

## Archaeology in Surrey 2013–14

Compiled by

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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 Ms Egginton, Mr Randall and Mr Truckle, and for Greater London by Mr Grew. 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*

4AD	4AD Consultants Ltd
AAA	Allen Archaeological Associates
AAL	Allen Archaeology Ltd
AOC	AOC Archaeology Group
APS	Archaeological Project Services
AS	Archaeological Solutions
ASC	Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd
ASE	Archaeology South-East
BRIT	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
CA	Compass Archaeology Limited
CAMBARCH	Cambrian Archaeological Projects
CAT	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
CBAS	Chris Butler Archaeological Services
CDHAS	Carshalton and District Historical and Archaeological Society
CgMs	CgMs Limited
COT	Cotswold Archaeology
EEHAS	Epsom and Ewell History and Archaeology Society
FA	Foundations Archaeology
HA	Headland Archaeology
HN	Heritage Network
KHL	Keevill Heritage Ltd
KU	Kingston University

LP	L-P: Archaeology
MOLA	Museum of London Archaeology
NA	Northampton Archaeology
OA	Oxford Archaeology
OAS	Oxford Archaeology South
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
PRO	PRO Archaeology Services
PUR	Purcell
QUEST	Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading)
SutAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit
SCC	Surrey County Council
SH	Stonebow Heritage
SyAS	Surrey Archaeological Society
TDP	Thames Discovery Programme
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology
WSA	West Sussex Archaeology

## The Administrative County

### ELMBRIDGE

TQ 065 627 Brooklands Motor Racing Circuit, Weybridge

Photographic survey and watching brief by K Bower of PCA on a section of the Railway Straight prior to overlay resurfacing revealed details of the track construction and repair to the Scheduled racetrack.

TQ 070 631 The Dell, Brooklands Motor Racing Circuit, Weybridge

Watching brief by S Hoad of MOLA recorded remains of part of the access road to the drivers' tunnel at the Scheduled racetrack.

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

Evaluation by S Maher and R Humphry of PCA, continuing work from 2012, revealed pits and postholes likely to relate to domestic occupation that fronted Monument Hill, together with garden walls and boundary features all of 18th or 19th century date and clearly represented on contemporary maps.

TQ 079 651 21 Grotto Road, Weybridge

Excavation by M Saywood of SCAU within the bounds of the former Outlands Palace. The tops of two walls were revealed; the first belonged to the counterscarp wall of the moat of the late 15th century manor, and the second a pier of the north bridge wing added by Henry VIII in 1537–8. A pit containing demolition rubble, undoubtedly originating from the destroyed Palace, was also revealed.

TQ 085 616 Tor Lane, St George's Hill, Weybridge  
Watching brief by S Stevens of ASE during the excavation of a cable trench within the Scheduled hillfort revealed evidence of modern disturbance but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 085 616 Camp End Manor, Tor Lane, St George's Hill, Weybridge

Watching brief by T Dawson of TVAS within the Scheduled hillfort revealed an undated but probably modern gully or garden feature.

TQ 093 664 Walton Bridge, Walton-on-Thames

Watching brief by V Bernardi of FA in the area where a 'toothed' wooden artefact had been recovered during evaluation in 2011 did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TG 128 585 St Mary's church hall, Stoke D'Abernon

Evaluation by W Weller of SCAU revealed a narrow gully of modern date and confirmed the location of a pond shown on 19th century maps.

TQ 128 685 Land at the former John Nightingale School, Hurst Road, West Molesey

Evaluation by N Randall of SCAU revealed evidence of modern truncation but no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 133 649 Esher Place, Esher

Watching brief by W Weller of SCAU revealed a small quantity of post-medieval building materials as well as one sherd of glazed earthenware pottery. All finds were unstratified. No features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ133 651 Esher Church of England High School, Esher

Geophysical survey and test pitting by C Hayward produced significant quantities of pottery with a range of dates from the later 12th century to the early 18th century. A near-absence of late 18th century and later sherds relates to the probable clearance of the settlement of Middle Green in the early 18th century. (450)



Fig 1 Land off Arran Way, Esher. Tom Munnery excavating the Late Bronze Age, *in-situ* metalworker's hoard of plano-convex bun ingots. The top of the remaining pot was clipped by the machine, but proved to have been truncated at an earlier date. (Photograph by SCAU)

TQ 138 659 Land off Arran Way, Esher  
Evaluation by N Randall of SCAU, adjoining that evaluated to the west (below), exposed what may be a natural hollow filled through colluvial or aeolian deposition, two postholes, a narrow ditch, and a possible Middle Iron Age pit.

TQ 139 660 Land off Arran Way, Esher (fig 1)  
Evaluation by T Munnery of SCAU. The earliest material was Late Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic and Mesolithic/Neolithic flintwork from later features and overburden although residual, may originate from an occupation site or sites nearby. The most concentrated phase of activity was of Bronze Age, especially Late Bronze Age, date. Pits and ditches and a buried subsoil indicate the utilisation of the site for settlement. Residual sherds of Roman pottery in later features and the subsoil, and a single Saxon and early medieval pit, attest to the continued exploitation of the area, although not necessarily settlement. Remains of The Grove, a building that burned down in the 1970s and believed to be of late 18th century origin, were also revealed.

Subsequent excavation by N Randall of SCAU in 2014 produced finds and features spanning a date range from the Upper Palaeolithic to the post-medieval period. The prominent period of activity

was the Bronze Age, with a series of field boundary or enclosure ditches of Middle–Late Bronze Age date dominating the excavated area. The discovery of a Late Bronze Age metalworker's hoard within an *in-situ* pot is of regional importance while the discovery of a series of postholes, also dated to the Bronze Age, may be evidence of a domestic roundhouse or possibly an open-fronted workshop. Evidence of Saxon occupation in the form of a possible sunken-featured building and post-medieval horticultural activity was also revealed.

TQ 148 679 Orchard School, Bridge Road, East Molesey

Watching brief by M Wood of AAL revealed three pits, one of which was undated, and two of later prehistoric date, containing small quantities of Iron Age pottery and residual early prehistoric worked flint.

TQ 153 683 Hampton Court Station/Jolly Boatman site

Strip, map and sample by R Brown of OA revealed the truncated remains of 19th century railway structures comprising a turntable, a small building and possible platform edges associated with the Hampton Court branch line. The structures were sited on reworked and mechanically compacted gravels although a full sequence of undisturbed Pleistocene gravels and

associated fluvial/alluvial deposits was recorded to the west of the structures.

EPSOM & EWELL

TQ 197 611 Stamford Green School, Epsom  
Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU. The site was found to be heavily disturbed and there were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 206 639 Ewell Gunpowder Mills (fig 2)  
Excavation by S Nelson and D Hartley of EEHAS. The remains of some of the buildings associated with the gunpowder mills that operated along this upper reach of the Hogsmill river during the 18th and 19th centuries, until the mills closed in c1875, were revealed. Work took place in the area of the Corning House and Mills buildings shown on the 1866 OS map. A plan of 1863 notes those furthest downstream as the Incorporating Mills. Recording concentrated on the Incorporating Mills site where works exposed stretches of brickwork in the left bank of the river. Machine excavation removed some of the brickwork but the plan of the foundations and a section through

the remains were recorded. These comprised the ends of two buildings set at an angle to the river with a central channel between them and splayed outer walls extending to the river where they had been broken through by a later concrete revetment. The brickwork had been set in what appeared to be natural London Clay and were covered by a layer of demolition rubble, sealed by a layer of redeposited, silty clays resulting from recent dredging. The brickwork revealed in this area appears to relate to the pair of mill buildings and water-wheel channel shown on maps on the left hand braid of the river, where it had been split into three streams and is clearly more complex than the simple rectangular outlines shown on the 1866 OS map. A second pair of mill structures presumably still survives further over, under the right-hand bank. These buildings, together with their holding ponds and ancillary buildings, serviced two pairs of grinding wheels in the Incorporating Mill. (441)

TQ 208 598 Land at Woodcote Grove, Ashley Road, Epsom  
Geophysical survey by P Dresch and R Chester of WA. A detailed gradiometer survey detected one anomaly



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Fig 2 Ewell Gunpowder Mill. Plan of 1863 when the mills were in the ownership of Sharpe & Co. The Incorporating Mills are the most northerly of the eighteen structures or groups of structures noted on the plan as comprising the mill complex. The structures were spread out to minimise any explosion damage.

of possible archaeological interest with the majority of observed anomalies probably relating to modern activity. The results suggested a dense spread of ferrous responses likely to be modern in origin and strong enough to mask any further archaeological features that may be present.

TQ 216 629 Ewell playing fields, Old Schools Lane, Ewell

Geophysical survey by S Haddrell of Stratascan. A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted over *c* 4ha of grassland, with *c* 1ha of resistivity survey targeted on the results. A former field boundary and trackway were the only features identified to be of potential archaeological interest.

TQ 219 621 Lane House, 33 Epsom Road, Ewell  
Watching brief by N Cowlard and S Nelson of EEHAS produced a small number of abraded Roman pottery sherds but no features of archaeological interest.

TQ 221 629 Church Meadow, Ewell (fig 3)

A second season of excavation by The Church Meadow Project, supported by SyAS and EEHAS and directed by N Cowlard, re-opened the 2012 trench and extended it by a further 30m. Plough damage had removed almost all features above Roman ground level although a previously encountered large pit was found to cut

the remains of two Roman wells. The earlier well was roughly square with the shadow of a plank lining and a wooden cask incorporated into its construction, and was cut by the later well. An associated, substantial flint-lined pit or posthole may have supported a windlass. A series of pits containing Roman and modern rubbish were found in the well area. A previously uncovered area of chalk blocks standing above the surrounding flint may represent a chalk floor within a Roman building. A large pit contained the remains of an amphora together with a series of mortar, flint and chalk linings and may be a re-use of an earlier feature such as a well or cistern. A linear flint feature corresponding to the anticipated line of Stane Street proved to be lying on or within disturbed soil. A section across the feature revealed a deep, subcircular pit *c* 1.4m deep. Augering suggested the fill extended a further 0.5m, and pottery and a Chi-Rho coin suggest a late Roman date for this feature. The pit may have been a latrine, although environmental samples have so far revealed only evidence of water molluscs. Over 200 Roman coins were retrieved with the help of metal detectorists, together with metal and bone hairpins, brooches and an intaglio ring. The large quantity of Roman pottery recovered was broad in type and included many finewares. A few possible prehistoric sherds were also recovered.

In 2014, the final season of excavation revealed a recut ditch of probable 1st century date roughly in



Fig 3 Church Meadow, Ewell. View of the bone assemblage within the ritual shaft. (Photograph by Nikki Cowlard)

line with the anticipated route of Stane Street that, together with those found in 2012–13, are interpreted as parallel roadside ditches. No agger or road base was apparent between the ditches; the area was noted to be generally clear of features, suggesting the road may have been built up on a causeway with the surface materials destroyed by ploughing and robbing. Between this ‘causeway’ and the roadside ditches the remains of possible metallised roadside tracks, roughly 3m wide were revealed, which in places extended over the ditches. These may suggest later encroachment onto the roadside, although they may also represent later road resurfacing. A shallow perpendicular gully and three substantial postholes adjacent to the road suggest probable roadside development. A number of pits of later Roman date produced coins of late 4th century date, a bone assemblage representing domestic animal and fowl, and three pits that produced pottery of 2nd–4th century date. The latter displayed signs of repetitive use with some indication of an industrial function. A re-examined pit cut into the roadside ditch revealed a large rectangular feature identified as a timber-lined well. It was *c* 3m deep, including an augered depth of 0.8m that was not excavated. There was evidence for corner posts with internal planking, the wood surviving only as a grey/white mottled deposit. Cutting the lower extent of the well was a series of three pits, located one above the other that displayed a very similar sequence of contexts, each apparently involving the setting in place of an amphora (or part of an amphora). Although their purpose is not clear, they show evidence for the same type of processes – possibly industrial – continuing over time. (442, 451)

TQ 223 617 NESCOLT, Reigate Road, Ewell  
Evaluation by L McGaig of WA revealed a palaeo-channel and a recent ditch. No palaeoarchaeological remains were identified within the channel.

TQ 224 619 NESCOLT, Reigate Road, Ewell  
Evaluation by T Black of OA. Evidence of activity of several periods was found, mostly at the north end of the site. A buried soil covering at least 40m<sup>2</sup> was found on the west side of the site that contained a mixture of struck flints of Mesolithic and Bronze Age date. The presence of flints of two dates in the same layer suggests this may have been a colluvial layer containing material derived from further upslope. To the east, a small pit contained undiagnostic struck flints that may be of earlier prehistoric date. Two gullies in the north-west corner contained pottery sherds of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date, together with struck flints of broadly contemporary character. South-west of these gullies, a quarry pit over 7m across x 3.2m deep was revealed. The sides and base were irregular, but at the base of the deepest part a sherd of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery was found beneath the crouched burial of an adult male. The skeleton was partly disarticulated, but almost complete. No other finds were recovered from the fills of the feature except for a few fragments of adult human bone from a different individual from the upper fills.

East of the remains of this prehistoric activity another group of quarry pits or shafts was found, and one more on the southern edge of the site. A

hand-excavated slot was dug into one of the group, showing that it was at least 10m across x 2.2m deep, with a very irregular profile. The fills contained Roman finds, including the burial of several neonatal infants, and two largely complete pots, which date the infilling to between AD100 and 250. The recovery of an assemblage of animal bones mostly comprising dog, pig and horse supports the view that this was not simply used as a rubbish dump but was filled with selected material. The other quarry pits were tested only by machine, and only one was bottomed. Roman shafts are particularly characteristic of Ewell, but quarries containing such deposits are more unusual. In the late Roman period a ditch that contained domestic material was dug across the northern edge of the site. It was aligned north-west/south-east and probably followed the line of a late Roman road, known from excavations at Hatch Furlong to the north.

#### GUILDFORD

SU 052 567 White Hart Court, Ripley  
Two-phase evaluation by D Britchfield and R Kennedy of WA identified severe truncation across the site. The only feature recorded was a single modern pit.

SU 884 478 Grange Farm, Tongham  
Geophysical survey by J Slater and J Jones of Stratascan. A single linear feature was located along the western edge of the site and was interpreted as a modern utility trench. Other anomalies were also thought to have modern origins including ferrous objects in the topsoil and magnetic disturbance related to field boundaries and fences.

SU 889 495 Ash Green Lane West, Tongham  
Evaluation by S Stevens of ASE. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

SU 893 499 Land south of Ash Lodge Drive, Ash and Tongham  
Evaluation by D Platt of TVAS revealed archaeological deposits mainly located on the eastern side of the site. With the exception of a single pit that contained evidence of ironworking and pottery of Iron Age date, the datable features were from the medieval and post-medieval periods. A large percentage of the pottery recovered was Coarse Border ware, including waster sherds, which suggested manufacturing was taking place in the vicinity, although no kiln was found.

SU 898 502 Land at the Croft, Ash  
Archaeological excavation by A Thorne of ASE revealed the north-west corner of a Romano-British ditched enclosure and probable outlying fields and paddocks. The enclosure contained several pits and possible postholes as well as probable evidence for tree clearance. The quantities of recovered Roman pottery suggest the presence of a single domicile or farmstead during the 1st century AD. The majority of the settlement site is considered to lie to the east, outside the site boundary.

SU 924 502 Land at Beech Lane, Flexford, near Normandy

Evaluation by P Jones of SCAU. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

SU 937 512 Flexford (fig 4)

A sixth season of excavation in 2013 directed by D Calow for the Roman Studies Group of SyAS. Excavation established that the northern end of an aisled structure, found in 2012, did not extend beyond the limit previously established. It appears to have been a six-bay structure, *c* 14m long x 8m wide with four rows of seven posts. A lack of building materials suggests either that the structure had been systematically dismantled, or more likely was of a design that left no ground impact beyond its postholes. The excavation also revealed the possible foundations of the northern wall of an earlier building, under the aisled structure and on a different alignment. The foundations were in line with four postholes found previously, suggesting that there were earlier buildings on the site of the aisled structure, but with a 30° difference in alignment. It is thought that this initial settlement activity was followed by the excavation of a large enclosure ditch in the 2nd century. New buildings were then constructed on a different alignment from the earlier structures, perhaps

in the later 2nd century, and when these went out of use the area was cleared in the late 3rd or early 4th century. The excavation of a large flint surface that contained considerable quantities of Roman pottery, showed evidence for periods of reuse. Postholes cutting the surface suggested the presence of a small structure within a circular gully and on the same alignment as the aisled structure. Among the earliest phases in this area was a circular feature. At its centre was a single posthole with at its base, a rare, worn coin minted in Syria in AD 116. A later 2nd century enclosure ditch and track appeared to respect the feature.

Excavations continued in the autumn of 2013 and two more *busta*, similar to those found previously (*SyAC* 98, 241), were excavated in the south of the site. They were *c* 3m long x 1.4m wide and up to 1m deep, with steep sides and were lined with 1–2cm of clay, burnt red during firing. A large flue, present at the north end of the deepest pit, was at least 1.2m long. Two greyware pots found at the base of the pit were dated to the first half of the 2nd century. Three complete charred wooden staves, each about 2m long, were found placed lengthways above the pit. Radiocarbon analysis of charcoal from the staves provided a date of AD 260–430 while those from the base of the pit gave dates of AD 85–260, suggesting the staves might



Fig 4 Flexford. View of pit with three early 2nd century Roman jars, cut by a later pit with a drilled and chamfered red deer antler radiocarbon dated to AD 230–380. (Photograph by David Calow)

have been added later than the burial. The second *bustum*, 0.6m deep, produced nails, ash, charcoal, the remains of burnt logs and a few traces of calcined human bone. There was evidence for a small air inlet at the south end. Radiocarbon analysis of charcoal also gave a date of AD 260–430. Returning in 2014, excavations revealed the probable continuation of the main enclosure 60m to the south, together with a parallel, north–south ditch and an east–west ditch. The former contained 1st century and later pottery, and a clay-lined feature containing burnt sandstone blocks and three complete or near complete jars. The ditch was cut by a pit containing three complete, early 2nd century Roman jars, and was itself cut by a later pit that contained a drilled and chamfered red deer antler radiocarbon dated to AD 230–380. The main enclosure ditch had been covered by an uneven flint surface. A shallow ditch at its south edge contained cattle and sheep bones and the bases of seven pedestal jars. Two trenches in the same area revealed evidence of a possible insubstantial structure and a probable well. A large pit contained the remains of a blacksmith's hearth, part of a Lodswoth quern, a dressed Greensand block, 38 horncores and a complete but broken 2nd century jar. Late 3rd or early 4th century pottery and late 3rd century coins were recovered from the upper fill of the pit. (444, 446)

SU 943 453 Beechwood Farm, Elstead Road, Shackleford

Evaluation by C Mason of WA. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

SU 945 558 The Old Forge, Pirbright

Evaluation by T Munnery of SCAU. Two postholes and a linear feature were revealed. It was concluded that they were unlikely to be associated with settlement or occupation activity, and were almost certainly post-medieval, perhaps even as late as the 19th century.

SU 955 469 White Hart Cottage, Compton

Watching brief by K Butler of CBAS. No archaeological features were noted. However, a large quantity of artefacts was recovered including pottery, ceramic building material and clay pipe. The artefacts had a date range of 1550–1900 or later and were approximately contemporary with the house. The artefacts suggested a rubbish pit or midden to the house but no evidence was found for a cut. It is possible the artefacts were redeposited during later levelling.

SU 959 495 Land west of Guildford, Blackwell Farm  
Gradiometer survey by G Shaw of WA revealed two main areas of potentially significant archaeology: an enclosure to the north, and a series of rectangular enclosures immediately east of Blackwell Farm. Further possible archaeological features interpreted as former field boundaries and some isolated pits or possibly segments of ditches were also recorded.

SU 971 492 Surrey Sports Park, University of Surrey, Manor Park, Guildford

Watching brief by D Bray and S Porter of TVAS revealed two ditches, two postholes and a quarried area. The pits were dated to the medieval period by

sparse artefactual evidence while one of the postholes contained Iron Age pottery.

SU 976 494 Onslow Park and Ride, Guildford

Strip, map and record excavation by A Simmonds of OA revealed a pit and gully dating from the Early Bronze Age and 94 pits that were attributed to the Middle Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The remains were dominated by shallow pits, arranged into a northern group of fairly widely scattered, discrete pits and a more densely concentrated group of features cut into a chalk outcrop at the southern end of the site. Some of the pits had clearly defined, deliberately cut edges but others were amorphous and are likely to have been natural in origin, probably representing tree-throw holes. However, the shallow character of most of the features and the similarity of their fills precluded any attempt to distinguish between natural and man-made features. Dating of the remains was also problematic owing to the absence from many of the features of any artefactual evidence and by the small size of the assemblages from those features that contained datable material. In addition, most of the pottery could only be attributed to a broad date range because of the paucity of chronologically diagnostic attributes and the flint assemblage contained only primary debitage and a few cores, with no formal tools. It was consequently not possible to develop a reliable phasing system, and most of the features could only be dated to the Middle Bronze Age to the Early/Middle Iron Age. It is probable that such localised concentrations of pits represent the ephemeral remains of settlements, although no features were found that could definitely be ascribed a structural function. The physical form of the settlement is largely unknown. It may have included an enclosure as one of its elements, the west and north sides of which were defined by ditches. A quern recovered from a pit suggests evidence of crop processing, indicating that the economy was at least partly devoted to arable production.

SU 971 495 Veterinary School, Research Park, University of Surrey, Guildford

Watching brief by A Taylor of TVAS during soil stripping did not reveal any deposits or finds of any archaeological interest.

SU 990 502 Dairy Crest site (former), Walnut Tree Close/Kernel Court, Guildford

Evaluation by J Murphy of HA recorded only a series of deposits associated with modern development.

SU 994 491 Guildford Baptist church, Bury Fields, Guildford

Evaluation by D Platt of TVAS. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

SU 996 492 Guildford Museum, Castle Arch, Guildford

A watching brief by G Pattison of SCAU recorded an exposure of part of a wall that was formerly part of Guildford Castle. The wall is interpreted as being the top of the north wall of a first-floor solar erected in 1256 over the gatehouse.



SU 996 508 Land adjoining Guildford Fire Station, Ladymead, Guildford (fig 5)

Evaluation and excavation by V Hughes and B Atfield of OA revealed an east–west orientated ditch, from which struck flints of probable Mesolithic or early Neolithic date were recovered, and a north–south orientated ditch. As a result of the evaluation, an area measuring 50 x 30m was investigated. The anticipated ditches proved to date from the Late Iron Age, but a substantial scatter of worked flint, not encountered in the evaluation, was revealed close to the south-east edge of the site. Significantly, the flintwork was assigned to either the Creswellian or Federmesser industries of the late glacial period and was found in an exceptional state of preservation, stratified within sand deposits on the edge of the excavation area. They probably represent the *in-situ* remains of a Later Upper Palaeolithic campsite.

At the time of writing, the lithic assemblage totals c 5500 worked flints, although that number is likely to increase when the remaining bulk sediment samples have been sieved. A preliminary programme of Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating on the sediments has produced dates consistent with the late glacial period. The assemblage has excellent potential for further, more detailed work that will include refitting and microwear analysis. A full programme of OSL dating and scientific analysis of the sediment sequence will also help to provide a chronological framework and clarify the environments of deposition and site formation processes. Open-air sites of this period, representing the first recolonisation of the British Isles following the last Glacial Maximum, are exceptionally rare and the Guildford site is, therefore, considered to be of national importance.

SU 996 498 Bellerby Theatre, Leapale Lane, Guildford

Historic building survey by Dr E Oakley for AAL revealed an L-shaped block of one- and two-storey brick buildings, with four broad phases of development identified. The earliest component represented buildings established c 1868 as part of the Filmer and Mason Ironworks. By 1881 the site was known as Church Acre ironworks and a number of small extensions were added in the period 1881–96. The ironworks ceased operation in the 1920s and the site was later occupied by the army. From the 1930s onwards, extensions to the ironworks were demolished in the northern part of the building complex, and replaced by a range of two-storey brick buildings. These buildings previously extended beyond the western site boundary but the range was reduced in length after 1963 to their present form. In the late 1970s a local theatre group took over, which gave the site its name. Since the early 1980s the buildings have been used by Guildford School of Acting and the interiors of the buildings adapted to fit this purpose with the result that very few earlier features have survived.

SU 996 498 Bellerby Theatre, Leapale Lane, Guildford

Evaluation by A Chapman of AAL revealed a series of walls and pits probably related to former late 19th to later 20th century terraced housing on the site.

No significant archaeological features or finds were recorded.

TQ 006 455 Gosden Aqueduct, Wey & Arun Canal, Shalford

Excavations by M Cook and A Johnson of the Wey & Arun Canal Trust took place to the west of the east parapet wall of Gosden aqueduct. The single trench revealed the counterfort design of the parapet wall, the clay puddling layer that formed the original canal channel lining and remains of the tow path. The shallow depth of the puddling, relative to the parapet wall, indicates that the wall was lowered after the canal went out of use. No removal of deposits associated with the canal construction appeared to have taken place although some degree of truncation is likely. The clay puddle lining was strangely deformed to its west possibly by the passing and re-passing of heavy vehicles after the aqueduct became a thoroughfare. (443)

TQ 015 520 Green Man public house (former), 93 London Road, Burpham, Guildford

Evaluation and watching brief by A Taylor for TVAS revealed evidence of modern activity in the form of brick walls and associated cellars contemporary with the early 20th century construction of the demolished building. No find or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

TQ 027 500 41 Levylsden, Guildford

Evaluation by M Wood of AAL revealed that the site had been previously landscaped to facilitate the construction of the former dwelling on the site. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

TQ 028 476 St Martha's Hill, Chilworth

Members of SyAS, led by R Hooker, undertook a fieldwalking exercise across a recently ploughed field on the southern slopes of St Martha's Hill belonging to Chilworth Manor. Some 300 flint artefacts were recovered of which approximately 10% were tool forms, mostly blades, cores and scrapers. Two probable Romano-British sherds were recovered together with some late medieval and post-medieval fragments of ceramic building materials, but no significant clusters for any period were recorded.

TQ 053 568 Land at Wyllie and Mar, High Street, Ripley

Evaluation and watching brief by A Taylor of TVAS revealed a heavily truncated gully that produced a small quantity of tile and pottery of mid–late 13th century date.

TQ 070 479 Denmarke, Upper Street, Shere

Watching brief and building recording by Dr M Shapland of ASE. Several archaeological features were recorded relating to the 19th and early 20th century development of the adjacent 16th century house.

TQ 070 566 (centred) Ockham Village

Twelve test pits, excavated by C Hayward and members of SyAS, located throughout the village and at the site of Ockham mill revealed only 19th and 20th century material and probable garden features.

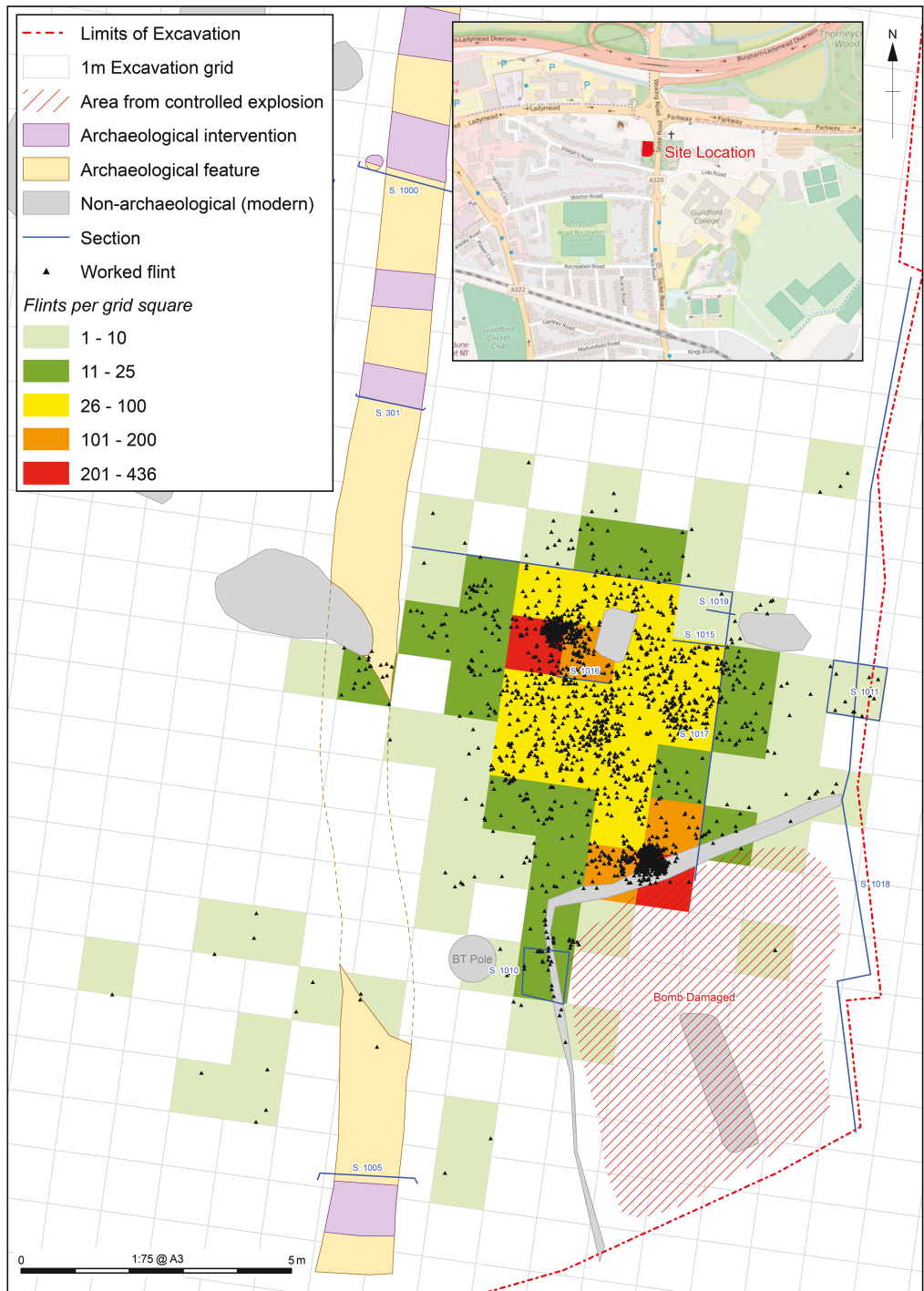


Fig 5 Land adjoining Guildford Fire Station, Ladymead, Guildford. Detailed excavation plan of the flint scatter assigned to the late glacial period and representing the *in-situ* remains of a Later Upper Palaeolithic campsite. Before the flints were exposed, a suspect device, later revealed to be a smoke bomb/canister, was revealed during the initial site strip. The machine damage around it was as a result of its removal by the army. (Plan by OA)

TQ 119 538 Howard of Effingham School, Browns Lane, Effingham

Evaluation by S Stevens of ASE revealed a Roman gully and two further undated gullies at the northern end of the site, possibly part of a field boundary or enclosure. The presence of a humic garden soil in the north-western part of the site correlates with the area of a small enclosure depicted on late 19th and 20th century maps and suggests that this may have been used for domestic cultivation. A small assemblage of artefacts including prehistoric flintwork, medieval and post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material was recovered from the overburden.

TQ 121 539 Howard of Effingham School, Browns Lane, Effingham

Detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey by J Cook of ASE revealed evidence for archaeological features within the magnetic survey. The results were sparse, but the survey did detect several linear and discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin.

#### MOLE VALLEY

TQ 106 474 Cocks Farm villa, Abinger (fig 6)

Excavations by D Bird for the Roman Studies Group of SyAS. More evidence for structural phasing was encountered providing evidence for the plan of the late (northern) wing and confirming the southern corridor. At the western end of the wing, it was found that the north-west corner of the later building bonded into an earlier structure that was at a slightly different alignment and probably part of an earlier building. The foundations of the later wall had been terraced up the slope, so if the same roof and floor lines were maintained, the floor level of the rooms at the western, lower, end would have been considerably above the external ground level. To the south, evidence for a heated room in the form of a hypocaust was revealed. South again, another part of a heated room was revealed, almost completely robbed out down to the well-preserved subfloor, on which traces of *pila* positions could be seen. It is likely that this was a second heated room although one large room cannot be ruled out. These rooms are at the lowest point on the slope of the so-far excavated villa complex, which would have been the easiest place to create heated rooms. It is likely that the newly found hypocaust was part of a baths suite attached to the back (west side) of the earlier villa, which probably faced east (445).

Beyond the villa complex, a substantial ditch known from magnetometer survey to be part of the Roman period field system was located to the north and east of the villa. It cut hard ironstone layers and possibly marks the northern boundary of the area of the villa estate used as fields. Excavations in the valley bottom revealed a thick layer of colluvium. Excavations on the hilltop revealed that ploughing had removed almost all archaeological evidence above the natural sand and only the lower parts of cut features survived. A curving ditch of probable Iron Age date that possibly encloses the hilltop was revealed. Outside this, a deep feature that produced some prehistoric sherds was also probably Iron Age in date. It was cut by a broad feature

that may be a medieval or later lynchet, on the line of a boundary that once continued behind (south of) the villa site. Within the enclosure was evidence for considerable activity, including a cluster of deep pits, a circular spread of burnt clay or tile fragments within a larger feature, another feature with burnt clay or tile fragments and a spread of ironstone that may have been part of a structure. The cluster of deep pits may have originally been dug for grain storage and re-used for other activities, some associated with burning. One, at least, may have been a kiln with an ironstone lining. Another had a fill containing a great deal of burnt daub and a broken but complete upper stone from a Lodsworth quern. Some smaller features, one packed with fragments of Roman tile, may be postholes or post pads. A ditch that is probably later in date, possibly Roman, cut across the area. Beyond it to the north, an area of small discrete features often containing pieces of ironstone and pottery fragments, might be Late Iron Age cremation burials. These features were left for further possible work. (450)



Fig 6 Cocks Farm Roman villa. View of trench 13 looking south showing the difficulties of excavating in an old orchard. The tops of two walls can be seen, one along the eastern edge of the trench, the other a slighter wall at right angles to it. Also visible are *pilae* stacks (one in the far section) in the room formed in the angle between the walls, which are much deeper here than on the rest of this part of the site to provide for the subfloor heating. (Photograph by David Bird)

TQ 125 542 Preston Cross hotel, Rectory Lane, Little Bookham

Programme of photographic historic building recording by H Green of ASE. The hotel is situated on land that was occupied by a building from 1842. The present building retains elements of this structure, which has been substantially altered. The extensive alterations include the addition of a mock Tudor frontage to the east between 1914 and 1934 and the construction of a large function suite with guest rooms above to the west in the later 20th century. The two outbuildings built between 1842 and 1869 have been converted for domestic use.

TQ 129 539 Land off Guildford Road, Great Bookham

Geophysical survey by T Desalle and A Bateman of Stratascan revealed several widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies interpreted as medieval/post-medieval furrows and a linear anomaly that could indicate the presence of a ditch.

TQ 133 549 The Park, Great Bookham

A small excavation by L Spencer of SyAS on the posited site of Bookham Courte revealed a flint and tile demolition layer overlaid by medieval pottery and chalk and greensand blocks, the latter with worked examples. (448)

TQ 134 424 Home Farm Barns, Leith Hill Lane, Leith Hill

Historic building survey by J Morris of CgMs in 2008, unreported until 2013/14, revealed a complex of 17th–19th century farm buildings.

TQ 134 545 Various locations, Great Bookham and Little Bookham

Test pitting by C Hayward of SyAS. Nineteen test pits were excavated in a central band of the parish with two located in Little Bookham. Evidence of early medieval activity was recorded in Church Street with finds of medieval pottery clustered around the church. Sherds of Roman pottery were found in two areas to the east and north-east of the church and Bronze Age pottery and struck flint were recorded from a Little Bookham pit.

TQ 139 489 Land to the north of Springfield Road, Westcott

Strip, map and sample by H Nicholls of ASE. A small assemblage of unstratified/residual Mesolithic to Early Neolithic flintwork, a single pit of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, and a medieval ditch were revealed. The pit contained three, possibly four, partially complete pottery vessels, which may have been deposited in semi-complete states. The pit was discovered close to the limits of the area investigated and related features may be present beyond this area, although given the absence of other occupation evidence, it is suggested that the vessels may have been deliberately deposited in an isolated location chosen for its association with the nearby Pipp Brook.

TQ 154 560 13–15 Lower Road, Fetcham

Evaluation by C Douglas of ASE. A probable tree-throw hollow containing two pieces of undiagnostic

struck flint was revealed. An undated linear feature was possibly geological in origin.

TQ 154 582 Patchesham Golf Course, Leatherhead  
Two phases of evaluation by OAS on behalf of WSA revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 155 548 Bocketts Farm, Young Street, Leatherhead

Evaluation by N Randall of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 163 487 5 Horsham Road, Dorking

Watching brief by F Pemberton of SyAS. Groundworks on the presumed route of Stane Street Roman road revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 163 490 Land to the rear of 94–102 South Street, Dorking

Watching brief by S Watson of PCA revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 163 492 Waitrose, South Street, Dorking (fig 7)

Evaluation by T Munnery of SCAU. Medieval features comprising pits, postholes, a well and a possible buried soil were revealed. Two of the features and the buried soil may be as early as the late 12th or early 13th century. A relatively large number of struck flints, mostly of Mesolithic but also Neolithic date were recovered, mostly from one location in a limited-sized test pit. Sherds of Roman and Saxon pottery recovered are likely to be residual and unlikely to indicate that significant evidence from these periods is present on the site. A subsequent strip, map and sample investigation revealed evidence of activity from the Mesolithic, Bronze Age, medieval and post-medieval periods, as well as limited activity from the Neolithic, Roman and Saxon periods. A large assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork was recovered, although it had suffered some post-depositional movement and a large percentage was recovered from a buried layer also containing prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery. Located towards the centre of the site, a ring-ditch (or possibly penannular ditch) may be all that remained of a Bronze Age round barrow. This appears to have been closed deliberately during the Middle Bronze Age with the deposition of near complete ceramic vessels, a large quantity of ferruginous sandstone blocks and scatterings of cremation deposits. The form of construction of the barrow is unclear, but may have incorporated the stone blocks found in the ditch fill. To the west of the ring-ditch was a cremation also dated to the Bronze Age, and a ditch of unknown date appears to respect the position of the ring-ditch.

Roman evidence was limited, with only two intercutting pits revealed and no evidence of Stane Street, the route of which is projected to pass through the north-east corner of the site. Evidence of Saxon and early medieval activity was confined to the recovery of a few sherds of pottery, and these are likely to derive from manuring of the fields outside the main settlement, which was located to the north. The main medieval features comprised ditches that probably relate to agricultural divisions, which may have been superseded by a realignment of boundaries during



Fig 7 Waitrose, South Street, Dorking. General view of excavation of ring-ditch with the remainder of the site cleared for development. Looking north-east with the spire of St Martin's church visible. (Photograph by SCAU)

an expansion of Dorking along both West Street and South Street in the mid-late 13th century. The presence of probable cesspits and a well appear to relate to the new town plot alignments. After the medieval period, activity diminished and the area was used sparingly for pitting until the late 18th century when the use of back land plots appears to have intensified.

TQ 163 493 Rear of 7–8 and 8–9 West Street, Dorking

Watching briefs undertaken by F Pemberton and S Nelson of SyAS revealed made-ground over the whole site in the form of dumped deposits comprising pottery kiln waste and other material of post-medieval date. The deposits filled shallow quarry pits, presumably dug to obtain sand. Little evidence of early occupation was found and it is likely that the area remained as back land/garden use probably until the 18th century. A small assemblage of 18th century clay tobacco pipe bowls, including some Dorking-manufactured examples, was retrieved. The assemblage of redware waster sherds, although not necessarily originally from the site, could be evidence of pottery manufacturing in Dorking in the post-medieval period.

TQ 164 493 58–60 West Street, Dorking

Watching brief by D Bray of TVAS following evaluation of the site in 2012. Investigations were limited but where archaeological horizons were exposed, a late post-medieval pit and brick-built soakaway or cesspit, and an undated, stone-lined well with brick capping were revealed.

TQ 169 496 Dorking Police Station, Moore's Road, Dorking

Photographic survey by Boast Associates prior to demolition of the Police Station buildings.

TQ 174 438 Godwins Nursery, Horsham Road, Beare Green

Evaluation by S Stevens of ASE recovered two pieces of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flintwork and some late post-medieval material, but no features of archaeological interest.

TQ 174 497 Deepdene Park Road, Dorking

Archaeological monitoring by F Pemberton of SyAS of groundworks associated with an extension in an area of recorded Neolithic and Bronze Age flint findspots. Clean yellow lower greensand was observed below the topsoil and no flints were noted.

TQ 177 601 Ashtead Common villa and tile works, Ashtead (fig 8)

Excavation by D Bird for the Roman Studies Group of SyAS. Excavations were aimed at completing work on the area of the 'new' building discovered in 2010, the villa excavated by A W G Lowther and the two-period tile kiln. A trench across the latter revealed further detail of the construction of the back walls of both kilns, the side walls of the later kiln and a possibly uniquely surviving vent associated with the first period kiln. Tiled surfaces found in the corners were probably used as post pads for a cover structure, as none were found except at the corners.



Fig 8 Ashtead Roman villa. Overhead view of trench 28; north is at the top. Parts of Lowther's 'house' rooms 12 (top) and 13. Note remnants of floor with chalk rubble and crushed brick. (Photograph by SyAS)

A roughly circular dip between the villa and the kiln site proved to be a sloping-sided pit over 2.5m deep, probably too deep for puddling, which had been backfilled in a sequence of layers. Samples confirmed the presence of kiln-related debris and episodes of trampling. It is likely that this material came from the working of the nearby kiln. A large proportion of a face pot (Braithwaite type 13D) was found in many fragments towards the base. Made in Verulamium or London and probably dated to the Hadrianic or Antonine periods, these pots are closely associated with the army and the military community in the western provinces, adding weight to the case for postulating a military link for the site. Two trenches were located and enlarged over the area of the 'new' building, opening up the 2012 trenches and expanding them across much of the building. Evidence for a southern outer wall to match that previously located along the northern side of the building was revealed, together with the line of a return of this outer wall along the east side of the building. The combined evidence indicates a phased development starting with a simple rectangular structure with some possibly later internal divisions, extended by the addition of slighter walls wrapping round the building on three sides, with perhaps an entrance in the east. In turn, this side may have had an added portico marked by postholes. Finds included more early pottery including sherds of a shattered Cologne roughcast folded beaker and part of a terra rubra imitation platter likely to be Neronian. To the north of the 'new' building a trace of the enclosure wall near a small clay pit that it appeared to post-date was revealed and a circular depression, thought possibly to be a well, was investigated. The trench produced some Roman tile and pottery and indications of disturbance into the natural subsoil but there was no convincing evidence for the existence of a well.

Work on the western end of the villa revealed part of a dividing wall between internal rooms and part of a floor. It was only just below the present ground surface, suggesting that it had been excavated previously by Lowther (or perhaps Cotton) but the floor received no mention in the excavation reports. The internal wall had a deep solid foundation but the walling above it seemed to be rather roughly laid as though it might also be from the later phase in which the villa floor level was raised. There was no sign of any rooms or flooring further west of these rooms except that traces of a wall were found alongside the gutter. The combined evidence is sufficient to suggest that both ends of the villa may have been extended with extra rooms in the final 'raising' phase. Excavation evidence suggests that the overall sequence on the villa site had three main periods: a chalk floored structure on a somewhat different footprint from the later building; a new stone-founded structure with at least three main phases; and a final raising period with extensions along both sides out to a gutter, probably also including construction of the attached bath-house (439, 443).

TQ 178 574 45 Ottway's Lane, Ashtead  
Evaluation by D Hopkinson of ASE revealed a number of features of modern origin, and two undated features, the nature of which suggests they represent tree-throw hollows or evidence of animal burrowing.

TQ 180 548 (centred) Land at Cherkley Court, near Leatherhead  
Evaluation and excavation by I Hogg of ASE following evaluation and a geophysical survey undertaken by WA in 2011 and 2012. Intense activity in the Late Bronze Age was recorded in two isolated pockets of the site. The corner of a rectilinear enclosure was recorded close to an area of pitting, probably the

remains of quarrying and grain storage, although the main focus of the Bronze Age activity was in the east of the site where 147 postholes provided evidence for seven or eight post-built structures. Some of the pits and postholes may be related to above-ground grain storage and processing, but the majority of the postholes formed four concentric semi-circles around two central pits, with no postholes on the eastern side of the structure. It is possible that the open-sided structure had funerary or ritual functions, perhaps associated with the three barrows located nearby. Possible boundary ditches were also revealed. Iron Age activity, although less intensive, appeared to respect much of the Bronze Age landscape, with similarly aligned features and a continuation of pitting in some areas. The alignment of Stane Street, which crosses the site, frequently mirrored the alignment of prehistoric activity as a whole, suggesting that the road may follow the line of an older, prehistoric, trackway. Given the proximity to Stane Street, there was surprisingly little evidence for activity during the Roman period, with only a few sherds of pottery retrieved from a colluvial deposit. Post-medieval and modern activity was limited to 19th or 20th century field boundaries and post-war made-ground.

TQ 187 422 South Holmwood Brickworks, Newdigate Road, Newdigate  
Strip, map and sample by J Wright of COT revealed two pits and two linear features, and recovered a small quantity of probable Mesolithic flint from the top of the natural substrate. One of the pits was similar to examples investigated in an adjoining area in 2011 thought likely to be tree-throw hollows resulting from tree clearance in the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. The second pit is also likely to be the remains of a tree-throw hollow but probably of recent origin. An undated but probably medieval or post-medieval ditch and bank, with a buried soil preserved under the bank, preserves the boundary of woodland shown on OS maps from the late 19th century. The second linear feature, a wide and shallow ditch, was undated.

TQ 188 504 Dorking Angling Society Lake, land south of Reigate Road, Brockham  
Evaluation by G Dawkes of ASE revealed evidence of water management features associated with the lake. The dating of these features was uncertain but map evidence suggests that they are no earlier than late 18th century in origin.

TQ 189 572 High Warren, The Warren, Ashted  
Evaluation by D Platt of TVAS did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 190 500 Betchworth Castle (SM no 1378073)  
Evaluation by J Aaronson of CA revealed two previously unidentified phases of castle development including part of a substantial footing within a deep-sided cut of 13th century date and a second phase represented by wall bases constructed from rough Reigate stone and chalk blocks. The presence of a brick hearth within the body of one of these walls suggests a later 14th or 15th century date, pre-dating

the standing remains and lying to the south of the previously understood limits of the castle.

A subsequent watching brief by G Potter of CA during the rebuilding of the terrace retaining wall revealed the natural sandy silt overlain by a series of demolition dumps of mainly Reigate stone rubble. The primary dump event was dated to the early to mid-17th century, with the later, existing terrace wall cut into these deposits. The scale of the demolition deposits suggests the removal of a substantial building in the early to mid-17th century.

TQ 194 577 (centred) City of London Freeman's School, Ashted Park  
Watching brief by W Weller of SCAU revealed evidence of settlement activity from the Late Bronze Age to the Late Roman period, including a storage pit of a 1st century AD date and possible boundary ditches that may relate to the Romano-British settlement sites excavated in the 1930s to the south of the school.

TQ 197 420 St Peter's church, Church Road, Newdigate  
Watching brief by W Weller of SCAU did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 201 538 Headley Heath  
Test pit by P Harp and S Hill of Plateau (a group of SyAS) on the site of a 1st century pottery and building material scatter, produced Romano-British and imported Roman fine wares of the same date within a mixed chalk matrix that may have been imported from elsewhere.

TQ 210 497 Betchworth church, Church Street, Betchworth  
Watching brief by E Brants and T Howe of SCC recorded the disarticulated remains of at least five individuals as well as at least three burials in vaults. One burial had an ornately decorated, lead-lined wooden coffin, once covered with velvet; its lead and brass name plates identified the individual as Henry Wight Esq, Lord of the Manor of Brockham who died on 12 September 1793, aged 65. Wight's vault was constructed over an earlier, unnamed coffin burial and a second vault contained another coffin burial, again unnamed.

TQ 22 42 Charlwood  
Magnetometry survey and evaluation by R Hooker of SyAS exposed a length of a narrow ditch truncated by ploughing. The ditch was filled with a burnt deposit containing large quantities of heavily burnt bone and a considerable quantity of pottery sherds, provisionally dated as Late Iron Age and early Roman. Further magnetometry and excavation work is planned to determine the extent of the archaeological features. (449)

TQ 226 515–326 452 Buckland to Outwood water main  
Evaluation and subsequent excavation by G Dawkes of ASE along the c17km route, from Buckland Pumping Station in the west to the Outwood Reservoir in the east. Two sites of particular archaeological significance

were identified: a prehistoric and Roman site in the vicinity of Buckland village, immediately south of the A25, and a medieval site located to the north of Buckland, adjacent to Glebe House on Rectory Lane. At the south site, the earliest activity was a Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit, although the most substantial occupation of the site was in the Roman period with successive enclosures straddling the Greensand ridge overlooking 'the Sloughs' stream to the west. The earlier Roman enclosure had evidence of domestic ironworking/smithing, possibly relating to a farmstead. The medieval site adjacent to Glebe House was characterised by an intensive period of occupation during the 13th century with a succession of timber-framed buildings demonstrated by the survival of masonry sill wall foundations. This occupation is interpreted as relating to the original core of the village and the most likely location of the Late Anglo-Saxon settlement. With its demise in the 14th century, the focus of the village appears to have shifted c 800m south to the top of the Greensand ridge where the present village green is located today. Other than these two sites, very little of archaeological interest was found along the pipeline route.

#### REIGATE & BANSTEAD

TQ 244 525 (centred) Margery Wood, Margery Lane, Reigate

A topographic survey by R Hooker and J Newell for the Prehistoric Group of SyAS recorded an earthwork formed of a broad shallow ditch, to the south of a wide low bank. The bank had a series of protuberances on its north side. Towards the east they were regularly spaced at about 8–10m intervals. The feature presently measures c 450m in length but was probably truncated at its eastern end, without recording, by the construction of the M25. (446)

TQ 224 556 Windmill Bank, Sandlands Grove, Walton on the Hill

Evaluation by W Weller of the SCAU, adjacent to the Scheduled villa excavated by A W G Lowther, recovered large floor or wall tiles, samian pottery and a mortarium of Gaulish origin from subsoils and spoil heaps. A small number of pits and postholes, of probable 1st–4th century date were revealed.

TQ 225 557 Land at St Cross, Sandlands Road, Walton on the Hill

Evaluation by A Taylor of TVAS identified a single ditch at the western end of the site dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, which could possibly be related to the first phase of the Scheduled villa complex to the west of the site (a 'pre-villa phase').

TQ 234 575 Merland Rise, Tadworth

Evaluation by T Munnery of SCAU revealed residual Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork, a number of probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditches and medieval or post-medieval quarry/dene holes. The character of the ditches suggests they form part of a field system rather than a settlement enclosure.

TQ 235 572 Garage site (former), Longfield Crescent, Preston, Tadworth

Evaluation by D Bray of TVAS. Previous work in the 1950s identified medieval structural remains related to the manor of Preston Hawe. Despite the known archaeological potential of the site there was no evidence of archaeological deposits or artefacts. It would therefore appear that following the original archaeological investigations the area was horizontally truncated and all archaeological material removed.

TQ 241 565 Red House School (former), Kingswood Park, Tadworth

Evaluation by I Hogg of ASE revealed a single post-medieval pit or ditch terminal and confirmed that much of the north and centre of the site had been disturbed during the construction and subsequent demolition of the former building.

TQ 252 435 Hydrocarbon exploratory well site, Horse Hill, Horley

An archaeological evaluation by G Anelay of WSA revealed two tree-throw hollows and a scattering of medieval to modern artefacts, but no features of archaeological interest.

TQ 252 500 Reigate Priory School, Bell Street, Reigate

Watching brief by G Dawkes and S Stevens of ASE revealed clear evidence of substantial earthmoving in the area, probably associated with other building work at the site, but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 253 500 Reigate Priory School, Bell Street, Reigate

Watching brief by C Clarke of AOC revealed evidence of a robbed-out wall foundation running parallel to Bell Street. Although no dating evidence was present the location corresponds to the suggested location of the former priory buildings. A gravel path, garden features and a modern culvert were also recorded.

TQ 253 504 Red Cross Building (former), Reigate Castle, Reigate

Evaluation by K Krawiec for ASE confirmed the presence of the former castle moat, although the edge of the moat was not observed. A borehole survey confirmed that 19th century backfill made up a large proportion of the material infilling the moat, although the primary fills included an *in-situ* organic deposit. The lower deposits did not yield reliable material for dating, but a layer of leaf litter returned a date of 1670 cal AD to post-1950 cal AD (280-10 cal BP). The remains of a sandstone foundation course for a brick-built house that appears on the OS 1st edition map as Moat House were also recorded.

TQ 258 501 St Marys church hall, Reigate

Evaluation by T Munnery of SCAU revealed a single pit of possible medieval date. Evidence that the site had been severely truncated by previous development was recorded, suggesting little remaining archaeological potential.



TQ 259 605 Greenacre School, Sutton Lane, Banstead  
Evaluation by G Dawkes of ASE revealed no evidence of finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 274 493 St John the Evangelist church, Church Road, Redhill  
Evaluation by L Capon and R Ives of AOC revealed burials that had no surviving above-ground grave memorials. The burials could not be dated although the main phase of cemetery use was from 1843 to 1896 with some continued use of family graves up to 1968.

TQ 285 523 Lime Trees Primary School, Battlebridge Lane, Merstham (fig 9)  
Evaluation and subsequent excavation by W Weller of SCAU produced residual Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork and a potential Bronze Age ditch terminal. An intensive period of activity began in the Middle Iron Age and extended into the early 2nd century AD, with a series of boundary or enclosure ditches and pits dominating the excavated area. The ditches may have formed a rectangular enclosure or field boundaries associated with a central domestic enclosure of a previously, partially recorded farmstead. A large quantity of grain was recovered from a number of storage pits and possible cremated remains were recorded in two features. The farmstead appears to have been in almost continual use from the Middle Iron Age through to the early Saxon period. A series of pits of that date yielded structural elements or the possible remains of a hearth.

TQ 286 480 East Surrey Hospital, Canada Avenue, Redhill  
Evaluation by G Potter of CA produced a few pieces of medieval pottery, reflecting general medieval activity, but no features of archaeological interest.

TQ 286 495 Tudor House, Philanthropic Road, Redhill  
Building recording by K Harrow of ASE of the Listed mid-late 16th century vernacular timber-framed building identified the original hall layout, a later outshot extension and 17th century timbers re-used in 19th century internal alterations.

TQ 294 422 Land at Inholms, Haroldslea Drive, Horley  
Evaluation by C Ellis for COT recovered a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic blade from a tree-throw hole and a residual Neolithic/Bronze Age core. A probable boundary ditch and posthole, which were undated but characteristically post-medieval, were also revealed.

TQ 295 528 The Triangle site, Bletchingley Road, Merstham  
Evaluation by A Forshaw for ASE revealed a shallow gully and an infilled probable boundary ditch of post-medieval date.

TQ 296 440 Brook Wood, land at north-east Horley  
Excavation by A Margetts of ASE, following on from contiguous work in 2012, revealed continuing evidence of Middle/Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age/

Romano-British activity. Further medieval and post-medieval evidence was recorded, mainly comprising field systems. Results from the site show that prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval settlement in the area developed and extended in close proximity to arterial waterways such as the Burstow stream where fertile land, with both riverine and forest habitat resources, clearly presented an attractive proposition to ancient settlers. Analysis of the stratigraphic finds and environmental material from the site has afforded a provisional stratigraphic chronology. Results will be included in the forthcoming final publication for the North East Horley Development, now the on-site investigation for this extensive project has been concluded.

TQ 292 443 Land at Langshott, Horley  
Evaluation by A Thorne of ASE identified several ditches, probably part of the medieval and post-medieval field systems recorded on previous investigations nearby (*SyAC* **95**, 309; **92**, 279). No discrete features were recorded and only a few sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

#### RUNNYMEDE

TQ 011 713 Arndale Way Egham  
Watching brief by C Barton for LP revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 012 714 96–97 High Street Egham  
Watching brief by Z Pozorski for AS revealed modern truncation and a modern pit.

TQ 013 713 St John the Baptist church, High Street Egham  
Evaluation by S Driscoll of AA confirmed that undisturbed, post-medieval, human burials were preserved within the footprint of the proposed new development within the churchyard.

TQ 032 650 Fernlands, 22 Ferndale Avenue, Chertsey  
Geophysical survey and evaluation by J Powell of WA revealed the remains of a 19th century concrete house known as Fernlands that was demolished between 1938 and 1939. The structure, designed by architect Thomas Wonnacott and built in the period 1868–70, was one of the earliest non-military structures in the country constructed entirely from concrete and put Wonnacott at the forefront of his field. The remains consisted of unreinforced concrete and brick walls, floors or yard surfaces and basements. Where excavated, the walls fitted well with the known plans of the villa and with the geophysical survey results. The walls were generally thick and well-constructed and it was possible to identify separate phases of construction. Basements were recorded towards the eastern and western sides of the villa and correspond to the clearly defined high-resistance anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey. To the south-west of the villa footprint a large (8m long) underground cistern was recorded that presumably provided water for the villa. The full extent of this feature lay beyond the excavated trench. No

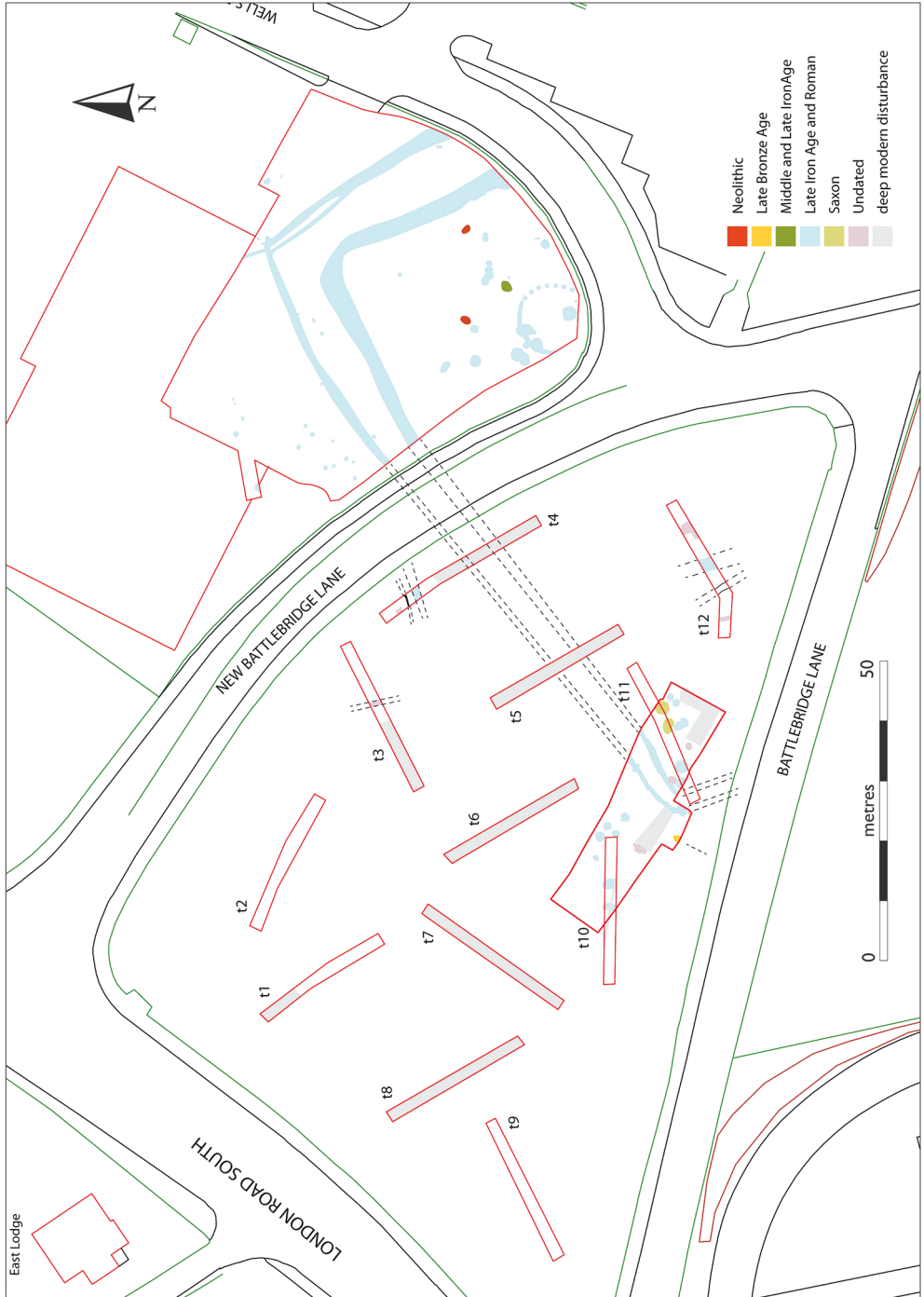


Fig 9 Lime Trees Primary School, Battlebridge Lane, Merstham. Plan showing all features including those from the 1998 excavations to the north-east. (Plan by SCAU)

archaeological remains pre-dating the construction of Fernlands were recorded.

TQ 035 629 Land at Rodwell Farm Nursery, Row Town, Addlestone  
Evaluation by W Weller of SCAU revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 039 662 Pretoria Road, Chertsey  
Historic building recording by L Prosser for SCAU. The two principal buildings were of early 20th century date, later augmented by structures in the 1950s–70s that created a continuous industrial complex with smaller associated buildings. Several of these are probably also of early 20th century date. The earliest buildings were fairly technologically advanced, employing lightweight steel-framed construction with pink Fletton brick infill. Subsequent modification and development was traceable through the 20th century, with later augmentation and remodelling of the older buildings.

TQ 040 633 Franklands Drive, Addlestone  
Watching brief by I Howell of MOLA, following previous work in 2010 and 2011 (*SyAC* **97**, 206–7; **98**, 248–9), revealed evidence for Roman occupation including a group of Roman pottery containing large unabraded sherds and a fragment of a stamped mortarium.

TQ 040 667 Riversdell House, Chertsey  
Watching brief by S Watson of PCA revealed limited evidence of post-medieval garden deposits presumably associated with the gardens of Cowley House. No evidence of earlier activity was recorded.

TQ 043 670 Abbey Barn Cottage, Abbey Green, Chertsey  
Watching brief by A Castle of TVAS revealed a modern pit that cut an earlier undated pit. The latter pit in turn cut two undated deposits that might be fills of a third feature, but as only a small part was exposed, it was not possible to confirm this. Their significance in terms of the history and topography of the abbey are therefore unclear with the overall investigation being too limited in scale to provide satisfactory evidence or conclusions.

TQ 052 663 Mead Lane, Chertsey  
Evaluation by P Mason for AOC revealed deposits of alluvium sealed by modern rubble suggestive of horizontal truncation. Samples retrieved from a bore-hole survey did not contain sufficient organic material to permit palaeo-environmental reconstruction.

SU 994 721 Runnymede Campus (former), Brunel University, Egham  
Evaluation by J Winfer of AOC revealed features of modern date. No significant earlier archaeological remains were encountered.

SU 998 662 Trumps Farm, Kitsmead Lane, Longcross, Chertsey  
Evaluation by G Trimble of ASP revealed pits and ditches indicating the presence of an Iron Age

domestic settlement within the north-eastern part of the site with the presence of hammerscale in one of the pits providing evidence of ironworking. A subsequent strip, map and record of the area revealed a total of 22 features of archaeological interest. Two main phases of activity were identified encompassing the Early/Middle Iron Age and, to a lesser extent, the 10th–12th centuries. Initial interpretation suggests that the earlier features represent a small Early–Middle Iron Age domestic settlement site where limited ironworking and smithing was taking place. Analysis is currently ongoing with publication anticipated in 2016.

#### SPELTHORNE

SU 034 716 Two Rivers Retail Park, Mustard Mill Road, Staines-upon-Thames  
Evaluation by S Watson of PCA revealed a culverted section of Sweeps Ditch but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 038 717 Majestic House, Staines-upon-Thames  
Evaluation and excavation by C Ellis of COT followed initial evaluation of the site by AOC in 2006 (*SyAC* **94**, 368). The work revealed that large parts of the site had been subject to extensive modern disturbance but excavation in two areas revealed evidence of activity from the Mesolithic, Neolithic/Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The Mesolithic was represented by residual worked flint artefacts from later features. A barrow ring-ditch of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age origin, associated with a small number of pits and postholes, contained Iron Age and Roman pottery from later fills, which may suggest that the ring-ditch was an extant feature in the landscape during these periods. Further Iron Age activity was represented by a pit and three drainage features. Roman activity was characterised by land management and settlement activity from the early 2nd century on the western and eastern extents of the site. Medieval activity was also characterised by land management and settlement activity in these areas, with the field/drainage ditches maintained in the same location and alignments into the post-medieval period (17th–19th centuries). A double horse burial pit of 17th–18th century date was revealed alongside and respecting one such ditch. (see Ellis, this volume, 129–48)

TQ 063 742 Land off Northumberland Close, Stanwell  
Evaluation by J Pine of TVAS revealed two ditches, one undated and the other tentatively dated to the Roman period. A number of trenches were targeted over cropmarks, but no features that correlated with the cropmarks were revealed.

TQ 065 741 Land at Blackburn Trading Estate, Northumberland Close, Stanwell  
Evaluation by N Taylor of ASE revealed features associated with the early 20th century development of the site, but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 066 683 Home Farm Quarry, Shepperton Road/Laleham Road, Shepperton

Excavation by K Welsh of OA. A small hengiform monument, of probable Late Neolithic date, was the earliest feature revealed. Parts of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age field system were also recorded, with evidence for repeated modifications suggesting the relative longevity of the system. The hengiform monument appears to have been incorporated into the field system, rather than being overlain by it, indicating that it was still visible at this time. Evidence for settlement activity contemporary with the field system was also recorded. Part of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age trackway and a westerly continuation of the field system were also recorded. A number of pits and occasional postholes were scattered throughout the field system. Most were fairly shallow and produced few finds other than occasional scraps of pottery and a small quantity of animal bone. However, in the southern part of the site, a waterhole and a series of intercutting pits of greater depth produced a greater quantity of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. A poorly preserved animal burial was present in the northern part of the site.

TQ 071 676 Saxon Primary School, Briar Road, Shepperton

Watching brief by N Randall and R Poulton of SCAU revealed no archaeological features although a large sherd from an unusual Saxo-Norman spouted pitcher was recovered.

TQ 105 694 London Irish Rugby Ground, The Avenue, Sunbury

Evaluation by S Ritchie of ASE revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 118 700 Kempton Park, Sunbury

Watching brief of geotechnical works by A Turner of PCA revealed substantial ground disturbance probably caused by gravel extraction in the 1970s. Eight pits contained demolition rubble, some of which might have originated from Hyde House, a 17th century house that formerly occupied part of the site, although it is more likely that it represents material dumped in areas of gravel extraction. Three pits displayed deep deposits of natural brickearth, although their depth and the friable nature of the underlying gravel suggest that they too were redeposited after extraction. One pit, in the centre of the trial area, contained a sequence of deposits that might be expected from an undisturbed area of Kempton Park Gravel, but no features of archaeological interest.

#### SURREY HEATH

SU 715 057 Land off Queens Road, Bisley

Evaluation by B Davis of WA revealed that the area was heavily truncated when the car park was constructed. A single linear ditch of probable post-medieval date contained a sherd of probable 17th century date, a fragment of post-medieval roof tile and a small quantity of iron slag, probably from iron smelting and most likely to be residual material of Iron Age or Romano-British date.

SU 864 603 Duke of York public house, Camberley Building recording by Boyer Planning following a fire recorded architectural features of the early 19th century building.

SU 912 577 Blackdown Primary School (Portesbery School) (former), Deepcut

Evaluation by N Randall of SCAU recorded an undated pit, possibly an earth oven, and two unstratified flint cores of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. Across the centre of the site were large areas of ground disturbance that probably related to the 20th century use of the site as military barracks, and the impact of a railway line that traversed the site during the inter-war period.

SU 924 655 Coombe Edge, Sunninghill Road, Windlesham

Watching brief and historic building recording by A Taylor and G Elliot of TVAS. Coombe Edge was noted as a good example of a small country house with a lodge and for its association with the family of Sir Ranulf Fiennes. Groundworks associated with a new house, pool and pond were monitored for remains connected with the route of the Roman road thought to run adjacent to the site, but no finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

SU 973 617 The Sun inn, 45 High Street, Chobham

Watching brief by C Turner of HN. No evidence of activity prior to the 19th century was observed and the site appeared to have been extensively disturbed, although an unexcavated area of garden to the west appeared to be undisturbed.

#### TANDRIDGE

TQ 316 525–324 519 Brewerstreet Farm to Lower Pendell Farm oil pipeline, Bletchingley

Evaluation and watching brief by L McCaig and D Britchfield of WA. The test pits were excavated to identify the depth of subsoil across the route of the proposed pipeline and so inform a strategy for the preservation *in situ* of potential archaeological deposits. The development proposal was subsequently designed to avoid impact on the archaeological horizons within the area of the easement that covered the majority of the development area, and truncation of the archaeological horizons was confined to the excavation of the narrow pipe trench. A Neolithic pit was revealed in one of the test pits, and the watching brief undertaken during the excavation of the pipe trench revealed a palaeochannel containing worked flint of possible Late Neolithic date and probable Late Bronze Age pottery, a pit, a gully and five ditches, all of which were undated but likely to be of post-medieval or modern origin.

TQ 319 524–320 520 North Park Farm Quarry, western extension, Bletchingley

Watching brief by J Condliffe of WA. To the east of Whitehill Lane, a series of eleven postholes on an east-west alignment associated with a large quantity of ceramic building material was identified. This

north-west corner of the field is shown on OS maps up to 1897 as being a brick quarry and the posthole alignment probably indicates the line of the boundary fence that surrounded it. To the west of Whitehill Lane, a pit cut by a large posthole was revealed. Each feature contained two sherds of highly abraded Iron Age pottery. Stripping along the route of the conveyor belt revealed a long ditch or managed water channel measuring 78m and aligned west-north-west/east-south-east. Two, probably contemporary, parallel ditches intersected the linear ditch at right angles. Small quantities of worked and struck flint and a single sherd of Romano-British pottery were recovered. A further ditch located to the south-east and on the higher ground was of uncertain date although struck flint was recovered from its fills. To the west of the conveyor belt was revealed a single east–west aligned ditch and several pits and postholes dating to the Romano-British period, although there were no apparent structural features. The quantity of pottery retrieved from some of the features suggested they are close to more significant archaeological remains.

Topsail and subsoil removal to create bunds revealed orange/yellow, silty, alluvial clay and windblown sand overlying alluvial deposits and sealing archaeological remains. In the south-west area were revealed the natural white sands cut by a segmented ditch that enclosed a large number of pits and postholes. These contained Mesolithic–Neolithic worked flint and Late

Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery. The majority of flint artefacts were waste flakes, with the distinct lack of cores indicating that the focal point of flint working had not been exposed. Within the cluster of pits, two near-complete Bronze Age pots were recovered. To the east, a palaeochannel was identified and an area of windblown sand on higher ground to its east. A large, north-west/south-east aligned boundary ditch that cut this deposit contained Neolithic flint and Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery. Several complete, upright pots and others, possibly deliberately smashed, were recovered from a series of pits; the pottery has yet to be fully assessed. It was noted that the archaeological remains were present as a series of several archaeological horizons within colluvial deposits.

TQ 325 521 Becks Cottage, White Hill Lane, Bletchingley

Historic building reassessment by M Higgins of SCC of a three-bay timber-framed house. Listed as 17th century, the house has all the characteristics of a late medieval hall house with a provisional suggested new date of 1520–40.

TQ 327 521 (centred) North Park Farm Quarry, Bletchingley (fig 10)

Excavation by T Munnery of SCAU. The earliest features revealed were a small number of tree-throw hollows of Mesolithic and Bronze Age date, a similarly



Fig 10 North Park Farm Quarry, Bletchingley. A view, looking east of the early medieval post-built structure and boundary ditches, with the quarry beyond. (Photograph by SCAU)

dated cremation that may have been originally within an organic container and two Bronze Age pits. An early medieval trackway and field system were revealed that were aligned to the western edge of a partially exposed palaeochannel. A post-built structure was carefully placed next to the trackway in the corner of a former field defined by a series of boundary ditches. The structure is considered to relate to industrial rather than domestic activity, possibly for the storage or processing of agricultural materials or products. The medieval evidence, compiled from more than a decade of excavations at North Park Farm Quarry, forms an unusually complete picture of the functioning of a landscape in the 11th and 12th centuries. Its regularity suggests a carefully planned development and its demise was the consequence of a fundamental reorganisation of the local economy, itself part of a dramatic shift in the regional organisation of the landscape in the century or so between 1150 and 1250. The detail with which this development can be demonstrated at Bletchingley makes it the best example of this change, and of great importance.

TQ 330 521 North Park Farm Quarry, Bletchingley (fig 11)

Two phases of investigation by P Jones of SCAU, adjacent to areas previously investigated in 2011 (*SyAC* 98, 253). No features of archaeological interest were revealed during soil removal to the west of the 'Mesolithic hollow' excavated in 2005 (*SyAC* 94, 370). There would appear to have been relatively little use of this area during the Mesolithic period, but later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age occupation was evident from redeposited material within a near-shore fluvial deposit of a watercourse. The identification of a Late Saxon to early medieval 'burnt complex' in the west central part of the site showed two phases of usage and included a hearth, a pit with debris from a wattle-and-daub wall filling it, and two ditches, as well as a number of other features. A layer of black clay sealed and filled all features. Pottery from the layer represents at least 30 large cooking pots or cauldron-type jars and one possible pitcher. Such a skewed range of vessel types is atypical of early medieval domestic sites where jugs or pitchers are usually better represented. The feature complex may represent an industrial or craft-related activity site that required the burning of large quantities of arboreal material – perhaps a charcoal burning site – established a short distance from the settlement of its craftsmen because of the proximity of woodland and running water. Alternatively, the charcoal may have been produced elsewhere and redeposited on the site, perhaps as a deliberate act of levelling, a possibility enhanced by the lack of refitting pottery sherds. (446)

TQ 341 560 Caterham Valley Board School (former), Farningham Road, Caterham

Historic building recording by K Harrow and watching brief by S Price of ASE. The building is an example of a Board School constructed in the latter part of the 19th century, with a contemporary teacher's house. The school was enlarged c 1900 with the addition of a large north-west range, and modifications and extensions to the original building. A number of ancillary buildings

were constructed to the west between c 1900 and 1935. By the late 1960s/early 1970s, the school had transferred to a site immediately to the south, and the original school building became an Adult Education Centre and Day Centre. The watching brief revealed an air-raid shelter within the southern section of the project area, at the corner of Farningham Road and Croydon Road. The shelter was a sunken, cast-in-place concrete structure featuring a staggered entrance along a flight of steps flanked by blast walls, and a single ventilation pipe to the rear.

TQ 342 409 Land at Perry Wood, West Park Road, Newchapel

Watching brief by J Hirst of ASE revealed evidence of modern truncation, but no finds or features of archaeological significance.

TQ 348 518 Fairalls builders merchants, 44–46 High Street, Godstone

Watching brief by N Shaikhley of SCAU did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 350 515 Yew Tree Cottage, Godstone Green, Godstone

Evaluation by D Atkin of CBAS revealed an 18th century pit or ditch terminal.

TQ 359 506–608 491 Godstone to Tonbridge oil pipeline

Watching brief by L McCaig and D Britchfield of WA revealed three linear ditches that formed a possible enclosure and later droveway, and were located close to a group of postholes on two parallel north–south alignments. The postholes indicate the presence of a structure and contained 13th–14th century pottery. Any potential medieval settlement to which the structure relates exists outside the confines of the development area. Elsewhere an isolated and undated pit and a ditch were revealed.

TQ 363 455 Anchor Cottages, Eastbourne Road, Blindley Heath

Evaluation by G Webster of ASE revealed six ditches, two pits, and an irregular deposit. One of the ditches contained medieval pottery, another Late Iron Age pottery, which was considered to be residual; all the features and the irregular deposit contained slag, which suggests the presence of a medieval metalworking site in the vicinity. A subsequent strip, map and sample identified three phases of activity on the site. The earliest evidence dates from the Late Iron Age/early Roman period, with linear features representing a field system and a potential routeway. Some of the linear features are on the same alignment as the London–Brighton Roman road, the route of which is now mirrored by that of the modern A22. Iron slag was recovered within the Late Iron Age/early Roman features and suggests ironworking in the vicinity from this period. Sherds from just under half of a miniature jar recovered from one of the ditches aligned with the road and a possible residual cremated bone fragment (recovered from a post-medieval feature) may hint at the presence of Roman roadside burials. Evidence of a medieval field system, and an associated waterhole,

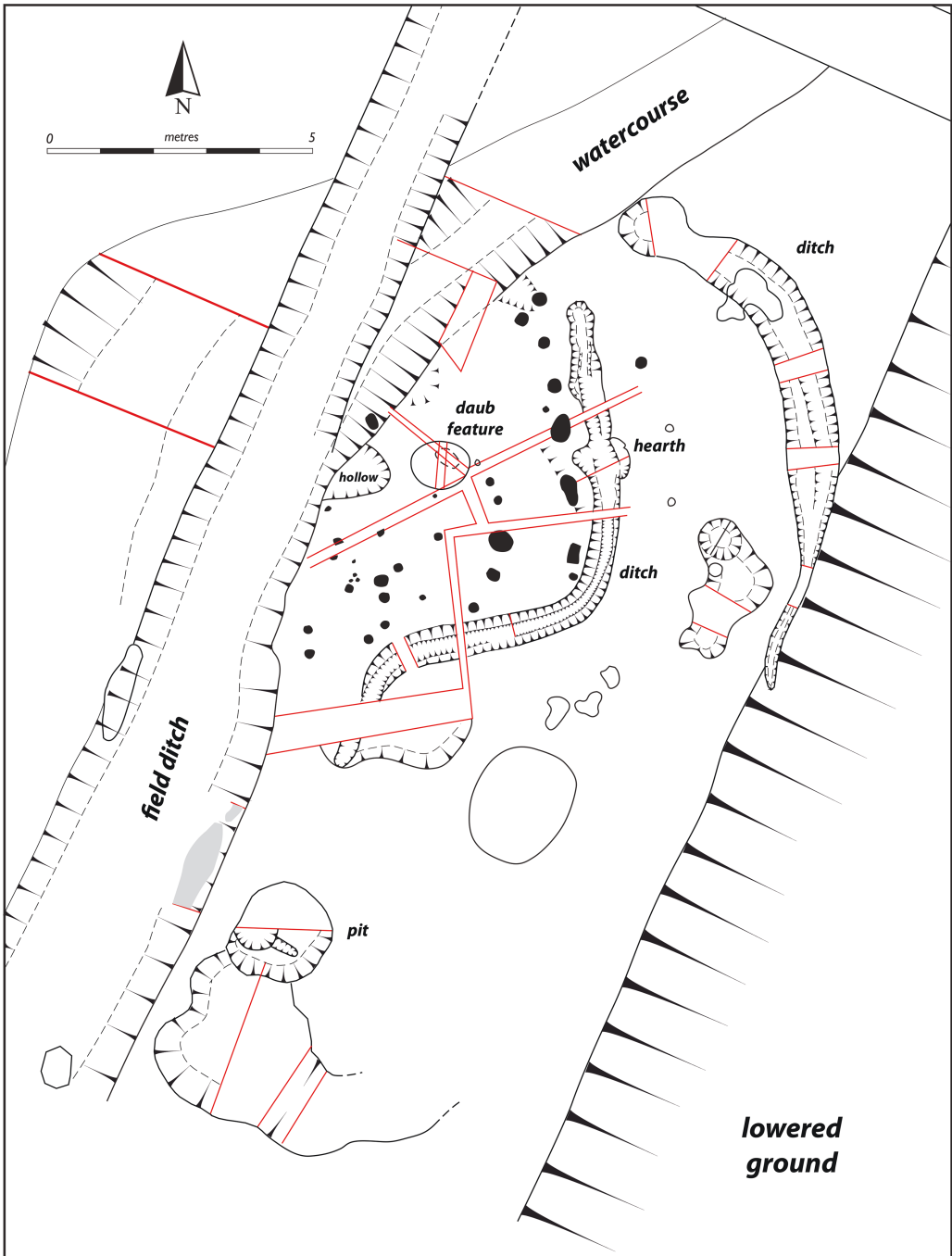


Fig 11 North Park Farm Quarry, Bletchingley. The Late Saxon to early medieval ‘burnt complex’, possibly an industrial or craft-related activity site. (Plan by SCAU)

illustrate further agricultural activity. Evidence of settlement on the site in this period was not revealed, but quantities of pottery, possible bloomery slag and the finding of a fragment of a Lower Greensand

rotary quern, suggest that the settlement was located close by. Two large sawpits and a number of postholes represent remnants of post-medieval activity on the site.

TQ 365 432 Gatehouse Farm, Eastbourne Road, Horne

Building appraisal by M Higgins of SCC. Three phases of construction were identified: a two-bay parlour range with crown-post roof, originally jettied to the front and right and perhaps of mid/late 15th century date, and associated with a lost hall house. The second phase, probably dated to the late 15th century, comprised a three-bay open hall range, two bays of which were originally open to the roof, with gabled crown strut and unusual roof trusses with double side purlins. The upper purlins are clasped conventionally, but the lower ones are sandwiched between the underside of the principal rafter and a tight parallel timber. The third phase was a two-bay rear range with external stack and clasped side purlin roof of probable mid-17th century date.

TQ 366 528 Land south of the M25 at Rooks Nest, near Palmer's Wood

Strip, map and sample by K Moon of OAS revealed modern redeposited layers used to create the M25 motorway embankment and confirmed that any archaeological horizons would not be impacted on by the development. Consequently, no finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

TQ 389 437 Old Town House, Church Road, Lingfield

Building reappraisal by Martin Higgins of SCC for TDC. The timber-framed range closest to the church is of two storeys with integral attics, originally with jetties to the road and churchyard. The roof is both clasped side purlin (gables) and butt purlin (central). A gable facing the church has pendants under the projecting wall plates and an ornate, ovolo moulded oriel window. The attic has a blocked ovolo window facing the church. The timber-framed range, of suggested 1575–90 date, did not stand alone as it has no staircase. Most of the house dates to 1908, having been rebuilt to the designs of Leonard Stokes, following a fire.

TQ 403 421 The Hidden House (Hut), 62 High Street, Dormansland

Building reappraisal by M Higgins of SCC of a timber-framed, two-bay, two-storey house with an internal end chimney and a one-bay, in-line, timber-framed extension and subsequent full outshot, all of suggested late 17th century/early 18th century and later date.

TQ 404 545 Titsey Park, Oxted

Watching brief by A Macintosh of CAT revealed a single, broad ditch of possible Roman date. During these works, the exposed walls and sunken area within Room O of the nearby Roman villa were protected by covering with inert sand, a geotextile membrane and topsoil, to a total depth of 0.5m.

TQ 405 532 St Peter's church, High Street, Limpsfield

Watching brief by K Grant of ASE revealed the end of an undated brick tomb and recovered two disarticulated bone fragments.

TQ 406 530 The Old Lodge, High Street, Limpsfield

Evaluation by K Butler of CBAS revealed evidence of modern ground reduction, but no finds or features of archaeological interest.

TQ 407 550 Titsey Place, Titsey

Ground penetrating radar survey by Sandberg Consulting Engineers revealed no conclusive evidence of buried archaeological features. However, a number of anomalies of unknown nature were detected at a depth of 0.4–0.7m to the south-east of the building.

TQ 409 530 Whinchat Cottage, Sandy Lane, Limpsfield

Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC recorded a complete timber frame of two floored bays with an end stack and dated to the early 16th century. Two larger bays with a further end stack and a clasped side purlin roof were added at the chimney end, probably in the 17th century. Several later outshots were added to the north-west side of the enlarged house.

TQ 433 404 Smithers, Smithers Lane, Cowden, Edenbridge

Historic building assessment by M Higgins of SCC of a five-bay house with central back-to-back smoke bays, an integral endshot and a fully gabled, clasped side purlin roof with windbraces. Its framing includes jowls, tension braces and close studding to much of the ground floor and it probably dates to 1560–80.

#### WAVERLEY

SU 828 404 Dockenfield

Magnetometer survey by A and D Graham of SyAS revealed two possible tile kilns, lying parallel, although slightly offset to each other and both measuring c 7m long. (450)

SU 831 464 Travis Perkins depot (former), West Street, Farnham

Evaluation by D Bray and A Taylor of TVAS revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 836 465 40 West Street, Farnham

Evaluation by A Taylor of TVAS revealed a posthole and a large pit or terrace of early post-medieval date.

SU 836 466 The Coach House, Bishop's Mead, Farnham

A watching brief by G Elliot of TVAS recorded a brick well of probable 19th century date and a brick wall running along the boundary of the site with Bishop's Mead.

SU 837 467 The Bishops Table hotel, 27 West Street, Farnham

Evaluation by W Weller of SCAU revealed a possible medieval or post-medieval ditch terminal and high levels of modern disturbance.

SU 839 468 Town centre, Farnham

Programme of community test-pitting directed by A Sassin and D Graham of SyAS. Nineteen 1m test pits



were excavated at Farnham Park, High Park Road, Farnham Library, the Museum of Farnham, the Old Vicarage, Bishop's Meadow, the Memorial Hall and the West Street allotments. All were generally outside the known medieval core of the town so little of that date was found other than some residual 12th/13th century pottery at the library and Memorial Hall along West Street, attesting to the ribbon development westward during that period. Most finds were of post-medieval and Victorian date, although a small number of prehistoric worked flints were found above the natural riverine sand at the West Street allotments, an area of known Mesolithic activity. A chalk wall footing was revealed at Farnham Park and possibly Georgian and Tudor floors relating to ancillary buildings at the castle and museum respectively. (448)

SU 839 469 5 Castle Street, Farnham

Watching brief and building recording by C Turner of HN revealed evidence of alterations to the building dating from the 1830s onwards. Excavations within the cellar revealed that the building had been terraced into the hill, removing any trace of earlier deposits.

SU 839 470 62 Castle Street, Farnham

Watching brief by A and D Graham of SyAS revealed evidence of post-medieval pits and a wall that may represent evidence of a cellar that appeared to pre-date the construction of the current 18th century building.

SU 840 466 Land at the former Farnham Police Station, Longbridge, Farnham

Evaluation by A Munday of TVAS revealed that the natural gravel geology was overlain by alluvial clay deposits, which in turn were sealed by dumped rubble deposits in the late 19th century. A number of modern walls were present, but no evidence of earlier archaeological remains was recorded.

SU 846 471 Riverside development, Farnham

Watching brief by D Graham of SyAS revealed no finds or features pre-dating the Victorian periods.

SU 853 465 Land at 53 Waverley Lane, Farnham

Evaluation by W Weller of SCAU revealed a very small collection of unstratified worked flint and two sherds of medieval pottery, but no archaeological features.

SU 907 335 Chelkana, Beech Road, Haslemere

A watching brief by F Howell of TVAS revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

SU 915 403 The Upper Hammer Pond, Thursley

A photographic and limited measured survey carried out by A and D Graham of SyAS. Following heavy rains in December 2013 that washed away a section of the upper hammer pond dam and emptied the pond, a section through the earthwork of the dam was exposed that revealed the major elements of its construction. Evidence was recorded that suggested the dam may have been rebuilt on a number of occasions. (446)

SU 938 423 Coldharbour Cottage, Lower Mousehill Lane, Milford

Excavation by D Graham of SyAS following the reporting of a number of sherds of greyware pottery and iron slag, made in 2012 by the house owner. Five small trenches confirmed that the site is likely to have been an ironworks, dated on pottery evidence to the 13th century. Evidence of working surfaces were recorded together with a few postholes and a possible structure consisting of an oval ring of inwardly angled stakeholes, although the bloomery or any other substantial structures were not encountered. There is little doubt, however, that Coldharbour Cottage was the site of an ironworks in the 13th century. (449)

SU 954 349 Sydenhurst, Mill Lane, Chiddingfold

Evaluation by C Douglas of ASE revealed a large post-medieval pit.

SU 961 418 Milford Hospital, Tuesley Lane, Godalming

Excavation by P Jorgensen of PCA revealed three isolated pits dated to the Bronze Age or Iron Age. It is likely that the features represent ephemeral use of the land during these periods, although they may represent peripheral activity associated with settlement beyond the boundary of the site.

SU 966 426 Land at Admiral Way, Godalming

Evaluation by C Douglas of ASE revealed a single ditch and an adjacent tree-throw hollow, both of which contained prehistoric pottery. A horse burial was also identified, but given the good preservation of the bone, it was probably of recent date. A number of metal-detected finds were recovered from the topsoil across the site, all of 19th century or later date.

SU 967 437 139–143 High Street, Godalming

A watching brief by S Porter of TVAS following earlier evaluation revealed a range of archaeological deposits from the medieval through to late post-medieval periods. The earliest evidence was a medieval pit with sparse medieval pottery. More complex deposits of post-medieval date including walls, floors, a probable well and a cesspit were also revealed.

SU 967 439 Land at Priory Orchard, Station Road, Godalming

The first of two phases of excavation by N Randall of SCAU following evaluation revealed part of a previously unknown, early medieval, Christian burial ground across much of the higher ground on the east of the site. The graveyard, presumably originally part of the nearby St Peter and Paul's church, appears to have gone out of use in the medieval period. The lack of later intrusive burials makes it a rare and important discovery. A total of 73 *in-situ* inhumations were recorded but the quantity of charnel recovered suggests the total number of burials within the excavated area could have been double that figure. The burials were all aligned east–west with the heads to the west. Three burials had single or multiple pillow stones supporting the head. There was no evidence of coffins and the near-total lack of finds from within the graves suggests the bodies were wrapped or more likely sewn

into burial shrouds. A spindle whorl was recovered from below the left scapula of the shallowest burial. Parallels from other medieval burial sites indicate their inclusion is generally within female burials. To the west of the burials, archaeological features including medieval pits and postholes and a probable cemetery boundary ditch were revealed. The pits produced an assemblage of mid-12th–13th century pottery. The ditch dominated the western half of the excavation. No inhumations were found to its west and it produced pottery of the same date as the pits. A pit within the cut of the ditch contained the complete skeleton of a small pig or piglet.

SU 990 412 Winkworth Arboretum, Hascombe Road, Godalming

Watching brief by I Hogg of ASE revealed a 19th century field boundary ditch shown on historic maps. A probable planting pit was also recorded.

TQ 051 390 Land at Knowle Lane, Cranleigh

Geophysical survey by ASE showed that evidence for archaeological features was sparse, although several linear and discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin were detected. Linear anomalies representing former agricultural activity across the areas currently under cultivation, indicate the continued use of the site as arable land. Some areas of strong magnetic disturbance were thought to possibly mask underlying features with a weaker magnetic signature.

TQ 062 400 Land at Amlets Lane, Cranleigh

Evaluation by M Nichol of COT revealed medieval land drains and a small undated pit, possibly a hearth, beneath redeposited clay, probably the result of previous landscaping.

TQ 075 394 Swallows Tiles, Bookhurst Road, Cranleigh

Evaluation by J Condliffe of COT revealed evidence of post-medieval field boundary ditches and a tree-throw hollow together with evidence of extensive quarrying related to the use of the site as a tile works.

TQ 091 481 Windrush House, Windrush Close, Bramley

Evaluation by R Humphrey of PCA recorded evidence of an apparently intact alluvial sequence associated with the nearby Hascombe Stream, now canalised a short distance to the north, but no find or features of archaeological interest.

## WOKING

TQ 007 562 Land at Moor Lane, Woking

Evaluation by S Reynish of COT revealed a number of ditches and a possible pit or tree-throw hollow. The larger ditches were aligned parallel to existing field boundaries, which could suggest these are former field boundaries, with the smaller ditches as internal drainage gullies or enclosures. For the most part these features remained undated, and the only find recovered – a Late Iron Age or Romano-British loomweight fragment – was considered to be residual.

TQ 013 614 McLaren Production Centre, Woking  
Geotechnical watching brief by S Flaherty of WA. No archaeological features were revealed, although a number of test pits suggested undisturbed archaeological horizons may be present.

TQ 016 599 Muslim Burial Ground, Horsell Common, Woking

Watching brief by M Saywood of SCAU. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed. Within the area of the memorial pool the anticipated former grave cuts were not seen.

TQ 018 568 Riverside Gardens, Old Woking

Excavation by R Savage of SyAS on an area of collapsed ground revealed only modern made-ground, with indications of repeated episodes of infilling. A test pit excavated to the north revealed recent levelling. Owing to the depth of deposits, the natural sand/gravel was not reached in either excavation.

TQ 019 569 The White Hart public house, 150 High Street, Old Woking

Photographic record by C Lacey and P Wardle of The Historic Environment Consultancy and evaluation by P Jorgensen of PCA that confirmed the presence of an undisturbed medieval soil horizon across the site, as revealed in the 2011 SyAS test-pitting (*SyAS* 98, 257). In the central part of the site this was sealed by a layer of subsoil that produced 17th–18th century material. No features of medieval date were uncovered, but large quantities of later medieval pottery and peg tile fragments suggest a building in the vicinity. To the east of the existing building, both the medieval soil horizon and the post-medieval subsoil survived, sealed by a layer of made-ground through which the construction cut for a roughly north–south aligned 18th–19th century brick footing had been cut.

TQ 029 570 Woking Palace, Woking (fig 12)

A fifth and sixth season of a community excavation by the Friends of Woking Palace, SyAS and R Poulton of SCAU. In 2013, a series of early hearths and an oven were recorded within the square medieval kitchen to the west of the extant buildings (tennis play). Archaeomagnetic dating suggests the kitchen belongs to the earliest phase of occupation and was taken out of use in the late 14th to mid-15th century, at which time a substantial new privy kitchen was built that connected to the Privy Lodgings to the south. The west end of the large Tudor kitchen, to the north of the Great Hall and first excavated in 2012 (*SyAC* 98, 258), was examined. Built between 1485 and 1503, the remains had been badly robbed out, although the west wall and a north outshot for a chimney or oven was recorded. Other remains suggested that a significant medieval structure preceded the kitchen. In the south-east of the complex, where the c 13th century moat connected to the river, there was little evidence of activity before the Tudor period. The brick foundations of a late 15th century building and a continuation of the moat revetment wall were revealed. This is likely to be a water gate, controlling access to the site by river. The brick foundations of the gallery, built for Elizabeth I and affording views across the Wey and its flood plain



Fig 12 Woking Palace. A plan showing all the identified buildings that made up the palace in the early 17th century. (Plan by SCAU)

were exposed. The wall facing the river was found to be built on a series of separate piers, presumably linked by arches.

In 2014 the east end of the Tudor kitchen was investigated revealing further evidence of its pier and arch foundations. The south wall had an entrance that would have led out to the medieval Great Hall. It was closed off by the creation of the later Great Hall of Henry VII that was directly attached to the Tudor kitchen. A brick wall abuted the north-east corner of the kitchen and formed the north courtyard wall that extended eastwards to the moat. A structure, possibly lodgings, attached to its northern side, had foundations that indicate it was timber-framed. Excavation of a more impressive set of lodgings on the south side of the complex and previously explored in 2012 (*ibid*), identified various structural elements, although the similarity in appearance and brick types suggests that they represent individual stages in construction rather than phases of building. To the south, a further east–west wall ran parallel to the main wall. Its odd construction method suggests that it was the footing for a single-storey brick wall or the sill base for a timber frame. A well (or, perhaps, the shaft for a pump) had been infilled in conjunction with the construction of the Tudor kitchens (above). It might also have supplied water for the industrial activities identified in the far north of the complex. These included spreads of heavy burning, a pit with heavily burnt sides, the purpose of which is unclear, and a small lead-smelting pit. A long brick channel was revealed that connected to the Tudor kitchen to the south and a large pit to the north. The steep-sided pit formed a flattened oval around the terminus of the channel. It is possible that waste water from the kitchen was discharged into the pit, but the most plausible explanation is that it was bringing water from a cistern in the Tudor kitchen, which discharged into a tank in the pit to supply water for the industrial activities. The pit was infilled with demolition debris, especially notable for a collection of medieval patterned tiles, of 14th century Penn (Buckinghamshire) types, as well as a single Valencian tile. (445, 452)

## South-West London boroughs

### CROYDON

TQ 287 606 Woodcote Park, Meadow Hill, Coulsdon

Trial trenching by T Munnery and N Shaikhley of SCAU revealed no archaeological features, only a Late Bronze Age scraper. The natural stratigraphy appeared otherwise undisturbed.

TQ 294 589 Cane Hill Hospital (former), Brighton Road, Coulsdon

Seventy-six evaluation trenches were excavated by R Humphrey of PCA, their locations designed to offer an even spatial coverage of the entire area. The site slopes from the north-east, where the natural fragmented chalk rises steeply up to the location of the former hospital in the south-west, where natural sandy Clay-with-Flints was recorded, together with evidence of occupation dating from the prehistoric to the medieval

periods. A series of postholes and pits, one of which was interpreted as a possible grain storage pit, two ditches that were perhaps sections of an earthwork, and a possible channel, point to occupation from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age. In the same area features dating from the 1st to 5th centuries AD were recorded, suggesting continued habitation of the earlier settlement. These consisted of pits, a possible beam slot, and a number of postholes, four of them on a north-east/south-west alignment, suggestive of a structure. Limited evidence of later activity was also uncovered, including two Saxon pits, one of which could have been used for grain storage, and an 11th–14th century linear cut feature of unknown function. Towards the central area, on the downhill slope, a 14th–18th century pit was recorded, together with a large modern feature that contained similarly-dated residual ceramic building material.

TQ 298 596 Aldi foodstore, 159 Brighton Road, Coulsdon

Four evaluation trenches were machine-excavated and recorded by G Dawkes of ASE. Natural gravel, sand, silt and clay overlay chalk. The area closest to the street frontage, the site of a former public house, had suffered extensive truncation.

TQ 307 621 20–22 Russell Hill, Purley

Evaluation by W Weller and N Shaikhley of SCAU revealed a small, shallow, linear feature in one of the trenches. Otherwise, the site had undergone extensive terracing to accommodate previous dwellings and garden areas, probably leading to the loss of potential deposits.

TQ 308 668 Lombard roundabout, Mitcham Road and Thornton Road junction, Croydon

Two evaluation trenches directed by A Lertz of MOLA in the south-western part of the site revealed natural brickearth overlain by alluvial silts and clays. These reflect the location of the site at the edge of Waddon Marsh. The shallow footings and construction deposits of late 19th century buildings overlay and partly truncated these deposits, but no other archaeological remains were observed.

TQ 309 643 153–155 Stafford Road, Croydon

Contractors' works were monitored by Z Pozorski of AS, but no archaeological features were identified despite previous evidence for prehistoric activity close by; numerous Neolithic and Bronze Age flints have been found just to the south-east, and an Iron Age trackway is believed to lie to the west. Here, however, the natural silt and chalk were overlaid by layers of sandy or clayey silt, followed by modern made-ground composed of sand with numerous fragments of ceramic building material. A residual 14th–15th century potsherd was recovered.

TQ 311 653 311 Purley Way, Croydon

Evaluation work by R De'Athe of WA revealed several layers of redeposited made-ground over natural gravels. In the north-west a possible relict land surface was discovered above the natural gravels; also a shallow pit containing pottery of probable 19th century date.

TQ 311 677 Liberty Printers (former), 7 Willett Road, 2–12 Thornton Road, Thornton Heath  
Eleven late 19th–20th century buildings were surveyed in 2013 by K Bower of PCA prior to demolition. Four of them were warehouses, mostly dating to the early 20th century; the rest were mainly residential and late 19th century in date. Although the buildings had undergone significant modification, some original features, such as moulded timber architraves and skirting boards, survived. Subsequent excavation, supervised by I Cipin of PCA, revealed only natural gravels and brickearth below 19th century and later made-ground.

TQ 313 674 Dunheved Hotel, 639–641 London Road, Thornton Heath  
Contractors' works were monitored by P Askew of MOLA, but revealed only natural gravel overlain by brickearth, subsoil and topsoil. No evidence was found for the Roman road from London to Portslade, which was predicted to cross the site.

TQ 313 675 682–684 London Road, Thornton Heath  
Ground reduction was monitored by A Turner of PCA, who observed only 20th century made-ground. Natural strata were not reached.

TQ 316 667 303 London Road, Croydon  
Natural gravels overlaid by modern made-ground were recorded during a watching brief by G Dawkes of ASE. The site was the former location of the Half Moon public house.

TQ 318 641 St John's Nursing Home, 129 Haling Park Road, South Croydon  
No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed during a watching brief by F Howell of TVAS. Nevertheless, it was evident that, with the exception of an original access route to the nursing home and an associated cellar, the site had not been previously truncated, the garden soil and subsoil overlying a natural sandy clay deposit.

TQ 320 656 38 Frith Road, Croydon  
Two evaluation trenches were excavated by I Hogg of ASE. Natural gravels were located, overlain by modern subsoil, garden soil and levelling deposits.

TQ 321 654 2–4 Fellmongers Yard, Croydon  
In a watching brief, I Bright of PCA observed natural gravels sealed by a layer of 16th–18th century plough-soil, overlain by 19th century made-ground and features. In the south-west corner of the site the natural gravel was cut by a large late 18th–19th century feature within which two sub-rectangular pits had been excavated and two wooden barrels inserted. As both the pits and the wooden barrels contained lime, they are interpreted as liming pits associated with a local fellmongery or tanning industry. The remaining features recorded, datable to the late 18th–19th centuries, comprised two substantial brick wall foundations, probably representing the north and east edges of two buildings that may have once bounded the site, a cesspit or converted lavatory block, a cellar and four rubbish pits.

TQ 322 653 1 Wandle Road, 19 Scarbrook Road, Croydon  
Evaluation and excavation by R Humphrey of PCA revealed natural sandy gravels cut by a possible north–south palaeochannel, at least two associated smaller channels and a number of undated features including three pits, a linear cut and a possible occupation surface. A sequence of early medieval colluvial deposits, from which abraded Roman pottery and building material were recovered, sealed these features and the natural subsoil. These colluvial deposits were cut by two 12th–15th century pits. Further late medieval colluvium sealed the earlier sequence before being cut in turn by construction trenches for chalk walls representing several buildings. The wall foundations were mostly of chalk rubble and flint, except for a fragment aligned north-west to south-east in the south-east corner of the site where chalk blocks rested on a layer of building material fragments. Other contemporary features included – on the north side of the site – a chalk cellar, later refaced with bricks, and on the south side – a substantial chalk wall extending across the site from east to west. Rubbish pits, brick walls and brick drains, broadly datable to the 16th–19th centuries, overlay and truncated the earlier structures. Twentieth century demolition rubble completed the sequence.

TQ 323 646 Wheelwrights public house, 126 Southbridge Road, Croydon  
In a watching brief, R De'Athe of WA observed a modern shallow wall foundation and a backfilled modern pit above the natural brickearth and gravels.

TQ 323 648 27 Parker Road, Croydon  
Evaluation trenching by R Brown of ASC revealed two intercutting Roman pits and part of a curvilinear ditch. A small assemblage of Roman pottery and animal bone was recovered. The function of these features is unclear, but they may have been associated with a settlement identified previously to the north on Lower Coombe Street and St Andrew's Road. During a subsequent watching brief no further artefacts or features were observed.

TQ 323 650 The Old Dairy, Meadow Stile, Croydon  
Ground reduction and preparation for piling was monitored by P Jorgensen of PCA, who recorded a layer of undated subsoil sealed by 19th century top- or garden soil, with a sequence of 19th century dump layers above. The remains of two phases of buildings dating to the 19th and 20th centuries cut into the earlier deposits and represent the demolished Old Dairy and later structures. On the north-west side of the site a considerable assemblage of clay tobacco pipe fragments was recovered from one of the dump layers; this was probably waste associated with 19th century manufacturing. Natural strata were not reached.

TQ 325 639 Land at Haling Road, South Croydon  
Nineteenth century brick cisterns were recorded by R De'Athe of WA during controlled topsoil stripping and monitoring of contractors' works. The cisterns probably related to buildings shown on 19th century maps. A brickearth-type deposit proved to be a natural

feature, probably an ice wedge cast. Otherwise, made-ground was observed above natural gravels.

TQ 325 651 76–78 Park Lane, Croydon  
A five-trench evaluation by P Guarino of MOLA revealed truncated natural gravels overlain by 20th century demolition rubble and made-ground.

TQ 327 627 Hazel Glen Family Resource Centre, 170 Sanderstead Road, South Croydon  
Below modern topsoil evaluation trenching by D Killock of PCA revealed natural Clay-with-Flints sealing degraded natural chalk. No archaeological remains were observed.

TQ 328 681 410 Whitehorse Road (adjacent), Thornton Heath  
Excavation of four geotechnical test pits, revealing natural clay sealed by 18th–19th century made-ground, was monitored by P Jorgensen of PCA.

TQ 330 624 1 West Hill, Croydon  
In 2013 excavation by building contractors in the landscaped area of the garden was monitored by T Mackinder of MOLA. Below the topsoil, but above the natural chalk, was a layer of made-ground, probably dating to the 20th century when this area was terraced into the hillside. It contained fragments of brick and chalk, together with sheets of corrugated iron, suggesting the former presence of a Second World War Anderson shelter. A swimming pool 5m in diameter was observed in the south-west part of the garden. Work continued in 2014 and was monitored by A Lerz and G Laban of MOLA, but no further archaeological remains were observed. The deposits were seen to slope down southwards towards Sanderstead Road and West Hill, but everywhere the topsoil directly overlay truncated natural chalk, indicating that extensive terracing had taken place.

TQ 330 624 28 West Street, Croydon  
The digging of trenches for drainage pipes and foundations was monitored by A Fairman and P Jorgensen of PCA. Natural gravels were sealed by a Roman levelling layer which, to the north of the site, was cut by an early medieval ditch aligned east–west. Medieval garden soil sealed the earlier deposit and feature, and was in turn overlain by a sequence of post-medieval to modern made-ground.

TQ 330 672 38 Selhurst Road, Croydon  
An east–west trial trench was excavated by J Aaronson of CA at the rear of the site, within the footprint of a single-storey extension to the main property. This showed that the site had been truncated, perhaps during construction of the original building in the mid-19th century, and had more recently been stripped of overburden during the preparations for redevelopment.

#### KINGSTON UPON THAMES

TQ 172 673 Kingston University: Seething Wells University Halls of Residence, Portsmouth Road, Surbiton

During a training and community excavation supervised by H Wickstead and M Barber of KU, a small trial trench was excavated over one of a number of parch marks identified by English Heritage Aerial Survey. Historic maps suggested these related to a 19th century garden formerly within the grounds of the Lambeth and Chelsea Water Treatment Works. The trench revealed that the parch mark was caused by a path composed of cinder and gravel with shell inclusions – materials that were probably re-used from the steam engine furnaces and filter beds of the Works nearby. Finds included transfer-printed pottery, clay tobacco pipe and lead plant tags inscribed with people's names. Once the origin of the parch marks had been identified, the deposits were fully recorded and reburied for future investigations.

TQ 177 693 Bishop's Palace House, Riverside Walk, Kingston upon Thames  
Groundworks were monitored by P Jorgensen of PCA, who observed a sequence of 19th–20th century made-ground and levelling layers. Natural strata were not reached.

TQ 178 692 All Saints parish church, Market Place, Kingston upon Thames  
Following an evaluation in 2010 (*SyAC* 97, 213) K Grant of ASE monitored redevelopment of the building and its associated services. Though much modified in the 17th–20th centuries, the church dates to the 12th century. However, the only building fabric affected by this phase of work was post-1850 in date: no *in-situ* medieval fabric was observed, although a worked stone was found re-used as rubble in the core of the north transept wall, which had been reconstructed in the second half of the 19th century. Articulated burials at risk of disturbance were recorded and excavated. Four brick tombs, two of which contained intact lead coffins, were revealed in trenches to the north of the choir vestry and in trenches for an extension to the porch. Several of the coffins had name plates of individuals buried in the 19th century. Some coffins seemed to have been relocated during the 1920s.

TQ 180 688 1 Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames  
The excavation of three test pits and the removal of underground tanks were monitored by N Hawkins of PCA. Natural gravels were seen to be overlaid by alluvium, except to the south, where an undated topsoil layer sealed the gravels. Modern made-ground covered the site.

TQ 181 697 Kingston gas holders, Kingsgate Road, Kingston upon Thames  
Three gas holders were recorded by D Sorapure of MOLA prior to demolition. Two further holders and most of the ancillary buildings had already been demolished some twenty years ago. One gas holder had been constructed by Samuel Cutler & Sons of London between 1880 and 1886, the second by J Dempster & Co of Manchester in 1925, and the third by Westwood & Wright of Birmingham in 1957. The facility was established for the storage of coal gas during the 19th century, originally by the Kingston upon Thames Gas

Company and, from 1936, by the Wandsworth and District Gas Company.

TQ 182 692 64–70 Clarence Street, Kingston upon Thames

Groundworks before and after demolition of the existing building were monitored by S Barrowman, I Grosso and I Bright of PCA. Natural sands and gravels were seen to be sealed by 20th century made-ground.

TQ 182 697 Kingston College, Block 200 and Penny Gallery, Richmond Road, Kingston upon Thames (fig 13)

This former school building was recorded by S Watson of PCA prior to demolition. The Penny Gallery was built in 1828 as the infants' department of the Kingston Public Schools, next to the junior school of 1818. It was extended to the west in 1907 with a large single-storey building, now Block 200. The Penny Gallery was found to have been divided originally into three rooms, each heated by a fireplace in the west wall, and to have had timber-framed casement windows similar in style to those of the junior school, which can be seen in a photograph of *c* 1906 and are believed to be original. Block 200 was constructed in stock bricks with architectural details picked out in red brick; it had decorative chimney stacks and window heads, and the rooms were heated by fireplaces. Three stone boot scrapers were found embedded low down in the walls. The school closed in 1964 and the buildings were taken over by Kingston College. Conversion work at that time apparently included dividing rooms with concrete block walls, removing at least one wall, infilling internal

doorways with concrete blocks, infilling the fireplaces, and removing fireplaces from the Penny Gallery.

TQ 184 692 Kingston Quaker Centre, Fairfield East, Kingston upon Thames

The digging of foundation trenches was monitored by A Turner of PCA. Natural brickearth was seen to be overlaid by an undated subsoil layer, followed by late 20th century topsoil.

TQ 186 693 117 London Road, Kingston upon Thames

Three evaluation trenches were dug by J Winfer of AOC, revealing natural brickearth overlaid by a thick layer of buried 19th–20th century topsoil, by a further layer of topsoil and, finally, by concrete. Robbed-out 20th century foundation trenches were also recorded.

TQ 191 695 Kingston Plaza, 1–11 Station Road, 180–190 London Road, 7–13 Coombe Road, Kingston upon Thames

Four evaluation trenches were supervised by R Humphrey of PCA. Natural sandy gravels with clay lenses were sealed by natural brickearth, which was in turn overlaid by redeposited brickearth that could represent post-medieval agricultural activity. Towards the east of the site was a 17th–18th century boundary ditch on a west-south-west/east-south-east alignment; in the south-east were remains of 19th–20th century brick structures.

TQ 200 705 Land at Spankers Hill, Renfrew Road, Coombe

Four test pits were monitored by D Hopkinson of ASE. Cutting into the natural gravels were possible linear



Fig 13 Kingston College. Penny Gallery facade. (Photograph by PCA).

garden features of 18th–19th century date, but most of the other recorded features were modern, relating to modern services or a 1950s property on the site.

**TQ 207 701** Athena, Coombe End, Coombe  
Evaluation work by Z Pozorski of AS revealed natural gravels beneath subsoil and topsoil, together with two 20th century pits that probably related to recreational features in the garden.

**TQ 212 703** Green Hollow (south), Coombe Hill Road, Coombe  
Ground contractors' works were monitored by A Turner of PCA, who recorded natural sand and gravels sealed by brickearth, in turn overlaid by modern topsoil. Towards the west of the site the truncated remains of a palaeochannel were observed cutting into the natural strata.

#### LAMBETH

**TQ 295 749** MHT House (former), Crescent Lane, SW4  
Groundworks associated with geoenvironmental soil testing were monitored by P Clemente of ASE. A substantial deposit of made-ground was observed covering the natural subsoil; in the east, to the south of the building, there may have been a pond.

**TQ 300 755** 34–36 Bedford Road, Clapham, SW4  
Trial trenching by N Hawkins of PCA exposed natural clay beneath modern made-ground.

**TQ 300 774** Wandsworth Street and Pascal Street junction (land at), Nine Elms, SW8  
Ground reduction in the western portion of the site was monitored by J Langthorne of PCA, who recorded natural sand and gravels overlain by a sequence of peat and alluvium. Modern made-ground sealed the site.

**TQ 301 775** Vauxhall Sky Gardens, Wandsworth Road, Wyvil Road, Vauxhall, SW8  
Evaluation trenching by S Chew of ASE exposed natural gravels cut by a probable cesspit of late 18th–19th century date and by an undated shallow ditch. A number of early 20th century walls were observed, relating to dwellings of that date. These features were sealed by layers of made-ground that in places were over 1.2m thick and related to post-Second World War clearance and levelling prior to construction of a factory. Much of the site, particularly towards the west, showed a significant degree of horizontal truncation, perhaps caused by wartime bomb damage.

**TQ 302 711** Thrale Almshouses, 27 Polworth Road, Streatham, SW16  
The digging of foundation trenches was monitored by I Cipin, I Grosso and R Humphrey of PCA, who observed only modern made-ground. Natural strata were not reached.

**TQ 302 778** Vauxhall Cross, SW8  
Geoarchaeological evaluation by R Batchelor of QUEST revealed only made-ground overlying, and

probably truncating, Kempton Park Gravels on London Clay.

**TQ 304 785** Hampton House, 20–21 Albert Embankment, SE1  
Excavation in 2012 (*SyAC* **98**, 263) was followed by a watching brief undertaken by A Mackinder of MOLA. The earliest feature was a red-brick wall that probably formed part of the 18th century Randall and Suter starch works, but most of the remains were of the Henry Doulton Terra Cotta Works, which were established here c 1876–7. These included the remains of an engine shed, which was probably related to a nearby well, an oven and remains of walls that formed part of the showroom. A number of terracotta fragments were recovered, which may derive from the showroom, demolished in the 1950s. No natural strata were reached. (see Mackinder & Betts, this vol, 29–68)

**TQ 305 790** The Great Hall, Lambeth Palace, SE1  
Three 1m-square trial trenches were excavated in the Great Hall by K Blockley of CAMBARCH, who also monitored contractors' groundworks. Five phases of activity were identified: medieval deposits, including a stone foundation for the screens passage; a rubbish pit dated to 1642–50; sleeper walls relating to restoration of the Hall by Edward Blore in 1829–33; the 1948–9 concrete floor laid by Seeley and Paget; and the underfloor heating installed in 1980 by Norman Riley. The timber frame of the 1660s Great Hall roof and lantern was also recorded, revealing that much of the original frame survives; a high level of detail remains visible, including Archbishop Juxon's coat of arms.

**TQ 306 790** Garden Museum, St Mary's Lambeth, Lambeth Palace Road, SE1  
Three trial pits were excavated and hand-augered by J Taylor of MOLA, near the south-east corner of the site. No archaeological remains were found; 20th century brick fragments in the topsoil and an underlying sandy silt layer indicate extensive recent landscaping in this grassed area in the southern half of the garden. Natural strata were not reached.

**TQ 308 796** 199 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1  
Work continued from 2012 (*SyAC* **98**, 263), supervised by B Ferguson and E Wright of MOLA. Evaluation trenching exposed natural sand at the base of the sequence, overlaid by clay. Towards the north of the site this was cut by a partly-exposed prehistoric linear feature, which was sealed by an alluvial deposit. This deposit occurred widely across the site and was cut by a number of small 16th–18th century features, probably relating to domestic dwellings. These were sealed by a further extensive deposit, probably agricultural, prior to 18th–19th century redevelopment. Modern rubble and tarmac covered these remains. A subsequent excavation produced a similar sequence. Natural gravels were overlaid by natural alluvial clay, cut by three small tree holes and by a palaeochannel aligned roughly north–south; this was truncated by a possible Roman ditch on a similar alignment. This feature, covered by further alluvial clay, was cut by a ditch containing late 17th century



pottery as well as by two wall footings, a barrel well, a brick-lined well and two brick-lined pits, all of which relate to 18th century redevelopment. These remains were overlaid by mixed horticultural soil and modern rubble.

**TQ 308 803** South Bank Centre, Belvedere Road, SE1

The excavation of four test pits and nine boreholes was monitored by I Grosso of PCA. Natural sandy gravels were sealed by alluvium, followed by 18th–19th century made-ground and 20th century levelling layers.

**TQ 309 760** Stockwell Park and Robsart Village Estates, Stockwell Park Road, Robsart Street, Stockwell, SW9

Following work in 2008 (*SJAC* 96, 290), a further evaluation was carried out by S Bickelmann of MOLA. Truncated natural gravels were overlain by 19th–20th century made-ground, which was cut by the foundations of the late 20th century Albemarle House.

**TQ 310 794** 111 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1

Contractors' works in the north-east and south-west of the site were monitored by P Jorgensen of PCA, who observed only natural sand and gravels beneath modern concrete and made-ground.

**TQ 312 731** Fenstanton Primary and City Heights E-Act Academy (including the Dip site), Christchurch Road, Tulse Hill, SW14

A second phase of evaluation was carried out by K Grant and C Russel of ASE, following that in 2012 (*SJAC* 98, 264). In the playground one trench merely revealed natural clays and gravels beneath subsoil and the modern playground surface. In another, however, the natural strata were truncated by partially-demolished brick structures, probably relating to the late 19th century Fenstanton House; these were sealed by demolition or levelling deposits upon which the playground surface had been laid. At the Dip site, natural strata were overlain by subsoil and made-ground beneath topsoil.

## MERTON

**TQ 236 707** 32 Lauriston Road, Wimbledon, SW19  
A watching brief was carried out by J Perry of SutAS, who observed only made-ground above the natural sand and gravel. The original top- and subsoils had been removed, presumably during construction of the previous house.

**TQ 236 708** Mallards, Southside Common, Wimbledon, SW19

Underpinning and other groundworks were monitored by M Kempinski, T Fidler and J Winfer of AOC, who observed natural sandy gravels beneath the truncated remains of Lauriston House, which stood there in the 19th century. The remains included brick foundations, and brick and tile box drains. These features were overlaid by 20th century made-ground associated with the construction of Mallards, the present house.

**TQ 237 708** 46 Murray Road, Wimbledon, SW19  
Contractors' works were monitored by S Pfizenmaier of MOLA, who observed truncated natural sands and gravels sloping down gently from north to south, beneath modern made-ground. No archaeological remains survived.

**TQ 256 679** Perseid School, Bordesley Road, Morden

The excavation of footings for an extension was monitored by C Clarke of AOC, who observed only modern made-ground above natural clay. This part of the site had clearly been truncated, probably during construction of the school in the 20th century.

**TQ 262 700** 1–2 Abbey Road, Wimbledon, SW19

An evaluation was carried out by D Saxby of MOLA. The site was originally on land known as 'Nelson's Fields', as it once belonged to Merton Place, a large house bought by Lady Hamilton for Horatio Nelson in 1801. The association with Nelson is perpetuated in the names of local streets and buildings including the Nelson Arms public house, which stands nearby. Two trenches revealed natural sand and gravel, truncated by two undated ditches or bedding trenches and a small pit. An overlying silty clay layer, which produced a stoneware bottle of the 1820s, was sealed by redeposited clay probably associated with early 19th century landscaping works. This deposit was cut by a brick well or soakaway containing pottery and clay tobacco pipe also of the 1820s. All these remains therefore post-date Nelson's sojourn at Merton Place.

**TQ 264 701** Proposed new mosque, 54 Merton High Street, Colliers Wood, SW19

Evaluation work was supervised by Z Pozorski of AS within the Archaeological Priority Zone that encompasses Merton Place, built around 1700, possibly on the site of an earlier, medieval moated structure. Numerous prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains have been found in the vicinity, while Merton High Street follows the course of Roman Stane Street and would also have been used by medieval kings travelling with their court. In the northern part of the site, natural clay with patches of grey silt was found covered by modern make-up, demolition material (sand, concrete and ceramic building material rubble) and buried topsoil; no archaeological features were present. In the southern part were a large ditch or pit containing a clay pipe stem, and a brick-constructed drain, probably 20th century in date; here also the natural subsoil was overlain by friable sandy silt and then covered by modern made-ground.

**TQ 264 704** 55 All Saints Road (land adjacent), Colliers Wood, SW19

Evaluation trenching by P Jorgensen of PCA revealed London Clay cut by a natural channel aligned north–south; above this was a sequence of alluvial deposits, beneath modern made-ground.

**TQ 266 692** Land to the rear of 67 and 67A Haslemere Avenue, Mitcham

R Hewett of MOLA undertook a watching brief as contractors prepared footings, pile positions and a new



Fig 14 Merton Priory. North-eastern boundary wall composed principally of ashlar blocks and flint, with some brick and tile. (Photograph by MOLA)



Fig 15 Merton Priory. Stone springer from the monastic buildings, with inscribed mason's marks, re-used in the north-eastern boundary wall. (Photograph by MOLA)

drainage run. Above the natural gravel was an alluvial soil sequence; above this was subsoil, its upper part reworked by agricultural activity, followed by garden soil. No archaeological remains were observed.

TQ 266 700 Merton Priory Grade II listed wall, Merantun Way, Colliers Wood, SW19 (figs 14 and 15)  
A Level 3 survey was commissioned by the National

Trust prior to conservation work carried out by J Wright of MOLA. The wall, a sinuous length of flint, ashlar, brick and tile with ten returns, stands to the west of the river Pickle and during the medieval period served as the north-eastern boundary of Merton Priory. It stands to a height of between 1.30 and 2.55m above modern ground level, is 204m long, and contains several pieces of re-used moulded masonry from the monastic buildings. During the late 18th century it was re-used as a boundary wall, initially for Fenning, Halfhide & Co printworks and, between 1881 and 1940, for Morris & Co.

TQ 267 698 101 Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood, SW19

Three evaluation trenches and two test pits supervised by P Jorgensen of PCA reached natural gravels beneath a sequence of alluvial deposits cut by medieval and post-medieval features. The earliest features dated to the 13th century and are interpreted as evidence for the outer precinct wall of Merton Priory. Besides a north-south linear cut housing a mortared flint foundation, three large pits were excavated; filled with a mixture of compacted sand, gravel and crushed Reigate stone, and on the same alignment as the foundation, they were apparently a measure taken to try to prevent subsidence of the wall. A layer of 17th-18th century redeposited alluvium sealed most of these features as well as the natural subsoil. Cutting into the redeposited alluvium to the west of the medieval wall was the foundation trench for a

17th–18th century chalk-and-flint wall on the same alignment and partially truncating it. Overlying the alluvium was a metal slag and gravel surface, followed first by a metallated gravel surface and then by a thick chalk surface – all these layers having a general 17th–18th century date. A large contemporary pit, with two postholes cutting through its fill, truncated both the surfaces and the southern end of the wall, part of which appeared to have been repaired or altered using unfrosted red bricks and roughly dressed cobble-sized flints. A series of 19th–20th century features, including a brick drain, pits and stakeholes, completed the sequence. Subsequently, the footprint of a proposed lift pit was excavated by G Potter of CA. A flint-and-chalk wall base 2.8m long was exposed, heavily truncated but originally up to 0.8m thick; beneath it was a gravel foundation pad *c* 1.5 x 1.2m in plan and 1.0m deep, with the edge of a second pad 1.5m to the north. There may have been a continuous line of such pads, each separated from the next by a shallow stone footing. Two pieces of peg tile, possibly 13th century in date, were recovered from the wall; the most likely period for construction, inferred from archaeological and historical evidence for Merton Priory itself, is from the mid-1220s to *c* 1300.

TQ 267 702 Brown & Root Tower, 125 High Street, Colliers Wood, SW19

In the north of the site an evaluation trench was supervised by M Adams of BRIT, together with three test pits to the north-east, east and south of the tower block. Two alluvial layers of indeterminate date were recorded, overlain by buried 17th–19th century topsoil and remains of a brick surface; above these were 19th and 20th century demolition- and make-up layers, followed by further topsoil. The site had suffered significant truncation.

TQ 268 697 336 Western Road, Mitcham

Ditches and pits of 19th–20th century date, revealed by contractors' groundworks, were recorded by M Kempski of AOC. The natural clayey gravel was seen to be overlain by modern made-ground, subsoil and topsoil.

TQ 274 693 Doliffe Close, Bond Road, Mitcham

Evaluation work by Z Pozorski of AS exposed natural clay beneath make-up and demolition layers associated with the buildings formerly on the site.

#### RICHMOND UPON THAMES

TQ 170 753 Richmond Adult Community College, Parkshot, Richmond

Evaluation trenching and the monitoring of contractors' groundworks were directed by N Hawkins of PCA. Natural gravels were seen to be cut by a late 17th–early 18th century pit in the north-east corner of the site; towards the west and centre of the site, the gravels were cut by two late 18th–early 19th century walls aligned north-east/south-west, with associated chalk surfaces. These features were sealed by 19th century make-up beneath more recent make-up and surfacing.

TQ 171 721 Garages, Sheridan Road, Ham

Since the site lies within the Archaeological Priority Zone of Ham Fields, which is notable for prehistoric finds, principally flint artefacts, a programme of monitoring and recording was undertaken by A Newton of AS. However, no features or finds were revealed, whether *in situ* or residual, apart from 20th century drains; nor was there much evidence for significant truncation prior to construction of the garages.

TQ 174 723 Grey Court School, Ham Street, Ham

Three trial trenches were dug by G Potter of CA before construction of a new sixth-form block. Topsoil and weathered subsoil above natural clayey silt covered most of the site. However, the easternmost trench produced a deposit of brick fragments, some clinker and charcoal, and later 17th century pottery and clay tobacco pipe. This appeared to be debris from a brick clamp, probably associated with a major extension to Ham House, just to the north, in the 1670s (the area, though meadow, is labelled 'Brick Ground' on the 1841 tithe map). Following on from this a larger trench was opened up south of the initial findings. Although no evidence of firing *in situ* was uncovered, the sheer quantity of brick debris, clinker and other burnt material suggests that brickmaking was taking place nearby; the proposed later 17th century date was reaffirmed through examination of brick, pottery and clay pipe. A series of shallow linear features was also discovered, cut into the natural surface and sealed by made-ground. Pottery indicates a mid-18th century date and it is possible that they relate to a phase of tidying up or clearance of land left covered with brick debris.

TQ 175 749 Wentworth House, The Green, Richmond

Contractors' works did not go beneath modern strata except at the rear (south-west) of the garden where machine excavation of an oval pit and a wall foundation trench were monitored by T Wilson of SH. A mixed dump of material was observed, which contained one medieval pottery fragment, a very small quantity of residual medieval ceramic building material and 18th–20th century building material. No natural, drift geological deposits were observed.

TQ 176 748 Old Friars, The Green, Richmond

Evaluation work was undertaken by A Cochrane and C Acheson of MOLA. The northern part of the site is thought to have been occupied by a house of the Franciscan Order of Observant Friars (*f* 1499). Three test pits within the cellar of Beaver Lodge, a 17th century house of which several walls are believed to have been part of the friary, revealed natural gravels truncated by a 16th or 17th century brick wall; this had later been incorporated into the foundations of the extant late 17th to early 18th century wall. In another part of the existing cellar, a brick vault that predates the present structure was observed beneath the floorboards but not investigated. A test pit within the adjacent garden of Old Friars, a house of 17th–18th century date, revealed natural sand and gravel overlain by late medieval (15th–16th century) trampled mortar; this was sealed by redeposited natural gravel and

brickearth to build up a 17th century garden terrace. In the central part of the site, a mid-17th century garden terrace wall, constructed of re-used 16th century bricks, possibly from the friary, was recorded. Perhaps in the late 17th or early 18th century, natural gravel and brickearth had been dumped against the south side of the wall to extend the terrace. These remains were all sealed by modern made-ground and garden soil.

**TQ 176 752 8** Pembroke Villas, Richmond  
Groundworks were monitored by C Douglas of ASE, who observed a Victorian refuse pit cutting into the natural brickearth, the single fill contained pottery, bone, glass and clay tobacco pipe. The pit and the rest of the site were sealed by made-ground, probably of 20th century date.

**TQ 176 752 9** Pembroke Villas, Richmond  
During monitoring of groundworks C Douglas of ASE recorded natural brickearth beneath a demolition deposit suggesting truncation, either when the Victorian buildings were first built or subsequently when extensions were added or demolished.

**TQ 176 759** Royal Mid Surrey Golf Club, Old Deer Park, Richmond  
Following work in 2009 (*SyAC* **96**, 291–2), contractors' excavations associated with the establishment of two new wetland areas were monitored by A Turner of PCA. Cutting into natural gravels on a north–south alignment on the east side of the site were a 17th–18th century brick conduit, which appeared to have been demolished and backfilled with the resultant debris, and a ditch of similar date. These features possibly relate to a hunting lodge of 1605, built by Robert Stickles. Nineteenth century subsoil and make-up, overlain by modern topsoil, sealed the features.

**TQ 179 744 7** Richmond Hill, Richmond  
Ground reduction in the north-east of the site and the digging of an underpinning trench for a boundary wall in the south-west were monitored by T Fidler of AOC. London Clay was recorded beneath modern make-up and concrete.

**TQ 180 745** Clarence House, 2 The Vineyard, Richmond  
Further to observations in 2007 (*SyAC* **95**, 317), building work, which included excavation of a new basement and construction of new extensions, was monitored by D Dodds of OAS. The truncated base of an 18th century wall, possibly from the orangery, together with a brick-lined well associated with Clarence House, was recorded, as was a later 20th century brick base for a patio. No earlier archaeological features were encountered.

**TQ 183 773** New Propagation Glasshouse, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew  
Building work was monitored by J Aaronson of CA, whose observations confirmed the presence of a 17th century brick wall, first identified in 2010 (*SyAC* **96**, 292), within 0.3m of the ground surface; it survived in relatively good condition, perhaps to a considerable

depth. Otherwise, the site was largely devoid of archaeologically significant deposits. The natural clay-silt was observed from 0.3m below ground level, and modern make-up was widespread.

**TQ 184 713** Former HMP Latchmere House, Church Road, Ham  
Evaluation trenching by C Douglas and M Pope of ASE was restricted to the western area of the site because of a badger sett exclusion zone. Modern make-up was found above natural sands and gravels; although the house is Victorian, this was probably for lawns and surfaces associated with recent use of the property, first as a Second World War interrogation centre and later as a civilian prison.

**TQ 184 723** Richmond Golf Club, Sudbrook Lane, Petersham  
Contractors' excavations for an irrigation tank and foundations for driving practice bays were monitored by M Buczak of PCA, who observed 16th–19th century subsoil beneath modern topsoil. In the south-east corner of the site part of an 18th–19th century ditch, and the terminus of a second ditch, both on a north-east/south-west alignment, were recorded below the subsoil. Natural strata were not reached.

**TQ 184 760** Kew Pagoda, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew  
An archaeological evaluation and building survey were carried out by C Matthews and A Haslam of PCA as part of the restoration programme. A trench to the south revealed redeposited natural sand abutting the brick footings of the Pagoda and possibly represents backfill of the original 18th century construction cut; an oval posthole with chalk rubble packing – probably for a builders' scaffolding post – cut through it. Sealing the sand and posthole was a layer of subsoil most likely associated with earlier ground surfaces around the Pagoda; above this lay 20th century make-up deposits beneath the present metalled surface. Prior to installing replicas of the dragon antefixes, which were notable features of the Pagoda as originally designed, the fixing positions for them on the hips of the roofs were recorded.

**TQ 196 709** Isabella Plantation, Richmond Park, Richmond  
Building work associated with the restoration of Peg's Pond in the Isabella Plantation was monitored by G Keevill of KHL. Renovation of the pond, bridge and paths did not produce any archaeological features or artefacts. However, the construction of a new lavatory block at TQ 195 719 did expose an area of modern brick rubble resulting from the demolition of an earlier lavatory block, together with a modern timber structure (perhaps a drain or sump) probably associated with it.

**TQ 211 760** 123 Mortlake High Street (The Limes), SW14  
N Randall and N Shaikhley of SCAU undertook a watching-brief and building survey during refurbishment and conversion of this Grade II\*-listed property. Excavation for a light well immediately south of the present building revealed a considerable depth

of make-up; this had accumulated or been deposited both before and after the main 18th century building was constructed. Internally, within the basement, alterations revealed a substantial fireplace that suggests this room was once the main kitchen serving the house. Below the 20th century western extension to the property, foundations for brick-built structures were recorded, despite the absence of documentary evidence for any earlier buildings here.

**TQ 213 761 27 The Terrace, Barnes, SW13**

An evaluation trench, excavated by G Thacker of OAS, reached the top of the natural gravels but revealed only topsoil and a layer of alluvium.

**TQ 218 726 Chohole Path, Richmond Park, Richmond**

G Keevill of KHL monitored the work of contractors restoring the Chohole Path, the footpath running between the Chohole and Robin Hood gates. The work involved very shallow excavation to relay the path surface and the construction of a new bridge over the Beverley Brook at TQ 214 743, replacing an existing structure but with new concrete abutments. No archaeological features were observed but small amounts of 19th–20th century pottery and building rubble were recovered.

## SOUTHWARK

**TQ 299 809 4–10 Lamb Walk, 7–9 Morocco Street, SE1**

Geoarchaeological evaluation, directed by C Barton of LP, revealed natural gravels overlain by deep deposits of interleaved layers of alluvial clay and peat or humic silt (Tilbury sequence), the lower of which represent a north–south channel cutting through the Tilbury sequence. Above these was a substantial layer of late 18th–early 20th century demolition debris, into which the footings of documented 19th and 20th century buildings had been set. These buildings had all had been truncated to below floor level by the construction of the mid-20th century workshops that had recently been demolished.

**TQ 301 795 2A Court Lane, Dulwich, SE21**

A watching brief, by S Ranieri and P Guarino of MOLA on site-clearance following the demolition of a 1950s house, mostly revealed only modern make-up cut by brick and concrete footings. On the south-east and north-west edges of the site, however, piling reached London Clay beneath sandy clay and modern make-up.

**TQ 313 792 Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, SE1**

Following work in 2012 (*SyAC* 98, 269), the digging of service trenches in the basement and various other groundworks were monitored by P Guarino of MOLA. In trenches in the atrium area, and in three lift pits, only modern deposits were encountered; a fourth lift pit reached natural gravels, which were cut by an undated feature. However, on the west side of the basement natural gravels were cut by a number

of features, including a pair of east–west ditches that contained material dated to the second half of the 17th century; for this reason, and because of their orientation, they are interpreted as part of the Civil War defences known to have existed in this area. In the north-west were some uncertain features, possibly sand or gravel quarries of 16th–17th century date. Both they and the putative Civil War ditches were cut by structures relating to the 19th–20th century Bethlem Royal Hospital building, which is now occupied by the Museum. These included a small cellar and a tiled bath over 5m long that was probably used for the treatment of patients. Along the edge of the basement, some of the wall foundations of the standing building were also recorded.

**TQ 315 797 Valentine Place, Webber Street, SE1**

Two evaluation trenches, supervised by N Hawkins of PCA on the east side of the site, revealed two undated sub-circular features of unknown function cutting into the natural gravels. They were sealed by an undated layer of sterile silty sand, beneath 19th century make-up.

**TQ 315 804 King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, SE1**

Following an evaluation in 2010 (*SyAC* 97, 216) groundworks were monitored by I Grosso of PCA. In the north of the site, a similar sequence of peat sealed by alluvium was recorded; above was a late medieval dump layer overlain by 17th–18th century masonry. In the east, the alluvium was sealed by a dump layer of 17th–18th century date, cut by an 18th century brick-lined well.

**TQ 316 796 128–150 Blackfriars Road, SE1**

The excavation of eight geotechnical test pits was watched by M Buczak of PCA. London Clay was seen to be sealed by sands and gravels beneath modern made-ground.

**TQ 316 798 169–173 Blackfriars Road, SE1**

A survey by R Cruse of ASE showed that the earliest building on the site is no 173, map evidence indicating a date between 1747 and 1792–9 for the construction of the main street range. From at least 1852, but perhaps even from the outset, the building operated as an inn. Piecemeal addition and modification throughout the 19th century, substantial modifications carried out *c* 1900, and subsequent alterations have resulted in a building of such complexity that it is now difficult to discern many aspects of its original form. Nos 169–72 were constructed *c* 1900 as eight purpose-built flats known as St George's Mansions, with four small shops at ground-floor level. The shops have been thoroughly modernised, and so have lost their original fronts, fixtures and fittings; services and storage would have been at basement level. At the outset, each of the upper floors was occupied by two self-contained flats of similar, but not identical, layout; these were adapted sometime in the 20th century to form a single flat on each floor. Subsequently, four evaluation trenches were supervised by I Grosso of PCA in the area behind the range of buildings on the Blackfriars Road frontage. These revealed natural sandy gravels sloping

substantially downwards towards the north of the site, where they were sealed by a sequence of alluvial deposits, the uppermost of which was late medieval. Both the natural and alluvium are interpreted as evidence for the Bankside channel, a tributary of the river Thames, which is known to have flowed between Southwark's islands and the gravel terrace on the south bank of the river. The earlier deposits were sealed by 16th–19th century make-up, which was cut by remains of 18th–20th century brick walls, foundations, concrete footings and a brick-built culvert; these offer evidence for properties shown on Horwood's map of 1819, and for other structures shown on later OS maps.

**TQ 316 802 32–40 Blackfriars Road, SE1**

The digging of two test pits was monitored by S Maher of PCA, who recorded a layer of burnt clay, interpreted as Victorian levelling, beneath modern made-ground capped by concrete. Natural strata were not reached.

**TQ 318 788 St Mary's churchyard, Churchyard Row, SE1**

Excavations continued from 2012 (*SJAC* 98, 270) under the supervision of A Haslam of PCA, revealing natural gravels overlain by a sequence of sands, silts and clay and, in the north-east of the site, an alluvial sequence that is possibly part of the local feature known as the Rockingham Anomaly. Towards the east of the site an east–west, mid-18th to 19th century, ditch was recorded. Five stakeholes and one square posthole along its top indicate that it was fenced and that the fence had been replaced at some point by a more substantial barrier. To the south of the ditch, and on the same alignment, were remains of a brick wall that is interpreted as a boundary wall built during an extension of the churchyard in the late 18th century. In the mid-19th century the churchyard expanded northwards, an event that appears to have coincided with the backfilling of the ditch, the demolition of the wall, and the establishing of the church crypts. Towards the east end of the site the remains of an air-raid shelter were uncovered, including its concrete base and walls, and several iron beams.

**TQ 319 792 Eileen House, 80–94 Newington Causeway, Elephant and Castle, SE1**

Three test pits, supervised by A Telfer and I Howell of MOLA in the basement of the existing building, revealed only natural sand and gravels beneath modern concrete. No archaeological remains were observed.

**TQ 321 801 Great Guildford Business Square, 30 Great Guildford Street, SE1**

Groundworks were monitored by G Seddon of PCA, who recorded a series of 19th century infilled basements below modern make-up; natural strata were not reached.

**TQ 321 804 185 Park Street, SE1**

A single evaluation borehole was drilled by R Batchelor of QUEST at a point believed to be near the centre of the former Bankside channel. The surface of basal Shepperton Gravel was found, overlain by a sequence of mineral-rich sediments that became finer further upwards, capped by made-ground. Unlike the site at

135 Park Street nearby, no peat deposits were present. A thin horizon of organic-rich sediment was recorded at approximately the same elevation, but the chronological relationship between this and the peat deposits on the neighbouring site could not be determined. The inorganic nature of the stratigraphic sequence offered limited potential for radiocarbon dating.

**TQ 322 782 36–38 Penrose Street, SE17**

This tall, narrow, brick industrial building, comprising two bays oriented north-west/south-east, was surveyed by J Wright, P Pierazzo and D Sorapure of MOLA. Built during the 1890s, probably as a workshop and studio manufacturing theatrical scenery, it was constructed on the site of the 18th–19th century St John's chapel. Thanks to a surviving advertisement painted onto the north elevation it was possible to link the building to the Alhambra Theatre in Leicester Square, and documentary research confirmed that the theatre retained its ownership for a while. Some original structural features survive, such as two large loading loops (tall narrow doors hinged to open internally) in the south-east elevation. The building was badly damaged by bombing during the Second World War and was subsequently repaired. All internal upper floors and stairs had been removed prior to the survey.

**TQ 322 786 Walworth Town Hall (Cuming Museum), 151 Walworth Road, SE17**

Following a fire in March 2012, which partially destroyed the museum and its contents, a watching brief and salvage programme were undertaken by P Pierazzo, A Karim and P Guarino of MOLA. Artefacts buried in the fire debris were recovered (over 95% of the missing display objects).

**TQ 322 787 Heygate Estate, New Kent Road, Rodney Place, Wansey Street, Elephant Road, Walworth Road, Elephant and Castle, SE17**

The estate, a collection of residential blocks of flats and maisonettes, was surveyed by T Murphy of PUR. It was designed by the borough architect Timothy Tinker in 1969; construction commenced in 1970, and the first residents moved into their flats in 1973. The buildings were of concrete and reinforced steel, constructed using Laing's large panel '12M Jespersen System', which had been deployed a few years earlier in the neighbouring Aylesbury Estate. A photographic record was made of all structures and features, including elevated walkways and internal areas. Seven different flat and maisonette types were identified across the estate.

**TQ 322 795 325 Borough High Street, SE1**

The excavation of two test pits within the basement, along with an evaluation and excavation outside the basement on the south side of the site, were supervised by I Grosso of PCA. Natural gravels were cut, in the north, by a possible Roman quarry pit and, in the south-east, by a series of quarry pits, postholes and a pit. These features were sealed by a layer of agricultural soil cut by an east–west boundary ditch of late 15th–17th century date that had subsequently been recut. Sealing this were an 18th century bedding layer and associated cobbled yard surface, cut by a posthole and pit, and overlaid by make-up, all 19th century. Cutting

into the make-up were remains of the walls of a 19th century cellar pre-dating the present building

TQ 322 797 Charles Dickens School, Lant Street, Waterloo, SE1

Contractors' works were monitored by I Cipin of PCA on a site partially investigated as the Birkbeck Training Excavation in 1999 (not in *SyAC* annual round-up; see *London Archaeologist* 9 supp 2 (2000), 56). Roman plough-soil, sealed by a late 17th–18th century agricultural layer, was recorded. Towards the west and centre of the site the chalk and brick foundations of 19th century houses cut the agricultural deposit, and towards the north-west a possible 19th century pit was exposed. Twentieth century made-ground sealed the sequence, and natural strata were not reached.

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

Excavations within the standing buildings, directed by L Capon of AOC, revealed a sequence from the medieval period to the present day. The lowest deposit reached was alluvium containing medieval material, probably residual; the earliest cut features were a pit and boundary ditch. Of particular interest were a pit and deposit of alluvial silt that both yielded a large quantity of horse and dog bones, but also some bear bones; datable to *c* 1550–75, these presumably derive from nearby bear-baiting venues. Overlying these features was make-up containing refuse from a potworks, a glassworks and an iron foundry. The ceramic debris,

evidently from a tin-glazed tableware manufactory, included kiln furniture and failed firings with highly decorative designs. Also excavated were foundations of the 18th century buildings that preceded the current, late 19th century, buildings.

TQ 323 770 240 and 252 Camberwell Road, Camberwell, SE5

Geotechnical test pitting within the basements of standing buildings was monitored by I Hogg and G Webster of ASE. The natural subsoil, represented by gravels or the Langley Silt Member, was seen to be overlaid by post-medieval make-up; in most areas there was severe truncation resulting from construction of the basements.

TQ 323 797 218–220 Borough High Street, SE1 (figs 16 and 17)

Excavation, coupled with monitoring of contractors' works, was supervised by P Jorgensen of PCA. Towards the east of the site, the natural brickearth was cut by a north-east/south-west Roman ditch that was overlain by medieval alluvium; this was sealed in turn by 15th century made-ground. In the north of the site a sequence of 16th century surfaces was recorded: a gravel surface, followed by a compacted mortar floor, followed by a rammed clay floor. The sequence was completed with 16th century make-up. Above this was a mortar surface, followed by further make-up, both layers dating to the 18th century. Towards the south of the site, 17th century activity was recorded in the form



Fig 16 218–220 Borough High Street. View facing north-east of the late 17th century boundary wall and associated cobbled yard surface. (Photograph by PCA)



Fig 17 218–220 Borough High Street. View facing south-east of the late 19th tubular Cornish boiler manufactured by Francis George Bone at the South London Boiler Works. (Photograph by PCA)



Fig 18 55 Southwark Street. Late 17th–early 18th century brick building that was later adapted for industrial use. (Photograph by PCA)



of postholes, a robber cut and a large pit; the latter was cut by the brick wall of a building that had a visible threshold towards its eastern end and was associated with a brick and cobble surface. Later features were also widespread across the site. In the north of the site was a north-west/south-east brick culvert of much the same period and, towards the north-west, remnants of a north-west/south-east brick wall above a robber cut; the latter delineated the southern boundary of a 19th century boiler chamber containing a fragmentary brick floor and the remains of a Cornish boiler.

TQ 323 800 Arches 29–32, Union Street, SE1  
Contractors' work was monitored by C Clay of AAA. Some 0.3–0.4m of 19th century make-up, cut by modern drainage trenches, was recorded beneath c 0.4m of concrete.

TQ 323 801 55 Southwark Street, SE1 (fig 18)  
The excavation of two trenches, and the monitoring of ground clearance by contractors in the north-west corner of the site, was directed by D Killock of PCA. At the base of the sequence was a series of alluvial deposits and a peat layer overlying natural gravels. Above these, in the north-east of the site, a substantial early Roman timber waterfront structure was uncovered, while to the south-west was a natural inlet extending southwards from the main Southwark Street channel. This showed evidence for water management from the early Roman until the early medieval periods, including the construction of a timber embankment and episodes of land reclamation and levelling from the 1st century onwards. A north-west/south-east boundary ditch of 4th century date was recorded in the east of the site cutting through earlier Roman dump deposits that included a layer of 1st–2nd century demolition debris adjacent to a truncated contemporary pit. The quality and types of building material recovered seem to indicate the demolition of a high-status building. Natural and redeposited alluvium dating to the medieval period sealed these early features. Towards the south-west of the site these layers were cut by a substantial building represented by a complex of walls, floors and later industrial features. The walls were principally of brick although one of the earliest, dating to the late 17th–early 18th century, also contained blocks of Reigate stone that probably derived from a demolished medieval building, possibly represented by two robber cuts recorded immediately west of the structure. These structures continued in use, in modified forms, until the early 19th century. The final phase of occupation appears to have been characterised by the insertion of machine bases and fire pits, suggesting a shift to industrial use of this part of the site during the early 19th century. The eastern part of the site appears to have been open ground. Here a sequence of levelling layers sealed the medieval alluvium and was cut by a number of 17th–18th century pits and by an 18th century robbed-out well.

TQ 323 802 15 Perkins Square (land adjacent to), Southwark, SE1  
Contractors' groundworks were monitored by P Askew of MOLA. Natural deposits were not seen, only modern made-ground and topsoil.

TQ 324 767 315–317 Camberwell New Road, SE5  
In 2013 evaluation trenching by S Ritchie of MOLA, within the car park of the existing building, revealed natural gravels cut by a north–south ditch of uncertain date; its fill contained a Mesolithic or Neolithic flint flake and a fragment of Roman *tegula*. Overlying these remains were levelling or dumped deposits, possibly 17th–19th century, sealed by garden soil and red-brick garden walls that probably belonged to the first houses on the site (depicted on the 1871 OS map). In 2014 the former Grand Cinema was recorded by D Sorapure of MOLA prior to demolition. Originally called the New Kings Hall, it was constructed in 1909 to the design of Frank Matcham (1854–1920), the renowned Edwardian cinema and theatre architect, as a venue for music and theatre. In the auditorium the original pilasters survived, together with some elaborate ceiling plaster, which was concealed by a modern suspended ceiling. During a subsequent watching brief, natural gravels were seen to have been cut by a 3.6m long section of shallow ditch on an east–west orientation; not closely datable, it contained fragments of post-medieval roof tile and ran perpendicular to the large ditch found during the previous evaluation. Nineteenth century brick drains were recorded in two places, together with garden soil deposits and 19th century garden walls of properties along Camberwell Green.

TQ 324 768 31–36 Camberwell Green (land at) and 307–311 Camberwell New Road, SE5  
Four evaluation trenches were supervised by S White of ASE, revealing post-medieval ditches, pits, walls and surfaces dating from the late 17th century onwards; the vast majority of features, however, were 19th century or later.

TQ 324 769 272–274, 286–304 Camberwell Road, SE5  
Natural sands and gravels, overlaid by 18th century make-up cut by the foundations of recently demolished 19th century houses, were observed by G Dawkes of ASE during a watching brief. Two brick wells that probably served the houses were also recorded. The northern part of the site appeared to have been severely truncated, the natural gravels here being overlaid by 1.2m of modern made-ground.

TQ 324 793 1 Dickens Square, SE1 (fig 19)  
A watching brief in 2011 (*SJAC* 98, 273) was followed by an excavation supervised by N Hawkins of PCA. A number of late 3rd–4th century burials, part of a known Roman cemetery, were found cut into the natural sands and gravels. Mainly recorded in the north of the site, they included a cluster of four inhumations aligned alongside a north-west/south-east ditch. With the exception of one burial that contained the remains of an infant, each inhumation had a pot placed at the foot end of the grave. The well-preserved remains of the base of a wooden coffin were also uncovered in one grave. A possible four-post structure was located to the west of the graves and may have been associated with them. To the south of the burials six pits, possibly contemporary, and a gully were excavated. The burials were sealed by late Roman deposits of which one of the



Fig 19 1 Dickens Square. (left) Roman grave cut with pottery grave goods; (right) Roman grave cut with timber base of coffin *in situ*. The timber had had a previous use prior to its deployment in the grave. (Photographs by PCA)

top layers, in the north of the site, produced a complete cremation urn. A layer of dark earth overlay these earlier deposits and was sealed by 16th–18th century plough-soil. In the north-west corner of the site this was cut by two pits containing the articulated remains of three cattle, which are believed to be victims of the documented 18th century Rinderpest pandemic. Other features were mostly 19th century and included four brick wells in the north and west of the site, one of which was constructed on top of an earlier timber barrel well, and eight rubbish pits.

TQ 325 787 Trafalgar Place, Victory Place, Elephant and Castle, SE17

Various substantial ground-preparation works were monitored by D Eddisford of AOC. The site was seen to have been severely disturbed and truncated, first by the construction of the Heygate Estate in the 1970s and then by its demolition from 2011 onwards. In a small undisturbed area in the south, alluvial gravel deposits were overlaid by 19th century brick walls and associated surfaces; at one point in the north, the base of a 19th century brick soakaway and a contemporary garden soil were recorded.

TQ 325 797 4 Trinity Street, SE1

Geotechnical test pitting was monitored by P Boyer of PCA, who recorded a Roman cemetery horizon towards the north-east of the site below a layer of dark earth; this was also seen in the south-west. Sixteenth–19th century made-ground sealed the earlier deposits and was cut by 19th century brick and concrete foundations.

TQ 325 800 82 Borough High Street, SE1

The excavation of new drain runs, watched by T Mackinder of MOLA, revealed natural brickearth cut by a large pit and a posthole, both of Roman date.

TQ 325 803 16 Winchester Walk, SE1

The 19th century former hop warehouse was surveyed by L Band and A Karim of MOLA. This yielded information in particular about the process by which the building had been converted into a fruit warehouse and auction hall in the 1930s. The south frontage had been rebuilt, offices added on the first floor, and an auction hall installed on the north side on the second floor. Further refurbishments had been carried out in the 1960s and 1980s, with the entire building eventually becoming offices. In the basement, test pitting along the boundary wall, directed by A Telfer of MOLA, revealed Roman occupation directly below the concrete floor. Roman layers were also seen in test pits dug at the base of 19th century foundation pillars in the northern room. A final test pit, in the vicinity of the western stairwell, exposed a medieval chalk foundation, which is interpreted as a continuation of those recorded in 2002 and 2008 (*SyAC* 90, 363; 96, 299). Later, possibly 18th century, dumps were also recorded in the north-east corner of the basement.

TQ 326 769 Camberwell Library site (proposed), D'Eynsford Road, Camberwell Green, SE5

Five contractors' trenches were monitored by S Ranieri of MOLA. They revealed natural brickearth sealed by undated plough-soil; also the walls, cellars and drains of late 19th century terraced houses and a public

house, for all of which there is documentary evidence. Some of the buildings were demolished during or soon after the Second World War, whereas others survived until the late 20th century when they were levelled to create a public open space.

**TQ 326 800 127–143 Borough High Street, SE1**

Five evaluation trenches, supervised by M Beasley of PCA, revealed natural sand and gravels which, except in the central part of the site, were sealed by a sequence of Roman occupation surfaces cut by pits and postholes dating to the 1st–3rd centuries. In the west of the site an alluvial layer, possibly dating to the 1st century, may have represented a localised flooding episode. Above the Roman deposits in the south-east were the remains of a Tudor brick building with associated floors and occupation layers. This was truncated by a 19th century basement that appears to have been built with re-used 18th century bricks. In the north of the site a series of postholes in a dump layer of 17th–18th century date were recorded below a brick floor. In the west of the site a late 18th–19th century brick well or soakaway was noted, while in the south-west there was a series of 18th–19th century surfaces that may represent early phases of the Nag's Heads Yard. Subsequently, geotechnical investigations were monitored by P Boyer of PCA. As during the evaluation, natural sand and gravels were seen to be overlain by Roman deposits, which were in turn sealed by a series of 16th–19th century layers.

**TQ 326 803 Borough Market – gas mains replacement, Winchester Walk, Cathedral Street and Montague Close, SE1**

The digging of five trenches was monitored by A Telfer of MOLA, but only in a north–south trench at the eastern end of Winchester Walk were archaeological features recorded. These were the remains of a red-brick cellar wall, oriented east–west, which is believed to have formed the southern edge of a property situated on the north side of Winchester Walk during the 18th century; on the northern side of the wall was rubble backfill, presumably from demolition of the building itself.

**TQ 326 803 Southwark Cathedral, London Bridge, SE1**

The roofs of the Harvard Chapel and the north choir aisle were recorded and studied by J Wright of MOLA, as part of a major conservation project. The Harvard Chapel, lying immediately to the east of the north transept, was built in 1904–7, to the designs of Sir Arthur William Blomfield, as a place of private prayer. The roof is a lead-covered structure with three shallow drainage steps supported on plank joists and RSJs, which rest on a masonry sleeper wall that is part of the vaulted construction of the chapel ceiling. A square masonry feature, probably 19th century, was recorded to the north of the roof that rests on the north wall of the north choir aisle; its function is currently unknown. The north choir aisle allows access between the north transept and the retrochoir, its quadripartite vaulting and clerestory having been rebuilt to a design by George Gwilt in 1822. The roof is covered with copper resting on close-boarding, which in turn is supported

by seven cast-iron trusses with timber common rafters and joists. Conservation work took place on the timber framing, leads and copper of the roofs. Limited repairs were made to the weathered stonework.

**TQ 327 743 Railway bridge no 1197, Village Way, SE21**

The bridge, which forms part of the North Dulwich viaduct on the London Brighton and South Coast Railway (LBSCR) line between London Bridge station and the south coast, was recorded by M Shapland of ASE in advance of possible replacement. It is one of a number along the viaduct that were constructed at the same date (c 1866), and to a similar design, by the engineer R Jacob Hood and the architect Charles Barry Junior. The governors of the Dulwich Estate, upon whose land the bridge was built, required that Hood's original design be embellished, as befitting its location, to include ornate ironwork and prominent use of the Alleyn crest. However, the survey revealed that the bridge has been heavily altered since its construction – most significantly in the 1960s, when most of the decorative ironwork was removed, and the structural deck and balustrade replaced.

**TQ 327 766 4A–6A Grove Lane, Camberwell, SE5**  
Contractors' works were monitored by M Williams of WA. Possible natural gravel was seen beneath make-up for the construction of the existing buildings, but no archaeological finds or features were revealed.

**TQ 327 802 London Bridge Arcade, 2–5 Railway Arches, London Bridge Arcade, Borough High Street, Southwark, SE1**

Groundworks, watched by C Clay of AAA, revealed only 19th or 20th century levelling deposits, with modern surfaces and footings above. The levelling may have been associated with the construction of London Bridge station and/or the overhead railway arches.

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

In 2013, following a watching brief the previous year (*S&AC* **98**, 278), G Laban of MOLA supervised the excavation of several trenches within the area that has been designated as a Scheduled Monument owing to the presence of a buried Roman boat. Natural sands, probably the bottom of Guy's Channel, were found, sealed by a series of undated alluvial deposits. These were overlain by a dumped layer that probably represented the infilling of the Great Maze Pond in the later 18th century. This was sealed in turn by the remains of the basement of a 19th century hop warehouse. In the south of the site was a very wide, backfilled east–west ditch, possibly of 16th–17th century date; a later timber drain, composed of re-used ship's timbers and domestic furniture, had been constructed within it. The backfills of the drain yielded 17th and 18th century material; a 19th century brick drain, found running parallel, appears to have replaced it. Work continued, as a watching brief in 2014, when contractors dug a services trench mainly through modern rubble deriving from demolition of the hop warehouse during or immediately after the Second World War. Neither natural deposits nor

layers potentially associated with the Roman boat were reached.

TQ 328 801 Fielden House, 28–42 London Bridge Street, SE1

The drilling of a borehole at the rear of the existing building was overseen by A Miles of MOLA. Undated clay and silt layers were exposed beneath a series of dumped deposits containing mainly 17th century pottery; natural strata were not reached.

TQ 329 755 King's College Halls, Champion Hill, SE5

Following work in 2009 (*SyAC* 96, 303), a watching brief was carried out by H Knight of MOLA, who observed only natural gravelly silt overlain by deposits associated with landscaping of the site during construction of the existing 19th century Platanes building.

TQ 329 764 59 Camberwell Grove, Camberwell, SE5

Groundworks in the rear garden, monitored by R Humphrey of PCA, revealed sandy gravels beneath 16th–19th century agricultural soil; this had been cut by two 19th century pits before being sealed by modern garden soil.

TQ 329 791 217 Tabard Street, Elephant and Castle, SE1

The digging by contractors of test pits to locate the Southwark and Bermondsey storm relief sewer was watched by N Hawkins and I Grosso of PCA, but only modern made-ground and backfill were encountered. Subsequently, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by I Grosso in the south-east corner of the site. Sixteenth century gravelly sandy clay, possibly indicative of a wetland environment, was sealed by a sequence of 17th century dumps. Cutting into these, towards the north of the trench, were an 18th century posthole and a possible rubbish pit; these were overlaid by 18th century make-up, into which a contemporary brick foundation aligned north-west/south-east had been inserted. Nineteenth century made-ground completed the sequence, natural strata not having been reached.

TQ 329 794 134 Weston Street, Bankside, SE1

Evaluation trenching by I Grosso of PCA reached Kempton Park Gravels, which were cut by an undetermined feature and sealed by a sequence of Roman deposits. The Roman horizon was overlaid by 18th century make-up, into which were dug a ditch on a north-west/south-east alignment and emplacements for an east–west timber fence; both these features dated to the 18th century, and were overlaid by modern made-ground.

TQ 329 795 169 Long Lane, SE1

Two evaluation trenches were supervised by A Miles of MOLA, and followed by a watching brief to establish the depth of natural deposits elsewhere. In the north-east of the site, the natural gravel was cut by a large channel. This was apparently filled by a thick 17th/18th century consolidation layer, which was cut by a small number of 17th–19th century pits, including

one lined with horn cores. In the western part of the site, archaeological deposits had largely been removed by modern foundations, leaving only small patches of undated agricultural soil.

TQ 329 795 171 Long Lane, SE1

Evaluation trenching by N Hawkins of PCA revealed natural gravels cut by two ditches, both oriented north-west/south-east and dating to the 11th–12th centuries; one of them truncated an earlier undated ditch or pit. A pit of 12th–13th century date was also found. Residual Roman material, mainly 1st–3rd century building material, was recovered from the fill of these medieval features. Next came a sequence of 15th–17th century dump layers, cut by a 17th–18th century pit that appeared to have been lined with cattle horn cores. Sealing these was 19th century make-up, cut by the remains of a contemporary brick wall and floor, with associated brick-lined cesspit. Subsequently, a larger-scale excavation was directed by A Miles of MOLA. This broadly confirmed the sequence described, in some cases exposing more of the same features and providing further detail. At one point in the north-east part of the site was a clayey layer, overlying natural, which could possibly have been Roman as it contained sherds only of that date; otherwise, no *in-situ* Roman remains were observed, although medieval features continued to produce residual Roman finds. More of the large 17th–18th century horncore-lined pit was dug out, the evidence pointing to a connection with a tannery shown on Rocque's map of 1746.

TQ 329 798 81–83 Weston Street, Bankside, SE1

An evaluation trench, supervised by L Capon of AOC, exposed natural clay overlaid by 19th–20th century make-up, together with the footings and floors of a leather factory. A 19th century yellow brick wall of the factory was recorded to English Heritage Level 2, revealing two main phases of building, with other repairs, alterations and additions. A series of arches were of particular interest: as they are too low for easy access, any associated thresholds are now presumably buried beneath made-ground.

TQ 330 764 202–204 Long Lane, SE1

Evaluation trenching by I Bright of PCA revealed natural gravels sealed by redeposited silty sand, possibly a prehistoric or Roman soil horizon. A north-east/south-west Roman ditch and a 13th–14th century pit were recorded, beneath made-ground of 14th–15th century date; dug into the latter in the north of the site were two intercutting 16th–17th century pits and, in the south, a 17th century ditch that extended for some distance across the site and had truncated most earlier features. The sequence was completed with 17th–18th century make-up layers, cut in the south-west by a 19th century pit, and then with modern make-up.

TQ 330 784 Aylesbury Estate Regeneration, Site 7, East Street, Sedan Way, Southern Street, Thurlow Street, SE17

During a watching brief, H Knight of MOLA recorded truncated natural Kempton Park Gravels, sealed by modern made-ground, across most of the site. In the north-west, the natural gravels were overlain by natural

clayey sand, which was cut by an 18th/19th century brick drain and by brick walls probably relating to houses of the same period. No other archaeological features were observed, nor was any evidence found for a postulated Roman road running from Watling Street towards Westminster.

#### TQ 330 794 2–6 Wild's Rents, SE1

Underpinning works, along with excavation for new foundations and a lift shaft, were watched by M Buczak, M Edmonds, I Cipin and A Haslam of PCA. Kempton Park Gravels were exposed throughout the site, except in the north-west, where alluvial deposits associated with the river Neckinger were recorded below 18th–19th century plough-soil. To the east, an undated pit had been dug into the natural gravels. Nineteenth century and modern make-up sealed the sequence.

#### TQ 330 799 6–16 Melior Street, Bermondsey, SE1

A group of properties adjacent to the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of La Salette, built by 1861, was surveyed by A Karim of MOLA. The buildings comprise 14 Melior Street, a Victorian house with a modern extension that serves as the vestry for the church; The Old School, contemporary with the church but enlarged in the later 19th century, and the Manna Centre, a 20th century block. They are grouped around a courtyard/car park, which was formerly the school playground. Subsequently, evaluation trenching by A Miles of MOLA shed light on the earlier history of the site. Natural gravel was overlain by alluvial deposits, followed by sandy silt dumps containing pottery, late 17th century clay tobacco pipes and large quantities of brick, tile, cobbles and gravel, all of which may be demolition material imported from nearby buildings shown on early maps. These deposits were cut by the brick walls of late 18th century terraced houses at 8–13 Melior Street; probably having suffered wartime bomb damage, they were demolished in the 1950s to expand the school playground.

#### TQ 331 740 Crown and Greyhound public house, 73 Dulwich Village, Dulwich, SE21

In 2013 the digging of eight test pits was monitored by B Ferguson of MOLA. Natural brickearth lay directly below the concrete slab except in one pit, where some modern make-up was recorded. In 2014 the Crown and Greyhound itself was surveyed by P Pierazzo of MOLA, prior to refurbishment and conversion into a small hotel. The main building is a Grade II listed public house, designed by Messrs Eedle and Meyers, and constructed between 1898 and 1900. It consists of four storeys with a basement and has an ornate Edwardian front elevation facing Dulwich Village. The non-listed outbuildings, which are to be demolished, include a former skittles alley located to the east of the public house and a brick shed known to have been used as a car mechanic's garage by the 1930s.

TQ 331 801 116–120 Tooley Street, Southwark, SE1  
Documentary and cartographic sources suggest occupation from the medieval period onwards, but very little is known of its character prior to 1883–9, when the site was redeveloped as the Mission Hall associated

with St John Horsleydown. The lowest deposit reached during evaluation trenching by Z Pozorski of AS was natural alluvium, a compact, silty clay with organic inclusions; three pots sherds of 12th–14th century date were found in the top layers. Cut into the alluvium was the brick floor of the basement of the Mission Hall; it was bedded on a basal layer of mortar and brick fragments, and the basement had been backfilled with loose building rubble and other debris when the hall was demolished in the 1950s. Also recorded was the outer wall on the Bursar Street frontage. Construction of the basement seems likely to have removed all earlier archaeological remains.

#### TQ 332 767 Southwark Town Hall, Peckham Road, Camberwell, SE5

The former Southwark Town Hall, although unlisted, is the most notable historic building within the Sceaux Gardens Conservation Area. Both it and the adjacent theatre were therefore recorded to English Heritage Level 2 by K Barber of PUR, in advance of redevelopment. The building dates from 1873 but was substantially remodelled in the 1930s, with additional storeys and an entirely new facade on the Peckham Road frontage. The original council chamber was studied, as well as some typical 1930s interiors, and a full photographic record was made of internal fixtures and fittings, no less than of exterior architectural details.

#### TQ 332 786 148–150 Old Kent Road, Walworth, SE17

Evaluation trenching, supervised by C Clarke of AOC, revealed three phases of 18th and 19th century development, represented by masonry features, pits, a soakaway and basement structures. Despite the apparent presence of undisturbed soil horizons overlying natural sandy gravels and sandy clays, no features pre-dating the 18th century were identified.

#### TQ 332 796 142 Bermondsey Street, SE1

The digging of a pit by contractors was monitored by E Jeffery of CA, who observed the concrete foundations of two walls continuing beyond the limit of excavation. The associated backfill comprised concrete and brick rubble relating to the construction of the present, late 19th–20th century, buildings on the site.

#### TQ 332 796 120–122 Bermondsey Street, SE1

Three small engineering trial trenches, monitored by G Laban of MOLA, reached an alluvial deposit overlaid by make-up probably of 17th–19th century date. This was cut by the foundations of 19th century terraced houses that had been demolished after the Second World War. On the north side of the site the make-up was cut by the foundations of the 1950s building at 118 Bermondsey Street. Subsequently, the digging by contractors of four separate east–west trenches was monitored by H Knight, A Telfer and H Vernon of MOLA. An undated, but pre-medieval, layer of alluvial silty clay, probably deposited by the tidal Thames, was cut by an east–west chalk wall, perhaps remains of a medieval building; a possible earth and tile floor seen in section may have been associated with it. These features were overlain by another chalk

structure, perhaps a floor rather than a wall, the limited size of the trench preventing conclusive identification. Two phases of a medieval pitch-tiled hearth were also recorded, but with no building remains in association. The medieval sequence was overlain by demolition dumps truncated by an 18th century red-brick wall with a return (possibly the lining of a cesspit), and by a knuckle-bone floor constructed from animal bones (probably a contemporary yard surface). Cutting the floor was a c 19th century north–south red-brick wall.

**TQ 333 785 236–238 Old Kent Road, SE1**

The excavation of eight test pits was monitored by P Jorgensen of PCA. Natural gravels were overlain by brickearth, which was in turn sealed by late 19th–20th century make-up and garden soil.

**TQ 332 801 Thameslink Programme: London Bridge Improvement Works, Weston Street, SE1**

Excavations continued from 2012 (*SyAC* **98**, 280–1), under the direction of A Fairman and J Langthorne of OA/PCA, and again encountered alluvial silts and clays overlying early Holocene or Pleistocene sands and gravels. The alluvial deposits indicate repeated flooding of the former ‘Guys Channel’ and, in the north of the site, the north edge of the eyot was located. Throughout the rest of the site the remains of late medieval to early post-medieval masonry buildings, both domestic and industrial premises, were recorded. Industrial practices appeared to be focused within the central and southern areas, with possibly higher-status properties, no doubt representing ribbon developments along Tooley Street and Bermondsey Street, in the north and east. Many features associated with water management, including revetted channels dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, were discovered. Often these had been constructed with recycled materials from ship-breaking yards; one timber had been infested with toredo ship worm while the ship of which it was part had been sailing in warm waters. Redevelopment and occupation, mainly with domestic rather than industrial premises, continued into the 19th century, as formerly undeveloped areas were built upon and earlier properties sub-divided. The final phase of activity, prior to widespread demolition and levelling in preparation for mid-19th century railway construction, comprised the diversion and culverting of the numerous water channels that crossed the site.

**TQ 333 785 186–192 Old Kent Road, SE1**

Evaluation trenching by D Eddisford of LP produced an east–west ditch cut into the natural brickearth; it contained Roman building debris in the backfills. The ditch would have been parallel with the Roman road alignment (Old Kent Road), and so could be part of property divisions beside the road. It was overlain by 20th century building rubble and make-up material. Another section of the same ditch was observed in a subsequent watching brief.

**TQ 333 792 10–11 Grange Walk, Bermondsey, SE1**

Four trial pits were supervised by P Guarino of MOLA, one in the basement of the extant Grade II-listed 17th century building, three in the courtyard

behind it. The site lies partially within the Scheduled area of the Cluniac priory and abbey of St Saviour Bermondsey. The pit in the basement revealed natural sand and gravel cut by a pit or ditch that contained weathered fragments of Roman pottery; this may have been related to agricultural use of the land during the Roman or early medieval period. The pit was sealed by medieval plough-soil, cut by the wall of the present building. A test pit on the north side of the courtyard, near the listed building, revealed a late 17th century demolition layer overlain by made-ground of probable 19th century date. This was cut by the remains of a brick structure which, on map evidence, was constructed against the south wall of the building c 1872–87; it was cut by a north-west/south-east wall, possibly that shown on the 1894–6 OS map, and succeeded by further 19th–20th century walls and a 20th century drain. A test pit in the south-west corner of the courtyard revealed only concrete foundations; the backfill of the construction trenches included 19th century building materials and pottery with a date-range of 1630–1900. Another test pit on the east side of the courtyard revealed extensive make-up deposits and truncation. No remains relating to St Saviour Bermondsey were found.

**TQ 333 792 204–205 Grange Road, Bermondsey, SE1**

Two late 19th century purpose-built shops, with accommodation above and an L-shaped floor plan, were recorded by K Bower of PCA. Their frontages were found to have retained many decorative features typical of late 19th century retail design, including glazed brick piers surmounted by foliate-decorated console brackets.

**TQ 333 792 204–205 Grange Road, Bermondsey, SE1**

Evaluation trenching, both behind the buildings and within the footprint of no 204, was directed by D Killock of PCA. In the north, natural sands and gravels were cut by a 16th century ditch or quarry pit, and by an 18th–19th century pit, which had been truncated by a slightly later brick-lined cesspit. Also noted were a late 19th century pipe trench, a pit of 17th–19th century date and a series of 19th–20th century dumps, including a mortar layer associated with the existing building.

**TQ 334 784 268 Old Kent Road, SE1**

The digging of two foundation trenches at the rear of the property was monitored by G Seddon of PCA. Natural gravel was overlain by a sandy silt layer that yielded a large quantity of Roman building material, possibly indicating a sizeable structure in the immediate vicinity. Above this was a 16th–19th century horticultural layer, sealed by the concrete slab of the present building.

**TQ 334 797 Signal Gantry XTD3500, Tower Bridge Road (land off), SE1**

Contractors’ groundworks, monitored by A Fairman of OA/PCA, encountered only 19th–20th century levelling layers beneath concrete and tarmac. Natural strata were not reached.

## TQ 335 791 51 Grange Road (rear), SE1

A trial pit excavated by J Aaronson of CA revealed mid-19th century make-up deposits that were probably contemporary with the construction of the adjacent terrace, including no 51; they continued beyond the limit of excavation and were overlain by more recent topsoil. Residual evidence of earlier activity included a sherd of Roman greyware, together with some 17th century pottery, delftware tile and clay tobacco pipes.

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

Work continued from 2012 (*SJAC* 98, 282) under the direction of G Laban of MOLA, with a watching brief, three evaluation trenches and two areas of excavation. The site sits on a large relict channel that would have separated the Bermondsey and Horsleydown Eyots. Natural gravels at the base of the channel were topped by alluvial material, a layer of peat, then further alluvium. A single worked timber, suggesting prehistoric activity, was recorded in the lower alluvial deposit. The alluvium was cut by two intersecting timber-lined ditches of 17th century date that contained a wide range of finds. Among these were pottery, glass, leather, tiles, figurines and various metal objects, including spoons and cloth seals. These remains were sealed by 17th–18th century make-up or consolidation layers, overlain by 18th century cobbled surfaces and cut by roughly contemporary timber-lined tanks and drains; also by brick structures relating to a 19th–20th century tannery.

## TQ 335 798 Tower Bridge Magistrates' Court (former), 211 Tooley Street, SE1

An evaluation trench, supervised by A Haslam of PCA within the car park of the former Magistrates' Court, revealed natural sand belonging to the Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels, cut by two prehistoric linear features, possibly part of a north-west/south-east ditch or channel. These features and the natural subsoil were sealed by a sequence of 16th–18th century dumps, cutting into which was a series of late post-medieval features believed to be associated with two properties shown on the Rocque, Stow and Horwood maps. These comprised an early to mid-18th century brick and stone drain; two mid–late 18th century brick walls running north-west/south-east, with a possible coal chute between them; two further east–west brick walls, adjoining the previous wall and interpreted as rear walls; and two further drains. Two 19th century drains, exposed towards the west and centre of the trench, probably represent late alterations to the properties. All these remains were sealed by rubble derived from the demolition of the buildings, which can be dated by cartographic evidence to the late 19th century.

## TQ 335 801 Tower Bridge Bridgmaster's House (Bridge House Estate), Tower Bridge Road, SE1

The foundations of the Bridgmaster's House and an ancillary workshop were recorded by R Hartle of MOLA, while monitoring contractors' test pits. They consisted of corbelled brick footings on concrete slabs, overlain by contemporary construction backfills and the present roadway or floor surfaces. Owing to their shallow depth, the test pits did not expose any earlier

remains or natural strata. Subsequently, D Sorapure of MOLA surveyed the four-storey Grade II-listed Bridgmaster's House (and a subterranean vaulted reservoir beneath it), together with yards to the north and west, and a two-storey ancillary workshop. The reservoir was built at the same time as the nearby Tower Bridge (1886–94), to supply cold river water to condensers that formed part of its hydraulic lifting gear. These cooled the steam from the engines used to lift the bridge and returned it to water for re-use. The valves and pipes for the water and the condenser itself were still present. The workshop was constructed soon after the reservoir, and then extended to the north in the early 20th century. Features such as drive wheels and a traversing crane survived on the first floor. The Bridgmaster's House was designed by Anthony Perks and constructed in 1906 above the reservoir as offices for the Bridgmaster and his staff. Although modernised during the 20th century it retained many original features, including the majority of its highly stylised fire surrounds, as well as sash windows, internal doors, newel posts and staircases.

## TQ 336 792 12 The Grange and 49–49a Grange Walk (land at), Bermondsey, SE1

Four evaluation trenches were supervised by N Hawkins and S Maher of PCA, revealing Kempton Park Gravels overlain by alluvium and a possible palaeochannel on an east–west alignment. South-west of the putative channel, a curved brick-and-timber structure of late 18th–19th century date may have been part of a tank associated with the tanning processes known to have taken place on the site. Towards the east, remains of a 19th–20th century L-shaped brick flue and of an unidentified brick structure were also recorded.

## TQ 336 799 19 Queen Elizabeth Street, SE1

Evaluation trenching in the western part of the site, supplemented by augering to recover the full geoarchaeological sequence, was supervised by S Ritchie of MOLA. Natural gravels were located beneath a sedimentary sequence that represents the silting up of a deep palaeochannel around the Horsleydown Eyot. The lower deposits indicated fast-flowing conditions, probably in the early to mid-Holocene (Mesolithic), whereas the upper deposits suggest that in late prehistoric to historic times the channel was a quieter backwater in which deposits accumulated slowly, and reeds or grasses became established; by the medieval period the area had probably become a water meadow. This sequence was capped by a series of dumped deposits that probably denote reclamation and/or ground consolidation, perhaps starting in medieval times and continuing into the 16th century or later. These layers were cut by a 19th century manhole and a drain on a north–south alignment, and sealed by modern deposits.

## TQ 337 799 29 Curlew Street, Butlers Wharf, SE1

The building of a wine cellar was monitored by G Seddon and P Jorgensen of PCA. Natural strata were not reached but alluvial clays were seen to have been cut by a late 17th–18th century timber revetment aligned east–west; to the south, 18th century make-up was recorded, whereas against its north face further

alluvial layers appeared to have accumulated. A series of consolidation layers sealed all these deposits and the revetment, and were cut by a late 18th century boundary wall aligned north–south and by a cesspit. Overlying these features was 19th century make-up, into which a soakaway and associated culvert had been dug.

**TQ 338 782** 405 Old Kent Road, SE1

Following work in 2011 (*SyAC* 98, 283), two further evaluation trenches were supervised by A Miles and S Ranieri of MOLA in the centre of the yard behind the existing building. In the western trench, natural sand and gravel was cut by a quarry pit dated AD 50–160. In the eastern trench, natural deposits were cut by two deep quarry pits of the same date, one rectangular and the other roughly circular; these were sealed by a layer of 17th–19th century cultivated soil beneath modern deposits and surfacing. Subsequently, a further 40 evaluation trenches were supervised by S Ranieri, producing much the same sequence. Between the centre and the western side of the site, Roman quarry pits, one of which yielded two sherds of Roman pottery, had been dug into the natural sand and gravels; they were overlain by yellow gravel beneath a thick layer of 17th–19th century agricultural or garden soil. In the south-west corner of the site a 19th century red-brick wall was recorded and, on the eastern edge, a brick-lined well of similar date. Nineteenth century ashy silt overlay the garden soil and was sealed by the modern ground surface.

**TQ 338 791** Phase 2, Site G, Bermondsey Spa, 80–92 Spa Road, Bermondsey, SE16

Evaluation trenching was supervised by I Cipin of PCA, to the west of the area investigated in 2010 (*SyAC* 97, 226). Towards the west of the site, the natural brickearth was cut by a 17th century north–south ditch and sealed by late 17th–18th century plough-soil; cutting into the ditch were two late 17th century pits. A series of 19th century dumps, from which industrial waste was recovered, sealed this sequence. Towards the east of the site, were two brick walls, a brick-lined well and a soakaway that represented the remains of a row of 19th century terraced buildings destroyed by bombing during the Second World War.

**TQ 339 783** Coopers Road, Rolls Road (junction), Bermondsey, SE1

Ground-preparation works were monitored by A Miles of MOLA, but archaeological deposits were not generally encountered owing to the limited depth of the work. However, two lift pits, one in the north and one in the south-west of the site, exposed natural sand and gravels below layers of clay and a layer of peat that may represent evidence for the prehistoric Bermondsey Lake. Any overlying deposits had been removed by earlier groundworks.

**TQ 339 794** Neckinger Mills (land behind), 162–164 Abbey Street, Bermondsey, SE1

Evaluation trenching, directed by Z Pozorski of AS, behind the Grade II-listed Neckinger Mills, a former leatherworks, disclosed at least eight tanning pits. Late 19th century in origin but probably with

later alterations, they were arranged in a regular chequerboard pattern across the site; two probable lime tanks were also discovered in association. The pits appear to correspond to a pattern first recorded on the 1887 Goad Insurance Plan and which survived until the 1950s, when they were backfilled with modern concrete rubble. In many places the trenches reached natural brownish-yellow clayey silt; this was seen to be overlaid by further silts containing fragments of ceramic building material, and by modern made-ground.

**TQ 339 794** 168 Abbey Street and 2 Old Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, SE16

Trial trenching by G Seddon of PCA revealed natural sand and gravels beneath an alluvial layer that had possibly been deposited during the late pre-Roman period; this was overlaid in turn by a sand layer tentatively dated to the early Roman period by comparison with sites in the immediate vicinity. A layer of horticultural soil, which had probably accumulated through the medieval and early post-medieval periods, sealed the latter; in the north of the site, a series of 17th–19th century features, including two drainage ditches, a pit and two horticultural beds, cut this soil.

**TQ 340 767** Melon Road, Peckham, SE15

Evaluation trenching by T Ennis of ASE revealed natural clay, silt and gravel beneath subsoil and topsoil; the topsoil had been truncated by an east–west brick wall, probably 19th century in date, that showed evidence for two phases of construction or repair. Two modern postholes were also identified.

**TQ 340 767** 29 Peckham High Street, Peckham, SE15

The site, on the western edge of the Peckham Village Priority Zone, was previously occupied by Winchester House, which dates from the early 19th century at least and was demolished, following bomb damage, in the 1950s. An evaluation trench was excavated by G Potter of CA. At the northern end were a probable domestic rubbish pit and a single brick wall base, both dating from the late 17th or early 18th century and sealed by a truncated 18th century soil horizon. Most notable at the southern end were the well-preserved remains of the cellar of Winchester House. A number of brick walls were recorded, defining the northern extent of the property, together with internal cellar divisions and a series of later 19th century alterations. The cellar also retained its stone-flagged floor.

**TQ 340 779** Asda supermarket, 464–504 Old Kent Road, SE1

Although prehistoric features and a palaeochannel had previously been recorded to the north, the foundations work monitored by R Hewett of MOLA revealed only modern make-up and surfacing. Natural strata were not seen.

**TQ 342 780** 525–539 Old Kent Road, SE1

An evaluation trench, supervised by A Miles of MOLA in the north-west of the site, revealed the tiled floor of one of the Old Kent Road Public Baths, which were built in 1905 and destroyed during the Second World



War. Trenches in the south and west of the site exposed brick rubble and disturbance probably related to the demolition of the 19th century houses that once stood along the frontages, and to the removal of petrol tanks from a 1970s petrol station. No other archaeological features were observed, nor were natural strata reached.

**TQ 343 798 Bermondsey foreshore, SE16**

A group of previously discovered nautical timbers were sealed in detail by E Wragg of TDP. They are currently interpreted as deriving from late 18th century frigates. A human skull fragment of unknown date was also recovered.

**TQ 344 769 51 Marmont Road, Peckham, SE15**

On the eastern side of the site, evaluation work by S Bickelmann of MOLA showed that the natural gravels were sealed by garden soil that is likely to have lain within the grounds of Marlborough House, which stood here until the mid-19th century. Cutting into it were a rubbish pit and east–west brick drain, probably representing services within the back gardens of the terraced houses that were built along the Marmont Road frontage in the later 19th century and demolished 100 years later.

**TQ 344 779 4 Verney Road, Rotherhithe, SE16**

Evaluation trenching by J Winfer of AOC exposed natural grey/brown clay, covered by made-ground, across the whole site. In the north, orientated north-east/south-west, were remains of the Grand Surrey Canal, which dates to the beginning of the 19th century; to its south-east were parts of Crown Wharf. North of Crown Wharf and aligned with the canal were the brick remains of a gas works that stood here from about the 1830s; an associated railway line, seen on maps from the early 1950s, and a pathway were also recorded.

**TQ 344 784 City of London Academy, 240 Lynton Road, SE1**

Contractors' groundworks were monitored by R De'Athe of WA but did not penetrate below the level of make-up associated with the construction of the standing buildings.

**TQ 345 767 The London and Brighton public house, 139 Queens Road, Peckham, SE15**

This property, which was built in 1851 as a domestic residence but converted in c 1865 into the London and Brighton Railway Hotel, was surveyed by A Garwood and K Bower of PCA prior to demolition. Elements of the original residence, which formed the western part of the hotel, were still evident, both in the south facade and in the internal arrangement of the west bays of the building. The property was two storeys high, L-shaped in plan, and had a basement. The main bars and ancillary rooms were on the ground floor, with living accommodation and/or hotel rooms above. As with many contemporary public houses, classical features were incorporated into the frontage to the bars, as well as into the stock-brick elevations. Substantial modifications were made during the 1890s when the bar area was enlarged by removing and repositioning a

stairwell to the north, and by removing some internal walls. Internal changes were also made within the rear rooms during the early 20th century, when an extension was built that replaced existing stables and stores. Further modifications dated to the second half of the 20th century, when the second floor was removed. After the building had been demolished, contractors' groundworks were monitored. Natural brickearth was observed beneath 16th–19th century agricultural soil capped by modern demolition material. An undated posthole was recorded in the south-east of the site, apparently pre-dating the 19th century property.

**TQ 345 780 387–399 Rotherhithe New Road, SE16**

In several evaluation trenches, supervised by C Edwards of AOC, natural gravel appeared to slope down to the south-west, suggesting that the site is located on the edge of a gravel eyot; in two trenches the gravels were overlain by late 19th century alluvial deposits, possibly indicating a marshland environment. Otherwise, walls and concrete foundations from previous 19th–20th century buildings on the site were the only features recorded.

**TQ 346 768 Wood Dene Estate (former), site bounded by Queens Road, Meeting House Lane and Carlton Grove, Peckham, SE15**

Three evaluation trenches, supervised by G Seddon of PCA, reached Taplow Gravel; to the west it was cut by a late 19th century brick foundation and overlaid by 19th century levelling layers.

**TQ 346 776 Ledbury Hall, Pencraig Way, SE15**

Piling work was monitored by R Haslam of PCA, who observed natural brickearth beneath modern make-up and redeposited brickearth.

**TQ 347 786 18–20 Roseberry Street, South Bermondsey, SE16**

Three machine-excavated evaluation trenches, supervised by L Capon of AOC, revealed large, deep, square pits of mid-Victorian date. These may have been quarries for sandy clay or gravel. One other feature, a ditch in the east of the site, may have been of earlier 19th century date.

**TQ 348 772 16 Asylum Road, SE15**

Natural silt was observed by J Carver of 4AD, while monitoring topsoil removal in the western half of the garden. The topsoil contained 18th–19th century artefacts, besides modern material.

**TQ 348 796 23 Paradise Street, SE16**

Two evaluation trenches were supervised by D Sankey of MOLA behind the Grade II-listed Sir William Gaitskell House. Built in 1814, it lies within the former precincts of Edward III's moated manor house, a Scheduled Monument. In one trench, a possible quarry pit was found cutting into the natural sand and filled with 17th century pottery wasters and spacers, almost certainly from the Rotherhithe pot-house, which is well documented on the site. This material was overlain by coal-ashy fills, which in turn were cut by a well and a cesspit, both containing 19th century pottery and tobacco pipes. In the second trench a north–south

red-brick wall, probably of 17th century date, was recorded, with an undated silt deposit against its western side. A similar but later, probably 18th/19th century, wall was discovered just to the east of the first; it was surrounded by crushed brick and mortar that may have been make-up for the building of which it formed part. Both walls may have belonged to properties fronting onto Cathay Street (formerly Love Lane), and were sealed by 19th century coal-ashy dumps. Subsequent work by contractors exposed natural gravels beneath the natural sand, but no remains of the medieval royal manor house were observed.

TQ 350 779 New Cross substation, Ormside Street (land adjacent to), Bermondsey, SE16

The drilling of geotechnical test pits and boreholes was monitored by I Hogg of ASE. Natural Kempton Park Gravels were recorded widely across the site, overlain by between 0.6 and 3.1m of modern make-up, which had been deposited to cleanse the site of previous contamination. Everywhere there was severe truncation, which had obliterated any alluvial and peat deposits associated with Bermondsey Lake, a freshwater lake formed after the last Ice Age (*c* 10,000 BC).

TQ 351 797 72 St Marychurch Street, Rotherhithe, SE16

Contractors' test pitting along the south-western wall of the building and ground reduction in the back garden were monitored by T Fidler of AOC. Above the natural gravels, a buried soil horizon was overlain by a series of 18th–20th century make-up deposits. The earliest recorded feature was a 16th–17th century brick boundary wall. Later brick structures possibly relate to the current property.

TQ 352 772 886 Old Kent Road, SE15

The digging of a services' trench, which was monitored by R Haslam of PCA, encountered only modern overburden sealed by concrete. Natural strata were not reached.

TQ 352 774 349–357 Ilderton Road, Peckham, SE15

Two evaluation trenches, directed by G Seddon of PCA, revealed natural brickearth sealed by late post-medieval agricultural soil and late 18th–19th century made-ground. A brick surface, a wall foundation and a brick soakaway were recorded above the earlier deposits and interpreted as remains of Victorian terraced houses built after the establishment of the railway line in 1862.

TQ 357 755 117–119 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, SE15

The excavation of footings for a new residential development was monitored by P Jones of COT. The site had been extensively truncated by the cellars and foundations of five 19th century houses that stood here until they were destroyed by a V1 rocket in 1944. Remnants of the original land surface survived between the cellars and in the area of the former gardens. Also recorded were the partial remains of post-war prefabricated houses built on the bomb site.

TQ 358 795 King's College London, Mulberry Site, Canada Water, Rotherhithe, SE16

The digging of two geotechnical pits and five boreholes was monitored, and five evaluation trenches were excavated, under the direction of J Langthorne of PCA. Sealing the natural gravels in the north and centre of the site was a thin layer of weathered alluvial silty clay, dating to between the medieval period and the 19th century, which is interpreted as remnants of marsh pasture. Apart from a 20th century robbed-out wall recorded in the south, no anthropogenic features were observed, with modern make-up sealing all natural deposits.

TQ 360 795 Quebec Way, Canada Water, SE16

A programme of evaluation trenching, combined with monitoring of contractors' geotechnical test pitting and ground reduction, was carried out by K Olchowska, A Miles, G Laban and A Lerz of MOLA during 2013 and 2014. Most interventions revealed a similar sequence of natural sand and gravels beneath alluvial clays and silts. These would have accumulated in saltmarsh and intertidal mudflat environments, and through overbank flooding; they were overlain by substantial deposits of modern made-ground. No traces either of the 19th century Russia Dock, which formerly occupied the site, or of any other archaeological features were observed.

TQ 367 797 Surrey Docks Farm, Rotherhithe Street, SE16

On the foreshore, the remains of barges, probably dating to the 19th–early 20th centuries, were recorded by E Wragg of TDP; also the remains of a probable 19th–20th century jetty. Behind the river wall, the western wall of Surrey Docks Farm (a modern city farm) was surveyed and found to date in part to the 18th century. Also recorded was a building, now used as a forge, that dates from 1902 and was formerly an ambulance shelter; it was used originally by the Metropolitan Asylums Board to transfer smallpox and fever patients onto River Ambulance Service vessels for transport to isolation hospitals downriver.

## SUTTON

TQ 256 648 The former gasworks site, High Street and Crown Road, Sutton

Four evaluation trenches, supervised by S Ritchie of ASE, revealed weathered London Clay in the north-east of the site, and an overlying clay Head deposit in the south. Walls of red and yellow stock bricks, a yellow stock-brick floor, and four flues relating to the gasworks were recorded. All finds were modern, except for a small segment of chalk foundation, which could not be dated.

TQ 259 644 Windsor House, Lodge Place, Sutton

Evaluation trenching by I Hogg of ASE, in advance of redevelopment, showed that the construction and demolition of the previous building, Windsor House, had largely truncated the site down to the natural clay and overlying alluvium. Nowhere did a subsoil or topsoil horizon survive.

TQ 275 650 Carshalton High School for Girls, West Street, Carshalton  
 Trial trenching by W Weller and N Shaikhley of SCAU produced no archaeological features, only an unstratified worked flint, possibly a later Bronze Age scraper.

TQ 277 663 128 Buckhurst Avenue, Carshalton  
 The excavation of foundation trenches for two new buildings was monitored by I Hogg of ASE. Natural gravels were observed across the site, overlain by subsoil and topsoil; a field drain was also noted.

TQ 278 644 Honeywood Museum, Honeywood Walk, Carshalton  
 Excavation continued in the garden of Honeywood Museum, under the direction of J Phillips of CDHAS (for work in 2010, see *SyAC* 97, 229). The natural gravels were overlain by soil containing clay pipe bowls and a piece of white salt-glazed stoneware from the early to mid-18th century. The garden level had then been raised progressively by dumping, and several paths laid one above the other across the successive surfaces. The upper parts of the deposit had been disturbed by cultivation.

TQ 278 647 10–16 North Street, Carshalton  
 Shallow ground-reduction works around the eastern and southern perimeter of the site were monitored by S White of ASE, but only recent made-ground was observed. The solid geology here is Lambeth Group (clay, silt and sand) overlain by Hackney Gravel Member deposits.

TQ 284 658 Felnex Trading Estate, London Road, Hackbridge  
 Evaluation, followed by excavation, was supervised by D Saxby, A Lertz and R Hartle of MOLA. Natural gravels lay at the base of the sequence. In the eastern half of the site, they survived close to the present ground surface, albeit generally truncated by modern landscaping. On the western side there was better survival, with the gravels sloping down towards the nearby river Wandle. Here they were overlain by localised alluvial deposits probably associated with a prehistoric course of the Wandle. These were sealed in turn by soils of possibly Roman date, which were cut by a ditch on a north-west/south-east alignment. In the south-west of the site, similar soil horizons overlay the gravels and were cut by a series of intercutting north-west/south-east ditches containing abraded pottery of AD 50–150. These may represent field boundaries and are likely to be part of a larger system extending across the gravel terraces along the Wandle Valley. Also in the south-west of the site, the natural deposits were cut by several large pits containing industrial waste, pottery and glass of early to mid-20th century date. This probably derives from the Kelvin Works (Cable and Engineering), which is documented on the site before being replaced by warehouses in the later 20th century.

TQ 285 656 12 Park Road, Hackbridge  
 Evaluation trenching by P Jorgensen of PCA revealed only modern brick rubble overlying truncated natural gravel.

TQ 286 646 3 & 5 Wrights Row, Wallington  
 An assessment of these Grade II-listed properties was made by A Williamson of ASE, prior to refurbishment and alteration. Typically 18th–19th century construction methods were observed in the roof, ceiling structures and chimney stacks.

TQ 287 650 Manor Cottage, London Road, Wallington  
 A 19th century garden path, overlying river silt, and the foundations of a Second World War air-raid shelter were observed by J Perry and A Skelton of SutAS during a watching brief; natural strata were not reached. Finds included 19th and 20th century pottery and ceramic building material. Manor Cottage itself, a domestic lodge originally linked to the lost mansion of Wallington House, was also surveyed. With the few other remaining buildings and structures set in a watery and leafy environment around Wallington Corner, it is a reminder of the large manorial properties that once existed here, and of the Bridges family who at one time played an important role in the life of Wallington Hamlet.

TQ 289 627 Wallington High School for Girls, Woodcote Road, Wallington  
 The digging of a large number of foundation trenches and the removal of overburden in an area adjacent to two tennis courts were monitored by R De'Athe of WA. In many places the work reached natural chalk and brickearth, but only in the area of the tennis courts did a pocket of subsoil survive beneath made-ground; elsewhere it had apparently been removed by previous developments. The site produced no features or artefacts.

TQ 294 651 The Portioners House, Beddington Park, Croydon Road, Wallington  
 Excavation continued from 2012 (*SyAC* 98, 286), under the direction of J Phillips of CDHAS, on the site of a medieval house that later became the rectory of Beddington and was demolished c 1843. While the 2012 trench exposed the top of the foundations of the north side (largely an 18th century extension), the work in 2013 revealed the foundations of the south, or front, of the building, the oldest structure being a stone-walled cellar of late medieval or early modern date. The south elevation of the house had been refaced in brick in the 18th century; it had then been extended southwards by 1.5m, and again refaced in brick in the 18th or early 19th century. The natural strata were not reached in this trench, but below the front wall a fragment of medieval foundation was located running southwards. Several further pieces of flecked tin-glazed tile were found and identified as made in Antwerp.

TQ 305 648 38 Salcott Road, Beddington  
 Preparations for the construction of two houses and associated outbuildings were monitored by R Brown of ASC. The foundation trench for the outbuildings was dug through undisturbed topsoil and subsoil to reach the natural clay, whereas on the site of the houses the clay, which had been disturbed by a modern pit to the west, was directly overlain by made-ground. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

## WANDSWORTH

TQ 220 741 Downshire House, Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, SW15

Evaluation trenching and a subsequent watching brief on contractors' works were supervised by I Hogg and K Krawiec of ASE. In the north-west of the site, natural sands and clays were cut by a pit and wall foundation that are likely to be 17th century, but do not correspond to any features recognisable on historic maps. Conversely, foundations in the north-east relate to a property known as The Cedars or Cedar Court, a mansion built in 1705 by Thomas Denning and eventually demolished in the early 20th century; this area also showed signs of terracing and landscaping prior to construction of that house. After demolition of The Cedars, the rubble was used to raise the ground level so that the area could be incorporated into the garden of the adjacent Downshire House (a Grade II\*-listed property). In the south-east of the site were found walls from a southern range of Downshire House that was demolished c 1959; also two more wall foundations that probably date to the 17th century, but again do not correspond to any structures visible on historic maps. Much of the south of the site appeared to have been landscaped, judging by the presence of significant make-up deposits and areas of truncation.

TQ 220 746 New Library, Student Residence and Conference Suite, Digby Stuart College, University of Roehampton, Roehampton Lane, SW15

Trial pitting was monitored by I Hogg of ASE. Natural deposits were identified in five pits, but undisturbed subsoil in only one; in all other cases there had been significant horizontal truncation.

TQ 227 740 Little Dover House, 32 Dover Park Drive, Roehampton, SW15

Evaluation work by Z Pozorski of AS revealed only modern drains, with the existing ground surface directly overlying natural clay.

TQ 233 743 ARK Academy, Pullman Gardens, Putney, SW15

The former Elliott School was surveyed by D Sorapure of MOLA prior to refurbishment and alteration. It was constructed as a purpose-built comprehensive school in 1955–6 by the London County Council, to designs by Sir Leslie Martin and the office of T A Trevett. The building is cruciform in plan, with the assembly hall and gymnasium block running perpendicular to the main six-storey teaching block. Also recorded was the sixth form block, a separate structure added to the complex in the early 1970s.

TQ 240 753 The Exchange Shopping Centre, 96–98 High Street, Putney, SW15

Contractors' groundworks, monitored by I Cipin of PCA, revealed natural sands and gravels beneath a layer of agricultural soil, possibly dating from the medieval period to the 17th century. Evidence for the 18th century Chatfield House was revealed in the north, south and centre of the site, comprising remains of three late 17th–early 18th century walls, one of which perhaps represented a basement room. A series of 20th century demolition layers sealed the site.

TQ 240 754 Surrey Lodge, 47 Surrey Lane, Battersea, SW11

The former Salesian College and chapel were recorded by K Bower of PCA prior to demolition. Built in the early 19th century as a private residence on two floors, the property was acquired by the Salesian Order at the end of the century and developed into a boys' grammar school. Modifications made during this re-purposing included two extensions, which were added to the west and east of the house in 1897 and 1901 respectively, in order to provide educational facilities and dormitory space for the 110 boarders. The rooms within the original building were divided with partitions and all the fireplaces were infilled. Corridors were added on each floor to provide access to the new extensions. A veranda and balcony were added to the south elevation (garden side) in the 1930s–40s. Recording of the Tudor-style chapel established that it did not originate from a converted stable building as initially assumed, although the apse, chancel and south end of the nave appear to have been built on the footprint of the earlier building. The chapel interior had been decorated with paintings by Fr George Fayers, a follower of the Pre-Raphaelite movement and an art teacher at the school in the first quarter of the 20th century.

TQ 244 755 Putney foreshore, SW15

A hard surface that contained elements of re-used masonry was recorded by E Wragg of TDP, and is interpreted as a brace or reinforcement for a riverwall. A previously known Saxon fish trap was also recorded, together with Neolithic and Bronze Age flints and Iron Age and Saxo-Norman pottery.

TQ 253 747 102–104 Wandsworth High Street, SW18

Two evaluation trenches were excavated by P Jorgensen and N Hawkins of PCA. Natural sands and gravels were sealed by an undated plough-soil, below 19th century made-ground. In the north of the site, above the made-ground, were two parallel 19th century brick walls, aligned north–south with a mortar floor between them. Brick rubble overlay the floor, with modern levelling and tarmac sealing the site.

TQ 256 747 Ram (Young's) Brewery, Ram Street, Wandsworth, SW18

A number of buildings within the brewery complex, which has a Grade II\* listing, were surveyed by M Shapland of ASE as part of the Ram Quarter Development project. The brewery has its origins in the 16th century, in the Ram Inn, which lay on the site of the Brewery Tap public house in the south-eastern corner of the complex. By 1670 it was a substantial concern with a counting house, mill and stables for local deliveries of its beer, and in 1724 the brewery was furnished with a grand new house, which remains the earliest extant building on the site. The brewery expanded rapidly throughout the 18th century and turned to industrial-scale porter production, resulting in a significant investment in new buildings. In 1803 it was serviced by the Surrey Iron Railway – the first public railway in the world – which attracted the interest of Charles Young & Anthony

Bainbridge, who bought the business in 1831. This marked the start of Young's 175-year association with the site. Young's oversaw a dramatic expansion of the brewery throughout the 19th century, including the construction of a handsome stable block and the purchase of two beam engines, which are thought to be the oldest working examples in the world still in their original locations. Many of the buildings across the site date to this period, partly as a consequence of two damaging fires in the 1830s and 1882. Further structures were added throughout the 20th century, but the firm was characterised by an enduring concern for the maintenance and continuing use of buildings and equipment from the historic brewery, which formally closed in September 2006.

TQ 256 747 Ram Brewery, Ram Street, Wandsworth, SW18

Geoarchaeological investigations were carried out by D Young of QUEST. To the middle and north of the site, Wandle/Shepperton Gravel was overlain by Holocene alluvium of varying thickness, within a possible palaeochannel associated with the river Wandle; in places within the channel, the gravel was directly overlain by peat or soil horizons of possible Mesolithic date. To the east, west and south of the site, outside the limits of the channel, Kempton Park Gravel was overlain by thin horizons of Holocene alluvium. Elsewhere, further evaluation, in the form of six excavation trenches supervised by J Langthorne of PCA, also revealed natural sand and gravels beneath alluvium. Here, however, the alluvium was sealed by 18th–19th century make-up that was cut by several 20th century brick structures, including a drain and wall foundations, from the brewery. The sequence was completed by modern make-up and garden soil.

TQ 256 748 Ram Brewery Marketing Suite, Ram Street, Wandsworth, SW18

Holocene stratigraphic sequences, similar to those described above, were established by V Yendell of MOLA through augering in the north-east corner of the site. Natural Shepperton Gravels were found to be overlain by natural deposits of the river Wandle flood plain; possible evidence, both for early prehistoric soil formation and for a late prehistoric/historic channel of the Wandle, was also recorded.

TQ 259 729 20 Thornsett Road, Earlsfield, SW18

Evaluation trenching by P Miller and H Lewis of MOLA revealed natural alluvial deposits, including a probable channel or meander on the eastern side of the site. This feature is likely to have been associated with the previous course of the nearby river Wandle, pre-dating its 17th/18th century canalisation; it was overlain by undated subsoil, perhaps representing pasture or meadow, into which a 19th century pit and modern foundations had been cut.

TQ 259 735 Atheldene Centre, 305 Garratt Lane, Earlsfield, SW18

Natural clayey sand was encountered in two evaluation trenches supervised by S Price of ASE, but generally the site had been heavily truncated by the Atheldene Centre itself (now demolished) and other structures.

TQ 264 756 8–40 Chatfield Road, Battersea, SW11  
Four evaluation trenches were supervised by P Jorgensen of PCA, revealing natural brickearth overlain by post-medieval subsoil. Towards the west of the site two postholes were recorded, one cut into the brickearth, the other into the subsoil; both were dated to the 18th or 19th centuries. Towards the centre of the site were remains of a brick wall of similar date, aligned north–south. The subsoil was generally sealed by late 19th–early 20th century topsoil followed by modern demolition material.

TQ 265 759 100 York Road (rear), Battersea, SW11  
Ground-reduction works, monitored by M Taylor Sutton of PRO, removed only modern make-up over natural clay.

TQ 268 766 Cotswold Mews and 31–32 Battersea Square, Battersea, SW11

Contractors' groundworks were watched by J Winfer of AOC, but only natural sand and 19th–20th century make-up were encountered.

TQ 269 764 The Castle public house, 115 Battersea High Street, SW11

An evaluation trench, dug by G Elliott of TVAS, revealed medieval structural remains believed to represent a building that fronted onto the High Street from the 14th century. They lay beneath the remains of Victorian houses that had been demolished to create a beer garden for the public house. The natural brickearth was reached in several places, below various make-up deposits. The public house itself was also recorded prior to demolition. It had been purpose-built in 1966 over three floors, including a basement, and later extended to the east and south; a conservatory had also been added to the east.

TQ 272 710 181–207 Tooting High Street, Tooting, SW17

An evaluation trench, supervised by D Koussionelos of PCA, revealed only London Clay sealed by modern made-ground.

TQ 272 771 12–18 Radstock Street, Battersea, SW11

Evaluation trenching by R Hartle of MOLA revealed natural river terrace gravels overlain by isolated pre-Roman deposits. These were cut by a north–south ditch containing pottery dated to AD 120–300, which ran across the site for at least 90m, and by a small pit that was probably contemporary. Over these features lay an undated sterile subsoil, representing either marginal agricultural land that was sporadically exploited in the post-Roman period or alluvial activity in relation to the proximity of the site to the river. This was sealed by 18th/19th century cultivation soil, which is consistent with contemporary map evidence that shows market gardens on the site.

TQ 274 771 7–9 Worfield Street (land adjacent), Battersea, SW11

Contractors' groundworks were monitored by A Turner of PCA, who observed a sequence of natural brickearth sealed by 17th–19th century topsoil or plough-soil, beneath modern made-ground and concrete.

**TQ 276 718** 180–214 Upper Tooting Road, SW17

Two evaluation trenches were excavated by S Ritchie of MOLA at the rear of the existing buildings. In the first, in the central area of the site, a series of alluvial deposits were recorded. These could represent the gradual silting up of a feature marked as the 'Bottomless Pit' on Rocque's map of 1746; it may have originated as a quarry pit before being used subsequently as a reservoir. Natural strata were not reached. In the second, in the south of the site, natural clay was overlain by alluvial deposits, suggesting that the south edge of the 'Bottomless Pit' lies between the two trenches. Modern made-ground and tarmac completed the sequence in both trenches.

**TQ 278 713** Professional Centre car park, Franciscan Road, Tooting, SW17

Four evaluation trenches, supervised by I Hogg of ASE, reached either natural gravels or an overlying natural clay deposit. A large ditch, probably 19th century in date, was recorded in the western part of the site and, in the centre, a single modern wall of a 20th century school that previously stood there. Otherwise, 20th century made-ground was recorded in all trenches, indicating substantial truncation.

**TQ 283 752** 81 Clapham Common north side, Wandsworth, SW4

Evaluation trenching by G Thacker of OAS reached natural gravels some 1.4m below ground level. Original 18th century garden soil possibly survived at one point, but generally the deposits overlying the natural seemed to post-date the construction of the present house in the 1750s. They are therefore best interpreted as successive garden soils and dumps containing debris from later modifications to the house.

**TQ 286 773** Marco Polo House, Queenstown Road, Battersea, SW8

Five geoaerchaeological boreholes, drilled by G Spurr, T Johnson, K Olchowska and K Macrow of MOLA, revealed alluvial clay overlain by organic peat-like silt, which may represent the waterlogging of previously dry land during the Holocene period. During subsequent monitoring of contractors' groundworks the same sequence was recorded, along with walls and foundations on the northern and eastern perimeters of the site. These were probably from late 19th–early 20th-century engine sheds within the railway yard that occupied the site until the 1980s.

**TQ 288 771** National Gasholder site, Prince of Wales Drive, Battersea, SW8

Contractors' works were monitored by K Olchowska of MOLA. Natural sandy gravels were observed beneath a sequence of make-up deposits, into which had been cut two brick wall foundations, probably associated with the gas storage facility that occupied the site from the mid-19th century onwards.

**TQ 288 774** Battersea Power Station, 188 Kirtling Street, SW8

The removal by contractors of a concrete oil drain along much of the western side of the power station

was monitored by C Douglas of ASE. Natural clay was observed beneath it, together with a brick wall probably associated with one of the filtering beds of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Works, which were constructed in 1845 and so preceded the power station on the site.

**TQ 290 772–315 781** Northern Line extension, Nine Elms Lane, Battersea SW8

Contractors' operations were monitored by J Stewart of MOLA in a transect some 2km long, extending from Battersea Power Station to Kennington Park Road, east of The Oval cricket ground. At the western end of the transect was the mouth of the Battersea channel; at the eastern end the river Effra (known, at its confluence with the Thames, as the Vauxhall Creek). Although heavily truncated by modern industrial and residential elements, both bankside and channel sediments were recorded in some boreholes. In outline, the sequence generally comprised late Pleistocene flood plain gravels overlain by flood plain fluvial and alluvial deposits (whether of the Effra, the Battersea channel or the Thames itself); overlain by mid-late Holocene alluvium and colluvium; overlain by late Holocene and modern make-up.

**TQ 291 774** Battersea Power Station, former Pump House and Waterworks, SW8

An archaeological watching brief was maintained by S Price of ASE during demolition of the former Battersea Pump House and Waterworks, which included the removal of structures below ground. Little new evidence for the construction and history of the pump house was recorded above ground, apart from the discovery of heavy-duty puddled wrought iron cable-ties running east–west through the extant bob wall (a reinforced wall used in engine rooms) in Bay C and a tie-bracket in the east wall of Bay D. The former in particular are evidence of the extreme loads that the walls were required to carry. By contrast, much was revealed below ground about both layout and construction. These lower levels of the Victorian pump house demonstrated an impressive knowledge of engineering and, significantly, the deployment of technologically transitional construction methods. Owing to the considerable depth, up to 8–10m below modern ground level, the demolition specification was revised so that only the top 2m of walling was removed, leaving the bulk of the structure intact.

**TQ 298 774** Ponton Road diversion, Nine Elms Lane, Battersea, SW8

Following work in 2012 (*JyAC* **98**, 289), a watching brief was carried out by K Olchowska of MOLA. The earliest deposits were recorded in the northern part of the site, in the form of alluvial clay representing the Battersea Channel (an ancient watercourse that was part of the prehistoric flood plain of the Thames). This was cut by a wall and a north–south trench containing an iron pipe, both features probably associated with the 19th–20th century gas works that formerly occupied the site. To the south-east, a levelling dump of redeposited alluvial clay, dating to the 17th century, was recorded beneath modern made-ground. At the south-eastern limit of excavation, a stock brick wall

and a concrete surface, overlain by rubble and layers of coke, is interpreted as the coke store of the gas works. These remains were sealed by modern made-ground and demolition rubble. No earlier remains were observed, probably having been removed during the industrial development of the area.

TQ 298 776 Royal Mail Sorting Office (former), Ponton Road, Nine Elms, SW8

A total of 55 geotechnical trial pits, eighteen geotechnical trenches and 40 boreholes were monitored by K Olchowska and V Yendell of MOLA. Natural gravels were recorded at the base of the sequence, overlain, at the eastern edge of the site, by fine sand, possibly associated with the Battersea Channel; while at the northern edge the gravel was sealed by 'foreshore type' deposits of probable Iron Age and historic date. On the extreme western side, possible natural gravels were overlain by a brickearth layer. Towards the centre of the site it had been expected to find overbank alluvial deposits overlying the gravels or filling in earlier Holocene routes of the Battersea Channel, but their absence suggests that the deposits had been truncated by later activity. The gravels and their overlying deposits were sealed by extensive 18th–19th century made-ground. This was cut by a probable 18th century wall in the northern part of the site and a possible early 19th century millpond in the south. The majority of features cutting the made-ground related to the 19th to early 20th century gasworks that occupied the site (and was also responsible for extensive contamination found in the underlying gravels). These consisted mainly of brick walls and concrete bases associated with the infrastructure of the gasworks although, in one trench, pipes and a possible stop-cock were recorded. The remains of the gasworks were sealed by backfill and make-up for the extant Royal Mail building.

TQ 298 776 US Embassy site (formerly Ponton Road diversion), Nine Elms Lane, Battersea, SW8

Large-scale groundworks by contractors were monitored by K Olchowska of MOLA, who was able to distinguish four major phases in the development of the site. The first comprised natural deposits of London Clay beneath Pleistocene to early Holocene sands and gravels. A number of palaeochannels were recorded cutting through these deposits. At the top of this phase were silts/clays and organic-rich strata overlying the sands and gravels; one such layer yielded a radiocarbon date of 13,290–13,120 cal BP. High sands and gravels along the eastern edge of the site had been truncated

horizontally in modern times and in many locations were observed directly below modern made-ground. The second phase consisted of layers that provided potential evidence for human activity during the prehistoric period. Some may be Mesolithic, including patches of *in-situ* burning (which may represent camp fires), a possible fish trap composed of alignments of roundwood stakes, possible remains of wattle, and several pits. Redeposited struck flints and some burnt animal bone fragments were also associated with this phase, the end of which was signalled by an accumulation of waterlain deposits, predominantly silty clays or clayey silts; the accumulation may have started as early as the Mesolithic, or as late as the Iron Age, ending during the historic period. The evidence thus gathered corroborates previous reconstructions of the Battersea Channel landscape in suggesting that the site lies on the eastward-rising ground of a gravel island (eyot) that would have divided the channel as it flowed towards the Thames. The third major phase was represented by a number of deeply cut features, probably pits, which are thought to be later than prehistoric, but contained nothing to allow more accurate dating; however, they were distinct from features and strata comprising the final phase of activity. This final phase included remains of pits, wells, brick structures and channels, as well as a single driven timber, all of which probably date to the 18th and 19th centuries. Above this was modern make-up to a depth of up to 3m.

TQ 301 777 Market Towers, 1 Nine Elms Lane, Battersea, SW8

A geoarchaeological evaluation, directed by V Yendell of MOLA, included sampling natural deposits across the site and then submitting them both for ecological assessment (pollen, diatoms and ostracods) and radiocarbon dating. They revealed a sequence comprising Pleistocene gravels from -3.73m OD, overlain by sandy silts and clays, occasionally with limited organic bands, and sealed by made-ground dating from the 16th century or later. They also made possible a topographic rendering of the early Holocene landscape, which showed that a secondary northward branch of the Battersea Channel passed through the west of the site towards the river Thames, with the Kempton Park Terrace rising to the east. The ecological assessment, coupled with radiocarbon dating, provided some insights into the composition, appearance and hydrology of the channel environment, but seemingly only from a very limited period, from late medieval times to the 19th century.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Penny Coombe, Francis Grew and Cath Maloney would like to thank the following for their assistance in submitting reports: Jay Carver, 4AD Consultants Ltd (4AD); Chris Clay, Allen Archaeological Associates (AAA); Tara Fidler, AOC Archaeology Group (AOC); Andy Newton, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS); Nicola Elphick, Archaeology South-East (ASE); Matt Adams, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BRIT); Geoff Potter, Compass Archaeology (CA); John Phillips, Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society (CDHAS); Jon Hart, Cotswold Archaeology (COT); Graham Keevil, Keevill Heritage Ltd (KHL); Helen

Wickstead, Kingston University (KU); Cornelius Barton, L-P: Archaeology (LP); Vince Gardiner, Stephanie Ostrich, MOLA (MOLA) and Thames Discovery Programme (TDP); Andy Chapman and Pat Chapman, Northampton Archaeology (NA); Tiziana Vitali, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA); Paul Riccoboni, PRO Archaeology Services (PRO); Jeff Perry, Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS); Steve Preston, Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS); Pippa Bradley, Wessex Archaeology (WA).