottery was recovered.

TQ 269 765 62–68 Battersea High Street, SW11
A large pit containing 19th century material was recorded during an evaluation by J Murray for HAT.

TQ 274 713 South Thames College Site, 71–77 Tooting High Street, SW17
An evaluation by D Sankey for MoLAS found that the area surrounding the college has been disturbed to a considerable depth by modern services and foundations.

TQ 275 717 Lessingham Works (former), 8 Lessingham Avenue, SW17
Modern material only was recorded during an evaluation by D Saxby for MoLAS.

TQ 282 728 260 Balham High Road, SW17

An evaluation by D Palmer for AOC found recent construction had truncated any archaeological deposits.

TQ 287 772 Queenstown Road, SW8

A watching brief by J Perry and A Skelton for SutAS recovered 19th century and earlier residual finds above

alluvial silts that are dated by documentary evidence to *c* 1840. One test pit uncovered structures that may have been associated with the 19th century railway viaduct, now demolished.