

## Archaeology in Surrey 2011–12

Compiled by  
TONY HOWE, GARY JACKSON and CATH MALONEY

The purpose of these notes is to record chance finds and the results of organised work (including excavation, fieldwalking and observation of development sites), even where this is negative. New information relating to earlier finds may also be included. The notes are based largely upon the Society's *Bulletin* and the records of professional archaeological contractors. 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 Historic Environment Record. Responsibility for the administrative county is taken by Mr Howe and Mr Jackson, 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 they 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

AA	Absolute Archaeology
AC	AC Archaeology
AOC	AOC Archaeology Group
APS	Archaeological Project Services
AS	Archaeological Solutions
ASC	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Limited
ASE	Archaeology South-East
BaRAS	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
CA	Compass Archaeology Ltd
CBAS	Chris Butler Archaeological Services
CDHAS	Carshalton and District Historical and Archaeological Society
COT	Cotswold Archaeology
EEHAS	Epsom and Ewell History and Archaeology Society
FA	Foundations Archaeology
LP	L-P: Archaeology
MOLA	Museum of London Archaeology
OA	Oxford Archaeology
OAN	Oxford Archaeology North
OAS	Oxford Archaeology South
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Plateau	North Downs Plateau Archaeology Research Group
PRO	PRO Archaeology Services
QUEST	Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading)

SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit
SCC	Surrey County Council
SLR	SLR Consulting
SutAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
SyAS	Surrey Archaeological Society
TDP	Thames Discovery Programme
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology

## The Administrative County

### ELMBRIDGE

TQ 065 627 Brooklands Motor Racing Circuit, Weybridge

Survey by K Bower of PCA to record the location of potholes, service runs, and areas of re-surfacing of a stretch of the Scheduled racetrack.

TQ 070 629 Brooklands Motor Racing Circuit, Weybridge

Monitoring by P White of WA during resurfacing of a pedestrian track within the Scheduled racetrack revealed that the groundworks would not cause any damage to the monument.

TQ 076 648 Focus Building (former), Monument Hill, Weybridge

First phase of a two-phase evaluation by S Maher of PCA revealed a number of features related to 18th and 19th century activity fronting on to Monument Hill, and a small number of pits and postholes that it was not possible to date but that are likely to be of later post-medieval origin.

TQ 079 651 10 Agnes Scott Court, Weybridge

Watching brief by N Randall of SCAU within the bounds of the Scheduled Otlands Palace revealed disturbed ground of post-medieval to modern date, and a pit containing demolition rubble originating from the destroyed palace walls.

TQ 079 651 Guides Hall, Grotto Road, Weybridge

Watching brief by R Poulton of SCAU during the excavation of two test pits within the Scheduled Otlands Palace close to the location of previous investigation in the 1960s. The watching brief did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest, but did clarify the depth at which archaeological remains are likely to be present and at risk from developmental impact.

TQ 083 618 Catkins, Camp End Road, St George's Hill, Weybridge

Evaluation by D Freer of WA within the Scheduled hillfort revealed evidence of modern activity, but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 085 619 Caesar's Cottage, Camp End Road, St George's Hill, Weybridge

Watching brief by T Dawson of TVAS within the Scheduled hillfort revealed a recently dried-up stream, but no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 086 617 The Ramparts, Tor Lane, St George's Hill, Weybridge

Evaluation by T Dawson of TVAS within the Scheduled hillfort revealed evidence of modern garden activity, but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 087 627 The Warreners, East Road, St George's Hill, Weybridge

Evaluation by C Barton of LP revealed evidence of previous landscaping, but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 088 645 4 Woodland Grove, Weybridge

Evaluation by C Edwards of AOC revealed that a phase of horizontal truncation took place across the site during the 20th century, probably associated with the construction of an existing building. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 080 651 St James Church of England Primary School, Grotto Road, Weybridge

Watching brief by K Bower of PCA did not reveal any finds or features pre-dating remains of Victorian glasshouses that had stood on part of the site until the 1950s.

TQ 091 663 (centred) Walton Bridge, Walton-on-Thames

Programme of archaeological investigation by A Hood and D King of FA in advance of the construction of the replacement bridge across the Thames and creation of an associated site compound and flood compensation area to the south-west. An initial evaluation did not reveal any features of archaeological interest in the area around the bridge, but a 'toothed' wooden artefact was recovered from the interface of the natural gravels and overlying deposits in one of the trenches; further work is proposed within the area of its discovery. Within the site compound area, the evaluation revealed two linear features, one pit feature, and two possible pits, with the pottery and struck flint recovered from all but one of the features suggesting a prehistoric origin. The evaluation highlighted that the majority of the archaeological horizons would not be impacted on by the development, so allowing for the preservation *in situ* beneath the proposed development of any deposits that may be present. Deeper localised excavations were subject to a watching brief, which did not reveal any further deposits. Within the flood compensation area, the evaluation revealed six probable features comprising a posthole, two linear features, one possible linear feature, one possible gully

and a shallow pit. Artefactual evidence suggested the features may be of medieval origin, although some possibly earlier pottery sherds were present among the small assemblage. The types of features present indicated agricultural activity although the presence of nodules of burnt flint within the pit and posthole could suggest settlement activity in the vicinity. A soil stripping, mapping and sampling exercise was subsequently undertaken across the area where the features were concentrated. This revealed a poorly dated field boundary or enclosure ditch, which predated a group of later medieval or early post-medieval agricultural enclosures, a cluster of pits and postholes indicating a focus of later post-medieval or modern activity, and a number of dispersed, undated pits and postholes. Some residual prehistoric struck and burnt flints, as well as some abraded prehistoric, Roman and Saxon pottery were also recovered. A programme of historic building recording was also undertaken on the two bridges to be replaced, the Victorian Viaduct and the 20th century Walton Bridge, Walton Bridge House, the Toll Cottage, two Wine and Coal Tax posts, and a Listed wall with gate piers.

TQ 111 575 Land to north and south of M25, Downside, near Cobham  
Investigation by D Britchfield of WA in advance of the construction of a motorway service area comprising an evaluation to the north of the motorway, and a soil stripping, mapping and sampling exercise to its south in an area where evaluation by ASE in 2007 had revealed possible deposits of prehistoric origin. The soil stripping, mapping and sampling exercise revealed a post-medieval ditch, suggested to be a remnant of an 18th century field system, but no further evidence of the admittedly ambiguous features identified in 2007. Much of the evaluated area proved to be heavily truncated as a result of extensive remodelling associated with the construction of the M25, but a further section of the field system was identified outside the truncated area.

TQ 106 661 Swimming Pool (former), Kings Close, Walton-on-Thames  
Evaluation by S Watson of PCA revealed only modern features, the majority of which adjoined and were related to a late Victorian former cottage.

TQ 115 639 Burhill Community Infants School, Pleasant Place, Hersham  
Evaluation by P Jones of SCAU revealed a series of gullies most likely to represent bedding trenches of late 19th/early 20th century date, a late post-medieval to modern animal burial pit, and recovered residual struck flints and an early medieval sherd.

TQ 124 655 Weylands Sewage Works (former), Hersham  
Historic building assessment by J Thomson of WA of a former pumping station and adjacent cottage original to the c 1900 construction of the sewage works.

TQ 135 643 Moore Place, Portsmouth Road, Esher  
Evaluation by G Dawkes of ASE did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 139 647 Land to the rear of 39–47 High Street, Esher  
Watching brief by G Webster of ASE revealed a post-medieval culvert drain, an early 20th century below-ground storeroom, and evidence of extensive modern disturbance.

TQ 140 646 Wootton, Esher Park Avenue, Esher (figs 1 and 2)  
Programme of investigation comprising evaluation, excavation and a watching brief by D Saxby of MOLA. Evaluation revealed evidence of Iron Age and Saxon activity in three areas of the site, with the subsequent excavation targeting these areas. Within the middle of the site a 0.4m-thick layer of sand was revealed that produced 1544 Early Mesolithic flints including microlithic flint points, microburins and at least four core adze fragments and a scraper (c 9600–7600 cal BC). The assemblage suggests the presence of a discrete short-stay knapping episode, perhaps centred on a hearth or hearths, with activity related to the maintenance and repair of hunting and foraging kit, rather than any long-stay ‘base-camp’ type occupation. Within the northern part of the site was a circular structure formed by a series of postholes. The date and function of the structure is unknown, but pottery recovered from nearby dates to the Early/Middle Iron Age and may suggest that the structure is a small Iron Age roundhouse. In the southern part of the site a series of Saxon pits and gullies had been cut into the natural sand. Overlying these features was a series of ard marks that represent a rare example of evidence of early ploughing. Truncating the ard marks was a large pit that produced a substantial quantity of Saxon pottery. These features were overlain by a thick colluvial deposit producing Saxon pottery, fragments from loom weights and a stone hone. Within the northern part of the site further Saxon pits were revealed, which also produced Saxon pottery. All the pottery dated to the late 6th or 7th century.

#### EPSOM & EWELL

TQ 219 626 3 Market Parade, High Street, Ewell  
Watching brief by N Cowlard of EEHAS did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 226 611 Land at Priest Hill, Ewell  
Evaluation by D Britchfield of WA revealed evidence of previous terracing and grading across the site, with a well-developed subsoil completely absent, but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 221 629 Church Meadow, Church Street, Ewell (fig 3)  
Excavation by N Cowlard of Church Meadow Project in an area consecrated to be incorporated into the adjacent burial ground of St Mary’s church. This revealed a series of narrow flint linear features heavily impacted on by past ploughing. The features may represent an area of hardstanding or a building platform, and are likely to be of Romano-British date. A ditch of Romano-British date was located running parallel to the alignment of Stane Street,



Fig 1 Wootton, Esher. View of the site looking east, showing the Saxon ard marks being cleaned. (Photograph by MOLA)

previously identified during excavations in the churchyard. A pit cutting the ditch, lined with mortar and containing a substantial part of an amphora and two further vessels, may be evidence of industrial activity on the site. The excavation also revealed two gullies running at right angles to the line of Stane Street, with one overlying a pit containing a bowl of 2nd century date, and an undated sub-circular flint surface within a mortared bowl that may have been a fire pit. (435)

TQ 223 627 Ewell Castle School, Church Street, Ewell

Watching brief by N Cowlard of EEHAS did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

#### GUILDFORD

SU 947 438 Eashing Bridge, Lower Eashing

Watching brief by G Pattison of SCAU during repairs revealed very little of significance relating to the origins, construction or chronological development of the bridge.

SU 982 488 Henley Fort, Guildford

Watching brief by R Lambert of SCAU during the installation of a gas pipeline through the northern

bank of the fort revealed evidence for the original construction of the feature.

SU 987 488 18 Guilddown Avenue, Guildford

Soil stripping, mapping and sampling by S Porter of TVAS. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

SU 995 489–996 488 Millmead, Guildford

Watching brief by D Calow of SyAS carried out on a narrow telephone cable trench. A number of structural features that possibly relate to a small mid-19th century cottage or outbuilding were revealed.

SU 994 492 20 Bury Fields, Guildford

Watching brief by R Humphrey and K Bower of PCA revealed evidence for post-medieval agricultural activity in the form of a possible ploughsoil, together with several post-medieval features indicative of occupation including a brick soakaway and clay-lined pit possibly for the retention of liquids.

SU 937 512 Flexford (figs 4 and 5)

Four seasons of excavation directed by D Calow of SyAS, following magnetometry and earlier trial trenching. A V-shaped Roman ditch, 2m wide x 1.2m deep, running east-west at the northern end of the site was found to continue into the neighbouring

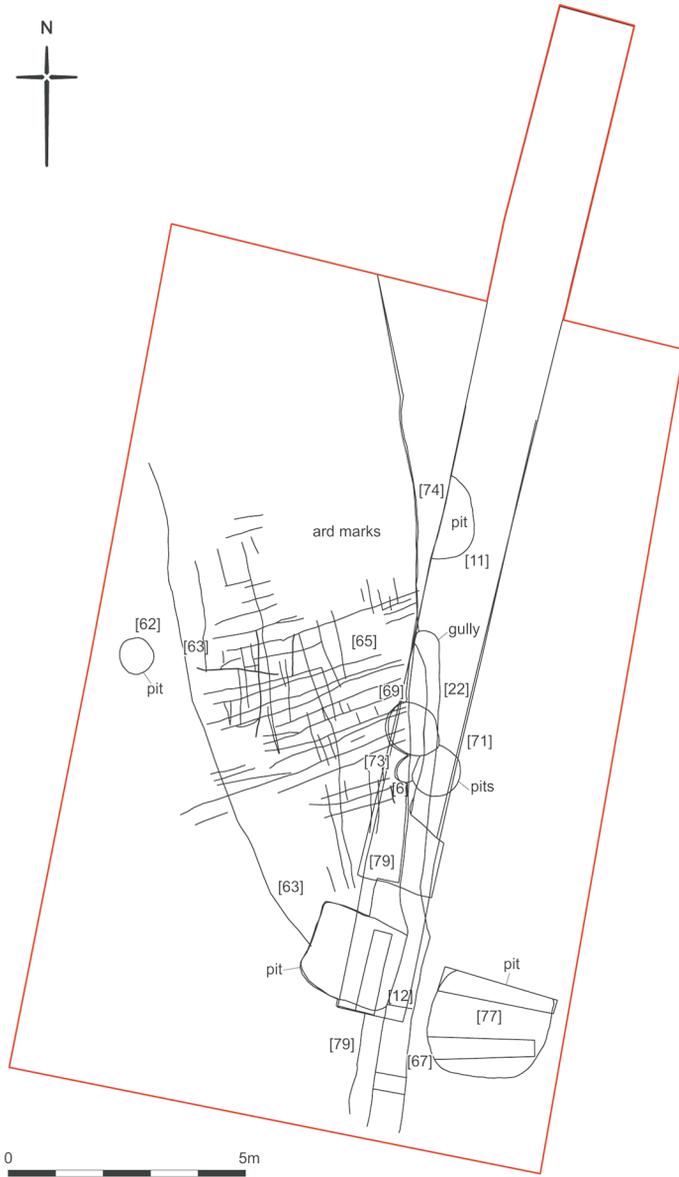


Fig 2 Wootton, Esher. Plan of the ard marks and other Saxon features within one of the excavation trenches. (Photograph by MOLA)

field where there was a second ditch alongside it on a slightly different alignment. The ditches may form the northern boundary of the Roman site. A Roman furnace was located that was similar to two previously identified, and which had an unusual 2m-long gully leading to the hearth. The furnaces appear to have been used for small-scale iron production. One trench was located to examine a possible building floor that had been identified during earlier work. A surface consisting of 20m<sup>2</sup> of packed flints was uncovered with postpits on two different alignments, earth and flint surfaces, together with fragments of *tegula*, *imbrex*, floor tile and an antefix. The postpits were 60cm in diameter with flints packed around 30cm diameter

posts. The postpits were interpreted as the remains of one, or more probably two, 14 x 8m Roman aisled buildings each with six bays. Charcoal from an area of burning probably associated with the demolition of one of the structures gave a <sup>14</sup>C date of AD 250–410 (95% probability). Excavation of the suggested ditched enclosure showed the ditches to be Roman in date, but varying significantly in shape, depth and finds. In a separate area remains of two Roman blacksmiths' hearths were found each located at one end of a 2m-long gully. Two further gullies of 1st and 2nd century date were identified nearby; both were filled with slag, hammer scale and other metalworking debris. Excavation in the southern part of the site,



Fig 3 Church Meadow Project, Ewell. View of the excavation in 2012 during one of the school visits. (Photograph by Nikki Cowlard)



Fig 4 Flexford. Samian patera, thought to be unique, made in Rheinzabern and dated by Joanna Bird to AD 280–350. (Reconstruction and photograph by David Bird)



Fig 5 Flexford. One of the excavated *bustum* burials, with an east–west baulk left to provide a section. Calcined human bone, including skull fragments, was found at the north end and  $^{14}\text{C}$  dated to AD 250–410 (at 95% probability). The feature was cut by a modern land drain on the east side. (Photograph by David Calow)

previously surveyed by magnetometry, and from which a placed deposit of Roman objects had been recovered in 2010, revealed a circular feature with a shelving base  $\approx 10\text{m}$  in diameter and up to 50cm deep lined with closely packed flints and filled with sediment and debris with 3rd and 4th century pottery. A charcoal sample from the base of the sediment gave a  $^{14}\text{C}$  date of AD 138–339 (95% probability). This has been interpreted as a pond that may have been used for washing animals, carts or agricultural products. Missing fragments of the samian patera, first found in 2010 (*SAC* 97, 201), were also recovered. In a separate area a large flint surface, edged by a ditch,

with earth floors, slag, pottery and settlement debris, but with no evidence for domestic hearths, provided further evidence for Roman blacksmithing and indications of a timber-framed building. Excavation of two of a small group of anomalies at the extreme south of the site found two Roman north–south *bustum* burials, one of which contained calcined human bone with fragments of skull at the north end and of long bones at the southern end. A charcoal sample from one gave a  $^{14}\text{C}$  date of AD 131–236 while charcoal and calcined bone samples from the second gave a  $^{14}\text{C}$  date of AD 250–410 (both at 95% probability). (427, 431, 433, 436)

SU 967 513–971 513 Broadstreet Common, Guildford  
Watching brief by J Aaronson and E Jeffrey of CA during water mains replacement. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

TQ 029 014 8 Downsway, Merrow  
Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 002 495 Turret House, Jenner Road, Guildford  
Evaluation by J Perry of SutAS revealed only 19th century material, together with evidence for terracing and horizontal truncation of the site.

TQ 024 474 Saltpetre Refinery (former), Blacksmith Lane, Chilworth  
Watching brief by S Stevens of ASE revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 024 474 Titan Sheds, Blacksmith Lane, Chilworth  
Historic building recording by A Williamson of ASE. Two structures were recorded prior to their demolition. Both buildings were located within an area where gunpowder manufacture on the Chilworth Gunpowder Mills site had originated in the 17th century. However, later development had apparently removed any evidence of such early activity and the site and structures fell outside the area of the Scheduled Monument. The recording work revealed that the two buildings were of mid–late 19th century origin – comparatively late in the development of gunpowder working on the site – with no traces of earlier structures surviving.

TQ 023 499 Guildford Golf Club, Merrow  
Resistivity survey by D Graham of SyAS over part of the former site of a Second World War prisoner of war camp. Evidence for structures, broadly correlating with those depicted on a 1942 plan of the site, was revealed.

TQ 015 505 Boxgrove School, Merrow  
Evaluation by R Lambert of SCAU. Two tree hollows, a cluster of large postholes, and a series of colluvial deposits containing notable quantities of flintwork and pottery of Neolithic/Bronze Age date, were revealed.

TQ 023 546 Old Riding Stables, Send  
Evaluation by R Lambert of SCAU. A small cluster of features including pits, possible tree-throw holes and a gully was revealed in a distinct area adjacent to Send Hill. Three of these contained small quantities of possibly residual prehistoric flint, but little of conclusive dating value. However, a shallow pit and a posthole were found to contain pottery of a Saxon date. The comparative rarity of Saxon features in any context in Surrey renders these discoveries significant and the area worthy of further investigation.

TQ 048 513 Cuckoo Farm, West Clandon  
Evaluation by A Taylor of TVAS. Two distinct clusters of pits and postholes were revealed. One cluster produced material dating to the Middle Bronze Age and included fragments of urns from the subsoil suggesting the former presence of a cremation cemetery in the

area. The second cluster of features did not produce conclusive dating evidence. A third area of the site contained evidence for a more dispersed series of features, which were dated to the Early Bronze Age, Iron Age and possibly Saxon periods, as well as a series of undated linear features.

TQ 051 565 Police Station (former), High Street, Ripley  
Evaluation by S Ford of TVAS revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 113 501 Ranmore Manor, Effingham  
Evaluation by C Russell of CBAS revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 117 537 Church Street, Effingham  
Evaluation by H Rance of SLR revealed three ditches and the remains of an infilled pond. Environmental material sampled from the primary fill of the pond suggested a Saxo-Norman date for the deposit. Saxo-Norman pottery was also recovered from one of the ditches.

#### MOLE VALLEY

TQ 113 391 Lowerhouse Farm, Lower Breache Road, Ewhurst  
Evaluation by H MacQuarrie of AOC in advance of the creation of ponds revealed a ditch, the alignment of which respects a redundant field boundary present on the 1842 Ockley tithe map, two undated postholes, and an area of *in-situ* burning interpreted as being modern in origin.

TQ 107 446 Felday, Holmbury St Mary  
Survey by J English and R Hooker of SyAS of the Iron Age enclosure and remains of the First World War prisoner of war camp located within it following rhododendron clearance. (435)

TQ 106 474 Cocks Farm villa, Abinger (figs 6 and 7)  
Third and fourth season of excavation co-ordinated by N Cowland and directed by D Bird for the Roman Studies Group of SyAS to investigate the villa and its environs. The foundation of the southern wall of a room previously uncovered in 1995 was revealed, along with a parallel wall 3m to the south. The room, which had once had a tessellated floor, was divided by a cross wall suggesting that it formed part of a double row of rooms rather than a corridor as was originally thought. An area in the centre of the field east of the villa was sampled where a group of anomalies had been identified in previous magnetometer surveys. There was evidence for occupation, but only as shallow amorphous patches of darker soil with associated pottery. Recognisable linear and pit features survived only where they had been cut deep enough to have survived ploughing. The full extent of a lime kiln recorded during previous investigations was exposed. The kiln proved to be roughly circular with a diameter of 2.8m, with a stokehole measuring 2m wide x 2.9m long, the end of which was marked by a rough stone and chalk wall. Few finds were recovered, but



Fig 6 Cocks Farm, Abinger. G Gower-Kerslake of SyAS excavating the 1st–2nd century AD lime kiln. (Photograph by David Graham)



Fig 7 Cocks Farm, Abinger. D Calow of SyAS examining the stack of charred wood found in the base of the lime kiln and  $^{14}\text{C}$  dated to the 1st–2nd centuries AD. (Photograph by David Bird)

<sup>14</sup>C dating of charcoal found in the base of the kiln suggests it dates from the 1st to 2nd centuries AD, and is therefore likely to be associated with an early phase of villa construction at the site. Three small trenches were opened in the fourth season of excavation. The first was located in the area of the villa to check the location of and expand on excavations in the 1990s. Only the base of foundations survived, but these were sufficient to show at least two phases of building. In the centre of the adjacent field a large trench examined part of the area of a circular anomaly found by magnetometer survey. Feature survival was poor at the very base of the plough level, but it was possible to confirm the existence of a sub-circular enclosure with traces of interior pits and gullies with related Roman (and possibly Late Iron Age) pottery. A trench placed downslope from the lime kiln on the edge of a modern lane in a deep hollow-way showed that the Roman-period ground surface dropped to a level that may represent a trackway cut into the side of a natural slope that became a precursor of the hollow-way. On its surface several small lumps of chalk (out of place in the Greensand) suggested that this was the route by which the charge for the kiln was delivered from the chalk Downs to the north. (430, 435)

TQ 153 440 Anstiebury Camp, Coldharbour  
Watching brief by K Grant of ASE during widening of an existing gateway to a covered reservoir at the Scheduled hillfort did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 164 449 40 Church Street, Dorking  
Excavation by F Pemberton of SyAS revealed a section of a north-south aligned boundary ditch cut in the mid-1st century AD, open until the mid-2nd century, subsequently recut in the mid-3rd century, and in use until the end of the 4th century.

TQ 166 466 Ranmore View, Horsham Road, Mid Holmwood  
Excavation by F Pemberton of SyAS of a trench across the postulated alignment of Stane Street revealed a base layer, but not the surface of the Roman road. A ditch was revealed beneath the base layer.

TQ 163 490 Land to the rear of 94-102 South Street, Dorking  
First phase of a watching brief by S Watson of PCA did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 163 492 Land at rear of 72-82 South Street, Dorking  
Continuation of watching brief by T Munnery of SCAU from evaluation and a watching brief in 2010 revealed several pits or ditches of probable late post-medieval date, and a single feature of perhaps earlier date, and recovered Mesolithic flintwork and a sherd of Saxon pottery.

TQ 164 493 58-60 West Street, Dorking  
Evaluation by S Wallis of TVAS at the rear of a property sometimes known as the William Mullins (one

of the Pilgrim Fathers) house. The evaluation revealed a number of pits relating to domestic occupation of the site from the mid-12th century through to the 19th century. Some further work is proposed during the excavation of the service trenches, but a redesign of the proposed development to incorporate piling allows for the majority of deposits present to be preserved *in situ*.

TQ 187 422 South Holmwood Brickworks, Newdigate Road, Newdigate  
Soil stripping, mapping and sampling exercise by J Wright of COT revealed three features, all of which contained charcoal. Two contained oak and the third contained alder/hazel fragments, burnt at a high temperature and exhibiting evidence of probable *in-situ* heating/burning, and probably represent the remains of burnt tree stumps associated with woodland clearance. Radiocarbon dating of the alder/hazel suggests such clearance occurred in the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. A small assemblage of unstratified worked flint was also recovered, and while the flints are not closely datable other than as broadly earlier prehistoric (Bronze Age or earlier), it is possible that the tree clearance was taking place at about the same time the flint was being discarded.

TQ 180 463 Junkers JU88 crash site, Blackbrook  
Excavation by S Bayley of the National Trust to retrieve elements of a Junkers JU88 bomber, which was shot down on 14-15 March 1944, carried out under the auspices of the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. Several items were recovered and removed including the propeller hub, sections of tail fin, parachute fragments, large amounts of exploded cartridge shells, and a pilot's seat. Most items were heavily burnt and corroded.

TQ 195 419 Land to the south of Winfield Grove, Newdigate  
Evaluation by H MacQuarrie of AOC did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 137 551 Eastwick Infant School, Eastwick Drive, Great Bookham  
Watching brief by F Howell of TVAS did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 139 550 Eastwick Park Dairy, 1 Eastwick Drive, Great Bookham  
Historic building recording by J Bell of the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum of the former dairy to Eastwick Park prior to dismantling and its re-erection at the Museum. The building was constructed in 1806 and consisted of two separate, octagonal brick-built buildings, one slightly larger than the other – the larger building being the dairy and the smaller a scalding house – connected by an open covered walkway. Following the dismantling, a deposit of bones was revealed during an exploratory excavation beneath the flagstone floor of the dairy. This was prompted by discovery of an inscribed symbol – a single W or double V – on the underside of one of the flags. A single test trench was subsequently excavated by N Randall across a sample of the deposit, with the bones

investigated and removed within this area revealed to be a mix of disarticulated horse and cow.

TQ 146 548 Camilla House, Leatherhead Road, Great Bookham

Evaluation by N Randall of SCAU did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 144 557 96 Lower Road, Fetcham

Evaluation by P Martin and S Driscoll of AA did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 165 561 80 Church Street, Leatherhead

Evaluation by S Wallis of TVAS revealed that the site had been landscaped in the past, although a small shallow pit containing early to mid-Saxon pottery and a feature postulated to be a tree hole were revealed, and residual struck flints recovered.

TQ 169 567 St John's School, Garlands Road, Leatherhead

Watching brief by N Randall of SCAU during ground level reductions revealed features dating from the Early Iron Age through to the Roman period. The earliest features were a well and two pits of Early Iron Age date. A large ditch of Middle or Late Iron Age date may have continued in use or been later re-used in the early Roman period. The ditch probably enclosed a domestic occupation site, containing finds of 2nd and 3rd and possibly 1st century date suggesting a prolonged period of settlement of some significance in the vicinity.

TQ 170 535 Box Hill School, London Road, Mickleham

Evaluation by N Randall of SCAU revealed the foundations of a low-status wall, but no features or finds of archaeological significance.

TQ 171 534 Land to the east of St Michael's church, Mickleham

Evaluation by S Watson of PCA prior to use of the site as a possible extension to the existing burial ground. A probable Roman ditch and several undated, but possibly associated, postholes were revealed. Late medieval/early post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material were recovered from the subsoil, and a redeposited layer within one of the trenches is presumed to be associated with quarrying activity that map evidence illustrates took place just to the north of the trench.

TQ 180 548 (centred) Land at Cherkley Court, near Leatherhead

Geophysical survey by B Urmston of WA over an area of 19.1ha demonstrated the presence of linear and discrete pit-like anomalies of probable and possible archaeological interest. These included a number relating to a probable relict field system, several probable former field boundaries, and a linear feature that shares an alignment with both an adjacent field boundary, but is also on the same orientation as the nearby Stane Street. A possible site of one of the three Scheduled barrows in the vicinity was masked by an increased magnetic response representative of

made or disturbed ground. This was followed by an evaluation by D Britchfield of WA. Sixteen potential features were revealed from five of the 70 trenches excavated, including ditches, gullies and postholes containing finds provisionally dated to the Bronze Age. The majority of the anomalies revealed during the geophysical survey and targeted by the evaluation were identified to be either of natural origin or the result of later ploughing of the site. An anomaly identified on the same orientation as Stane Street was confirmed as a ditch, and areas with increased magnetic response characterised as modern dumpsites.

TQ 188 580 Sydney Simmons Homes, Dene Road, Ashtead

Evaluation by J Cook of ASE revealed a concentration of undated and/or natural features within one of the trenches. A subsequent watching brief did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest, although this may have been because of the ephemeral nature of any features present, or because the narrow foundation trenches monitored were not conducive to the identification and characterisation of deposits.

TQ 190 500 Betchworth Castle, Brockham

Watching brief by N Randall of SCAU during ground reduction within an area to the north-west of the Scheduled castle. The excavations for the ground reduction were wholly within made ground comprising building debris probably related to the castle. A magnetometer survey undertaken at the site by D Calow and A Smith of SyAS provided inconclusive results.

TQ 194 555 Headley Court, Headley

Watching brief by N Randall of SCAU revealed a shallow segment of a ditch that could not be dated, but the stratigraphic location suggests it was of some antiquity, and also evidence of the sewage treatment works formerly present on the site.

TQ 196 558 Headley Court, Headley

Evaluation by C Mason of BaRAS revealed an undated posthole, an undated ditch, and a modern pathway. The ditch follows the line of a former field boundary present on historic maps and surviving as a line of mature trees extending out of the site, but undiagnostic struck and burnt flint recovered from its fill could indicate it is of some antiquity.

TQ 194 577 City of London Freeman's School, Park Lane, Ashtead

Evaluation of the area of the proposed boarding house and music school building by N Randall of SCAU revealed sections of intersecting ditches and a small number of pits and postholes. Those features that it was possible to date were of probable 3rd century Roman, and earlier (possibly Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) origin. Further work is proposed.

TQ 134 680 Remploy Works (former), Ermyn Way, Ashtead

Watching brief by N Randall of SCAU following a 2010 evaluation revealed a feature of indeterminate date and function. Although unlikely, the possibility

that the feature was a grave cut related to the former Goblin Works Saxon cemetery discovered on the adjoining site cannot be entirely discounted.

TQ 177 601 Ashtead Common villa and tileworks, Ashtead (figs 8 and 9)

Sixth and seventh seasons of fieldwork, with a programme of test pitting and survey in between, undertaken by D Bird for the Roman Studies Group of SyAS. A trench cut across the north-western defences of the previously undated triangular earthwork a short distance to the west of the villa revealed a ditch containing at least three main phases, the first of which is likely to be prehistoric, with the latest ditch recut containing large fragments of Roman tile. Just inside the earthwork defences evidence for occupation included a probable hearth with associated Late Iron Age pottery. The building found in 2010 about halfway between the villa and earthwork was further examined over a much wider area, with finds suggesting an origin in the AD 70s or 80s. Further work on the tile kilns revealed two kilns, one above the other. Both kilns were sampled for archaeomagnetic dating (by MOLA), but have produced virtually identical dates, those from the final period being within the range AD 205–25 at 95% confidence. The area of the separate bath-house was partly cleared of vegetation to allow a contour survey to be carried out by D and A Graham, which was able to identify and correlate the probable locations

of the circular *laconicum* and the large Room B with A W G Lowther's plan of 1930. A small depression to the north of the newly discovered building west of the villa was tested to identify a possible water source for the bath-house. Initial silting was found to seal deposits containing Roman tile and pottery suggesting that the feature is unlikely to be of natural origin. Further investigation is required to ascertain its true form and function. An enigmatic linear earthwork on the northern edge of the eastern quarried area was also examined to ascertain whether it was a water tank, but the checking of relative heights indicated that it was too low for the villa and the majority of the tiling complex. A series of test pits excavated near the villa enclosure corner failed to locate a building associated with the tiling that had been tentatively identified by a previous magnetometer survey. Further test pits revealed that a previously discovered rough tiled surface did not extend across to the kilns. A shallow, roughly circular depression between the kilns and the villa was also investigated and revealed two clay levels below the topsoil that sealed substantial tile fragments, and it is possible that this feature is a puddling pit. The seventh season comprised fieldwork on the buildings previously examined by Lowther and on the tile kilns, and also in the area of the building discovered to the west of the villa in 2010. It was possible to confirm that the main part of this building was a rectangle about 6 x 14.5m. A line of postholes and some other features further east



Fig 8 Ashtead Common villa. Room 6 (in the foreground) showing the continuous line of box-flue tiles still *in situ*. Room 4 beyond contains parallel underfloor channels. (Photograph by Stella Fagg)



Fig 9 Ashted Common villa. View of the stokehole end of the tile kiln(s) showing the constriction of the flue by vertical *tegulae*, presumably to provide control of air flow/temperature in the kiln. (Photograph by David Bird)

may be associated with the structure, but this is not yet clear. Finds included more 1st and 2nd century pottery, fine glassware, window glass, a few pieces of stucco, and many fragments of combed and relief-patterned flue tile. (432, 436, 437)

TQ 217 393 Oaklands Park Farm, Partridge Lane, Newdigate

Survey and photographic record of a timber-framed barn within the curtilage of the Grade II listed Oaklands Park Farm.

TQ 204 549 Land at St Mary's church, Church Lane, Headley

Evaluation by N Randall of SCAU on the site of a proposed extension to the existing graveyard revealed two postholes, one of prehistoric origin, and three pits, two of Neolithic or earlier date. The datable posthole contained two sherds of pottery, one of Bronze Age or earlier date, and the other of Iron Age date. Three small fragments of burnt clay, two of which bear the imprint of walling wattles, were also recovered and may suggest the presence of a former structure. The undated posthole was located adjacent to this posthole, but had a different fill and the two are unlikely to be contemporary. The third pit contained a range of finds

that included Bronze Age or earlier pottery, sherds of Roman pottery and medieval or post-medieval roof tile. The mixed and rolled nature of the finds suggest that the fill may have been subject to later disturbance, possibly through animal burrowing, but the presence of the Roman sherds from the upper and basal levels of the fill suggest that the feature is of this or later date. Little medieval or post-medieval material was recovered, suggesting that the site lay beyond any area of activity surrounding the demolished medieval church located to the south of the existing Victorian church.

#### REIGATE & BANSTEAD

TQ 249 488 Sandcross School, Reigate

Evaluation by D Hopkinson of ASE. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed on a site that appeared to have been horizontally truncated, probably during the construction of the school.

TQ 288 442 Great Lake Farm, Langshott, Horley

Watching brief by A Margatts of ASE carried out during cable trenching works. A single feature, possibly a palaeochannel, was revealed, but little else of note was recorded in a limited investigation.

TQ 296 442 Land north of Tanyard Farm, Horley (Horley North East Sector Development)

Soil stripping, mapping and sampling of four large areas by A Thorne of ASE. Area one revealed a series of linear features and scattered pits and postholes, probably of Roman date and representing agricultural activity. Substantial evidence of post-medieval and modern field systems was also present in both above- and below-ground forms. Areas two and three were badly truncated and damaged, but revealed similar evidence for agricultural land management and activity in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman periods. Area four revealed only a single post-medieval linear feature. A fifth area was evaluated by G Dawkes of ASE, revealing a series of shallow pits and ditches of medieval date, and a sizeable assemblage of ironworking residues. Subsequent excavation indicated that a field system had existed in the area in around 1250–1350, which had been superseded by a period of pitting in the 15th century. The ironworking was thought to indicate smelting rather than forging and was found in both ditches and pits, suggesting the activity was continuing between the later 13th to later 15th centuries.

TQ 222 551 Coral Bazaar, Walton on the Hill

Evaluation by R King of FA revealed no evidence for deposits pre-dating the late post-medieval period. A tile-rich layer encountered in one trench might represent the backfilling of a post-medieval pond suggested to have been located in the area.

TQ 236 572 Preston Hawe, Tadworth

Community archaeology project, Dig Preston 2011, undertaken as a collaboration by Preston Community Archaeology Project Group, Raven Housing Trust and SCAU. This located and uncovered sections of the manor house of Preston Hawe that stood on the site between the 12th and 15th centuries, and was previously investigated by Brian Hope-Taylor in the 1950s, and evidence of a chapel that served it. (432)

TQ 238 582–242 531 Mogador to Burgh Heath pipeline

Test pit monitoring and watching brief by I Howell and G Rapon of MOLA. The test pits revealed only limited details regarding underlying deposits, together with a small number of Palaeolithic flints – examples of which have been encountered in the area previously. Subsequent monitoring of the main excavation works revealed a moderate amount of additional worked flints, the majority of which were assessed as undiagnostic, although some Palaeolithic and Mesolithic material was present. A number of truncated burnt features were also encountered. These could not be dated, but evidence for a possible Romano-British bloomery has been documented in the area through the results of previous investigations, and it was tentatively suggested that these features might be contemporary with that activity.

TQ 253 501 Reigate Priory School, Reigate

Watching brief by T Munnery of SCAU during gas pipe installation works. A post-medieval culvert of probable Victorian date was revealed, together with a small amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

TQ 266 507 Wray Common Nursing Home, Reigate  
Watching brief by T Tapply of AC revealed a small pit containing Bronze Age pottery.

TQ 267 507 Orchard House, The Way, Reigate  
Stripping, mapping and sampling by L Capon of AOC did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 277 599 St Peter's church, Woodmansterne  
Evaluation by P Harp and S Hill of Plateau. Evidence for a 19th century fishpond was revealed. No evidence for earlier features was encountered, but it was suggested that the number of residual prehistoric flints within the pond backfill was higher than would normally be expected. (439)

TQ 283 563 Land at St Margaret's church, Chipstead

Evaluation by N Randall of SCAU did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological significance.

#### RUNNYMEDE

SU 998 662 Trumps Farm, Chertsey

Evaluation by D and G Trimble of APS. A ditch was revealed that contained a significant quantity of Middle–Late Iron Age pottery. Further features found included additional ditches and a pit, all of which contained burnt flint and evidence for ironworking in the form of furnace lining, slag and hammerscale – both flake and spheroidal. The results are highly suggestive of an Iron Age domestic settlement site with associated metalworking being present in the vicinity, which, if confirmed by more extensive investigations, could potentially be of regional significance.

TQ 014 674 Lyne Sewage Treatment Works, Chertsey

Evaluation by C Russel of ASE revealed that the site had been previously stripped and levelled almost certainly during construction of the works, and no finds or features of archaeological interest were discovered.

TQ 019 687 The Bence, Thorpe

Evaluation by S Thompson of WA. A ditch containing Late Bronze Age pottery and a waterlain soil deposit characteristic of either a river channel or flood plain suggest the site is located within a well-preserved and rich prehistoric landscape.

TQ 024 652 St Peter's Hospital, Guildford Road, Chertsey

Watching brief by N Randall of SCAU during redevelopment across the hospital grounds revealed the heavily truncated remains of a large Middle Bronze Age urn, a vessel type found in both funerary and settlement contexts.

TQ 041 633 Franklands Drive, Addlestone

Soil stripping, mapping and sampling by I Howell of MOLA, continuing work that commenced in 2010. Two additional Roman-period urned cremation burials were revealed, as well as a probable Middle Bronze

Age vessel, and a shallow gully of indeterminate date. Further areas investigated as part of the phase II investigations showed a lack of prehistoric or Roman activity, although some limited post-medieval evidence in the form of shallow gullies and pits was observed.

TQ 045 668 13–14 Willow Walk, Chertsey  
Evaluation by C Edwards of AOC. A buried soil layer was examined that contained a small quantity of post-medieval pottery and a clay pipe fragment, but no features of archaeological significance were revealed.

TQ 043 671 Abbey Walls, Chertsey  
Watching brief by E Jeffrey of CA. Despite the work taking place within the area of the Chertsey Abbey Scheduled Monument, no finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed due to the limited nature of the groundworks being undertaken. A standing wall was also recorded prior to its demolition as part of this exercise, parts of which were concluded to have been constructed from re-used abbey building materials.

TQ 011 713 Arndale Road, Egham  
Evaluation by C Barton of LP. No finds or features pre-dating the 18th century were revealed, although evidence for ground-raising was noted that might have resulted in preservation at greater depths.

#### SPELTHORNE

TQ 051 689 Yew Corner, The Broadway, Laleham  
Watching brief by K Grant of ASE led to the exposure of two linear features, probably representative of early field or boundary ditches. It was not possible to excavate either feature, and both will be preserved *in situ* below developmental impact.

TQ 066 683 Land to the south of Shepperton Studios (south-east corner of the Backlot), Shepperton  
Evaluation by R Humphrey of PCA revealed circular pit type incisions and irregularly shaped cuts that appear more likely to be of natural origin. Several pieces of burnt and struck flint and pottery were recovered from the natural gravel and alluvial horizons and suggest occupation by prehistoric communities within the area.

TQ 066 690 Land to the north of Shepperton Studios (Thames Water land), Shepperton  
Limited evaluation by R Humphrey of PCA to inform decisions about use and management of the site revealed linear features likely to be the remnants of post-medieval ploughing, and recovered residual burnt and worked prehistoric flints and medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material and pottery.

TQ 094 676 Watersplash Farm, Fordbridge Road, Shepperton  
Evaluation by N Brennan of WA within four areas of a proposed mineral extraction site that appeared to contain a possible 19th century mill site and a possible sub-circular enclosure. No evidence of the mill site was

revealed, but the evaluation confirmed the presence of the large sub-oval enclosure on a slightly raised area of ground. The enclosure survived as a ditch, with no traces of a bank, and was identified in three of the evaluation trenches. The ditch contained a small quantity of Middle–Late Bronze Age pottery. Some breaks in the feature as observed on aerial photographs, and a shallower depth in one of the excavated slots, may indicate that the enclosure had one or more possible entranceways along its southern edge. A small number of isolated ditches and postholes were also revealed both within and outside the enclosure. Investigation of aerial photographs indicated that previously suspected ring ditches were likely to be bomb craters, and sub-rectangular features present on photographs observed during the evaluation appear to be the remains of anti-glider defences, all probably dating from the Second World War.

TQ 036 716 91 High Street, Staines  
Watching brief by P Orczewski and O Good of WA revealed a depth of post-medieval and modern overburden, but no features of archaeological interest or the natural geology.

TQ 041 716 29–31 Kingston Road, Staines  
Watching brief by C Rouse of ASC did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 043 713 Staines Preparatory School, 3–5 Gresham Road, Staines  
Watching brief by Z Pozorski of AS did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest. Much of the developmental impact was relatively shallow and largely exposed evidence of modern truncation, which may have destroyed any deposits present or concealed deposits underneath it.

TQ 047 718 Shortwood Common, London Road, Staines  
Watching brief by I Hogg of AOC during excavation of access pits along a section of a gas pipeline between Ashford and Runnymede Bridge revealed only modern backfill.

TQ 056 721 Hengrove Farm, Staines  
Excavation by J Robertson of SCAU in advance of continuing mineral extraction following work undertaken on the quarry site between 1999 and 2006. The work produced features and finds of many periods. Three tree-throw holes were identified that included Mesolithic flintwork of primary deposition, while many of the other tree-throw holes produced pottery and flintwork of Neolithic date. A number of pits of Neolithic date were also excavated and, like the tree-throw holes, were quite widely scattered across the area. A waterhole produced an important assemblage of pottery and a large lithic assemblage of Late Neolithic date. A single feature was dated to the Early Bronze Age, and this included a Beaker sherd. The 2012 excavation revealed a similar range of settlement and boundary features of Middle to later Bronze Age date to that revealed during the earlier work. Of particular interest were ten Bronze Age waterholes, eight of which were located near the

four corners of the excavation area and two more centrally, with a number of them producing important finds assemblages, most notably of pottery. Only a few features of Early Iron Age date were identified, perhaps effectively a continuation of the later Bronze Age activity. Very little pottery of Middle or Late Iron Age date was recovered, indicating that there was no settlement use of the site during the remainder of the 1st millennium BC. Similarly the small number of unstratified sherds of Roman pottery recovered during the soil stripping, and those residual in later features, suggest no more than the spread of material during manuring of fields. Four Saxon wells (waterholes) were found their discovery was something of a surprise given the absence of anything similar from previous work at Hengrove. Two of them produced relatively large assemblages of pottery, of Middle rather than Early or Late Saxon date. The features are towards the centre and in the far east, north and south of the site, and there is also a spread of unstratified or residual pottery across the area. This suggests that there may have been a relatively extensive area of settlement, most elements of which had relatively little below-ground impact. No significant features of later date were recovered.

**TQ 055 743 15 High Street, Stanwell**

Soil stripping, mapping and sampling by Z Pozorski of AS adjoining an area of excavation undertaken by PCA in 2002 (*SyAC* 91, 271) that had revealed evidence of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval activity. A large, late medieval (15th century) pit, two undated pits, and two or possibly three late 18th/19th century soakaways were revealed. The investigation did not reveal continuation of linear features discovered in 2002, possibly because of truncation from a recently demolished building.

**TQ 055 743 Land at Park Road, Stanwell**

Evaluation and watching brief by R Humphrey of PCA. The evaluation revealed a posthole, suggested to be post-medieval, and a shallow ditch. The ditch is considered to have existed as a property or field boundary during the 18th–20th centuries as it is visible on historic maps, but finds recovered from its fill could indicate that it was older. The watching brief revealed the continuation of the ditch, which contained ceramic building material dating from the late 17th to the 18th centuries.

**TQ 071 732 Homers Farm, London Road, Bedfont**  
Evaluation by J Powell of WA revealed features within twenty of the 54 trenches. The majority of the features were ditches and gullies, orientated predominantly on a north-west to south-east alignment, and forming part of widespread field systems. The features were generally shallow, which may suggest truncation from previous agricultural activity. A small number of possible pits and postholes were revealed, but no evidence to suggest the potential for settlement or significant levels of activity. Relatively little datable material was recovered. One of the ditches contained late prehistoric material, but where datable, the ditches were predominantly of the broad Romano-British period.

**TQ 104 684 Police Training College, Green Street, Sunbury**

Evaluation by K Grant of ASE revealed evidence of demolished glasshouses constructed on the site in the late 19th century, and subsequent development in the 20th century, but no finds of features of archaeological significance.

**SURREY HEATH**

**SU 889 584 Clewborough House School, Frimley**  
Second and third phase of an evaluation by J McNicoll-Norbury of TVAS, continuing from earlier works carried out in 2010. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

**SU 957 595 St John the Baptist church, Bisley**  
Watching brief by N Garland of ASE. No finds or features of archaeological significance, nor any evidence for burials, were revealed in an investigation of limited scope.

**SU 968 618, 973 619 & 974 617 Chobham**  
Excavation by members of the Central South Eastern Young Archaeologists' Club, with the assistance of A Guinness of SCAU, of fifteen test pits within the historic settlement.

**SU 986 627 Chobham Park House, Chobham**  
Evaluation by K Anker of OA. Historic sources indicate that the house was once surrounded by a double moat in the medieval period, and evidence for the innermost of which was revealed in the form of a large, deep negative feature. The early deposits within the feature suggested that casual infilling began with the disposal of medieval material possibly related to a former property on the site, with the later sequence suggesting more concerted infilling from the 17th century onwards. The features were apparently finally filled and lost to view during works to extend the existing house in 1913. A programme of historic building recording by T Fletcher of OA indicated that the areas of the property subject to development proposals were largely of relatively modern date, and therefore of little significance with regard to the overall historical development of the structure.

**TANDRIDGE**

**TQ 298 476 Redhill Aerodrome, Kings Mill Lane, South Nutfield**  
Magnetometer survey by D Sabin of Archaeological Surveys Ltd revealed evidence of former field boundaries, together with some evidence of former agricultural activity, possibly ridge and furrow, and a number of anomalies that it was not possible to interpret with confidence.

**TQ 298 487 Hamme House, Kings Mill Lane, Nutfield**  
Historic building recording by M Higgins of SCC during the replacement of tile hanging to a building, the earliest phase of which is as a hall house of probable 15th century date. The eaves of the long wall

were raised and two-storey bay windows and a porch added in the last quarter of the 16th century, perhaps 1583, the date on one of the fireplaces. The bays have subsequently been removed, the wall raised in height again, tile hung, and a shallow roof of slate installed in early 19th century fashion.

TQ 392 398 Eden Vale Water Treatment Works, East Grinstead

Watching brief by K Grant of ASE during upgrading works on or close to the postulated site of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery discovered towards the end of the 19th century revealed evidence of modern truncation and levelling, but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 306 457 Woolborough Farm, Hatch Lane, Nutfield

Historic building recording by M Higgins of SCC during alterations to a three-bay timber-framed building with two bays open and one floored, interpreted as an attached kitchen. The open hearth of this was uncovered during the works. The 'kitchen' stands at right angles to two floored bays that were attached to another building. The 'kitchen' and attached two floored bays have been dendrochronologically dated to c1562. A further one bay of the timber-framed building with a chimney stack replaces what is thought to have been the original house, and is likely to be of 17th century date.

TQ 303 483 Hale House Farmhouse, Kings Cross Lane, Nutfield

Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of the probable early 17th century building.

TQ 357 431 Highfield Farmhouse, Clay Lane, Horne  
Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of the probable late 17th or early 18th century building, with a late 18th or early 19th outshot.

TQ 365 404 Park Farm, Eastbourne Road, Felbridge  
Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of a building designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens as an estate building to a mansion that was never built, and thought to have been constructed in 1916.

TQ 363 455 Anchor Cottages, Eastbourne Road, Blindley Heath

Evaluation by N Garland of ASE in advance of the first phase of development of a site adjoining the postulated route of the London–Brighton Roman road. The evaluation revealed a ditch, the loose fill of which and evidence of modern intrusions within an environmental sample, indicate a feature of recent date, but no evidence of the road or associated activity.

TQ 378 446 Ray Lodge House, Ray Lane, Lingfield  
Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of the 18th and early 19th century building.

TQ 386 404 Land at Charters Towers, Baldwins Hill, Dormans Park

Evaluation by D Britchfield of WA did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 380 480 Land at the former Hurtridge Products site, Crowhurst Road, Crowhurst Lane End

Evaluation by D Hopkinson of ASE revealed three shallow linear ditches and a posthole of probable post-medieval date, and evidence that the eastern part of the site had been subject to horizontal truncation that had removed the topsoil and subsoil.

TQ 394 433 Lingfield Park Squash Club, Racecourse Road, Lingfield

Evaluation by S Wallis of TVAS revealed more than twenty deep rectangular tanks. Historic maps illustrate that the site was formerly occupied by a 19th century tannery, and the tanks were almost certainly once part of this complex. Many were timber lined, and all appeared to have been deliberately backfilled prior to the demolition of the tannery buildings in the early 20th century. No artefacts or deposits pre-dating the 19th century were identified.

TQ 394 458 Bowerlands Farm house, Bowerlands Lane, Crowhurst

Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of the c1700 house.

TQ 395 458 Bowerlands Farm granary, Bowerlands Lane, Crowhurst

Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of the late 17th century, and 18th century extended, granary building.

TQ 390 474 Church Farm, Crowhurst Lane, Crowhurst

Historic building recording by M Higgins of SCC of the complex timber-framed central-chimney house (of 1625–50 date) with four-bay front range, one-bay rear face wing and stair vice, with integral attics and basement. To this three further timber-framed sections (of early and late 18th century date) had been added.

TQ 390 474 Church Farm House, Crowhurst Lane, Crowhurst

Historic building survey by T Munnery of SCAU of the late 17th century building.

TQ 305 520 Mercers Farm South, Nutfield Marsh Road, near Nutfield

Geophysical survey by J Adcock of GSB Prospection Ltd and two phases of evaluation by V Hughes and S Leech of OAS of an area proposed for mineral extraction. The geophysics revealed a series of linear anomalies that may be small enclosures; strong responses that suggest the presence of fired materials or ferrous-rich deposits, and numerous linear trends thought to be of agricultural origin. Little was detected in the region of the Mesolithic/Neolithic/Bronze Age flint scatter identified by TVAS during fieldwalking in 2010, although the ephemeral nature of pre-Bronze Age sites may explain this. The first phase of the evaluation comprised the excavation of 94 trenches and revealed evidence for activity from three main periods: Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age; medieval agricultural use; and post-medieval drainage activity. In addition, the presence of occasional residual flint artefacts of Mesolithic to early Neolithic date in some of the features, is consistent with the results of the

2010 fieldwalking and further indicates the potential for the site to contain evidence of early prehistoric activity. The features of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date were found largely in the eastern part of the site, and possible settlement sites were identified in the south-east corner and close to a palaeochannel in the north of the site. Occasional isolated features of this date elsewhere across the site may attest to a broader agricultural landscape. A number of ditches probably date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Some boundaries may be the remnants of strip fields with a slightly curved form and could represent a medieval field system. The site continued in agricultural use in the post-medieval period and evidence of relatively sophisticated drainage features dating to the early 19th century were recorded. The second phase of evaluation comprised the excavation of nine trenches and revealed a single pit, containing a flint of possible Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. However, it is thought likely that the feature dates to the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age period, in common with the features of this date revealed during the earlier phase of evaluation.

TQ 308 557 St Peter and St Paul's church, Chaldon  
Watching brief by T Munnery of SCAU following evaluation in 2008 that had exposed the foundations of the church and three burials in the area of a proposed vestry. Parts of 60 inhumations and two cremations, all of Christian origin, and mostly thought to date

from the previous 150 years were revealed, excavated and removed for later reburial elsewhere within the grounds of the church. Two pieces of pottery, dated to the medieval and Roman periods, were recovered from the subsoil and a grave fill respectively.

TQ 317 518 Hawthorns School, Pendell Court, Bletchingley

Completion of watching brief begun in 2010 by N Randall of SCAU that revealed a series of broad ditches that may represent land boundaries pre-dating the construction of Pendell Court on the site in c1624, and finds of Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date.

TQ 327 507 36–40 High Street, Bletchingley (fig 10)  
Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of a high-status cross-wing (of 1425–50 date) to a medieval open hall that stood to the east.

TQ 327 508 The Old House and Church Cottage, Church Lane, Bletchingley

Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of the probable mid/late 17th century building.

TQ 327 522 North of Place Farm, Bletchingley

Excavation by M Williams of WA revealed evidence of a substantial walled structure possibly associated with two parallel boundary walls, and the remains



Fig 10 36–40 High Street, Bletchingley. View of the house with its cross-wing dating to 1425–50). (Photograph by Martin Higgins)

of a possible fish pond, 200m north of the inner gatehouse of Bletchingley Place, the property given by Henry VIII to Anne of Cleves as part of her divorce settlement. The suggestion is that the structure may be a northern gatehouse leading from the walled gardens surrounding Bletchingley Place into the deer park to the north.

TQ 326 556 Oaklands Hospital, Chaldon Road, Caterham

Evaluation by S Stevens of ASE recovered a single flint flake from the topsoil of one of the trenches.

TQ 330 521 & 328 522 North Park Farm Quarry, Bletchingley

Three further phases of excavation by P Jones and R Lambert of SCAU adjacent to areas previously investigated. The first phase undertaken in the summer of 2011 was to the immediate west of the area investigated in 2009. The range and character of the archaeological features present were closely similar to those identified in 2009. The features included three Mesolithic pits (which were 100% sampled and sieved for flintwork), an early medieval pit oddly sited out on the Gault clay, and a continuation of the late medieval/early post-medieval roadway identified during the work in 2005. A rectilinear enclosure was apparently aligned with the road and may therefore be of similar date, but there was no clear dating evidence. The examination of a flint scatter by a series of 1 x 1m squares excavated in spits in a chequerboard pattern, demonstrated that it was in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age tradition; the conclusion reached was that the scatter was not *in situ* and had been moved by colluvial action. The second phase, undertaken in December, was to the west of the earlier phase, although separated from it by a narrow strip of land occupied by a hedge, ditch, bridleway and bund. It had been expected that the depth of subsoil would be similar to that found to the east, in the area investigated in the summer, but this proved not to be the case. Except in the south-west corner, where subsoil lay as deep as previously found over Folkestone Beds sand, little was present. This is almost certainly because over most of the rest of the site superficial deposits blanket the natural sands as part of a solifluction lobe that had slumped down the scarp slope of the Downs in periglacial freeze-thaw conditions towards the end of the last glaciation. Very few features were found across the solifluction clays and pebble gravels, and almost all of those present lay close to the southern edge of the lobe. The only part of the site with archaeological features and tree-throw hollows was the south-west corner, where the sand had not been covered by solifluction deposits, although a few extended onto the pebbly clays. In addition to an array of tree-throw hollows revealed were six or seven small cremation pits containing burnt bone fragments, two more with charcoal-rich fills and single sherds of Bronze Age pottery, and another with a profusion of calcined flints that probably represented a hearth. One of the tree-throw hollows was distinguished by an internal feature, perhaps dug, that contained sherds from more than one Late Bronze Age jar and a few struck flints; another yielded sufficient struck and burnt flints to indicate a possible Mesolithic or Neolithic date. Another hearth

pit, cut through the solifluction clay, contained a profusion of ferruginous sandstone pebbles along its base and a fill of fire-reddened clay, but no datable finds. The only linear feature found formed part of a complex of features on the solifluction clay along the southern baulk. A straight length of gully curving into the baulk at one end and possibly both ends enclosed seven postholes, some of which lay on the same axis, and a charcoal-rich layer at the base of the plough-soil that also filled all the features. A few sherds of early medieval shell-tempered pottery were recovered from the layer. A remarkable absence was of the ditches and gullies of field systems that were followed through the excavations of 2005, 2009 and earlier in the year. All of those had lain east of the ditch/watercourse within the narrow strip of land separating the summer and December excavations. The western limits of that early medieval field system, therefore, which was abandoned on the emparkment of the area prior to the mid-13th century, seems to have been the watercourse. This makes it more likely to have been farmed from the 12th century settlement found at the southern edge of the area examined in 2005, and adjacent to Place Farm Lane. Kitchen Meadow, the site of the December excavations, was most probably attached to the medieval manor now occupied by Place Farm immediately west from it, but as yet no remains of that period, or of its Tudor residency by Anne of Cleves, have been recovered. The third phase in 2012 was located in the strip of land between the two areas excavated in 2011. The natural sands were found to be overlain by solifluction deposits of late glacial origin, through which one or more minor palaeochannels of Bronze Age and possibly earlier date meandered. Few features of archaeological interest were exposed. These included three small and undated features, all of which may have been tree-throw hollows, a small pit containing fire-reddened ironstone fragments, and a larger hearth pit containing large quantities of calcined flints that seem most likely to be of prehistoric, possibly Bronze Age, date. A carefully dug gully that abutted a round posthole contained a large fragment of a late 11th or early 12th century jar and sherds of other pottery vessels of the same date, as well as a possible sheep metatarsal; it is suspected that the gully may be related to some woodland craft or minor industrial activity.

TQ 332 554 Queen's Park, Caterham

Community Archaeology Project, as part of Caterham Arts Festival, involving the excavation of a four test pits by members of the public under the supervision of A Guinness of SCAU.

TQ 349 516 Pucks Cottage, The Green, Godstone  
Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of the fragmentary remains of the timber-framed building.

TQ 350 515 Greyhound Cottage, 85 High Street, Godstone

Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC. The building is the north end of the Godstone Hotel, of which it once formed part, and suggested to be of 1600–20 date, with a significant early 18th century re-facing and possibly re-roofing.

TQ 358 512 Glebe House, Leigh Place Lane, Godstone

Historic building recording by M Higgins of SCC of the rectory for Godstone, with the core of the building thought to date from c1800.

TQ 360 520 Junction of A25 and Oxted Road, Godstone

Programme of work comprising a soil stripping, mapping and sampling exercise, watching brief, and trial pit excavation, by A Simmonds of OAS. The initial approach for the stripping, mapping and sampling across the entire site was modified during the course of the work to one designed to preserve deposits *in situ* across much of it. This followed the discovery that a significant depth of colluvial deposits overlay the archaeological horizons. A small flint assemblage, of which the only diagnostic pieces were of Mesolithic–Early Neolithic date, was recovered from a layer at the base of the colluvial sequence that may have been a buried soil layer, as well as some small, abraded sherds of pottery of probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. An area that was subject to the archaeological stripping revealed a number of ditches, most of which appear to be of medieval date and probably represent elements of a field system. A post-medieval ditch was identified that may have defined the western boundary of a field or enclosure shown on a map commissioned in 1761 as part of a survey of the Clayton estate, of which the demolished 17th century Flore House in the north-western part of the site formed part. Deposits of brick rubble associated with the demolition of Flore House were identified directly beneath the topsoil in three trial pits in this area, and the development altered to avoid impact on these deposits.

TQ 372 555 Land at Foxlease, Upper Court Road, Woldingham

Evaluation by D Hopkinson of ASE revealed a wall foundation and two postholes of post-medieval date thought to relate to the property currently on the site.

TQ 385 522 Beam Cottage, 56 High Street, Oxted  
Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of a double-ended two open-bay open-hall house, now divided into two dwellings, and which probably dates to the third quarter of the 15th century.

TQ 385 522 75–77 High Street, Old Oxted  
Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of the timber-framed half-Wealden open-hall house of 15th century date.

TQ 386 522 Land to south of 17 High Street, Old Oxted  
Evaluation by K Grant of ASE revealed evidence of previous truncation across the site, but no finds or features of archaeological interest related to either medieval backland or other activity.

TQ 409 482 Whitehouse Farm, Dwelly Lane, Crowhurst  
Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of the possibly late 16th century building.

TQ 418 454 Haxted Mill Stables, Haxted Road, Lingfield

Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of what was once a stable with hayloft above and of probable 18th century date.

TQ 425 456 East Haxted Farm Cottage, Haxted Road, Lingfield

Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of the small L-shaped two-storey dwelling with an attached single-storey agricultural building.

TQ 405 545 Titsey Park, Titsey

Geophysical survey and standing remains recording by D Calow, A Hall and N Cowlard of SyAS. The geophysical survey was hampered by tree cover, but confirmed the existence of a second building to the east and suggested a series of hitherto unknown anomalies that might represent ditches, as well as indicating that demolition deposits could extend over a considerable area. The investigation of the upstanding structural remains of the villa – left open after the 19th century archaeological excavations – suggested that the site was suffering from erosion by cattle and weather, and recommended tree felling, fencing and reburial to protect it for the future.

TQ 411 508 Doghurst House, Grants Lane, Limpsfield  
Monitoring by Z Pozorski of AS undertaken during floor level reduction within a timber-framed structure believed to be largely of 15th and 16th century date, with 19th and 20th century alterations, but the core of which is thought to be medieval. The monitoring revealed earlier floor layers, and the remains of a hearth constructed of peg tiles dated to the 15th and 17th centuries. Historic building recording undertaken by M Higgins of SCC during refurbishment and extension revealed the two earliest phases of its development to be c1425 and c1475.

#### WAVERLEY

SU 889 358 Hindhead Reservoir, Hindhead  
Soil stripping, mapping and sampling by J Warrender of KAP, a continuation of archaeological monitoring that commenced in 2010. A single pit containing no dating evidence, but characteristic of a modern, probably 20th century feature, was revealed.

SU 826 456 6a Wrecclesham Road, Wrecclesham  
Two-phase evaluation by C Edwards and L Capon of AOC. Phase one revealed a single gully containing a sherd of abraded Roman pottery, and a number of post-medieval features thought to relate to activity on the site related to its former use as allotments. Phase two revealed two tree pits, again probably related to the former allotments. However, the dominant feature was a wide palaeochannel with remains of pollen that provided evidence for the local flora in the late Devensian/Holocene period.

SU 835 467 Potters Gate School, Farnham  
Watching brief by N Randall of SCAU during geotechnical works. The exercise was limited and

no features of archaeological significance were encountered, although the recovery of a small number of possible Neolithic flints was suggestive of activity of this period in the area.

SU 836 467 88b West Street, Farnham  
Watching brief by D and A Graham of SyAS. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed, with the site having apparently been horizontally truncated during the construction of a previous extension in the 20th century.

SU 836 467 Malt House Cottage, West Street, Farnham  
Watching brief by A Graham of SyAS. Two possible quarry pits of likely 18th/19th century date were revealed.

SU 837 467 Farnham Adult Learning Centre, West Street, Farnham  
Evaluation by I Hogg of AOC revealed a single boundary ditch of late medieval or early post-medieval date.

SU 838 469 10 Castle Street, Farnham  
Watching brief by D and A Graham of SyAS. Evidence for extensive terracing of the site in a period pre-dating the construction of the existing building (which dates to c1729) was noted. No evidence for any earlier activity was present.

SU 839 467 The Old Forge, Upper Church Lane, Farnham  
Watching brief by D Graham of SyAS. The foundation trenches were filled with concrete prior to the site visit and little evidence of archaeological significance was revealed.

SU 839 469 13 Castle Street, Farnham  
Watching brief by D and A Graham of SyAS. The footing trenches inspected were only 40cm deep, and cut entirely within a dark soil level that had been extensively disturbed by drains associated with the existing building. No material earlier than the 20th century was noted.

SU 838 470 23 Castle Street, Farnham  
Watching brief by D and A Graham of SyAS. Evidence was noted that suggested the existing southern brick boundary wall of the site was built over, and followed the alignment of, a medieval ditch that probably marked the line of the original burgage plot, although evidence for a 15th–16th century structure across the feature suggested that the boundary was not a continuous survival, but had been reinstated at a later date. (432)

SU 839 471 45 Castle Street, Farnham  
Evaluation and watching brief by D and A Graham of SyAS. Little evidence for domestic occupation of the site prior to the 18th century was revealed, although geophysical survey showed an anomaly that might represent the line of the medieval former town ditch. However, examination of this possibility was beyond the scope of the investigation. Contractors' footings

elsewhere on the site provided evidence that suggested some areas had been extensively terraced.

SU 842 414 Coombe Cottage, Haslemere  
Evaluation by N Randall of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 851 465 43 Waverley Lane, Farnham  
Evaluation by R Lambert of SCAU revealed a post-medieval boundary ditch that was also visible on historic maps of the area, and a small quantity of worked flint of mixed Mesolithic–Bronze Age dates.

SU 854 465 53 Waverley Lane, Farnham  
Watching brief by W Weller of SCAU, a continuation of works begun in 2010. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

SU 855 483 Monkton Lane Rugby Club, Farnham  
Watching brief by G Priestley-Bell of ASE revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest in an exercise that largely did not impact on the archaeological horizons identified during previous works.

SU 859 460 51 Abbot's Ride, Farnham  
Watching brief by A Graham of SyAS revealed no finds or features pre-dating the 20th century.

SU 862 466 Moor Park House, Farnham  
Watching brief by J McNicoll-Norbury of TVAS, a continuation of monitoring work that commenced in 2010. No archaeological features were identified, although a small quantity of medieval pottery was retrieved from the area of the walled garden.

SU 904 329 14–18 Lower Street, Haslemere  
Evaluation by S Wallis of TVAS revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

SU 905 323 September Lodge, Haslemere  
Watching brief by R Lambert of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

SU 927 336 Imbhams Farm, Chiddingfold  
Geophysical survey and fieldwalking by T Munnery of SCAU as part of the Wealden Glass Project. Two areas of potential interest were identified, one of which provided conclusive evidence of glassworking in the form of large quantities of manufacturing debris and waste, and the likely location of the furnace itself.

SU 937 352 Bowbrooks, Chiddingfold  
Geophysical survey by T Munnery of SCAU as part of the Wealden Glass Project. Two fields were investigated, and while an unequivocal location for a glassworking furnace could not be defined, the eastern of the two fields demonstrated significantly higher magnetic anomalies than the western. This evidence, coupled with the field name on the 1803 tithe map ('Glasse Field'), appears to outline the location of the glass furnace workings.

SU 936 399 Mare Hill, Witley  
Geophysical survey by T Munnery of SCAU as part of the Wealden Glass Project. Evidence for possible

terracing of the site was visible, and moderate responses were recorded through the geophysical survey; but the results were inconclusive and artefactual material suggested the possibility that it might be the site of limeburning rather than glassworking.

SU 945 334 June Hill, Chiddingfold

Geophysical survey by T Munnery of SCAU as part of the Wealden Glass Project. High magnetic readings and earthworks were recorded that might relate to former structures, and much dumped evidence for glassworking was noted.

SU 946 331 Gostrode II, Chiddingfold

Geophysical survey and fieldwalking by T Munnery of SCAU as part of the Wealden Glass Project. A number of magnetic anomalies were apparent, but no clear location of a possible furnace site could be identified.

SU 973 375 Nutbourne Brickworks, Hambledon

Historic building recording by S Wallis of TVAS. The remains of the former brickworks that had closed in 1990 and had remained derelict for some time were recorded prior to their demolition. It was noted that many of the features of possible industrial archaeological interest had already been salvaged and removed from the site.

SU 999 364 Church Close Farm, Dunsfold

Historic building recording and watching brief during barn conversion works by S Wallis of TVAS. A timber-framed barn of probable late 18th–early 19th century date was photographically recorded. The structure had been moved and reconstructed at its present location in 1983. Other than the timber frame of the building, it was concluded that little else of the original fabric survived.

SU 957 450 Charterhouse School, Godalming

Evaluation by C Edwards of AOC. A linear feature may be a possible gully or represent an undulation in the natural subsoil. No subsoil was recorded across a large part of the site, suggesting horizontal truncation had taken place.

SU 958 477 Watts Gallery, Compton

Watching brief by W Weller of SCAU. No features of archaeological interest were revealed, and only a few finds of medieval or earlier date were recovered. This paucity of evidence is somewhat surprising given the medieval origins of Compton and the known presence of a Roman villa in the vicinity. Debris from an early 20th century artists' kiln that produced pottery and other objects will be of some interest when placed in the context of the presence and work of George Frederic and Mary Seton Watts in the local area.

SU 968 438 Godalming town centre

Test pitting by A Guinness of SCAU. Eight test pits were excavated in various locations around Godalming town centre as part of the Community Archaeology 'Staycation' project. Although limited in scope, the results were encouraging in the overall aim of improving the understanding of the origins and development of the historic town, and provided evidence for Saxon

occupation near the present church, suggesting that Mint Street might be a focus for late Saxon activity and signs of 12th century expansion from the High Street towards the north of the town.

SU 972 439 Wiggins Yard, Godalming

Watching brief by S Porter of TVAS. No finds of archaeological interest were recovered. A peat deposit was revealed and sampled, which provided evidence about the environmental conditions of the site, although the material was not concluded to be of significant age as it was directly sealed by later post-medieval deposits.

TQ 016 340 Knightons, Alford

Geophysical and topographic survey by T Munnery of SCAU as part of the Wealden Glass Project. Two adjoining rectangular structures were revealed, together with earthworks and various artefacts associated with glass manufacturing waste.

TQ 021 338 Sidney Wood, Alford

Geophysical survey by T Munnery of SCAU as part of the Wealden Glass Project. A series of clearings within a heavily wooded area were suggestive of former activity, as was evidence for local water management. One location in particular provided positive geophysical results and a large quantity of glassworking finds, making it the most likely to be that of the former glassworks.

TQ 029 369 Dunsfold Park, Dunsfold

Evaluation by M Donnelly of OAS. A single pit containing 13th–14th century pottery and an undated ditch were revealed, together with some agricultural furrows, one of which contained (possibly residual) 12th–14th century pottery. A small amount of worked flint was recovered, supporting previous evidence for a limited prehistoric presence in the area.

TQ 059 389 Cranleigh Village Hospital, Cranleigh

Evaluation and watching brief by C Clarke of AOC. A soil horizon that appeared to have accumulated in a waterlogged environment (possibly a pond) potentially of medieval–18th century date represented the earliest phase of recorded activity. This might help to explain why the site seemed to be peripheral to the main focus of occupation and contained only limited evidence, despite its central location within the village. More concentrated occupation evidence was found, but dating from the 19th century onwards.

TQ 062 421 Aldebrook House, Cranleigh

Historic building recording and evaluation by G Thompson and S Watson of PCA. The original Aldebrook House was designed in an 'Old English' fusion of Surrey and Wealden vernacular style by celebrated architect Richard Norman Shaw for the Liberal politician Pandeli Ralli in the early 1880s. Following alterations in the mid-1930s, the house was used as a convalescence hospital for servicemen during the Second World War, and subsequently demolished in the late 1950s and replaced by a smaller property of uninspired contemporary design. The building recording work catalogued elements of the surviving

Norman Shaw property in the form of the larder wall and brick surface of the service yard, as well as revealing the survival of a number of features from the pre-1936/7 gardens. The evaluation revealed that the foundations of the Norman Shaw house survived in a relatively good state of preservation, and correlated very closely with their assumed location based on historic mapping. No evidence for archaeological finds or features pre-dating the late post-medieval was noted.

**TQ 087 400 Sayers Croft, Ewhurst**

Excavation by A Guinness of SCAU for the Community Archaeology Project, involving the investigation of two former air-raid shelters on the site. The shelters had been partially demolished and the remains buried, with the excavation being an opportunity to establish their correct locations and state of preservation, while providing a training platform for over 100 local children to learn basic excavation techniques, learn about the archaeological discovery process, and handle real artefacts from the Second World War. (429)

**WOKING**

**SU 955 575 Land at Brookwood Farm, Bagshot Road, Woking**

Evaluation by O Good of WA revealed a post-medieval ditch, a number of undated shallow pits and several modern field boundaries.

**SU 982 595 Goldsworth playing fields, Parley Brook, Woking**

Fieldwork carried out by W Mills with volunteer assistance under the overall direction of R Savage of SyAS to investigate any surviving contexts related to the discovery during fieldwalking in the 1920s and 30s of the Late Upper Palaeolithic flint blades now held in the British Museum as the Lawson Collection. Two transects of auger holes indicated the survival in parts of the site of late Ice Age soil horizons, but not close to the site of the flint discoveries. Two 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits excavated closer to the original find spot indicated that ploughing had disturbed any prehistoric levels, but confirmed the presence of worked flint, including a core and broken blade of either late glacial or Mesolithic date together with undiagnostic debitage, in the plough-soil.

**TQ 006 577 (centred) Woking Park and former Westfield Tip, Woking**

Excavation and watching brief by M Collings of WA in advance of flood protection, landscaping, tip remediation and redevelopment alongside the Hoe stream of areas identified as being of potential interest during evaluation of the site in 2010. The excavation confirmed the presence of postholes, gullies and ditches. Owing to the lack of secure archaeological finds, it was possible to date only two ditches: one to the Early–Middle Iron Age and a second to the post-medieval/modern period. It is likely that not all the gullies and ditches are contemporary, but were associated with flood management across this part of the flood plain during different periods. Three postholes further to those revealed during the

evaluation were excavated, but contained no dating evidence. Watching briefs in various areas of the site revealed either no finds or features of archaeological interest, or that groundworks were not deep enough to expose archaeological horizons.

**TQ 017 538 Sutton Place, Sutton Park, Sutton Green**  
Evaluation by S Thompson of WA within the grounds of Sutton Place revealed plough scars of likely post-medieval or modern date and recovered a small assemblage of medieval pottery from the topsoil. It is probable that differences in the underlying geology accounted for a linear feature observed in aerial photographs dissecting the site.

**TQ 019 568 Land at rear of 156 High Street, Old Woking**

Watching brief carried out by R Savage of SyAS showed heavy contamination down to, and into, the natural sands and gravels by 19th century pits containing industrial and light-industrial waste.

**TQ 014 598 Horsell Common, Woking**

Excavation of a trench across the westernmost bell barrow on Horsell Common by volunteers from SyAS under the direction of D and A Graham, with further assistance from members of the Horsell Common Preservation Society. The work, carried out in advance of footpath diversion and restoration works, highlighted that the barrow had been subject to a large number of 19th and 20th century interventions, but that much of the original structure survived intact. See D Graham, A Graham, N P Branch and M Simmonds, this volume, 125–40. (435)

**TQ 020 568 Old Woking**

Eight test pits dug by SyAS under the direction of R Savage (four at the White Hart, 150 High Street, together with three at The Old Vicarage and one at Lea Cottage, both in Church Street). A small amount of Late Saxon pottery was recovered in the two locations in Church Street, while stratified 12th century layers were revealed close to the High Street at the White Hart.

**TQ 020 568 St Peter's church, Church Street, Old Woking**

Watching brief carried out by R and P Savage of SyAS, and assisted by A Norris, revealed that the remains of the stone medieval churchyard wall, probably dating to the 12th or 13th centuries, had been encased within a brick rebuilding of the wall in the post-medieval period. As a result of the watching brief and resultant discussions, the necessary repairs to the later brick wall were modified to encase and preserve the medieval remains.

**TQ 029 570 Woking Palace, Woking (figs 11–12)**

Third and fourth seasons of a community excavation by SyAS and SCAU, under the direction of R Poulton, of the Scheduled moated site. The 2011 work took place in three locations. Within the first trench, the remains of part of the gatehouse and associated structures were uncovered next to the present (and ancient) site entrance. These buildings had stone



Fig 11 Woking Palace. Overhead view of a staircase newel (just to the right of the ranging rod), possibly leading to a tennis court viewing gallery. (Photograph by SCAU)

foundations and would mostly have been of timber-framed construction. The addition of brick hearths shows that they were updated over time. A robber trench at the eastern edge of the trench had clearly removed a substantial wall. This must have been a revetment, as, further east, examination of sediments by coring showed that they belonged to a filled-in moat, which had formerly extended up to the wall. The second location revealed massive brick foundations belonging to the Tudor kitchen built in the late 15th century. The construction technique is of particular interest as they proved to be deeply founded piers, with projections for relieving arches that originally spanned the gaps between piers, and supported the wall above. Exactly the same technique and similar or identical bricks, were used in the surviving brick walls to the south, suggesting that they are contemporary. The third trench extended understanding of the medieval midden and stone building foundations. The former proved to be best preserved within the latter (originally protected by the floor), but was also identified outside. Building demolition debris, including large chalk blocks, was revealed below the midden deposits. The blocks included a finely worked piece of ashlar, indicating that well before 1300, possibly from very soon after occupation of the site began, high-status stone buildings were erected. A curving wall at the edge of the excavation had a finished inside face enclosing a water tank or other below-ground structure, and is on the same alignment as the water channel found in 2010. The 2012 work took place in two locations. Within the first trench, close to the standing structures,

evidence was identified of considerable levelling up in association with the early medieval privy lodgings. Further confirmation of their sophisticated character was given by the recovery of pieces of columns and a capital of Sussex marble. These came from the foundations of new structural elements of the early Tudor period that adapted and extended the earlier buildings. It is not always clear how the two periods of building worked together, but a particularly interesting feature was the external staircase, built as part of the construction of the partly standing early Tudor brick building, which also abutted an early stone wall. The brick building is probably, in view of the apparent absence of windows at ground floor level, a tennis play (court). If so, a staircase in this position could have provided access to a viewing gallery, as well as to the first floor privy lodgings to the south. The second trench revealed a sequence of building that begins with two parallel stone walls, around 1.5m apart. They share their orientation only with the gatehouse structure to the south, and this suggests they are dividing walls in a timber-framed lodging, perhaps with a length of over 20m if continuous, to the gatehouse. Their position, and that of the gatehouse structural elements recorded in the early 20th century, suggest that the moat may originally have been narrower and on a slightly different alignment in the medieval period. A large rectangular building, with a tile levelling course at the top of its sill walls, and a tile-on-edge hearth (with a date for last use from archaeomagnetic sampling of 1365–1430) at the centre of its short side, seems likely also to be lodgings. Subsequently, early Tudor brick walls were



Fig 12 Woking Palace. One of the finds from the site – a gold hat pin, dating to *c* 1450–1550, with a fleur-de-lis design picked out in precious stones. (Photograph by SCAU)

built on a different alignment, including a rectangular structure that is also likely to be lodgings, the south wall of which continued only as a courtyard wall further east. This wall, in turn, had abutted a substantial brick wall, forming a revetment to the moat, running at right angles to it. The orientation of the courtyard wall differs from that of the great kitchen, believed to pre-date Henry VII's acquisition of the palace in 1503, but is nearly the same as that of the great hall built in 1508. It seems that the two walls created a layout similar to that of the typical large Tudor courtyard house. (429, 436, 439)

**TQ 051 595** Pyrford Marina, Lock Lane, Pyrford  
Watching brief by J Lewis of TVAS during the excavation of test pits to ascertain whether the construction of an extension to the marina would have the potential to impact on archaeology. The construction of the marina involves excavation to a depth of 217mm from current ground level, and the test pits revealed the archaeologically relevant horizons at depths of below 420mm, so allowing for the preservation *in situ* beneath the proposed development of any deposits that may be present.

**TQ 055 605** West Hall, Parvis Road, West Byfleet  
Evaluation and watching brief by I Howell and historic building survey by H Robertson of MOLA. The evaluation revealed the northern and southern edges of a water feature shown on maps of 1768, 1801 and 1841, and several red brick footings that appear to have belonged to two phases of greenhouse construction. Groundworks within the area of the water feature were subject to the watching brief, but the majority of these were not deep enough to expose the cut of the feature, and it was not possible to ascertain its function. It was also not possible to determine the date of its origin, but it appeared to have been infilled in the 19th century since a deeper drainage cut within the feature did not reveal any earlier finds. Documentary sources indicate that a house existed on the site by the mid-18th century, and odd alignments in layout and differences of construction materials and technique suggest that several successive additions had been made to form

the present house, the earliest of which may have respected an even earlier building that was no longer there. However, the historic building recording found nothing to indicate that the present building appeared to be older than the early 19th century.

## South-west London boroughs

### CROYDON

**TQ 296 593** Lion Green car park, Coulsdon  
Monitoring of geotechnical test pits, boreholes and window samples by P Askew and T Mackinder for MOLA revealed natural chalk overlain, in the north-east of the site, by flinty colluvial deposits representing infilling from the Upper Chipstead Valley further to the north. On the west side the chalk was overlain by deposits suggestive of infilled quarry pits, while on the east side it was cut by an undated backfilled pit, possibly a drainage feature, which was cut by a 19th–20th century brick drain and drainpipe. A window sample taken near the south-east corner of Sovereign House (on the north side) revealed natural chalk beneath made-ground and silty clay with tree roots, sealed by a 19th–20th century brick foundation that was probably related to the original boundary wall of the house. There was no evidence for a Saxon cemetery uncovered during work in 1912–13.

**TQ 296 594** UK Power Networks Cable Route, sub-station Lion Green Road, Coulsdon  
Monitoring of five boreholes and three small test pits in the garden of Well Cottages and adjacent garages was undertaken by G Rapson for MOLA during a watching brief. Natural chalk directly below topsoil or hard-standing was recorded, suggesting the upper deposits had been truncated. This was followed in 2012 by ground reduction and excavation of two trenches on derelict land adjacent to the existing sub-station, monitored by T Mackinder of MOLA. These revealed colluvial deposits that represent infilling from the upper parts of the Chipstead Valley to the north. No archaeological remains were observed.

TQ 308 620 34 Russell Hill, Purley, Croydon

Two roughly east–west trenches were excavated by J Perry of SutAS across the site, revealing only the subsoil and turf. The only finds were modern building material.

TQ 309 620 18–26 Russell Hill Road, Purley

Five trenches across the site were excavated by D Hart of ASE during an evaluation. In the south and east the natural chalk was cut by an undated north–south ditch, the position and alignment of which is close to that of the current boundary between two properties, and therefore probably represents an earlier boundary. Sealing the ditch was a subsoil, also undated, with thick layers of modern made-ground above. In the north and west extensive landscaping had resulted in significant truncation of the natural chalk that was overlain here by a thin layer of undated topsoil.

TQ 309 657 226 Purley Way, Waddon

D Killock of PCA carried out an evaluation to the west of an area excavated in 2010 (*SJAC* 97, 213). A series of undated features, including a number of pits, a possible hearth, a gully and a possible ditch, had been cut into the natural gravels. These were sealed by subsoil, overlain by 19th century agricultural soil.

TQ 315 625 Cumnor House School Playing Fields, Pampisford Road, Croydon

The monitoring of eighteen foundation pads by N Garland for ASE during a watching brief revealed a thin layer of modern topsoil over natural chalk, possibly indicating that the area had been previously truncated.

TQ 316 664 57–61 Sumner Road, Croydon

An evaluation, undertaken by A Pooley for PCA, found the natural gravels cut by 19th and 20th century features. These consisted of the construction cut for a cellar in the north side of the site and a quarry pit truncated by an Anderson shelter on the south side.

TQ 317 612 21 Downscourt Road, Croydon

Modern made-ground above the natural chalk was recorded by D Killock of PCA during a watching brief.

TQ 318 640 65, 67 Haling Park Road, Croydon

Four trenches across the site were excavated by N Garland of ASE, revealing a single posthole containing late 19th or 20th century material that probably represented a modern fence post.

TQ 320 632 226 Pampisford Road, Croydon

An evaluation was carried out by Z Pozorski for AS. Three trenches were excavated in which subsoil and topsoil were recorded. There was little evidence of previous truncation; a layer of chalk in one of the trenches was probably redeposited during the construction of the house on the site.

TQ 320 656 Land adjacent to 15 Tamworth Place, Croydon

One trench, excavated by J Perry of SutAS during an evaluation, revealed made-ground of 19th–20th century date above the subsoil.

TQ 320 656 Land at 48–50 Tamworth Place, Croydon

An evaluation of one trench, carried out by J Perry of SutAS, revealed subsoil overlain by made-ground of 19th–20th century date.

TQ 321 649 67 Church Road, Croydon

Two trial trenches located centrally and at the north-east end of the site were examined by P Jones for AC. The site appears to have suffered truncation of its upper levels, revealing redeposited gravel and modern demolition deposits in both trenches.

TQ 321 654 1 Fellmongers Yard, Croydon

A watching brief by E Bates of PCA revealed a layer of 16th–19th century plough-soil overlain by a sequence of ground-raising deposits supporting several 19th century structures. In the north-west of the site these consisted of a boundary wall with associated brick floor to the north-east of a brick soakaway and a brick-and-chalk boundary wall with a flint yard surface that appeared to have been resurfaced with gravel in the late 19th–early 20th century. In the south-east corner were the remains of a fireplace. All the features relate to structures depicted on 19th century maps of the area. The south-west area had been truncated by a 20th century basement.

TQ 323 647 115 Southbridge Road, Croydon

During the monitoring of groundworks a buried soil overlain by made-ground was recorded by D Hopkinson of ASE.

TQ 325 651 76–78 Park Lane, Croydon

Drilling of a borehole and five auger holes was monitored by P Askew of MOLA. On the west side of the site were possible colluvial deposits, humic deposits and topsoil; on the east side humic soil and mixed sandy silt with brick fragments may represent an (undated) feature such as a pit or ditch.

TQ 326 643 Land adjacent to 62 St Peters Road, South Croydon

An evaluation of test pits and a single trench by C Edwards of AOC revealed natural sand and gravels with only one test pit containing undisturbed subsoil; the remainder appeared to have been truncated.

TQ 330 650 Park Hill Park, Water Tower Hill, Croydon

The recording of test pits was carried out by I Hogg of AOC in advance of the re-lining of an existing water pipe. Most pits revealed topsoils on a clayey sand subsoil; the test pits at the southern end of the park contained features related to the water tower and underground reservoir nearby.

TQ 333 647 161 Coombe Road, Croydon

The monitoring of foundation trenches by G Dawkes for ASE found that the plot had been previously terraced into the west-facing slope.

TQ 341 612 1 Blenheim Gardens, Sanderstead

A watching brief by A Turner of PCA found undisturbed subsoil below topsoil.

TQ371 641 2 Lion Lodge, Spout Hill, New Addington  
Monitoring of groundworks during a watching brief by G King for CA revealed that the central area of the site had been raised with modern soil, brick, tile and concrete made-ground deposits, perhaps dating from the late 19th or 20th century terracing of the garden area. Wall foundations and floors were recorded to the south of the lodge building in the area previously understood to be a lean-to structure dating from the late 19th–early 20th centuries. Also revealed was a small brick garden structure adjacent to the central east–west garden wall; the structure was backfilled with three distinct fills, the earliest basal fill being late Victorian or early 20th century in date. This structure is first shown on the *c* 1868 OS map series.

TQ 386 839 Park Hill Junior School, Stanhope Road, Croydon

S Watson of PCA monitored the excavation of foundation trenches required for the construction of new school buildings. A layer of possible 18th–19th century garden soil was recorded, cut by the construction of two parallel late 19th century brick walls, probably part of a garden feature, such as the brick edging for a path.

#### KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 169 618–191 646 Cable route, near Park Farm, Chalky Lane (Hogsmill valley), Chessington  
During a watching brief by J Pine and J Pitt of TVAS the route for an electricity cable was observed for *c* 5km between Jubilee Wood Station (TQ 1698 6181) and a new substation on Cox Lane, Chessington (TQ 191 646). A single Mesolithic flint tool was recovered from an alluvial deposit. The stratigraphy varies along the route but frequently the natural clay was overlain by various alluvial deposits. No features of archaeological interest were found.

TQ170 630 Barwell Court Farm (stables), Chessington  
An evaluation and watching brief were undertaken by J Robertson and N Randall for SCAU. Ground level reductions across the former stable yard and within the late 19th century stable building, prior to its redevelopment, revealed five brick pillar bases, indicating the former interior structural layout. A brick-laid floor that possibly dates to the original construction was also revealed. The foundations of a former cart shed of late 19th or early 20th century date were recorded in the yard to the east of the stables.

TQ 178 690 Kingston Police Station, 5–7 High Street, Kingston upon Thames

A watching brief on a borehole, two window samples and three test pits was carried out by V Yendell and D Harrison of MOLA, revealing 19th–20th century made-ground, predominantly ash fill. There appeared to be no surviving alluvium associated with the nearby Hogsmill river. Some evidence for a possible 19th century building was observed in one trench. A subsequent watching brief on five trenches, one test pit, and borehole and window samples exposed dumped deposits of possible medieval or 16th–17th century date that were cut by the construction of brick

walls. These latter dated from the 17th–19th centuries and some could be tentatively identified on historic maps as belonging to a structure used for brewing and distilling. Modern gravel levelling deposits and tarmac completed the sequence in both phases.

TQ 179 696 Kingston Power Station (former), Down Hall Road, Kingston upon Thames

Following an evaluation in 2009 (*SyAC* 96, 289) the excavation of three test pits was monitored by S Barrowman of PCA. It revealed further evidence of channel deposits associated with the Downhall ditch/Latchmere stream below late 19th–20th century made-ground.

TQ 181 693 38 Clarence Street, Kingston upon Thames

Following work in 2010 (*SyAC* 97, 213) D Nadal carried out a watching brief for PCA. A layer of 19th century garden soil was located, cut on the east and west sides of the site by 19th and early 20th century foundation walls, tiled surfaces and wells, and also modern service runs. A Victorian north–south brick drain was also recorded through the middle of the site.

TQ 183 671 Surbiton Hospital, Ewell Road, Surbiton  
Building recording and an evaluation were undertaken by D Forde for OA. The site was laid out in the 1930s as a ‘suntrap’ hospital and, although not listed, the buildings are noteworthy in the development of the modern movement in Britain in the inter-war period. The hospital was designed by an established British architect, Wallace Marchmont, but shows the strong influence of the radical new style that had been emerging on the Continent. The importance of fresh air and sunlight in the wards is clearly apparent through the large expanses of glazing and numerous external doors opening directly onto the wards. Two trenches revealed a buried topsoil above natural clay and gravels, the topsoil being confined to the eastern extent of the trenches, and may represent a terrace. The terrace is situated a maximum of 3m away from the postulated historic location of the boundary of Surbiton Common within the area of the trenches; its close proximity to this boundary suggests an association, although the limited evidence recovered from the deposit dates to the late 19th–early 20th century. Two early 20th century refuse pits were recorded in one trench.

TQ 183 695 16–18 Richmond Road, Kingston upon Thames

The monitoring of the excavation of two trial pits and three window samples by I Grosso of PCA revealed natural brickearth above sand and gravels, except in the north-east and south-east corners where layers of alluvial and organic material separated the sand and brickearth. They were overlain by a layer of redeposited late 19th century brickearth with a late 19th–20th century garden soil above.

TQ 184 634 St Mary’s church, Church Lane, Garrison Lane, Chessington

Monitoring of new drainage works was undertaken by G Dawkes of AOC, but no burials or disarticulated

human remains, archaeological features or finds were found. The absence of human bone from a watching brief in a cemetery is surprising but is probably best explained by the status of St Mary's as a chapel of ease, which often had no right of burial.

TQ 185 635 St Mary's church hall, Church Lane, Chessington

I Hogg and H MacQuarrie undertook an evaluation for AOC. In the single machine-excavated trench, natural clays were cut by three linear features and a posthole, one of the former being dated to either the Middle Iron Age or Saxon period. The remaining features were possibly associated with this feature but contained no dating evidence. Some horizontal truncation has occurred across the site.

TQ 185 689 40 Mill Place, Kingston upon Thames  
An evaluation, undertaken by D Killock for PCA, found the natural brickearth overlain by a layer of plough-soil probably worked during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. It was sealed by 17th–19th century levelling and ground-raising dumps. A series of 19th century features cut into and overlay the natural deposits, including remnants of a brick floor, fragments of brick structures and a possible robbed-out brick well.

TQ 188 692 1 Church Road, Kingston upon Thames  
Building recording and an evaluation were undertaken by L Capon and H MacQuarrie of AOC. A pair of small 19th century outbuildings are probably a stable and carriage house used by occupants of the adjacent Cambridge House. No archaeological remains were observed during evaluation trenching.

TQ 204 667 Southwood Activity Centre, Elm Close, Tolworth

A borehole, test pitting and metal detecting survey was carried out by R Lambert for SCAU as part of a community archaeology project investigating the history of the Hogsmill river. A range of finds relating to the post-medieval and modern use of the site were recovered from the test pitting and metal detecting, and the borehole survey showed deeply stratified fluvial and colluvial deposits within the investigation area. Radiocarbon dates from a peat deposit in the lower part of the alluvial sequence dated to the Early Mesolithic period, indicating that much of the Holocene history of the Hogsmill was preserved within these deposits. These show the movement of the river over time, changes in flow, and influence of human activity in the local area.

TQ 207 702 Corinth House, Warren Road, Kingston upon Thames

A watching brief by S Watson of PCA revealed only 19th or 20th century subsoil.

TQ 212 703 Green Hollow, Coombe Hill Road, Kingston upon Thames

Natural silt above gravels was recorded below modern concrete and topsoil during a watching brief by S Watson of PCA.

TQ 276 680 Ivy Conduit, Holy Cross Preparatory School, George Lane, Kingston upon Thames  
Excavations by J Perry of SutAS found evidence that the original Tudor lead pipe exited to the south of the monument. This conflicted with the 1742 survey by Thomas Fort, which showed the pipe exiting to the west. The work also showed that the original Tudor pipe had probably been replaced with a new lead pipe in the late 17th–early 18th centuries and enclosed in a brick-and-stone conduit of the same date. Later in the 18th century this area was cut when the front façade to the conduit house was remodelled. Changes were also made inside the main chamber, and it was probably at this time that another pipe was added to the Tudor lead basin; this pipe did exit to the west. It is probable that it is this later pipe that Fort shows in his survey, which dates the remodelling to before 1742 (the Hampton Court Palace conduit system went out of use in 1876). In the late 19th or early 20th centuries the conduit house was converted to use as a summer house. The inside of the main chamber was backfilled and a new tiled floor added. Water still flowed into the conduit house, so a drain consisting of ceramic land drain pipes was built under the tile floor and exited to the south. Four stone seats were also built into the corners of the chamber. The exterior part of the ceramic land drain was uncovered within a large V cut, damaging the late 17th–early 18th century brick conduit. This conduit was examined for a length of about 3m for traces of a lead pipe but none was found, presumably removed by the builders of the ceramic land drain. However, a small fragment of lead was recovered from fill of the land drain cut.

#### LAMBETH

TQ 291 755 1 Scout Lane, Clapham, SW4

A 19th century soakaway, drain and footpath were recorded by Z Pozorski of AS, cut into the natural brickearth.

TQ 298 739 Kings Avenue, Clapham Park, SW2

Regeneration works undertaken on the corner of New Park Road and Atkins Road were monitored by J Boothroyd and S Foreman of OAS. They revealed multiple walls, dating from the early 19th century, associated with Thomas Cubitt's original estate. Owing to severe truncation and disturbance during the 20th century the character of the structure could not be fully identified.

TQ 300 171 Streatham Hub, Streatham High Road, Streatham, SW16

A programme of building recording was conducted by L Capon and C Edwards for AOC on four buildings. These comprised a church hall, built in 1911, with a decorative brick frontage and stained glass windows; a purpose-built ice rink dating to 1930–31, with a possible ballroom with sun-patterned coloured glass windows and original compressors for freezing the ice; Streatham Leisure Centre, including a swimming pool with neo-classical design and decorative stained glass roof panels, and a carpet warehouse. Following building recording, four trenches were excavated, one

of which contained the remains of an undated but probably post-medieval wall footing, while another two contained a large 19th century intrusive cut thought to relate to the excavation of the railway line located at the northern end of the site. A third phase of evaluation, conducted by H MacQuarrie, revealed 18th–19th century pitting and structural remains relating to the early 20th century bus depot.

TQ 308 797 General Lying-in Hospital (former), 79 York Road, SE1

An evaluation by G King for CA covered two main areas, the excavation of a lift pit, to the north of the extant building and the reduction of ground in the former yard area to the west of the hospital buildings. The lift pit excavation revealed several layers of alluvial deposits representing the previous topography and environment of Lambeth Marsh. Similar deposits were revealed in the yard area, with naturally accumulated low-energy alluvial clays (the lower levels of which were radiocarbon-dated to *c* AD 390–540) and reworked gravels. The upper clays had been cut by a single drainage ditch dated to the 17th–early 18th centuries. The reworked gravels contained two pieces of worked flint and several large pieces of wood, at least one of which was a worked timber plank.

TQ 304 736, TQ 305 739 Water mains outside 6–8 Palace Road, Streatham Hill, SW2

The monitoring of two service investigation pits was undertaken by I Hogg of AOC as part of a programme of water pipe maintenance. Undisturbed natural sand and clay deposits were revealed, overlain by made-ground horizons related to post-19th century road construction and service provision, indicating that horizontal truncation had taken place prior to the construction of the road.

TQ 304 785 Hampton House, 20–21 Albert Embankment, SE1

Following work in 2010 (*SyAC* 97, 214), an excavation by T Mackinder of MOLA revealed evidence of 18th century activity in the form of brick walls that probably related to a large building shown on Horwood's map of 1799. This belonged to the firm of Randal and Suter who were known to be starch-makers. The majority of the remains found related to the Henry Doulton terracotta works that occupied the site from *c* 1880 until the early 20th century. These consisted of the base of two draught kilns – one with a diameter of 8m – as well as ovens and a complex system of air flues that carried exhaust gases to an external chimney in the south of the site. The remains of an associated seven-storey building demolished in 1952 were also excavated. These consisted of the bases of internal and external walls, a loading ramp, windows and steps, as well as decorated architectural fragments that had once adorned the high Victorian Gothic exterior.

TQ 305 786 Land at junction of Salamanca Place and Black Prince Road, SE1

A watching brief by E Bates of PCA revealed natural gravels sealed by a layer of 15th–19th century redeposited brickearth with late 19th–20th century made-ground above.

TQ 305 786 Land at Black Prince Road, SE1

Late 19th and 20th century made-ground was recorded during a watching brief by N Hawkins of PCA above reworked brickearth.

TQ 306 794 1–9 Bondway, South Lambeth Place, SE1

A watching brief by C Edwards of AOC revealed a 20th century backfilled basement.

TQ 307 792 Lambeth Palace, Lambeth Palace Road, SE1

Following a geophysical survey over *c* 1.15ha of the garden at Lambeth Palace, A Lerz of MOLA excavated three trenches adjacent to the perimeter wall of the north gardens. A number of undated pits and a gully of possible prehistoric date were found, from which a small amount of worked flint debitage was recovered. Several pits, gullies and ditches of Roman date were also identified. At the north end of the site, a large flat-bottomed Roman ditch – probably for water management – was found in an area where a geophysical survey had located a rectilinear feature in 2011. The ditch contained Roman pottery and daub, brick and flue tile, suggesting the presence of buildings nearby. It was found to cut an earlier north-east- to south-west-aligned ditch identified during excavations in 1986 (*SyAC* 78, 144). In the north-west, an early Saxon sunken-featured building was recorded. Measuring 4 x 1.8m, it contained a variety of finds including 31 lead loomweights closely spaced in a broad row against the north-east edge of the building, suggesting they had fallen from a loom positioned against the wall. Three double-headed antler thread pickers were also found, together with a bone comb, a lead knife blade, a stone hone and whetstone, and pottery dated to 450–550. The absence of Saxon finds elsewhere may suggest that settlement was limited to the north-west of the site, possibly extending westwards towards the Thames. The Roman and Saxon remains were sealed by a soil layer of apparent 16th or 17th century date that was cut by a number of pits and bedding trenches. In the northern part of the site, a possible pathway made from brick debris and gravel was recorded, the debris possibly derived from a 17th century wall or structure demolished during 18th century landscaping. These features were overlain by silty subsoil and topsoil forming the modern ground surface.

TQ 308 796 199 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1

Three evaluation trenches were excavated by B Ferguson of MOLA, revealing natural river sands at the base of the sequence, deposited against or forming an eyot against which slack clay sediments (laid down in a low-energy river environment) had accumulated and from which several undated fragments of burnt flint were recovered. It was cut by a possibly linear (only the south-west edge was observed) prehistoric north-west- to south-east-aligned ditch that was sealed by an alluvial deposit apparently extending across the entire area. On the basis of geoarchaeological work, this indicates that the ditch was probably not later than the Bronze Age. The alluvial deposit was cut by a linear gully and ditch, probably relating to either agricultural activity or drainage prior to the construction of the first

buildings in the late 18th century. A brick-lined well and a small shallow posthole were found, undoubtedly related to the 18th century buildings that formerly occupied the site. These were sealed by a made-ground deposit of brick rubble derived from the demolition of the 18th and 19th century buildings that once fronted Westminster Bridge Road and Blythe Terrace (later Finck Street).

TQ 308 798 Elizabeth House, 39 York Road, SE1  
Modern made-ground was recorded by A Pullen for PCA below concrete. Natural strata were not reached.

TQ 310 802 Rambert Dance Company, Upper Ground, Doon Street, SE1

Six geotechnical test pits were excavated by H Knight and T Braybrooke for MOLA, two within the existing structures and four in the open areas around them. Most exposed made-ground of 18th–20th century date, topsoil and tarmac. One pit, on the north side, contained demolition debris, including brick fragments of possible 18th century type beneath modern foundations. A test pile in the south-east corner revealed natural gravels beneath alluvial clay and silt deposits. These were sealed by 19th and/or 20th century made-ground. A watching brief was then carried out by R Hewett and H Knight during the excavation of a basement in the central area. Alluvial clay was revealed, overlain by a peaty deposit, above which were two silty layers, the uppermost containing a sherd of pottery dated to 1550–1700. This sequence suggests a marshy environment in the area until the 16th or 17th centuries. Above this, a layer of dumping – probably to consolidate the ground before building in the area – was recorded. It contained a clay tobacco pipe of *c* 1680–1710 as well as part of an unusual slate gaming-board marked out into a segmented spiral pattern with each segment numbered. The game played on it may have involved rolling marbles, throwing rings or dice to move around the board. The consolidation layer was cut by a number of brick footings probably relating to 19th century housing along the road frontages to the north and south. Four cesspits were also recorded, one containing pottery dated *c* 1820–46, a second containing mid-18th century bottles and clay tobacco pipes of 1700–70 date, while a third produced two sherds of pottery dated to *c* 1841–60. A fourth cesspit contained a range of pottery dated *c* 1830–60 including Chinese porcelain, a Rockingham-type mug, and two ginger beer bottles, as well as part of a white earthenware ornamental figure with a lamb moulding on its base – possibly a shepherd or shepherdess – produced in Staffordshire or the Midlands during this period. A pewter tankard bearing the inscription ‘B Challands, Dover Castle, Come’ Road, Lamb’ was also recovered and relates to Bennett Challands, who was landlord of the Dover Castle public house at 36 Commercial Street, Lambeth from 1837 to 1855. Three of the cesspits and associated walls appear to relate to buildings which, it would appear from the 1872 OS map, had been demolished for the construction of a Ragged School that stood on the site until the 1930s.

TQ 310 803 The National Theatre, South Bank, SE1  
A series of alluvial deposits overlain by post-medieval

made-ground was recorded by C Edwards of AOC during the monitoring of ground reduction.

TQ 310 802 Land to south of The National Theatre, bounded by Doon Street and Cornwall Road, SE1  
Seven test pits and three boreholes were monitored by T Mackinder of MOLA during ground reduction in an area used as a car park. The earliest deposits identified were possibly alluvial silts in test pits in the south and east of the site, and an organic deposit at the bottom of another test pit, also in the east – possibly a water-filled feature. The presence of a clay tobacco pipe and some pottery sherds of 18th century date suggest that this feature was man-made. Foundations of probable 18th–19th century date were recorded in two test pits, one of which cut the silty deposit. These may relate to either an 18th century ‘Woollen Cloth Manufactory’ known on the site, or to 19th century terraced housing. All the trenches contained rubble, perhaps representing wartime bomb damage clearance, since a number of fragments of moulded stone were also recovered and these may be from a nearby building of early 20th century date destroyed during the Second World War.

TQ 312 731 Fenstaton Primary School and City Heights E-Act Academy (including The Dip Site), Christchurch Road, Tulse Hill, SW1

Four evaluation trenches were excavated by K Grant of ASE, revealing natural subsoil and 20th century made-ground.

TQ 313 778 Thames Water pipeline, opposite 220 Kennington Park Road, SE11

A watching brief by L Capon of AOC recorded a sequence of natural gravels, with a possible remnant of subsoil and topsoil above. These were sealed by the made-ground of the current road. Footings for the former tramline that ran along the street between Brixton and Westminster/Clapham and Borough were identified.

TQ 314 775 St Agnes Place, Kennington Park Extension, Kennington, SE11

An evaluation of five trenches by S Mounce of WA confirmed the presence of basements associated with the demolished 19th century terraced houses that had truncated the natural clay. Other features associated with the terraces, including a soakaway, were also identified.

TQ 314 776 28–34 St Agnes Place, Kennington, SE11

S Maher of PCA carried out an evaluation, finding that the natural gravels on the west side of the site were cut by a series of 19th century features comprising a well, a brick yard surface, a drain culvert and a brick wall. In the east of the site demolition material sealed the underlying natural deposits.

TQ 315 782 Kennington Park Road, SE11

One service investigation pit was monitored by C Clarke of AOC as part of a programme of maintenance of existing water pipes in the area (see TQ 304 736, above). Made-ground deposits relating to post-19th century road construction and service

provision indicated that horizontal truncation had taken place prior to the construction of the road.

TQ 317 720 Norwood Hall Joint Service Centre, 25 Devane Way, Knights Hill, SE27

The excavation of five trenches and a watching brief was carried out by G King of CA. Ceramic land drains crossing the area of the playing field, and a large modern concrete feature in the north-western corner of the playing fields (possibly a pavilion), were recorded. The land in the eastern part of the site may have been built up before the construction of the railway, as a dump of modern material was observed over what appeared to be a previous land surface.

TQ 318 719 New Norwood School, 10–26 Wolfington Road, SE27

Observations on boreholes by I Howell and G Cockin of MOLA in the area of a proposed basement to the rear of the present building, and a later watching brief on ground reduction, found that the site had been truncated by previous development. No archaeological remains were observed.

#### MERTON

TQ 225 703 1 Drax Avenue, Wimbledon, SW20

Natural clay was recorded immediately below a concrete floor in the one trench excavated by Z Pozorski of AS.

TQ 233 707 Shutters, West Side Common, Wimbledon, SW19

A watching brief by D Killock of PCA revealed 16th–19th century subsoil, overlain by topsoil.

TQ 237 707 Lauriston Road, Wimbledon, SW19

An undated north–south ditch was recorded during a stripping, mapping and recording exercise by H MacQuarrie of AOC. The ditch was cut into the natural sands and gravels and was sealed by 20th century made-ground.

TQ 240 669 Aragon Primary School, Aragon Road, Morden

One trench was excavated by C Clarke of AOC, revealing a 19th or 20th century field drain in the natural sandy clay, above which was a limited sequence of deposits relating to the construction of the modern school playground.

TQ 247 713 Bishop Gilpin Church of England School, Lake Road, Wimbledon, SW19

Modern made-ground was recorded during an evaluation by P Frickers of PCA. In the east of the site a north-east/south-west-orientated 19th to early 20th century ceramic field drain cut the natural subsoil.

TQ 268 685 Thames Water at Phipps Bridge Estate, 114 Belgrave Walk – 8 White Bridge Avenue, Mitcham

Test pits and trenches associated with the laying of a water pipe were recorded during a watching brief by C Clarke of AOC. The earliest deposits were modern

made-ground associated with the construction of the housing estate, when the site appears to have been raised significantly.

TQ 245 717 108 Home Park Road, Wimbledon, SW19

Modern made-ground was generally found above natural clay during a watching brief by Z Pozorski of AS. No archaeological features or finds were present.

TQ 260 719 National Grid Tunnels, Southern Tunnel Route Wimbledon substation to Kensal Green former gasworks

At Wimbledon substation, Riverside Road, SW17, the excavation of a 15m internal diameter shaft was monitored during a watching brief by C Halsey of MOLA. London Clay was observed at the base of the sequence, overlain by sandy gravels that may be associated with the former Pleistocene course of the nearby river Wandle. Above these was a layer of sandy clay silt that may be of Late Glacial/Holocene date and represent deposition within a temperate climate, single threaded or meandering river regime. The upper part of this deposit consisted of clay silt, which could represent soil formation across the former channel fills once channel abandonment had occurred. Above this, the upper part of the flood plain sequence, consisting of clay silt with frequent manganese staining and occasional mollusc shells, is probably of Holocene date and accumulated in standing water conditions in a back swamp or marginal channel. Modern made-ground completed the sequence.

TQ 262 699 7 Abbey Road, Colliers Wood, SW19

Following work in 2009 (*SJAC* 96, 291), ground reduction was monitored by R Hewett of MOLA prior to redevelopment of the site. Alluvial silt was sealed by demolition debris of possible 18th–19th century date.

TQ 267 690 Batsworth Road (land to north), Mitcham  
An evaluation by S Watson of PCA revealed 19th–20th century made-ground above natural gravels.

TQ 267 703 Holiday Inn Express, 200 High Street, Colliers Wood, SW19

Three trenches were excavated during an evaluation by Z Pozorski for AS, revealing alluvium overlain by made-ground. The made-ground was cut for the construction of a late 19th–early 20th century wall foundation.

TQ 269 684 SITA Eco-Park, Benedict Wharf, Hollowfield Way, Mitcham

The excavation of six trial pits was monitored by E Jeffery of CA, which revealed silty-gravelly fill towards the base of all the pits; this was clearly the infill of late 19th–20th century gravel quarries. Remains relating to the 20th century railway that crossed the site were also observed.

TQ 270 686 Mitcham Parish church, Church Road, Mitcham

A watching brief was undertaken by C Halsey for MOLA on excavations for new access steps outside the church. These revealed undated graveyard soil

containing fragments of disarticulated human bone. This was followed by a watching brief by J Bowsher and M Henderson on the excavation of a pathway and flowerbed to the south-east of the church. Redeposited horticultural topsoil and modern dumps were recorded. No features, burials or artefacts were noted.

**TQ 272 680** 421–445 London Road, Mitcham  
Three evaluation trenches were excavated by I Howell for MOLA. Flood plain gravels from the river Wandle were overlain by 18th–19th century plough-soil. This was cut by a well, a cesspit and a soakaway associated with the Victorian houses that formerly fronted London Road.

**TQ 260 686–272 680** Morden Hall Park, Morden  
Following work in 2010 (*SyAC* 97, 215), a watching brief was carried out by D Saxby and T Mackinder of MOLA on the excavation of trenches for new services at the stable block, which revealed undated alluvial clay deposits. A larger trench dug for ground water containers within the south part of the stable block revealed the same alluvial deposits cut by a north–south aligned timber-lined water channel dating to the 17th or 18th centuries. In both cases, the existing brick floor of the stable block completed the sequence. Groundworks for a new turbine adjacent to the Wandle and south of the Snuff Mill Centre were also monitored. A 3m-wide, east–west water channel was found, its organic clay silt fill radiocarbon dated to the Saxo-Norman period. A pollen assessment indicated that crops had probably been processed nearby, while animal bones recovered from the ditch indicated that butchery had occurred in the vicinity. Overlying the channel was the mid-18th century brick wall of a snuff mill located along the bank of the Wandle. The wall was placed on a timber baseplate of re-used softwood planks and had smaller internal walls running west from it. The mill building was rebuilt in c 1825 and survives as the present Snuff Mill. To the south of the mill building were two driven wooden posts that may be associated with riverside revetting and/or a timber bridge shown at that location on 19th century maps.

**TQ 274 695** Liberty Primary School, Western Road, Mitcham  
An evaluation of two trenches by I Hogg of AOC revealed natural Wandle gravels overlain by an undisturbed sequence of subsoil and topsoil. A photographic record was made of the exterior of the building.

**TQ 276 683** SS Peter and Paul Roman Catholic Primary School, Cricket Green, Mitcham  
An evaluation, carried out by A Turner of PCA, revealed a layer of subsoil, overlain by topsoil, the latter cut for the foundation of a possible outbuilding associated with the 20th century school.

**TQ 285 688** Brenley Park, Mitcham  
S Wallis of TVAS carried out an evaluation that revealed an Iron Age pit and some undated postholes, together with several 19th and 20th century features. Follow-up excavations revealed a single pit of Neolithic or Bronze Age date, a ditch of the Late Bronze Age

or Early Iron Age, and a Middle Iron Age pit. Two poorly dated pits probably also date to the Iron Age. A Lodsworth greensand saddle quern was recovered from the subsoil.

#### RICHMOND UPON THAMES

**TQ 171 747** The Retreat, Retreat Road, Richmond upon Thames  
Following the 2010 evaluation (*SyAC* 97, 215) a further trench excavated by A Turner of PCA in the north-west of the site revealed 18th century made-ground cut by an early to mid-18th century brick wall foundation and associated construction trench, probably representing the remains of a former rear garden wall. At the central and south end of the trench the made-ground was cut by two 20th century pits.

**TQ 171 756** The King's Observatory, Old Deer Park, Twickenham Road, Richmond upon Thames  
Two trenches on the site of the Carthusian priory of Sheen Charterhouse (1414–1539) were excavated during an evaluation by R Cowie for MOLA. They revealed natural gravel capped by alluvial clay, the latter cut by a large shallow feature in a trench near the middle of the observatory enclosure. It contained fragments of peg tile (dated to 1480–1800), Reigate Stone, and a small piece of green-glazed floor tile, probably dating to the 14th/15th centuries or possibly the 16th century. The location of a linear cut feature in the same trench closely corresponded to the line of a hedge shown on maps and plans dating from 1868 until at least the mid-1930s.

**TQ 174 749** Asgill Lodge, Old Palace Lane, Richmond upon Thames  
Deep deposits of various made-ground layers were revealed by S Porter and A Taylor of TVAS, some of which may originally have dated from the 17th century, but all of which had been thoroughly reworked in the 19th century. One deposit of brick rubble was composed of bricks of broadly 15th–17th century date and may have been derived from a wall marking the 'Clerk of Works Yard' of Richmond Palace. What may be a well backfilled with concrete and brick rubble was also observed. The extent of the made-ground suggests that previous work (*SyAC* 96, 291) had misinterpreted these deposits as evidence for a deep moat; there is now no reason to suppose there was a moat in this location.

**TQ 175 761** Royal Mid Surrey Golf Club, Richmond Deer Park, Twickenham Road, Richmond upon Thames  
During an evaluation undertaken by P Stephenson of ASE four trenches were machine excavated, in which natural gravels and, at the eastern limit, an alluvial layer of clay were revealed. Activity probably relating to the landscaping of the golf course and/or to that of the Royal Deer Park created in 1604, was recorded. Rocque's map of 1764 depicts the site as lying in an area known as 'The Little Park' of the landscaped Royal Gardens, with the possibility of buildings in the vicinity of the area under investigation. A substantial 17th–19th century brick wall foundation or conduit was located in one of the trenches and a brick structure

situated in the rough ground about 20m to the north of this may have been part of the same feature.

TQ 177 747 12–14 Water Lane, Richmond upon Thames

An evaluation by N Hawkins of PCA revealed a series of late 18th century brick wall foundations related to a row of terraced houses that stood on the site until it was bombed during the Second World War.

TQ 179 520 The Old School, Park Lane, Richmond upon Thames

Building recording was carried out by D Milbank of TVAS on a typical late Victorian structure of 1870, in yellow London stock brick, with three phases of modifications.

TQ 179 744 Ice House, 13 Hill Rise, Richmond upon Thames

A mixed brick rubble and debris deposit was removed from the ice house and the structure recorded to the exposed depth by D Milbank of TVAS. The rubble fill seems to date from the late 19th or very early 20th century and the ice house itself is probably mid-19th century in date, but does not appear on any map.

TQ 180 730 Quainton Cottage, Bute Avenue, Petersham, Richmond upon Thames

A watching brief by B Wilkins of Rubicon Heritage Services found that the area immediately below the recently demolished house was severely truncated; the back garden was much less disturbed, and topsoil and subsoil were found.

TQ 180 749 1–5 Lower George Street, Richmond upon Thames

R Haslam of PCA carried out a watching brief that revealed natural gravels truncated by late 20th century building activity.

TQ 182 732 Petersham Playground, Petersham Park, Richmond Park (fig 13)

A building survey was carried out by G Potter of CA of an underground structure exposed during renovation works. The structure was built of red and yellow bricks and consisted of a four-walled trapezoid-shaped chamber aligned north-east to south-west: internal dimensions were *c* 2.5 x 1.3m, widening to 1.8m at the south-west end. The chamber had a vaulted roof with a smaller, transverse arch crossing the structure at the north-east end. In the centre of the north-east wall face a low and narrow doorway provided access to the chamber from another room that was backfilled with brick and clay rubble. It is believed that the structure is associated with the cellars beneath the western range of Petersham Lodge and may date to the mid-18th century rebuild of the mansion following a disastrous fire. The lodge was finally demolished in 1835 – although its outline can still be seen in aerial photographs – and the land reverted to Richmond Park.

TQ 182 748 4 Spring Terrace, Richmond upon Thames  
A layer of colluvium overlain by 19th–20th century subsoil was recorded by S Barrowman of PCA during a watching brief.

TQ 182 752 2 Church Road, Richmond upon Thames

Natural sands and gravels were observed by P Ware of MAP Archaeological Practice below topsoil and subsoil.

TQ 184 725 Sudbrook Mansion, Richmond Golf Club, Sudbrook Lane, Sudbrook Park, Petersham

A building survey was undertaken by M Gould of PCA prior to and during refurbishment of the Grade I Listed building. Built during the second decade of the 18th century, Sudbrook Mansion is one of the earliest examples of a villa with the external elevations of a conventional Palladian design. It was altered during the second half of the 18th century when the front portico was extended to the north, creating a new stone entrance staircase, an additional hall on the principal floor and new rooms on the ground and first floors. In the mid-19th century it was converted into a hydropathic sanatorium, and at the end of the 1870s the house reverted to domestic use before briefly becoming a residential hotel; in 1893 it took the present designation of clubhouse of The Richmond Golf Club. The survey found that most of the alterations made to the building during the 19th and 20th centuries had been removed, including a series of outbuildings erected during the period when it was a sanatorium, and that many original features, such as the roundels that lit the central salon, still survived.

TQ 187 775 3 Voltage Optimisation Units in the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Kew Road, Kew

A watching brief was carried out by G King of CA but the three pits excavated did not penetrate beyond the modern deposits and no archaeological finds or features were noted or affected by the construction of the new units.

TQ 199 731; TQ 197 723 Land adjacent to the Upper and Lower Pen Ponds, Richmond Park, Richmond upon Thames

Groundworks associated with the construction of new spillways on the north-western corners of the Lower and Upper Pen Ponds, and a new artificial sand martin bank on the south-east corner of the Upper Pen Pond, were monitored by J Aaronson for CA. Two undated shallow linear features were revealed, and two worked flints recovered from the topsoil in the area of the lower pond. The flints comprised a bifacially worked/struck flint with signs of retouching and a narrow flake or blade implement, roughly dated to the Neolithic/Bronze Age. The rest of the watching brief on the spillways revealed topsoil overlying subsoil above natural silt-clay, although the areas of gravel path overlay made-ground.

TQ 221 731 Land north of the former Hyde Park Nursery in Richmond Park, SW15

A single pit was dug to be used in the filming of a television commercial. The exposed stratigraphy was recorded by J Aaronson of CA and comprised natural gravels overlain by a thick subsoil, which is probably colluvium that has accumulated down-slope from the north.



Fig 13 Petersham Playground, Richmond Park. North-eastern end of underground chamber, showing the blocked entrance and part of the vaulted roof. (Photograph by CA)

TQ 222 766 Olympic Cinema site, 117 Church Road, Barnes, SW13

Three trenches were excavated by C Edwards and I Hogg of AOC, revealing a series of made-ground deposits of 19th–20th century date overlying the natural clay and gravel. A single large pit dating to the 18th century was recorded cutting into a lower made-ground deposit. A watching brief was carried out on the removal of a tennis court surface in the north of the site where an undisturbed sequence of subsoil and topsoil overlay the natural gravels.

TQ 223 756 Goods Yard site (former), Barnes Common, Queen's Ride, SW13

A watching brief by R Hartle for MOLA, was followed by a further watching brief carried out by R Cowie. Foundation trenches for new buildings in the eastern third of the site revealed several large 19th century cut features. Some of these may have been the result of ground reduction to consolidate the land for use as a railway goods yard (1888–1969), but a number of deeper features were probably quarry pits for gravel. The features were filled with a variety of materials, including coal dust and clinker – almost certainly waste

from fuel used on the railway. Clumps of corroded railway bolts in a dump in one trench provided a further association with the railway. A poorly-made concrete surface on rubble make-up on the south side of the site may have been the remains of an early coal yard or open storage area.

## SOUTHWARK

TQ 313 792 Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, SE1

Ten geotechnical test pits were monitored by K Pitt for MOLA. Eight of the test pits lay within the basement of the museum, while two were sited against the external walls of the building, which incorporates part of the early 19th century Bethlem Royal Hospital. The two external test pits exposed the foundations of the present building. Above this were deposits of brick and chalk rubble that may have been derived from the demolition of the east and west ranges of the hospital in the 1930s, and undated garden soil. Two test pits in the north of the basement revealed a north–south aligned foundation consisting of an inverted arch and a backfilled cellar, both of which may have been related to either an earlier phase of the museum or the earlier hospital. In the remaining internal test pits, only deposits associated with the existing buildings were observed. A further watching brief by S Richie and S White revealed only 20th century concrete and ballast.

TQ 314 805 Sea Containers House, Upper Ground, SE1

An evaluation in 2011 by J Bryan on behalf of MOLA was followed by T Mackinder and M Ruddy monitoring the excavation of two trenches and general ground reduction. Historic foreshore sands and gravels were revealed, covered by a sequence of waterlaid clays and silts, which indicate that the site may have been on the riverside edge of a low eyot in prehistoric and Roman times. Deposits of silt and clay suggest a freshwater river environment in the c 13th century, with the water slow-flowing and clean, with ponds, ditches or streams adjacent to the river. The river was fringed by a grassy, marshy bank with local oak copses or wooded clumps. This was sealed by make-up and dump layers of medieval and later date. In one trench, these layers were cut by a north–south ditch of probable 15th–16th century date. The upper layers of the dumping contained 16th–17th century material and were probably deposited when the area was occupied by waterfront houses on the Thames. During ground reduction a dump of organic refuse dated to c 1550–1600, and which yielded an iron Jew's harp, was recorded; only nine other instruments of this kind are known from excavations in London. The ground reduction also revealed a series of timber piles of a possible waterfront structure and a timber drain, both of possible 17th–18th century date. A north-west to south-east brick drain of 18th century date was recorded above the dumped layers and is likely to have been associated with the development of the area at the time when Blackfriars Bridge was constructed. Above this was a layer that probably represents demolition during the 19th century. It was cut by walls of yellow

or red stock brick that represent parts of the wharfs and warehouses of Bull Stairs Wharf. These had been truncated for the construction of Sea Containers House and the current car park.

TQ 315 802 6 Paris Gardens, Southwark, SE1

Three trenches with additional test pits were excavated by L King and C Champness for OA. Natural gravels were found to be overlain by a sequence of alluvial clays interstratified with thick peat deposits, representing the changing environment of the early prehistoric flood plain. A palaeochannel cut through the peats, running south-west to north-east across the site. The alluvial sequence was cut by a large early 18th century clay extraction pit and a wood-lined sunken structure. Sealing these features was a layer of garden soil, in turn cut by a series of six early 19th century brick-lined soakaways and two pits, all located within the gardens of the properties fronting Hatfield Street and Paris Gardens from 1799 onwards. Parts of the foundations of two of the contemporary buildings were also seen. A vehicle inspection pit found near the southern edge of the site would have lain beneath the garage marked no 38 on the 1950 OS map. All the finds date from the early 18th–19th centuries.

TQ 316 797 105 Blackfriars Road, SE1

Excavation of two trenches during an evaluation by L Capon of AOC revealed virtually total truncation of deposits down to natural gravels, with limited building remains of a cold store from the early 19th century in the south of the site.

TQ 316 804 1 Blackfriars Road, SE1

Monitoring was undertaken by M Kelleher of WA during ground investigation works that consisted of two test pits, two foundation pits and a window sample using a borehole to a depth of 5m. Alluvial and humified clay deposits, similar to those found in the evaluation, were identified. A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the test pits, and are thought to be residual; the pottery is 18th century in date, although a single piece of clay pipe bowl is dated to 1610–40.

TQ 317 772 190–192 Warham Street, Camberwell, SE5

Building recording was carried out by G Thompson of PCA on two properties surviving from a group of buildings erected in the decades following the construction of Camberwell New Road in 1818. Building recording and historical research suggest that they were built during the second or third quarter of the 19th century and that they were already extant by 1861, as shown on the 1862 Stanford map. Both buildings had decorated shop frontages typical of 19th century retail design, much of which had survived under modern and somewhat unsympathetic fascias. Throughout the 19th century and until their recent demolition, the tenure of two of the properties was a mix of commercial and residential use, with a shop at ground level and the upper two floors being used as dwellings. An extension was added to the rear of 192, and possibly 190, during the 1870s/80s that replaced earlier outbuildings and survived into the 21st century.

TQ 317 789 Elephant and Castle Leisure Centre Redevelopment, SE11

A series of natural alluvial layers, truncated by a modern service pipe and two possible 19th century linear cuts, were recorded by R Archer of PCA during an evaluation.

TQ 317 805 Blackfriars Bridge 409, South Abutment, SE1

Following work in 2010 (*SyAC* 97, 217) D Sorapure and C Drew undertook a building survey on behalf of MOLA. The south abutment of the former Blackfriars and St Paul's Railway Bridge, a Grade II Listed structure, was recorded prior to partial demolition. The west façade and two-thirds of the north façade are to be retained. The survey included the two iron cartouches of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway (LCDR) that formerly surmounted the abutment and which will be reinstated. The south abutment is one of the surviving remnants of the LCDR Railway Bridge that crossed the river at this point, opening in 1864 and closing in 1985. It was designed by Joseph Cubitt and FT Turner and was constructed with a brick core containing hollow chambers, which decreased the number of bricks used and reduced weight. The abutment was clad with re-used Portland Stone taken from the first Westminster Bridge, which had been demolished in 1862. Subsequently the ashlar cladding comprising blocks of varying dimensions and masons' marks relating to the earlier bridge were noted on the inner faces of three Portland blocks. The abutment is also a remnant of the LCDR's former two-level

Blackfriars Bridge Station and goods yard that was adjacent and to the south; it survived as a goods depot for 100 years and was demolished *c* 1968, although some lower level parts remain.

TQ 318 788 St Mary's churchyard, Churchyard Row, Elephant and Castle, SE1 (fig 14)

G Seddon of PCA carried out an evaluation which, on the west side of the site, revealed evidence of brick vaulting below a floor or bedding layer. To the east two brick walls and a small area of undisturbed cemetery soil were uncovered and interpreted as part of the boundary of the burial grounds. Excavations by A Haslam in 2012 revealed the brick vaulted structures to be part of a complex of 25 19th century crypts that extended along the northern perimeter of the churchyard. Although many of the crypts were empty, several contained lead coffins, while others contained disarticulated human bones. The bones may have been placed within the crypts following the demolition of the church and partial clearance of the graveyard, or possibly during the construction of St Gabriel's church, which was consecrated as a 'chapel of ease' on the site in 1874. In several instances the disarticulated remains had been arranged into specific groupings and patterns of bones, with skulls and long bones positioned in neatly organised rows. A considerable number of burials have also been excavated, with many of the inhumations interred close against the crypt walls. The footings of St Gabriel's church, which was demolished in 1937, and the earlier 18th century north cemetery wall, were also uncovered.



Fig 14 St Mary's churchyard, Elephant and Castle. Skulls and long bones positioned in neatly organised rows in a 19th century channel vault. (Photograph by PCA)

TQ 318 794 London South Bank University Enterprise Centre, 113–119 Borough Road, 123–131 London Road, SE1

A watching brief and building survey were carried out by R English, D Harrison, R Taylor and J Dixon of MOLA. Sterile sands and silts were found to be overlain by very disturbed undated made-ground beneath extensive levelling deposits containing late 18th and early 19th century brick rubble. These latter deposits are likely to have been ground-raising and consolidation dumps for the late 18th century residential terrace development, and debris from the demolition of those buildings of *c.* 1810 for the construction of the present buildings (1820–30). The deposits were cut by garden walls (in some cases re-using older bricks) in most of the properties along London Road, and some substantial interconnected basements in the gardens. One cut feature filled with pottery of probable 19th century date was found beneath one of these walls. Brick vaults were recorded behind the properties fronting Borough Road, although later drainage works had truncated many of the garden features. A phase of standing building recording was carried out on two rows of Grade II Listed late 18th century terraced houses on either side of the Duke of Clarence public house. Both rows had been similarly treated, apparently subject only to relatively cosmetic alterations throughout (although their outbuildings had been wholly destroyed), with the notable exception of the insertion of modern shop-fronts. Of the seventeen individual properties recorded, a small number retained evidence of original basement kitchen fittings, while others, notably properties along London Road and the Duke of Clarence, had their original, or near original, wooden panelling *in situ* at the beginning of recording.

TQ 318 794 London South Bank University Student Centre, 103 Borough Road, SE1

Work on pile positions was monitored by A Miles of MOLA during redevelopment for a new student centre. Although natural gravel was observed in a few places, its absence in the remaining pits suggests that cut features, most probably quarry pits of 16th century or later date, are present. A yellow stock brick wall of probable 18th–19th century date was observed in a pile position in the south-central part of the site and may have derived from a row of houses shown on Horwood's map of 1799.

TQ 318 796 57 Webber Street (formerly The Bell public house), SE1

Building recording was carried out by L Capon and C Clarke of AOC. From map evidence The Bell appears to have had its origins in the 18th century, although elements of the building may derive from an earlier structure. The architectural detail to the upper portion of the southern elevation indicates that this portion of the building dates to the 1830s, while part of the ground floor frontage is later. Within the building several phases of internal modification appear to have taken place at various times between the 18th and 20th centuries. However, the majority of the inn appears to be of early to mid-19th century date, with later additions.

TQ 318 797 Newspaper House, Rushworth Street, SE1

Two trenches, excavated by K Madigan of LP, exposed garden or humic soil of 17th century date.

TQ 318 797 38–40 Glasshill Street, SE1

A sequence of 16th–19th century made-ground deposits was recorded during an evaluation by C Mayo for PCA.

TQ 319 793 89–93 Newington Causeway, SE1

Two trenches were excavated during an evaluation and watching brief by C Edwards of AOC. They revealed the natural sand and gravel truncated by basement structural remains that were in turn overlain by demolition material. During the later watching brief, a sequence of medieval and early post-medieval soil horizons along the western and south-eastern sides of the site, was exposed.

TQ 319 803 Transforming Tate Modern, Bankside, SE1

Following work in 2009 (*SyAC* 96, 295), H Knight of MOLA monitored the excavation of the area of rainwater harvesting tanks and manholes in the south-west of the site. Natural alluvial deposits were recorded at the base of the sequence and although no features were found cutting into them, pottery found at the interface with the overlying deposits dates from the late medieval period. The alluvium was sealed by homogenous dumped deposits that represent land reclamation of the soft marshy ground. This dumped material contained a quantity of industrial waste including kiln furniture that might have been associated with the stoneware and delftware pothouse documented in Gravel Lane (now Holland Street). The range of delftware biscuit ware forms and the stoneware saggars recovered from the site are representative of manufacturing after the last quarter of the 17th century and conform to the period when the Gravel Lane pothouse operated (1694–1748). The dumped deposits were cut by the remains of late 17th–early 18th century buildings; Horwood's map of 1799 shows the site occupied by a row of terraced houses fronting Gravel Lane with gardens to the rear. These houses were demolished in the 19th century and replaced with newer houses, which were demolished in the early 20th century when the power station was constructed.

TQ 320 801 St Ives House, Lavington Street, SE1

A watching brief, carried out by G Seddon for PCA, revealed only 19th–20th century made-ground.

TQ 320 801 Car park, Ewer Street, SE1

Further investigations were undertaken by P Jorgensen and D Killock of PCA following the results of the 2010 evaluation (*SyAC* 97, 218). Natural sands and gravels were recorded throughout the site, sloping down to the north where they were sealed by a series of alluvial deposits; this suggests the southern edge of an eyot and an east–west palaeochannel that crossed the centre of the site. An undated crouched burial was recorded close to the edge of the channel (insufficient collagen survived for <sup>14</sup>C dating). Evidence for limited Roman

activity was uncovered in the south, comprising a series of pits and ditches dated to the 1st–4th centuries. A series of alluvial layers of medieval date sealed the earlier deposits and features and were succeeded by a series of 17th–18th century features, dump layers and demolition debris. These consisted of an early 18th century pit, a series of mid-18th century timber-lined industrial tanks, and a late 17th–early 18th century pit truncated by a brick-lined cesspit dated to the early to mid-18th century and which appeared to have been backfilled by the end of the 18th century. Extensive evidence of a late 19th–20th century iron foundry, known to have been located here, was uncovered across the site, including a cobbled and brick surface, brick-lined drains, stanchion bases and brick and stone walls.

**TQ 320 801** Surrey House, 20 Lavington Street, SE1  
A geoarchaeological assessment was undertaken by R Batchelor of QUEST. Evidence from two boreholes, when combined with previous records of the sub-surface stratigraphy, revealed a south–north sloping gravel surface, representing the base of the Bankside palaeochannel. The palaeochannel was infilled with alluvium and a thick sequence of peat that was dated to the Early Mesolithic–Late Neolithic, representing a new record from this area of London. Assessment of the microfossil and macrofossil remains indicated a transition from open cold conditions with sedges, grasses, and pine and birch woodland, to alder-dominated carr woodland on the wetland, and mixed deciduous woodland on the dry land.

**TQ 321 782** Manor Place Depot, 30–34 Penrose Street, Walworth, SE17

H MacQuarrie of AOC undertook a watching brief on the excavation of eleven window sample boreholes, three test pits by mechanical excavation and the excavation of three cable percussion boreholes. The investigation established that burials associated with the St John's Episcopal chapel, recorded in 1897, would not be affected by the development.

**TQ 321 789** Oakmayne Plaza (formerly Elephant Road), SE1

Following work in 2007 (*SyAC* 95, 319), three further evaluation trenches were excavated by R Bull, S Davis and T Mackinder for MOLA. One in the north of the site revealed a 2m-wide north-east/south-west-aligned Roman ditch of 3rd century date that was probably both a field or property boundary and a drain. It fell into disuse and was gradually infilled from the north by alluvial sediment. The alluvium was sealed by a weathered cultivation soil that was cut by 18th–19th century garden features, possibly relating to properties fronting New Kent Road. In the second trench to the south, there was an undated north-west/south-east-aligned ditch at least 1.2m wide. At the south end of the trench was a succession of three ditches cut into the natural gravels, either for drainage or running water. The fills also suggested that agricultural or horticultural activity was being carried out nearby. In the north part of the trench, the gravels were cut by an ovoid feature containing a fragment of Roman *tegula*, and by an undated north-east/south-west-aligned ditch. Made-ground of 18th–19th century date

sealed the gravels and was cut by a late 19th century posthole, a north-west/south-east-aligned ditch of 18th–19th century date, and a pit containing 19th century porcelain. The made-ground was also cut by a series of north-east/south-west-aligned brick walls beneath modern made-ground and demolition rubble. The third trench, also in the south, revealed a series of three rectangular 19th century pits containing clinker. In the north half of the trench, a series of brick walls running north-east to south-west were recorded backing onto a north–south wall, the south part of which contained a bay supported by two brick plinths. These remains, together with floor surfaces and the remains seen in the other south trench, probably relate to the basement of the 19th century school that fronted onto Sayer Street.

**TQ 321 799** St Mungo's, 96 Great Guildford Street, SE1

Building recording was undertaken by C Clarke of AOC on this late Victorian building, the exterior appearance of which is of a utilitarian design, with decorative elements limited to an imposing brick pediment on the central gable. Alterations to the exterior are limited and discrete in character. The interior fabric of the building is mainly unaltered, although limited original features survive. Early alterations to the building are represented by the construction of a small, single-storey brick extension to the first floor, while later alterations to the fixtures and fittings are extensive, giving the building a modern utilitarian character. Modern subdivision of rooms has occurred on each floor.

**TQ 321 801** 65 Southwark Street, SE1

Two boreholes, as part of geoarchaeological investigations by R Batchelor of QUEST, revealed Shepperton Gravel forming the edge of the 'Bankside Channel', which was infilled by Holocene alluvium and peat. Radiocarbon dating indicated that peat accumulation took place between *c* 5500 and 4100 cal BP (Late Neolithic), during which alder-dominated fen carr woodland grew on the wetland, with an understory of various shrubs including willow, hazel, brambles, elder and blackthorn, while the dry land was composed of mixed deciduous woodland dominated by oak and lime. The cessation of peat formation correlates with the decline of woodland on both the wetland and dry land surfaces. On the wetland, the decline of alder woodland is reflected by an increase in sedges, grasses, various herbs and aquatics indicative of freshwater inundation. On the dry land, the decline of mixed lime-dominated woodland was reflected by an increase of grasses and mixed herbs including cereals and black knapweed, suggesting clearance for agricultural activities and probably settlement.

**TQ 322 791** Hand in Hand public house (former), Meadow Row, SE1

Alluvial clay sealing a layer of peat was recorded by I Grosso of PCA. This was overlain by ground-raising and/or consolidation deposits of 18th–19th century date, prior to the construction of mid-19th century housing shown on the 1872 OS map. Towards the centre of the site a mid-19th century brick well, which

appears to have been backfilled by the late 19th century, cut through the upper layer of the raised ground. A layer of made-ground sealed both the earlier deposit and well and, in the north and south, was cut by the remains of brick foundations that correspond to an extension of the building shown on the 1894 OS map.

**TQ 322 800 Southwark Bridge Road, SE1**

The investigation of a trench excavated in the west of the site and the monitoring of subsequent groundwork by D Killock of PCA revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits dating from the 1st to 17th centuries. The medieval alluvium sealing Roman deposits sloped sharply down from south to north and may indicate the presence of a channel during this period. Natural sand and gravel was only reached during augering in the centre of the trench.

**TQ 322 804 Empire Warehouse, 1–2 Rose Alley, 1 Bear Gardens, SE1**

Building recording was carried out by L Capon of AOC on buildings dating from c 1880 to 1905 and are typical examples of industrial properties of the late 19th and 20th centuries. 1 Bear Gardens and 1 Rose Alley were designed as a pair. One of the principal changes to the fabric was the reduction of the second floor of 1 Bear Gardens and the insertion of a steel-framed roof. Occasional remains of belt-driven machinery are present in the building, but no motor or engine is extant. The largest building on the site is the Empire Warehouse, which operated most recently as a tea warehouse, but has been closed since the early 1970s; it has undergone little significant alteration and is now in poor condition. Parts of the original machinery are extant, including conveyors, hoppers and lifts. There is an administration block associated with the warehouse and a smaller block against Rose Alley that may have been a manufactory.

**TQ 323 768 303–309 Camberwell New Road, SE5**

Made-ground of 19th–20th century date, sealed by mid-20th century levelling layers, was recorded during a watching brief by K Bower of PCA. Towards the centre of the site a 19th century brick wall was recorded that may have been associated with a late 19th century school formerly on the site.

**TQ 323 781 292 Walworth Road, SE17**

A single late medieval ditch was identified by M Muldowney of ASC during an evaluation. Above it lay a significant depth of post-medieval cuts and deposits.

**TQ 323 801 Thrale Street, SE1**

The excavation of two small trenches by C Barton of LP revealed a brick well of late 18th or early 19th century date and a series of intercutting rubbish pits containing pottery of similar date. Some Roman pottery was found in one of the pits, but this may have been intrusive.

**TQ 323 782 284–286 Walworth Road, SE17**

An evaluation and excavation were carried out by G Shane of ASC. A single trench in the rear yard revealed two pits containing medieval pottery, two modern pits, one undated pit and a modern well.

Subsequent excavations revealed a post-medieval pit and a modern pit. The pits and well are all typical of backyard activity.

**TQ 323 802 Southwark Rose Hotel, Southwark Bridge Road, SE1**

An evaluation carried out by L Capon of AOC revealed evidence of the 'Bankside Channel', a prehistoric channel dating from the Early/Middle Bronze Age to the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age. Pits and ditches of early Roman date were found, together with a large quantity of Roman pottery and building materials, suggesting a high-status dwelling in the immediate vicinity, or dispersal of household rubbish therefrom. Significant modern truncation was noted.

**TQ 324 793 1 Dickens Square, SE1**

During a watching brief by I Grosso for PCA a layer of soil similar to a Roman horizon recorded at nearby Trinity Street (*SyAC* 95, 219) was revealed above the natural gravels. The excavated spoil was sieved and metal detected producing a number of Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds and a human bone.

**TQ 324 795 21–27 Swan Street (garages adjacent to), SE1**

A single evaluation trench was excavated by A Birchenough of MOLA, followed by a watching brief during geotechnical investigations and other groundwork associated with the development. The evaluation trench, on the west side of the site, revealed a shallow feature, possibly representing a truncated pit, which contained Roman pottery. This was sealed by a reworked agricultural soil horizon from which Roman material and residual prehistoric flint were recovered. It was cut by a refuse pit containing Roman pottery and sealed by a soil horizon containing pottery (mainly dated AD 65/70–80, but including a samian cup of AD 120) and building material, suggesting the presence of a nearby Roman settlement. This was overlain by an undated silty sand layer that probably represents a change in land use following the 2nd century activity and might date from the later Roman or medieval periods. It could have been agricultural in nature, as could the overlying soil horizon that contained pottery of 1630–80 and was sealed by levelling deposits of probable 18th or 19th century date. At the north end of the trench was a south-east/north-west brick wall of 18th–19th century date, sealed by a layer of demolition rubble possibly associated with the destruction of nearby buildings by a V1 flying bomb during the Second World War. The watching brief revealed more evidence for 18th and 19th century buildings and associated features.

**TQ 324 802 Thameslink Programme: Arches 12–16, Park Street, SE1**

An excavation and watching brief were carried out by J Taylor, A Fairman, J Gruszczynski, J Langthorne and A Pooley for PCA, following earlier excavations (*SyAC* 97, 219). They revealed further evidence of cemetery soil, probably that of the Cure's College burial ground, and dated to the 18th–19th centuries. This was cut by the 19th century brick foundations and drainage system of the extant Park Street properties.

TQ 324 802 Thameslink Programme: Borough Market, SE1

Following work in 2010 (*SjAC* 97, 219), a watching brief undertaken by J Taylor, A Fairman, J Gruszczynski, J Langthorne and A Pooley of PCA revealed a sequence of early Roman levelling layers and ground consolidation, as well as cut features overlain by two north-west/south-east flint foundations. Possibly associated with the Roman structural remains were brickearth surfaces, a fragment of mortar surface and an area of concentrated burning that might represent the remains of an internal oven or hearth. A number of Roman demolition deposits sealed the structural remains and further demolition deposits nearby may indicate the presence of a second building. A possible post-Roman occupation layer and a series of reworked 'garden soil' horizons sealed the earlier features and deposits and were cut by two robber cuts and a pit dating to the medieval to early post-medieval period. These were overlain by the remains of an 18th–19th century brick cellar, a 19th century brick soakaway or well, and part of a 19th century brick cellar. Twentieth century made-ground deposits and concrete slab sealed the sequence.

TQ 325 789 157–159 New Kent Road, SE1

Two trenches were excavated during an evaluation by A Margetts of ASE. Cutting the natural strata in the western trench was a pit or ditch terminal containing a fragment of Roman ceramic building material. In the eastern trench, a shallow linear feature containing 16th–18th century finds was revealed, overlain by a possible remnant topsoil. This layer was cut by the construction cut for a brick wall of 18th–19th century date. Further construction cuts for contemporary masonry, including a well and another brick wall, were recorded in the western trench.

TQ 325 792 Harper Road (Symington House), Harper Road (land at), SE1

Following an evaluation in 2010 (*SjAC* 97, 219) an open area excavation was carried out by C Edwards for AOC, revealing a series of 2nd–3rd century AD ditches crossing the site. Also revealed was a small Roman cemetery, comprising eleven burials dated to the 2nd–4th centuries. Grave goods were found in several graves and included complete pots and hobnailed shoes. Following the Roman period the site was abandoned until the 17th century when a large ditch was constructed; this ditch may have related to Civil War activities. Agricultural or horticultural gullies were recorded that could date to either the medieval or post-medieval periods. Later 18th–19th century activity was also recorded in the form of brick buildings and brick-lined circular wells or soakaways that had been backfilled with local domestic household waste.

TQ 325 796 19 Tabard Street, SE1

During a watching brief by D Killock of PCA severe truncation, owing to the construction of a basement for the 20th century building, was observed across the site. However, on the west side natural gravel was recorded, while towards the north a layer of peat was revealed.

TQ 325 800 The George inn, Borough High Street, SE1 (fig 15)

A watching brief and building recording was carried out by L Capon for AOC. A record was made of those parts of The George inn subject to refurbishment, mostly the public bar spaces. New service runs in the northern yard area revealed earlier cobbles (undated) of the yard and a stone-capped drain.

TQ 325 802 Thameslink Programme: The Wheatsheaf public house, 6 Stoney Street, SE1 (figs 16 and 17)

Excavations and a watching brief were carried out by J Taylor, A Fairman, J Gruszczynski, J Langthorne and A Pooley of PCA. A series of early Roman levelling layers overlain by occupation layers and the truncated remains of a clay-and-timber building was revealed. The building included a brickearth partition sill and a floor that had an amphora base set into it, possibly for storage or use as a latrine. It was sealed by a mortar floor surface within a sizeable building. Cutting into the early deposits and surfaces was a series of north-west/south-east-orientated features including a robber trench and two parallel, partially robbed mortar-and-rubble wall foundations, which might have belonged to two separate buildings. A hearth or furnace found sunken into a floor associated with the west foundation might have been contemporary with this building phase, while a series of postholes inserted into the east wall may have been part of a subsequent building extending to the east. A series of post-Roman horticultural layers sealed the features and were cut by a sequence of substantial medieval and 16th–17th century cesspits concentrated along the east and south boundaries of the site. To the south a series of late 17th–early 18th century brick cellars truncated the earlier features. Original structural elements recorded included a fireplace and associated chimney and brick floors. Evidence of later alteration to the structures was represented by a brick-lined tank and an oven. At a later stage the east cellar appears to have been backfilled and its north and west walls demolished prior to the insertion of a barrel that apparently drained through the cellar backfill. Further west, a barrel-vaulted cellar was inserted within the pre-existing cellar walls, blocking the earlier fireplace. A brick chute was constructed leading into the cellar, its shape suggesting a drainage function. It was later blocked by a brick wall which, together with the fill of the cellar, indicated conversion to coal storage.

TQ 325 802 Thameslink Programme: 2–4 Bedale Street, SE1

Excavations by PCA were carried out by J Taylor, A Fairman, J Gruszczynski, J Langthorne and A Pooley following earlier work (*SjAC* 97, 220). They revealed a series of dump and levelling deposits along the north margin of the site, while in the north and south were found three Roman cess- or rubbish pits and a number of later Roman or post-Roman rubbish pits. One of the pits located in the south-west corner contained a large fragment of poorly preserved wattle lining, together with nine of its upright supporting stakes. Several layers of later Roman or post-Roman made-ground, plough- or garden soil and dumped material



Fig 15 The George, Borough High Street. The east side of the partition at the fifth roof truss inside the 17th century Grade I Listed public house. (Photograph by AOC)



Fig 16 Thameslink Programme: The Wheatsheaf public house, 6 Stoney Street. Part of a series of late 17th to early 18th century cellars. (Photograph by PCA)



Fig 17 Thameslink Programme:  
The Wheatsheaf public  
house, Stoney Street.  
Medieval jug from a cesspit.  
(Photograph by PCA)

sealed the features and deposits. In the north a possible well cut the deposits and one of the pits, and was in turn truncated by the original cut of the south-east/north-west-orientated ditch excavated in 2010. Further evidence of the ditch recut, dated to the medieval period, was recorded and found to have been partly truncated by the construction cut of a 13th–16th century wall of chalk ashlar blocks forming a small structure. A series of 16th–19th century features cut into the upper fills of the ditch and the medieval wall, including a pit, a soakaway and three rectangular brick-lined cesspits, one of which had three stakeholes set into its lower fill. Modern made-ground and demolition rubble sealed the site.

TQ 325 803 Warehouse F, Winchester Square, SE1  
Following work in 2009 (*SyAC* 96, 299), three trenches were excavated by A Miles and S White of MOLA, two of which lay within the Scheduled Monument of Winchester Palace, while the third was inside the existing building. The first trench, in the north-east corner, revealed alluvial clay and clean brickearth, above which was a thin layer of Roman occupation debris, including fragments of *opus signinum*, beneath a layer of charcoal and ash. A small section of Roman

wall and a possible floor surface were recorded beneath later Roman dumping and demolition layers. This was cut by a large wall assumed to be part of the west range of medieval Winchester Palace. A second trench nearby exposed natural gravels sealed by alluvial clay, above which was redeposited gravel. This was sealed by Roman dumped layers including burnt brickearth, daub and mortar. These were cut by a chalk foundation for a continuation of the wall described above. The third trench, in the south-east corner, revealed natural gravels beneath alluvial clay and a redeposited sand and gravel layer. This was sealed by Roman dumped layers above which was a floor composed of pebbles and chalk fragments bonded with mortar; a layer of collapsed painted wall plaster covered the floor. These deposits were sealed by a dump of domestic debris, below a demolition deposit that included chalk, stone and mortar fragments. A deeply cut north-east/south-west-aligned feature of unknown date was found on the west edge of the trench but could only be partly excavated. In all three trenches, dumping (probably dating to between the 16th and 19th centuries) and modern deposits completed the sequence. A subsequent watching brief during ground clearance and pile investigation works revealed a deposit of

undated and probably redeposited chalk fragments in the south-east corner, while in the south-west corner, a fragment of 18th–19th century brick wall truncated by a wooden pile surrounded by concrete, was observed. In both cases, the remains were sealed by concrete pads and modern demolition debris.

TQ 325 803 Southbank Improvement Works along Clink Street and Cathedral Street (within the SAM of Winchester Palace), SE1

A watching brief by E Jeffery of CA found deposits associated with the later development of the surrounding area, including a possible 17th century cesspit, 18th century demolition spreads, and a Victorian sewer. An earlier street surface along Clink Street was exposed, covered in a thick layer of burnt ashy material that was probably associated with a devastating fire in 1814.

TQ 327 797 St Hugh's church (former), Crosby Row, SE1

A single environmental borehole was geoarchaeologically assessed by R Batchelor for QUEST/AOC for evidence of possible silting deposits of the ancient Borough and Guy's Channels. A peat horizon dating to the Late Bronze or Early Iron Age was identified.

TQ 327 802 Thameslink Programme: 11–15 Borough High Street, SE1 (fig 18)

An excavation and watching brief by PCA were undertaken by J Taylor, A Fairman, J Gruszczynski, J Langthorne and A Pooley, finding evidence of Roman occupation in the form of pits, a brickearth floor, postholes, a hearth and, in particular, rake-out pits containing large numbers of copper-alloy fragments that indicate industrial activity. Above this were the remains of a Roman bath-house with at least four rooms identified, comprising brick walls, *opus signinum* and brick floor surfaces, a brick-lined drain and a possible flue. These were sealed by dumping, truncated by various pits, robber cuts, later constructions and a large concrete pad. To the south a number of *opus signinum* surfaces were succeeded by two drains, one of which was wood lined. Possible rubble foundations and a beam slot to the south-east suggest the presence of a timber-framed building. Additional structural remains were evident by the presence of robber trenches, rubble and mortar foundations and a substantial *opus signinum* floor. Despite severe truncation of these remains at least two construction phases were evident, and the extensive use of *opus signinum*, worked stone and painted plaster suggest a high-status building that is likely to have been associated with the bath-house. Widespread wall robbing during the post-Roman period and a series of postholes could indicate the presence of



Fig 18 Thameslink Programme: 11–15 Borough High Street. View of excavation area showing a Roman bath-house in the foreground (looking south). (Photograph by OA/PCA)

later timber buildings. Numerous medieval robber pits were recorded throughout the area, together with a series of masonry structures. In the middle of the site two distinct phases of medieval construction were identified: the first was represented by two ragstone walls, one built above and the other alongside Roman walls, while the second comprised two more walls sealing the upper fills of medieval pits. On the north side substantial medieval chalk piers and two chalk walls were recorded, one built directly over the top of the bath-house stone foundations, while on the south side a large chalk foundation was revealed. This consisted of a number of rectangular piers with retaining arches, probably representing one of the medieval phases of St Thomas's hospital. Various phases of activity were revealed above the medieval levels: a number of 17th–19th century brick walls built directly over Roman masonry, 18th–19th century fragments of red-brick foundations, cellar walls, cesspits and brick floors. To the south 16th century stone and chalk walls and 15th–19th century rubbish and cesspits were found, together with a brick-lined cellar incorporating large fragments of ornamental worked stone and 18th century brick-and-stone foundation walls, interpreted as part of St Thomas's hospital post-medieval layout.

**TQ 327 803 Southwark Cathedral, London Bridge, SE1**

Excavation of a small service trench and the base of a new coffee kiosk were monitored in the area south of the cathedral by J Bryan of MOLA. Both revealed modern topsoil containing a few fragments of disarticulated human bone disturbed by landscaping within the former burial ground of the cathedral. A small north/south-aligned 19th–20th century wall was recorded in the service trench and might have been an earlier landscaping feature.

**TQ 328 799 Guy's Hospital: Roman boat, Great Maze Road, SE1**

A further evaluation was carried out by I Blair of MOLA following that of 2010 (*SyAC* 97, 222) when a shallow-bottomed Roman boat, first discovered in the late 1950s, was relocated in what is now referred to as Guy's Channel. Two further trenches were excavated, both in areas to the south of the vessel itself. One trench, on the west side of the site, revealed waterlaid deposits that are likely to be considerably older than the Roman boat and probably represent the Late Glacial or Early Holocene (late Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic) flood plain and consequently lay outside the Roman channel. These were sealed by an undated 'overbank' (ie fine silt, sand and clay) deposit, probably indicating a wet, marshy flood plain soil. The second trench, on the east side, exposed a sequence of fluvial deposits of which the earliest is possibly contemporary with the Roman boat. The presence of fluvial deposits in this area was unforeseen as it was thought to lie outside the channel. Fluvial deposits in this trench extended into the medieval period and material of 16th–17th century date was observed in the upper strata. In both trenches the fluvial deposits were overlain by 17th/18th century dumping, including masses of domestic rubbish that had been tipped into what had by then become a series of landlocked pools (Great Maze Pond). In the western

trench, these deposits were cut by brick walls of 18th–19th century date and an east–west brick culvert of similar date. Several shallow trial trenches were then recorded by S White and G Laban during a watching brief. Redeposited alluvial layers representing land reclamation from the 16th–17th centuries onwards were noted, cut by 18th and 19th century walls. Several of these walls correspond to buildings that are shown on late 19th and early 20th century maps. No Roman remains were observed.

**TQ 328 802 New London Bridge House (The Place), 25 London Bridge Street, SE1**

Excavations begun in 2010 (*SyAC* 97, 222) were completed by G Cockin and T Mackinder of MOLA in the unexcavated areas of the basement. A small number of possible prehistoric postholes were found that were sealed by silty sand subsoil containing a scatter of burnt flint, prehistoric pottery and struck flints. This was overlain by a reworked waterlaid deposit that was cut by a series of quarry pits producing large quantities of animal bone and domestic pottery of probable 2nd century date. The deposit was also cut by the walls of several masonry buildings, also of probable 2nd century date. These consisted of a series of east–west-aligned walls and a robbed-out north–south wall bordered by a mortar floor with three *pilae* for a hypocaust. Areas of chalk cobbles overlain by fragments of tessellated floors were observed in the central and west parts of the site. The Roman floors were sealed by demolition dumps which, in the central area, were cut by a single, probably late Roman, burial. The Roman deposits were sealed by dumping of 15th–16th century date that, in turn, was cut by pits, mainly for cess, of similar date. One of these, at the western end, contained a large quantity of leather shoes of probable 15th century date. The dumping was also cut by a chalk-lined soakaway that produced fragments of 17th century delftware tiles. These were sealed by 18th and 19th century garden soil deposits that were cut by two 19th century brick culverts, one in the north, the other in the south.

**TQ 329 798 The Rose public house, 123 Snowsfield, SE1**

Following work in 2010 (*SyAC* 97, 222) the excavation of a single trench was monitored by K Pitt of MOLA. Alluvium, probably natural, was found beneath reclamation dumping, dated by pottery to 1790–1820; this was sealed by a layer of brick rubble make-up.

**TQ 329 801 London Bridge Station Utilities Diversions, Stainer Street, SE1**

A 180m-long trench along Stainer Street and Weston Street (TQ 3301 8021–3294 8060) was monitored by J Bryan of MOLA. At the south end of Stainer Street, alluvium was found to be cut by six graves, the upper parts of which lay outside the area of excavation; these were probably from the medieval cemetery attached to St Thomas's hospital. The hospital lay to the west of the site (until moved to Westminster in the 19th century) and the cemetery was located to the north of modern King's Head Yard on the east side of Borough High Street. Fragments of 17th–19th century brick walls and floors were found in several locations along

the route, and were probably not used for industrial purposes since no associated waste was observed. Modern utilities had truncated all other remains later than 16th–17th century in date and they, together with modern deposits, completed the sequence.

**TQ 329 802 Thameslink Programme: Western Approach Viaduct, London Bridge Station, SE1 (fig 19)**

Excavations were carried out by J Taylor, A Fairman and J Langthorne for OA/PCA on five trenches located within the extant viaduct arches and to a level corresponding with the adjacent viaduct foundations. To the west of the site alluvial sand and clay layers, probably laid down in prehistoric times, were recorded. The deposits were post-dated by sixteen closely-set timber piles on a north/north-west to south/south-east orientation, suggesting foundation piles of a structure; a date of AD 59–83 is provided by dendrochronology. The timbers had subsequently been truncated by the western edge of a large north/north-west to south/south-east ditch. The base and lower fills of the ditch were not reached, so it could not be firmly dated; however, the upper ditch fills produced pottery dating to the 12th–13th centuries. It is evident that the ditch must have been in existence between the late Roman and early medieval periods. The infilling of the ditch during the medieval period suggests that alterations to the area were undertaken at this time. The rest of the site was excavated to the level of the late medieval to early post-medieval horizon. The evidence indicates that the site formed part of a marshland environment during the latter part of the medieval period, with structural development subsequently undertaken during the 16th–early 19th centuries. Post-medieval

buildings were subsequently demolished and levelled during the first half of the 19th century, in advance of the construction of the mid-19th century railway.

**TQ 330 791 Alice Street, SE1**

During a watching brief by A Pullen of PCA, natural gravels were located, sealed by alluvial deposits above which lay a peaty clay/silt, probably representing marshy land. Overlying the alluvial deposits was a sequence of made-ground, dating to the 18th and 19th–20th centuries.

**TQ 330 793 20–30 Wild's Rents, SE1**

An excavation by D Hopkinson of ASE revealed a sequence of activity relating to the construction and development of a post-medieval tannery. This evidence was preceded only by medieval quarrying of 12th–15th century date, cut into the natural gravels; however, residual Roman finds were also recovered. The tannery was established in the 18th century utilising a stream along the southern boundary for water supply and drainage. The earliest phase consisted of a small number of tanning pits in the centre. By the second phase, groups of tanning pits had been established right across the site, associated with drains and bored wooden pipes. Walkways and other zones of activity were also evident. The channel required periodic re-cutting to ensure free flow of water. The tanning pits were subject to small-scale localised repairs, although a third phase extended southwards over the stream, which was infilled and culverted within a brick-lined drain at this time, and large-scale repairs and remodelling of the pits was undertaken. The tannery was abandoned in the late 19th–early 20th century and the site infilled and levelled.



Fig 19 Thameslink Programme: Western Approach Viaduct, London Bridge Station. Tobacco pipes. (Photograph by OA/PCA)

## TQ 330 795 199 Long Lane, SE1

Supervision of the excavation of a single trench was carried out by P Riccoboni of PRO, revealing a 12th century pit cut into the natural gravels. At the northern end of the trench a deposit was found containing tinned-glazed pottery dated to c 1620–80. All the fragments are of chargers, with at least three different vessels being represented. The colours and decoration are similar to those of the Pickleherring and Rotherhithe pothouses of Southwark. Above this deposit were two walls and the floor surface of a building depicted on Rocque's map of 1741 and thought to be a tannery. A 19th century wall that formed part of a cellar, and a drain cutting through the floor surface, were also revealed.

## TQ 330 797 106 Weston Street, SE1

An evaluation and watching brief by D Killock, J Langthorne and J Taylor of PCA found alluvium sealing a layer of peat and overlain by a series of alluvial deposits which, in the north of the site, were cut by a north–south-aligned 18th century wall foundation. To the east, a brick floor, a knucklebone floor and a mortar-bedding layer dated to the 18th–19th centuries, were revealed. The relationship between the surfaces was not clear, but it appears that the brick floor replaced the earlier knucklebone surface; 19th century levelling deposits sealed the site.

## TQ 330 801 London Bridge Station: Phase II (street level test pits), St Thomas Street, SE1

No significant archaeological deposits were identified during an evaluation by A Abrams of HA. However, a geoarchaeological study of borehole logs and test pit data revealed several distinct peat deposits within alluvium that may date from the Mesolithic through to the Roman period. These deposits would have lain at the edge of the former Guy's Channel, particularly in the south of the site.

## TQ 331 799–332 799 St Thomas Street, SE1

A watching brief was undertaken by L Capon, C Clarke, I Hogg and P Fitz of AOC along St Thomas Street to monitor the excavation of six service investigation pits as part of a programme of maintenance of existing water pipes. The earliest contexts were identified as possible alluvial or marsh deposits that contained fragments of 13th–14th century pottery. Post-dating these deposits was a substantial accumulation of mixed made-ground, which appears to have been deposited during the 18th and 19th centuries. Two 19th century brick-built features were associated with these made-ground deposits.

## TQ 332 767 29 Peckham Road, Camberwell, SE5

Late 18th–19th century foundations, which are interpreted as part of the early and later workhouse buildings of St Giles, Camberwell, were revealed during an evaluation by D Killock of PCA.

## TQ 332 767 30, 32, 33, 37 &amp; 39 Peckham Road, Camberwell, SE5

Building recording was carried out by A Williamson of ASE on buildings that were all constructed c 1800 and were most recently used as the offices for Southwark Council. Numbers 30, 32 and 39 originated as

individual villa residences, while no 33, now one large building, originated as two detached residences. In contrast, no 37 was built for institutional use from the outset, becoming the premises of the Royal Naval School from 1833 to 1844, and the principal site for the Camberwell House Lunatic Asylum from 1846. At this time the two buildings making up no 33 were linked and brought into common use. By the late 19th century nos 30 and 32 were also part of the asylum, and by the early 20th century – if not before – so was no 39. During their domestic phase, nos 30 and 32 were substantially enlarged by the addition of the central range, and no 32 by the addition of the south-east corner, and then further, by the large single-storey addition spanning the east side. Number 39 was similarly extended early in its history. Some of the alterations have made aspects of their original designs hard to unravel, particularly where they have occurred at an early date in the history of the building – a good example being no 33, where the two original dwellings were extended and linked to create a single coherent building. Here, the alterations had been carefully accomplished, with particular attention paid to matching existing brickwork and external detailing. There was presumably also a conscious effort to match the style of no 37 adjacent, with which it became linked at this time. Further modifications were carried out during the phase of use by Southwark Council, involving the introduction of partitioning and the replacement of some doors or the flushing-over of historic doors to meet fire regulations. Despite these alterations, the buildings as a whole retain a wealth of historic fixtures, fittings and finishes.

## TQ 332 794 241–245 Long Lane, SE1

M Tetreau of MOLA carried out a watching brief following a standing building assessment in 2010 (*SyAC* 97, 223), when a series of five foundation piles were placed near the north edge of the buildings. A single test pit was excavated to expose the upper part of two of these, revealing natural gravels overlain by a sequence of dumps of probable 16th–18th century date, which possibly represent land reclamation. These included an oyster shell layer or lens and a dark band, indicating what may have been an exposed ground surface. These dumps were sealed by a rubbish-filled soil deposit that probably represents 17th/18th century dumping or land-raising. They were cut by an 18th/19th century brick-lined well or soakaway, backfilled with material, including a clay tobacco pipe of 1780–1820 date and pottery dating to 1830–1900.

## TQ 332 797 200 Borough High Street, SE1

Work on several drain runs was monitored by T Mackinder of MOLA, revealing a series of shallow brick footings relating to the existing 19th century building on the site.

## TQ 332 801 Thameslink Programme: London Bridge Improvement Works, Weston Street, SE1 (fig 20)

The site of pile positions were excavated by P Jorgensen, A Fairman and J Langthorne of OA/PCA, revealing alluvial silts and clays above the natural gravels. In the north-west these extensive



Fig 20 Thameslink Programme: London Bridge Improvement Works, Weston Street. Fragments of tobacco pipe kiln. (Photograph by PCA)

deposits of alluvium, indicative of repeated flooding episodes, presumably relating to the former Guy's Channel, were overlain by a series of Roman ground-raising deposits containing large fragments of worked stone and timbers. Throughout the rest of the site the remains of late medieval to early post-medieval masonry buildings, floor surfaces, timber revetting and drainage features were found. They were succeeded by later post-medieval structures comprising properties and workshops, including a clay tobacco pipe kiln. These were cleared in the 1840s to make way for the existing viaduct. Many of the timbers from a variety of structures were well preserved and a number of exceptional finds were recovered including a pewter spoon dated to the reign of William III, only the third example found in this country.

TQ 333 794 St Mary Magdalen churchyard, Abbey Street, SE1

A number of 19th century graves were identified and recorded during a watching brief by G Seddon for PCA.

TQ 333 794 St Mary Magdalen church, 193 Bermondsey Street, SE1

Very shallow works were observed during a watching brief by F Howell of TVAS. They revealed made-ground, presumably from 19th century renovation work, which contained finds from the 17th–19th centuries and three small disarticulated bone fragments – one human and the other two probably also human.

TQ 334 791 34–42 Grange Road, SE1

An evaluation, carried out by G Seddon of PCA, found that natural gravels were sealed by a layer of plough-soil, possibly reworked from the late Roman period onwards, above which was modern made-ground.

To the west a north–south-aligned 17th–19th century ditch cut the plough-soil, while in the north-west corner a late 18th–early 19th century wall foundation was recorded.

TQ 334 791 177 Grange Road, SE1

A watching brief and excavation were carried out by J Bryan of MOLA, who found that the natural gravels were overlain by a thin subsoil containing Roman pottery of early 2nd century date. This was cut by a series of north–south ditches, a pit and two postholes, also dating to the 2nd century. The features were sealed by a layer of plough-soil dating to the 4th century, which in turn lay beneath a plough-soil deposit of probable 17th or 18th century date, indicating that the site was used for agriculture until the development of the area in the 19th century. These deposits were cut by a pair of brick-lined pits in the back gardens of 19th century houses that stood on the site. Both phases of work showed that the site had been extensively truncated both by 19th century basements and by the warehouse that had formerly occupied the site.

TQ 334 793 Abbey Street Children's Home (former), Abbey Street, SE1

Following the results of the 2010 evaluation (SyAC 97, 225) an excavation was carried out by I Grosso for PCA, revealing natural sand and gravels sealed by Roman subsoil and cut by a north-east/south-west-orientated Roman gully or ditch, recorded in the south-east corner of the site. A layer of plough-soil, dated to the Saxon period, overlay the subsoil and was cut by a series of 11th–12th century features. These consisted of two gullies on the north and south sides, interpreted as part of a field system, and two boundary ditches, one running north–south and the other east–west. These two ditches were situated on the west and south sides

respectively and pre-date the construction of masonry structures identified as part of the eastern range of Bermondsey Abbey. The north-south ditch was truncated by a north-east/south-west stone-built drain that was later connected to an east-west ditch or drain. Substantial chalk foundations in the western area were probably contemporary with the construction of the drain, and are interpreted as representing the east side of an east-west-orientated building, interpreted as the foundations of the 12th century chancel. The drains and building had been partially exposed and excavated during the 1980s. The stone-built drain appeared to have gone out of use when a masonry wall consisting of chalk blocks was built across its south side. The wall appears to pre-date the construction of the 13th century chancel, the ragstone foundations of which also truncated the south-west part of the medieval drain. The 13th century chancel was buttressed to the north and the south, indicating that it was probably vaulted. A number of cuts associated with the robbing of the medieval foundations were also observed, as was a 17th century well that cut the external side of the north-east corner of the chancel foundation.

TQ 334 794 Whitstable Day Nursery, Stevens Street, SE1

Following an evaluation in 2010 (*SyAC* 97, 224) a further phase of excavation was undertaken by A Haslam of PCA, revealing an agricultural soil horizon dated to the Roman period. Above this were the remains of a Roman wall, recorded in the west area of the site, and by two north-west/south-east-aligned linear cuts, identified in the central and east areas. The linear cuts were truncated by late 11th-early 12th century robbing which, together with further robber cuts recorded in the east, west and central areas, seem to represent the footings of a substantial building. Sealing these was a Saxon plough-soil that was cut by a series of Saxo-Norman gravel extraction pits, possibly for use during the initial construction of the late 11th century Bermondsey Abbey. Large quantities of human remains representing at least 185 individuals were recovered from these pits, indicating the presence of a cemetery prior to the quarrying and situated in and beyond the south-west corner. A number of 12th-13th century features, mostly situated on the eastern side, were revealed. These included a possible structure defined by several postholes, a series of pits, beamslots and a posthole. A layer of late 13th-15th century plough-soil sealed the earlier features and was cut for the construction of a stone wall and a series of pits, one of which was stone- and brick-lined and had already been uncovered during the evaluation. A layer of possible 15th/16th century agricultural soil sealed most of the late medieval features and was cut by 16th century features including a chalk-and-stone wall, a series of intercutting pits, and by a robber cut running along the late medieval stone wall. A levelling layer sealed these and was cut by a series of 16th-18th century garden features including pits and planting beds arranged in east-west-aligned rows, a number of postholes, three post-pits possibly forming part of a fenceline, a series of gullies and a construction cut containing a masonry footing. A few 19th century features were also recorded including a brick culvert and a posthole.

TQ 335 795 Century House, 82-84 Tanner Street, 62 Riley Road, SE1

Following an initial watching brief on the entire site, an evaluation of four trenches and a small excavation in a space between two of these were carried out by G Laban and A Miles of MOLA. The site is located in the centre of a former river channel that ran between Bermondsey and Horsleydown Eyots. Natural sands and gravels were revealed at the base of the channel beneath alluvial material and a layer of peat. This was sealed by more alluvial material into which several drainage ditches of broadly 17th century date had been cut. One of these was significantly larger than the others and contained timber revetting, consisting of re-used ships' timbers along its sides as well as a number of timber piles in its base. An extensive collection of 17th and 18th century pottery and finds, including a large assemblage of spoons and cloth seals, were recovered from it. The alluvial material was sealed by a thick 18th-20th century reclamation layer, into which several brick structures relating to the 19th-20th century tannery documented on the site had been cut.

TQ 336 801 Tower Bridge Access Improvements, Shad Thames, SE1

A single geotechnical test pit located against the east face of the south abutment of Tower Bridge was examined by A Lertz of MOLA. This exposed the stepped foundations of the buttress that were shown to continue below the base of the 2m-deep trench. In the lower part of the test pit, the foundations were covered by a loose mixed deposit containing bricks and occasional fragments of 18th-19th century pottery, which is interpreted as the backfill of the construction cut for the foundations.

TQ 337 786 8 Lynton Road, SE1

K Anker carried out an evaluation and a geo-archaeological watching brief for OA. Natural gravels were overlain by modern overburden across the site and truncation of the underlying deposits was revealed in two trenches. In one of the trenches were found former services, probably associated with the surrounding 18th-19th century buildings or a late 19th century Baptist chapel, which is depicted on historic maps. Two possible tree-holes, probably associated with the documented Victorian garden, were also recorded. In addition, three concrete bases were observed that either related to the 19th century building, Baptist chapel or perhaps the garden features. In the second trench modern overburden overlay a deep cut feature, possibly a quarry pit or perhaps a bomb crater (the area was heavily bombed during the Second World War); it could have been associated with emergency water storage during this war. The examination of five boreholes confirmed that the large cut feature was confined to the south-west corner. The test pit in the extant grass area demonstrated that the modern overburden extended beyond the former building. A possible linear feature, orientated north-west to south-east, was observed at the base of the sequence. Although limited, the evidence suggests that all features are 19th century or modern in date.

**TQ 337 787** Claremont Arms public house (former), 30–32 Dunton Road, Bermondsey, SE1  
 Building recording was undertaken by A Garwood, N Hawkins and P Jorgensen of PCA prior to the demolition of the Claremont Arms public house, which occupied the majority of the site. Analysis of the built fabric found that the present building is similar in outline to that constructed in the mid-19th century. The most notable alteration was its remodelling in 1914, which was concentrated on the area at the east end, where a new neo-classical front was added, with larger fixed-glazed fenestration to the front bar and the insertion of a new public entrance. These works also included the addition of the present horseshoe-shaped bar, the creation of a new back bar or lounge, serviced by the new doorway, and the replacement of the 19th century sash windows with fixed glazed windows to replicate those of the bar to the east. Later alterations opened out the front bar into a single space incorporating bench seating, a modern dado, a bar canopy and a small stage. The remainder of the building, particularly the accommodation on the first and second floors, has survived relatively intact, retaining many original spaces as well as fixtures and fittings. After demolition and during groundwork, natural gravels were recorded in the north and west of the site, cut by six 15th–19th century quarry pits – two of which appear to have been backfilled in the 17th century. In the south a 19th century well lined with dry-laid bricks was revealed; this may have been associated with one of the 19th century terraced houses that occupied the north end of the site and were destroyed by Second World War bombing. A layer of reworked plough-soil, overlain by modern levelling and bedding for the modern paving slabs, sealed the features.

**TQ 338 782** 405 Old Kent Road, SE1  
 Three trenches were excavated by A Miles of MOLA, two at the front of the building and one in the yard behind. Natural gravels were cut by a quarry-type feature containing Roman pottery dated to AD 180–400, and a Roman coin of 388–402. Natural gravels were also cut by a pit that produced Roman pottery dated to 150–400 and a coin of 296–317. In the trench at the rear of the building a deep feature, probably a quarry pit, was revealed; it contained Roman material dated to 50–160. These pits were sealed by a layer of 17th–19th century agricultural or garden soil, cut by a probable quarry pit of similar date, beneath modern deposits.

**TQ 338 794** 161–171 Abbey Street, SE1  
 G Seddon and I Grosso of PCA carried out an evaluation and watching brief during which natural sand and gravel was found to be sloping substantially down from south to north where it was overlain by a series of alluvial deposits. These are interpreted as evidence for a palaeochannel and foreshore of an eyot, possibly the Bermondsey Eyot. A layer of redeposited clay, from which sherds of Roman pottery dating to the 1st–3rd centuries were recovered, sealed the natural deposits. This was overlain by a series of medieval and 16th–19th century alluvium deposits.

**TQ 339 766** 14 Peckham High Street, Peckham, SE15  
 A single evaluation trench by D de Rosa of WA revealed

a modern pit or soakaway that contained finds of late 19th–20th century date comprising refined whiteware, small quantities of transfer-printed wares and modern glass fragments.

**TQ 335 799** 201 Tooley Street, SE1  
 Natural gravels, sealed by a sequence of alluvial silts and sands, were recorded in the northern section of the site by S Barrowman of PCA. The rest of the site had been truncated by construction of a 20th century basement, now infilled. The remains of a 19th century brick structure were observed in the north-east corner and east section of the site and are interpreted as the remains of terraced housing shown in the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.

**TQ 338 792** 19 Spa Road, SE16  
 The Grade II Listed building, a former bath-house and municipal hall built in Greek revivalist style in the 1920s, was recorded by L Capon of AOC.

**TQ 339 780** 430 Old Kent Road, SE1  
 An evaluation trench in the centre of the site excavated by A Miles of MOLA revealed the natural gravels cut by a north/south-aligned Roman ditch. This contained two sherds of pottery dated to AD 240–400, as well as some highly fragmented 1st–2nd century vessels that were probably redeposited. This was sealed by a layer of 17th–19th century plough-soil. Two other trenches exposed only the plough-soil and modern material, suggesting that the area was open ground prior to the construction of the 20th century garage buildings. A subsequent excavation located a further five Roman ditches, including part of one previously identified in 1995 (*SyAC* 84, 235). These were probably field boundaries and/or part of a drainage system. Although a Roman road is thought to follow the line of Old Kent Road adjacent to the site, no evidence for this was found. The ditches were sealed by similar plough-soil to that exposed during the evaluation, which was cut by two brick cesspits containing pottery of 1830–40 date.

**TQ 340 780** 434–452 Old Kent Road, SE15  
 An evaluation carried out by J Langthorne of PCA found that the natural silt sand was cut by a Roman ditch in the north-west of the site and by a number of 19th–20th century features across the remainder, including two brick drains, a soakaway and a series of wall foundations.

**TQ 334 798** St John's churchyard, Tower Bridge Road, SE1  
 Monitoring of landscaping works, for a park at the former churchyard was undertaken by C Barton of LP, involving topsoil stripping prior to the creation of new paths and planting beds. The specific aim of the watching brief was to look for remnant gravestones or other material relating to the previous use of the site as a graveyard. No remains of archaeological significance were exposed during the work.

**TQ 340 780** 434–452 Old Kent Road, SE1  
 The continuation of a Roman roadside ditch revealed on an adjacent site in 1995 (*SyAC* 84, 235) was located in the north-west corner by M Sims and K Anker

of OAS. Evidence for possible associated boundary ditches aligned on Watling Street in the south of the site was also found. An undated layer of probable plough-soil was observed within the southern part sealing the ditches. Evidence of 19th–20th century habitation in the form of rubbish and cesspits, together with truncated foundations, was observed fronting Old Kent Road.

**TQ 341 764** 12 Rye Lane, Peckham, SE15

An evaluation by D Killock of PCA revealed 17th to mid-18th century plough-soil, with late 18th–19th century topsoil above. Garden soil of 19th–20th century date sealed the site.

**TQ 342 793** Bermondsey Spa, 126 Spa Road, SE16

The excavation of two trenches, carried out by C Edwards of AOC during an evaluation, revealed brickwork and concrete footings above natural silty clay, with a series of made-ground deposits above. A 17th–18th century buried soil was also recorded in the trenches, severely truncated by the later footings.

**TQ 347 796** Water main replacement works between Jamaica Road and the river Thames, Rotherhithe, SE1

Following a watching brief in 2010 (*SyAC* 97, 227) E Jeffery continued the monitoring of water main replacement works for CA, both open-cut and pits, and of varying depths. These exposed modern road make-up layers over services (and associated service backfills), layers of dumping and made-ground layers, with no significant archaeological remains. However, some trenches exposed alluvial deposits indicative of 14th century episodes of flooding, evidence for the 17th century delftware pottery factory, as well as other 17th century development in the area. Some brick features could be directly identified, including the ‘Mill Pond Bridge’ at the corner of Paradise Street with West Lane. The only evidence uncovered concerning Edward III’s 14th century manor house, consisted of medieval pottery and tiles.

**TQ 351 797** New Vicarage, St Marychurch Street, Rotherhithe, SE16

A watching brief by L Capon of AOC on new drainage to the rear of the vicarage building revealed made-ground of 17th–19th century date.

**TQ 352 772** 25–35 Chesterfield Way, SE15

An evaluation was carried out by M Ginnever of MOLA in which two trenches were excavated, one, in the east of the site, revealed natural brickearth that had been extensively truncated by the basements of late 19th–early 20th century houses. These houses had been destroyed during the Second World War and the basements backfilled with demolition rubble. The other trench, in the south-west corner, exposed truncated natural brickearth cut by a 19th century refuse pit and the corner of the basement of one of the demolished houses.

**TQ 353 799** Rotherhithe foreshore

A foreshore survey by E Wragg for TDP focused on two barge bed revetments of possible late 18th–early

19th century date located on the foreshore near the Mayflower public house; these incorporated re-used nautical timbers, including two windlasses and a rudder, within their construction. Disarticulated whalebones formed structural elements of a barge bed.

**TQ 356 784** Silwood Estate, Rotherhithe, South Bermondsey, SE1

An evaluation by A Margetts of ASE revealed, in the south-east corner of the site, a peat formation overlain by alluvium that probably represented a brackish channel silted up over time. Evidence for a probable gravel bar was also found to the north. A single flint core of Middle Neolithic or earlier date was recovered.

**TQ 357 754** 122–148 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, SE15

An evaluation and building survey were undertaken by R Archer and M Gould of PCA. Two trenches in the south-west corner of the site, in an area outside known previous developments, revealed natural clay sealed by 19th century made-ground and a cut for the construction of the wall of a 19th century terraced house. Modern topsoil sealed the features and deposit. Building recording was carried out on three surviving prefabricated bungalows prior to demolition, nine of which were erected between 1945 and 1951 to house those made homeless after a V1 flying bomb destroyed their homes in 1944. The bungalows were found to have been built at exactly the same time, to the same plan, using the same materials and with the provision of a small garden surrounding each dwelling. Constructed on a pre-plumbed concrete foundation platform, the structures were clad with asbestos panels and had a very slightly arched and felt-covered roof. The internal layout of these buildings had not been altered and many original features, such as fitted cupboards, had been retained. Originally they were fitted with internal toilets, bathrooms, and kitchens with fitted equipment such as cookers and refrigerators, and with large picture windows. At the time of the survey the buildings were uninhabited and had fallen into disrepair.

**TQ 364 795** Ebenezer chapel, Salter Road, Rotherhithe, SE16 (fig 21)

Building recording on this chapel, which was built in 1871 for the local Norwegian population, was carried out by L Capon of AOC. Constructed of brick, it has a rectangular nave with an apsidal chancel. The only religious iconography remaining was a small external metal cross above the apse. On one side of the church was a group of rooms that would have been suitable for meetings and community groups; this block had been extensively modified and had lost much of its historic character. The church has an associated dwelling house, originally for the pastor, and later used as the warden’s house when the building was used by the Docklands Settlements Charity.

**TQ 394 768** 126A Asylum Road, Peckham, SE15

A buried soil horizon was recorded by F Howell of TVAS above natural brickearth and beneath modern made-ground throughout most of the site, apart from the north-west corner, where there had been some truncation in the late 19th or 20th centuries.



Fig 21 Ebenezer Chapel, Salter Road, Rotherhithe. Foundation stone of the 19th century church, which cites a verse from the Old Testament (1 Sam 7.12). (Photograph by AOC)

#### SUTTON

TQ 223 663 Beverley brook, Green Lane, Worcester Park

Four evaluation trenches were excavated by V Hughes and S Lawrence of OAS, revealing a thin, intermittent subsoil sealed by topsoil. No evidence survives for a track or lane that is depicted on maps of 18th century date.

TQ 241 638 Elizabeth House sheltered housing scheme (Phase 1), Park Lane, Cheam Village

Made-ground deposits of 19th century date and a well, apparently of mid-19th century date, were recorded during an evaluation by C Clarke of AOC. A modern brick wall was the only other structural feature identified during the evaluation.

TQ 264 645 The Woodman, 10 Lower Road, Sutton  
An evaluation by S Wallis of TVAS revealed a late 19th century or early 20th century pit and a well of similar date, cut into made-ground containing 19th century and later material that overlay natural sandy clay. The absence of buried soil or subsoil indicates extensive truncation.

TQ 273 657 Muschamp Primary School, Muschamp Road, Carshalton

A sequence of 16th–19th century plough-soils was revealed by E Bates for PCA during a watching brief. Above lay a demolition layer and then topsoil.

TQ 275 621 Land at Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton

Two trenches were excavated during an evaluation by S Farr of WA. No features or finds were revealed above natural chalk within either trench and it was clear from the site topography and excavations that the area had undergone extensive landscaping during previous development. Within one of the trenches, a thick layer of redeposited chalk was identified, sealing a buried ground surface.

TQ 276 612 Site of Oaks Park Mansion House, Oaks Park, Croydon Lane, Carshalton

An excavation by J Phillips of CDHAS aimed to uncover parts of the foundations of the east wing of the former Oaks Mansion House to study the remains of a cock-fighting pit that is known to have existed. The earliest deposit consisted of clayey soil spotted with chalk that formed the surface beneath a timber floor. It was not clear whether this was natural or a redeposited make-up layer; it had a sloping surface. It supported the brick foundations of the building that are partly attributed to Robert Taylor for John Burgoyne *c* 1765 and partly to Robert Adam for the 12th Earl of Derby *c* 1790. The foundations and underfloor deposits were both overlain by a mass of rubble dating from the demolition of the house in the 1950s. There was no clear sign of the cock-fighting pit.

TQ 278 624 Orchard Hill, Carshalton

Excavation of service trenches by S Farr of WA was monitored, following work in 2008 (*SJAC* 96, 308). Modern make-up above natural clay was recorded.

TQ 278 642 Land adjacent to 1 The Park, Carshalton

An evaluation by S Wallis for TVAS of two trenches revealed only subsoil above the natural clay.

TQ 278 661 Durand Close Estate, Durand Close, Carshalton

A large number of services crossing the site and a single spread of rubbish dating from the late 19th century were recorded by G Webster of ASE during an evaluation; otherwise the ground had been disturbed by construction work.

TQ 279 623 Drapers School, Fountain Drive, Carshalton

Replacement of an east-west electricity cable was monitored by J Perry of SutAS, revealing made-ground deposits below modern topsoil or surface. The finds were two small sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery, a piece of burnt flint and some 20th century building material.

TQ 279 639 Carshalton War Memorial Hospital (former), The Park, Carshalton

Following an evaluation in 2008 (*JAC* 96, 308), a building survey was carried out by A Garwood of PCA prior to the partial demolition of extensions and the residential conversion of the historic core of the former hospital into residential dwellings. Built in 1923 – a period of innovation in hospital practices and design – as a memorial hospital dedicated to the local men who died during the Great War, the building layout conformed to the distinctive butterfly plan synonymous with the open-air movement with its south-facing wards and sun terraces. The original design also retained elements of the 19th century Garden City Movement/Arts and Craft style of architecture, with the exception of the entrance portico to the principal façade that was built using a classical style with repetitive use of the tripartite Serliana motif in some of the windows and doors. The design also incorporated tried and tested pavilion or Nightingale ward types, with beds arranged along the flank walls below cross-ventilating windows and the use of inter-connecting corridors reminiscent of the large pavilion-plan hospitals. Although the hospital buildings have had internal alterations and many refurbishments, these were mainly cosmetic and it retained much of its original design and features, including hand-washing stations set into niches outside the wards, and the original timber sash windows in the administrative accommodation and ward blocks.

TQ 279 639 Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, The Park, Carshalton (fig 22)

Investigations to the immediate east of the main hospital building were undertaken by D Killock of PCA. They revealed evidence for peripheral activity associated with a Middle Iron Age to Roman farmstead or small settlement that probably lay to the south and east of the excavated area. This consisted of 22 pits and a series of linear cuts, thought to represent the bases of originally larger ditches, cutting into natural sand and silt subsoil. Sixteen of the pits are dated to the Middle-Late Iron Age and were mainly located to

the east of a series of north/south-orientated ditches. Several were identified as grain storage silos and a few of them presented elements of structured deposition, with either partial or complete unworked animal skeletons placed within them before backfilling. The only exception was a dog burial that appeared to have been dug for the interment of what looked like a much cared for pet animal. The remaining six pits were also mainly silos and are dated to the Late Iron Age-early Roman period. Five were located to the south of two sections of a curvilinear feature interpreted as a possible enclosure. The sixth pit was located within the gap that separated the two sections of the enclosure and, together with some of the other pits, appeared to have had intact animal remains deliberately placed in it prior to backfilling, inferring that early rituals were still observed after the Roman conquest. Modern landscaping features and services associated with the hospital were also recorded, truncating the earlier features and natural deposits.

TQ 282 645 2-4a Rotherfield Road, Carshalton

An evaluation carried out by V Tsamis and S Carlyle for COT revealed three ditches in the north-western part of the site from which pieces of worked flint were recovered; the ditches are undated but the character of the fills and the small assemblage of worked flint suggest that they could be prehistoric. Eighteenth and 19th century features were identified, the majority associated with buildings that once stood on the site.

TQ 283 648 Westcroft Leisure Centre, Westcroft Road, Carshalton

An undated posthole and a number of tree-throw hollows sealed by an alluvial layer were revealed during a watching brief by J Heathcote for PCA. Modern made-ground overlay these deposits and features.

TQ 294 651 The Portioners House, Beddington Park, Croydon Road, Wallington

Two trenches were excavated by J Phillips for CDHAS on the site of a medieval house that later became the rectory of Beddington and was demolished in c 1843. One trench uncovered the top of the foundations. The oldest part of the building, including a cellar, was to the south and largely outside the trenches. The date of this is uncertain. An extension with brick footing was added to the north side in the 18th century and a passage created to provide access to the cellar from the extension. Three pieces of flecked tin-glazed tiles were found, of late 16th to mid-17th century date.

TQ 299 659 Beddington Sewage Treatment Works, Beddington Lane, Beddington

Monitoring of geotechnical test pits by C Clarke and I Hogg of AOC identified undisturbed deposits in all test pits and boreholes. These consisted of alluvial clay deposit capped by a thin horizon of peat. The only significant deposit identified was an early peat horizon located between the alluvial clay and terrace gravels. The stratigraphic location of this peat deposit suggests it could be Palaeolithic in date and of great significance. Made-ground and topsoil deposits, probably related to the construction of the treatment works, sealed the undisturbed deposits.



Fig 22 Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, Carshalton. A calf about 6 months old buried in the Middle Iron Age *c* 400–200 BC. (Photograph by PCA)

TQ 299 659 Beddington sludge dewatering scheme, Beddington Sewage Treatment Works, Croydon  
A tiny portion of the buried former topsoil was found by G Dawkes for ASE during an evaluation above natural gravels; it contained a *tegula* fragment, the only evidence of the proximity of the site to a Roman villa and prehistoric landscape (a Scheduled Monument). This suggests that the site had previously been machine-stripped and that any archaeological deposits had been removed. The site was covered by gravel dumps around 1m thick in preparation for the construction of the current Thames Water compound; this is likely to have occurred after excavations on the Roman villa in 1987. A large palaeochannel was revealed within the gravels, apparently aligned east–west and at least 29m wide. The original extent of this feature is unknown as only the southern edge of the channel was found and it survived to a depth of only 0.8m, having been subject to later fluvial erosion. This channel was almost certainly part of a drainage system flowing into the Thames to the north, and the decayed organic clay fill suggests a low-energy fluvial environment.

TQ 303 565 Recycling centre at 112 Beddington Lane, Beddington  
The excavation of an east–west drain trench and soakaway was observed by J Perry for SutAS, revealing only modern made-ground deposits.

#### WANDSWORTH

TQ 213 746 4 Roehampton Gate, Roehampton, SW15  
A watching brief was carried out by Z Pozorski of AS on excavations for a new basement. Two substantial layers of modern made-ground were recorded above the natural gravel.

TQ 222 747 Arton Wilson House, 85–89 Roehampton Lane, SW15  
An evaluation by C Harward of COT identified horticultural features, including tree-planting pits, and ditches associated with the use of the site as an orchard or market garden in the late 19th and 20th centuries. Evidence for landscaping and other works during construction of the existing buildings during the late 20th century, in the form of localised horizontal truncation and dumped levelling deposits, was also revealed.

TQ 225 754 347 Upper Richmond Road, Wandsworth, SW15  
A watching brief by I Cipin of PCA revealed a subsoil of weathered natural gravel showing evidence of root action and, towards the centre of the site, a brick well capped by a piece of worked York stone shaped to fit its aperture. It was probably associated with the original mid-19th century house on the site.

TQ 233 743 Elliott School, Pullman Gardens, SW15  
Natural sand and gravels were revealed directly below 19th–20th century made-ground in the northern part of the site during a watching brief by P Stephenson of ASE. The southern part of the site was traversed by a north–south brick drain, probably 18th–19th century in date, originally cylindrical in section, and a second linear north–east to south–west structure of a single brick width. The area was traversed by numerous modern service trenches, the horizontal truncation of the drain confirming the reduction of the land surface by landscaping activity when the school grounds were created.

TQ 234 751 257–259 Upper Richmond Road, SW15  
An evaluation was undertaken by T Mackinder of MOLA, revealing an agricultural soil horizon containing fragments of tile and clay tobacco pipe. This deposit probably represented fields that existed before the area was developed in the 19th century. Levelling deposits and foundations associated with the 1960s filling station completed the sequence.

TQ 238 750 77–83 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, SW15

Two evaluation trenches were excavated by A Margetts of ASE, revealing the remains of the basement of a 19th century building in the north of the site, depicted on the OS map of 1871. These were overlain by extensive modern demolition deposits. In the south, natural gravels were cut by a drain of 16th–19th century date, possibly associated with the building in the north. Above the drain were a subsoil and topsoil, the latter containing pottery dating to the 18th–19th centuries. The soils may represent agricultural use, the finds being consistent with the manuring of fields. They were sealed by made-ground.

TQ 240 754 The Mission Hall, Walker Place, Putney, SW15

A layer of horticultural soil was recorded by S Maher of PCA during an evaluation. In the east, this was sealed by a layer of 16th–20th century garden soil with made-ground above. To the south–west a posthole, possibly evidence of early 19th century garden activity, cut the horticultural soil. Sealing the earlier deposit and features was a series of levelling deposits and the remnants of 19th century brick walls that were probably associated with two properties depicted on the 1849 OS map.

TQ 252 738 203–209 Merton Road, Wandsworth, SW18

Following building recording in 2010 (*S&AC* 97, 229) excavation of the western half of the site was monitored by Z Pozorski of AS, revealing subsoil and modern made-ground, the latter probably derived from the mission church hall building.

TQ 252 746 29 Wandsworth Police Station, 146 High Street, Wandsworth, SW18

Building recording was carried out by M Henderson for ASE on the police station complex, which comprises four main blocks: the station, administration, parade and stable ranges, all purpose-built in the latter years

of the 19th century. Features such as the slightly asymmetrical plan, the use of contrasting terracotta detail and the lion-head embellishment to the guttering are consistent with the date of construction. To the rear of the station house is the single-storey holding cell range; this retains the barrel-vaulted brick cells. The east wing was added to the main station building in *c* 1915 and an upward extension to create a first floor was also added. The stabling at the north–west corner was fairly unchanged from the late 19th century, while the single-storey units at the eastern end of the range were converted to provide more modern facilities. The small two-cell dog pound at the north end of this building is also early, if not original, and slightly modified for purpose over time.

TQ 254 745 Land off 3–9 Broomhill Road, SW18  
Seven trenches were excavated during an evaluation by I Hogg and C Edwards for AOC, revealing two ditches and two small pits; only one ditch was clearly dated, to the 18th century.

TQ 254 745 Cockpen House, Buckhold Road, SW18

An evaluation by I Bright of PCA revealed natural gravels overlain by alluvial clay – possibly during the prehistoric period and probably towards the end of the Pleistocene epoch. In the north of the site a layer of 11th–12th century alluvium sealed the earlier deposit and was cut by a substantial 13th century boundary or drainage ditch. A layer of 14th–15th century redeposited gravel sealed the ditch and was cut by two post-medieval ditches, one located in the north, dating to the 15th–16th centuries, and the second located to the south, dating to the 17th–18th centuries. Above these was a layer of agricultural soil that was cut by a channel containing a timber bleaching tank; evidence for bleaching processes related to the late 18th–early 19th century Henry Gardiner's calico-printing works. The tank was severely truncated by a number of elements that were probably related to the construction of the Cavendish Engineering Works in the early to mid-20th century.

TQ 254 751 Osiers Estate, Osiers Road, SW18

Natural alluvium was recorded below modern made-ground during a watching brief by A Pooley and T Bradley of PCA.

TQ 256 749 National Grid Tunnels, Southern Tunnel Route, Wimbledon substation to Kensal Green former gasworks

At Wandsworth gasworks, Armoury Way, SW18, two visits were made by P Jefferies of MOLA to observe the excavation for a 15m internal diameter shaft. These revealed alluvium from the river Wandle, which lies *c* 10m west of the shaft location, beneath modern made-ground consisting of rubble and clinker.

TQ 257 743 Sainsbury's Superstore, 45 Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, SW18

A watching brief was undertaken by E Stafford for OA on six test pits and fifteen geotechnical boreholes, revealing natural gravels truncated by house footings and 19th century warehouse foundations. These were

sealed by the modern car park foundations. In the north of the site 18th and 19th century wall footings were associated with rubble and garden soil deposits. These appear to relate to use of the area immediately pre-dating and during its early urban development. Garden or agricultural soils survive between the remains of brick footings and contain pottery and other domestic artefacts.

**TQ 266 766** Battersea Houseboat foreshore, SW11  
A foreshore survey was carried out by E Wragg for TDP. No features of significance were observed; the foreshore surface comprised a matrix of gravel, sand and 20th century building rubble.

**TQ 267 757** St Peter with St Paul church hall, 21 Plough Road, Battersea, SW11  
A programme of building recording was undertaken by L Capon of AOC in advance of demolition. The hall was built in 1874 as a boys' school in association with a temporary church of St Peter. A permanent church was built in 1875–6, designed by William White. The church burned down in 1970, and its tower was demolished in 1994. The site also contains an early 20th century vicarage that has been much altered.

**TQ 271 751** Peabody Estate, St John's Hill, Clapham, SW11  
A single evaluation trench excavated in the south of the estate by P Miller and P Pierazzo of MOLA revealed an undated garden or made-ground deposit above the subsoil, cut by a north/south-aligned Victorian wall foundation. This was probably associated with the Royal Freemason's School, which occupied the site from 1853 to 1934. The deposit was also cut by disused 19th or 20th century services, and overlain by modern deposits and surface. A standing building survey of the estate was carried out prior to demolition, with detailed examinations being made of the buildings of Block O of the 1930s buildings, as well as the Lodge and the Cottage, both of which were probably constructed by the Freemasons and were retained when the estate was built. Construction of the estate began in 1935 and its plain design was directly related to the economic downturn that characterised the 1930s. It was opened for occupation in 1936.

**TQ 276 763** 475–491 Battersea Park Road, SW11  
A sequence of plough-soils that appear to have been worked between the 16th and 19th centuries was recorded by D Killock of PCA during a watching brief.

**TQ 284 733** 172–174 Balham High Road, Balham, SW12  
Two trenches excavated by E Jeffery of CA revealed truncated natural gravel deposits, overlain by modern brick rubble levelling deposits following the demolition of a cinema in 1985.

**TQ 292 761** and **TQ 289 753** St Paul's churchyard, Rectory Grove, Clapham, SW4 and The Chase, SW4  
A geophysical survey by the Clapham Society found evidence of structures that could be identified as remains of the medieval church (demolished in 1814) and the Norman and Elizabethan manor house

(Clapham Court). A survey in the street and gardens of 7 and 9 The Chase was also conducted, revealing evidence of the 17th century Clapham Place.

**TQ 293 775** Tideway Wharf, 87 Kirtling Street, Nine Elms, SW8  
C Green and D Young of QUEST drilled three geoarchaeological boreholes and, with the results of this and all previous geotechnical records from the site, generated a model of the sub-surface stratigraphy, clarifying the nature, depth, extent and date of any alluvium and peat associated with the Battersea Channel. The material incorporated in the silty deposits and the nature of their structure and fabric suggest that the deposits were not entirely the result of natural processes, but have been significantly influenced by human occupation. It seems possible that most of the material recovered from a geoarchaeological borehole towards the north, situated over the crest of the gravel spur may be made-ground, while the sediment recovered from the borehole towards the east might represent semi-natural deposition during a late stage in the infilling of the palaeochannel that passed to the south of the Battersea Eyot. The final borehole, towards the south, confirmed that the sedimentary sequence was very thin, comprising soil and heavily contaminated subsoil overlying sands and gravels, representing a rise in the gravel surface to the south of the site.

**TQ 294 775** Tideway Industrial Estate, Nine Elms Lane, Battersea, SW8  
Excavation of a series of geotechnical test pits, mostly concentrated just behind the current river wall, was monitored by A Turner for PCA. Redeposited alluvium was recorded, with 19th and 20th century dock walls and associated features above.

**TQ 298 774** Ponton Road diversion, Nine Elms Lane, Battersea, SW8  
Following work in 2008 (*SyAC* 96, 310), a watching brief was carried out by A Lerz and G Spurr of MOLA on enabling works along the course of the road diversion and on geotechnical test pits lying west of the road. A series of thirteen geoarchaeological boreholes was also drilled across the site. Natural gravels were recorded at the base of the sequence, overlain by alluvial deposits and silty soils, the latter of which appear to have formed naturally during the medieval period and possibly the 16th and 17th centuries, when the area was still rural. These were sealed by 18th–19th century made-ground deposits which, in the northern part, were cut by the foundations of 19th century terraced houses fronting onto Nine Elms Lane. These had been demolished during the early 20th century. Geotechnical investigations in the western part found these deposits were deeply cut by a feature filled with brick rubble probably derived from the demolition of a gasometer shown on the 1894–6 OS map. The geoarchaeological work exposed natural sand at the base of the road diversion trench in the south-east corner and in the majority of the boreholes and showed that, topographically, the site straddles an important environmental interface between a subsidiary channel of the Thames and higher, dry ground.