

# Fieldwork Round-up 2008

Cath Maloney

Fieldwork projects are listed alphabetically by street name within boroughs. The site name and address is followed by its OS grid reference, the name of the organization carrying out the work, type and dates of work, the source of funding and the site code. SAM stands for Scheduled Ancient Monument. WC indicates that work continues into 2009.

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## BARKING AND DAGENHAM

**Battery Wharf, 98–100 Abbey Road, Barking** TQ 4417 8332 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) evaluation Sept 2008 Praba Developments ABJ08

A medieval E–W aligned ditch was revealed cutting into the natural gravels on the E side of the site; on the W side natural gravels were found to be sealed by a layer of alluvium, with modern topsoil above.

**Cadiz Court, Rainham Road, Dagenham** TQ 5053 8439 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation Apr–May 2008 Rydon Construction Ltd CZC08

On the N side of the site natural gravels were cut by two N–S Iron Age boundary ditches and by a pit which also cut the westernmost of the ditches. Across the rest of the site the natural deposits were cut by various natural features, with the exception of an undated posthole recorded in the S part of the site. Subsoil, overlaid by modern topsoil, sealed both the natural deposits and features.

**The Lintons, 64–220 Linton Road, Barking** TQ 4414 8438 AOC (Chris Pole) evaluation, excavation June, Dec 2008 Halcrow Group Ltd LII08

An un-urned cremation, two pits and a ditch were found cut into the natural gravels. All of them lacked dating evidence although struck flint, found in later pit fills, and a build-up of sub-soil above these features, suggests a prehistoric date. Two 19th-c field boundaries were identified beneath modern made ground, cutting the natural gravels. The site was otherwise dominated by the remains of late Victorian terraced housing, and the 1960s Linton's Estate.

**Dagenham Control Bunker, Civic Centre, Rainham Road, Dagenham** TQ 4962 8685 AOC (Les Capon) building recording Mar 2008 Stace LLP DUB08

A Cold War bunker was recorded. It had been constructed as a control centre to monitor nuclear attack and fallout. Little appears to have altered since it was built, including the internal layout of rooms. It was, until recently, a well preserved example of a Civil Defence structure.

## BARNET

**Arcadia Avenue, Finchley, N3** TQ 2520 9043 MOLA (Gemma Stevenson) evaluation May 2008 William Dunk Ltd ACA08

In two trenches natural clay with occasional flints was found to be overlain by modern material and topsoil.

**Broadfields Primary School, Broadfields Avenue, Edgware** TQ 1950 9370 AS (Tim Schofield) Monitoring and Recording watching brief? July 2008 Kier London BJE08

Nine test pits and three small trial trenches revealed a brick wall, a service pipe, an agricultural ceramic drain and a rubbish pit (all modern) above London Clay.

**214–220 Cricklewood Broadway, NW2** TQ 2370 8590 AS (Tim Schofield) evaluation May 2008 Tepbrook Properties Ltd CBQ08

The excavation of one trial trench revealed London Clay and a ceramic pipe which may have serviced 19th-c terraced houses or the later 20th-c showroom that occupied the site previously. The rest of the site had been recently truncated.

**Hendon School, Golders Rise, Hendon, NW4** TQ 2361 8901 HADAS (Don Cooper) excavation June 2008 UCL Widening Participation Initiative/HADAS HDS06

For this third season (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 2), a trench was dug in the school's playing field with the assistance of pupils from the school. Thirty-six students took part, mostly from years 8, 9 and 10. The key objective was to demonstrate practical archaeology to the school, both pupils and teachers. The

natural London Clay was reached, where there were found the remains of two wooden stakes linked by a shallow depression or remains of a ditch in the clay, possibly the remnants of a fence marking the boundary of the late 16th- to early 17th-c Hendon House estate. Above the natural clay was a soil deposit which contained Roman pottery, including mortaria, and thirteen sherds of early-12th-c pottery; the upper half of this deposit, however, is dated to c. mid-16th c. It was overlaid by another layer of soil but one which appears to have been much disturbed. It yielded coins, a postman's uniform button from the 1920s and clay-pipe stems and bowls, as well as pot sherds, glass, bricks and tiles. The final layer of top soil and turfs contained the detritus of the playing field over many years: coins, pen tops, crisp packets and plastic bits. It is hoped to return to the site in 2009.

**Church Farmhouse Museum (rear), Greyhound Hill, Hendon, NW4** TQ 2283 8958 HADAS/UCL (Bill Bass, Don Cooper) excavation July 2008 Widening Participation Initiative/HADAS CFG08

Excavations were undertaken primarily for local school children to participate in practical archaeology; some 60 pupils from local schools took part. Previous work here since 1993 had revealed signs of occupation from the Roman period to the 19th c. One trench was excavated, located in the museum garden near the N boundary. A late Saxon or early medieval deposit was found above natural sandy clay, overlaid by a series of 18th to 19th-c dump layers with fragments of pottery and clay pipe (some decorated and locally made), and part of an animal burial. Cutting through this and overlying layers was a Victorian field drain in the E side of the trench.

**Mathilda Marks-Kennedy School, 68 Hale Lane, Mill Hill, NW7** TQ 2093 9220 HADAS (Don Cooper) watching brief, evaluation Mar 2008 Inhouse Design Associates MMS08

A gravelly clay below topsoil was noted above London Clay. Victorian drainage pipes and three concrete foundation blocks, presumably for an outbuilding, were also noted. Artefacts recovered included fragments of clay pipe, pottery – blue and white, creamware, porcelain and stoneware – all dating to the mid-late 19th c. These findings probably related to the conversion of Shakerham Farm to Maxwelton House, a gentleman's residence, which took place between 1865 and 1895.

**Barnet Market, St Albans Road, Barnet** TQ 2440 9682 MoLA (Jon Crisp) May 2008 evaluation Mr & Mrs N Walsh BNQ08

In a trench in the SW of the site natural gravels was found to have been cut by a small undated N–S ditch, the fill of which was sealed by an undated dumped deposit

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

beneath a layer containing 19th-c material. In a second trench in the middle of the site, natural sand was overlain by a sandy layer similar to that in the first trench. This was cut by a large feature interpreted as a tree hole, and an undated NW–SE aligned ditch. The ditch was sealed by two undated levelling layers which were cut by a large 19th/20th-c pit. In a third trench in the NE of the site, 19th-c dumped deposits overlay the natural sand. Gravel and rubble associated with the demolition rubble of the modern market sealed the sequences in all three trenches.

**Stonegrove and Spur Road Estate, Stonegrove, Spur Road, Edgware** TQ 1846 9283 PCA (Peter Boyer) evaluation Feb 2008 RPS Planning and Development on behalf of Barratt Homes SSG08

A large depression was recorded in the surface of London Clay; it was possibly of anthropogenic origin; its in-filling, which began no earlier than the mid-19th c, appears to have continued into the 20th c. Extensive dumping which took place in the second half of the 20th c may have been associated with the construction of the Stonegrove Estate.

**Jewish Community Secondary School (former East Barnet Upper School and Livingstone Primary School), Westbrook Crescent, East Barnet** TQ 2650 9687 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke) evaluation Aug 2008 Jewish Community Secondary School Trust WKB08 Fourteen trenches, sited in the playing field, revealed London Clay overlain by subsoil and topsoil. In an area E of the school buildings, up to six pits were revealed, two containing 12th to 14th-c pottery, charcoal and burnt flint, as well as plough marks and an 18th-c post-hole. Undated ditches were located in the W and the S of the site. WC

**Barnet College, Wood Street, Barnet** TQ 2455 9635 ASE (Diccon Hart) evaluation Apr 2008 CgMs Consulting on behalf Barnet College BCV08

Cut into the natural gravels was a shallow ditch which was possibly an early medieval property boundary. Above the gravels were successive layers of made ground, evening out the slope down to the SE.

**Barnet College, Wood Street, Barnet** TQ 2410 8830 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief Mar–May 2008 CgMs Consulting BCJ08 A series of 19th/20th-c made ground layers was sealed by topsoil. Natural strata were not reached.

### BEXLEY

**Hall Place, Bourne Road, Bexley** TQ 5014 7431 AOC (Catherine Edwards) watching brief, evaluation and building recording Nov 2007 – Oct 2008 HPE07

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 2) investigations were carried out during the renovation and redevelopment of the Grade 1 listed building (*f.* 16th c) and its extensive grounds. Evidence for an earlier,

possibly medieval, building was uncovered in the N courtyard. The earlier brick foundations were on a different alignment to that of the standing building; associated paths were also observed. Later garden paths and garden features were recorded, truncating and overlying the earlier structure. Elsewhere the remains were excavated of a possible 18th- to 19th-c mill building that once fronted the River Cray: sections of walls, culverts and circular brick bases. The mill was demolished in 1926. Within Hall Place itself, renovation works revealed original fabrics and building techniques in both brick and timber form. Previous chimneys and fireplaces that had been blocked up were exposed, as well as original floor surfaces, including a well preserved herringbone brick floor.

**12–26 Crayford High Street (land to rear), Crayford** TQ 5144 7487 CA (Gill King) watching brief Mar–Dec 2008 Lakedale Homes Ltd CFZ08

Natural alluvial silts were observed above (in some of the deeper test pits) gravels. Deposits largely comprising made ground and demolition material related to the 20th-c use of the site. Several probable 19th-c wall bases were also revealed, representing either former wall foundations or cellars.

**Embassy Court, High Street, Welling** TQ 4668 7572 PCA (John Payne, Richard Humphrey) evaluation, excavation July–Dec 2008 CgMs Consulting ECO08

Evidence relating to settlement along the Roman road of Watling Street (now High Street) was revealed above the natural brickearth. In the NW of the site it consisted of postholes and beam slots that may have been part of a roadside building, while in the NE six cremation burials and various grave cuts, possibly timber-lined and containing fragments of human bone, were recorded. A N–S aligned ditch separated the building and the cremations. Lying parallel to the High Street was a series of E–W Roman ditches. A layer of Roman colluvial gravel, cut by several post-medieval features possibly relating to the Embassy Ballroom (*b.* 1938–9), overlay the features and was sealed by post-Roman colluvial deposits. On the S side of the site modern services and the basement of the ballroom were recorded. WC

**Green Level Pumping Station, Mulberry Way, Erith, Belvedere** TQ 5069 7967 MOLA (Virgil Yendell) geoarchaeological watching brief Mar 2008 Jacobs GPG08

Natural gravel was encountered 7–8 m below ground surface, above which was a layer of sandy clay with organic bands, representing fluvial and foreshore deposits. This was overlaid by peat or humic clay that indicated a marshland environment. Alluvial clay above was probably related to mud-flats; they were sealed by modern made ground and backfill.

**202 North Cray Road (land adjacent), Sidcup** TQ 4880 7163 BAG (Pip Pulfer) evaluation, excavation, Apr–Nov 2008 Bexley Archaeological Group Management Committee ANC05

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12* Supp. 1 (2008) 3), excavations continued in the area to the rear of the site of 17th-c almshouses. A substantial rubbish pit was found, containing pottery, glass, a spoon and a bone comb of 18th-c date, as well as a thimble of possible 16th-c date, and part of a wine bottle seal bearing the arms of Sir Comport Fytch (*d.* 1736), who lived at nearby Mount Mascal. A new trench, opened in the NE of the site, revealed a culvert of probable 18th-c date, constructed of red brick. The purpose of this structure is uncertain, but it may have related to one of the houses fronting North Cray Road. WC

**St Mary's Old People's Home, Vicarage Road, Bexley** TQ 4979 7321 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief Sept 2008 Purelake New Homes Ltd VCB08

Foundation trenches for new buildings were monitored and exposed a sequence of natural gravels, cut by a palaeochannel. WC

### BRENT

**5–13 Burnt Oak Broadway, Edgware** TQ 2020 9029 PCA (Richard Humphrey) watching brief July 2008 Allenbuild Ltd BOQ08

Modern made ground sealed London Clay.

**Cricklewood Bus Garage, 329 Edgware Road, NW2** TQ 2331 8629 MOLA (Aleksandra Cetera) evaluation Sept 2008 Metroline Ltd CBJ07

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12* Supp. 1 (2008) 3), a single trench was excavated in the south-central area of the site where the remains of an undated clinker surface and modern concrete and rubble were recorded above the natural clay.

**Copland Community School, High Road, Wembley** TQ 1875 8515 WA (Robert De'Athe, Nick Truckle) evaluation Feb 2008 CgMs Consulting CCZ08

Apart from a residual sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery, all the features and finds were of medieval or later date. A medieval drainage ditch and a parallel gully containing 12th to 14th-c material was found above natural gravels. Eight land drains of possible 18th to 19th-c date, and undated postholes and stakeholes were also recorded, as were six undated tree-throw holes.

**Wembley stadium 'W10' site, Wembley Park Boulevard, South Way, Wembley** TQ 1901 8565 AOC (Chris Clarke) watching brief Jan–Feb 2008 RPS Planning WPB08

All five window samples presented a sequence of a layer of rubble-rich made ground overlying redeposited and naturally deposited London Clay. The two test pits had made ground; only in one of them naturally deposited London Clay was uncovered.

### BROMLEY

**H. Smith's Yard, Fordcroft Road, Orpington** TQ 4668 6757 AS (Walter McCall) evaluation Mar–Apr 2008 Keith Roshier FCF08

This site lies within the boundary of a Roman bathhouse SAM. Seven trenches were opened, four of which were located within the SAM; they contained natural gravels and almost exclusively modern rubbish pits. A tarmac surface, of unknown date but older than the yard surface found elsewhere, was located towards the SE corner of the site.

**Rectory Paddock School (now the Riverside School), Main Road, Orpington TQ 4717 6940 MOLA** (Bruce Ferguson) watching brief Jan–Feb 2008 Frankham Consultancy Group on behalf of the London Borough of Bromley RPS08

Monitoring of ground-works revealed a possible 19th- to 20th-c soakaway cut into the natural gravels at the SW end of the site, while the N corner of the site seems to have been used to dispose of building rubble, possibly during the construction of 20th-c residential housing to the W of the site.

**Old Tye Avenue, Berry's Green Road (land between), Biggin Hill TQ 4235 5899 (W), TQ 4376 5926 (E) CA** (Jonathan Henckert) watching brief Jan–Mar 2008 Thames Water Utilities Ltd CBX08

A watching brief included a preliminary walkover survey followed by on-site monitoring and metal-detecting within the pipe track. Fairly shallow top and subsoil horizons overlay natural clay. Metal-detecting recovered a small assemblage of mainly 19th- to 20th-c material. In areas adjacent to Brickyard Farm (recorded in the 19th c as a brickfield) ceramic building material fragments and flecking were also visible in the soil horizon.

**Langley Park School for Boys, South Eden Road, Beckenham TQ 3792 6740 AAA** (David Hibbitt, Chris Clay) geophysical survey, evaluation Oct 2008 Frankham Consultancy Group on behalf of Langley Park School for Boys LPB08

The geophysical survey identified two possible curvilinear anomalies, as well as probable land drainage associated with the use of the site as a sports field, and the former line of St Dunstan's Lane. Four trenches were excavated to examine the anomalies, one of which was a curvilinear feature of uncertain function dating from 15th to 18th c, and another was an undated shallow ditch. Two phases of land drainage were also recorded, one likely to have been associated with the development of the site as a sports field in the early 20th c and the other associated with the construction of the school c. 1969.

## CAMDEN

**22 Christchurch Hill, Hampstead, NW3 TQ 26661 86041 IA** (Andrew Francis) watching brief Apr 2007 – Apr 2008 Solutions in Building Limited CTU07

Monitoring was carried out on two foundation trenches which formed the rear and front basements respectively and excavation under the house. Natural gravel and subsoil were overlain by topsoil.

**Middlesex Hospital Annexe (former), 44 Cleveland Street, W1 TQ 2926 8181 MOLA** (Andrew Westman) June 2008 standing building survey University College Hospital NHS Trust MEX08

An assessment was carried out of a group of buildings which had most recently been used as the outpatients department of the Middlesex Hospital, 50 m to the SW. The central building, on the W of the site, fronting on to and set back from Cleveland Street, was constructed in 1775–8 as a workhouse for the parish of St Paul, Covent Garden. The site is documented as the Strand Union Workhouse from c. 1836, when the rear of the building was modified and others were constructed (although these have since been removed). Extensions to the rear of the 18th-c building were constructed in 1874–5, when the site became a workhouse infirmary, the Central London Sick Asylum; the N and S wings of the 18th-c building were continued to the E end of the site, enclosing a yard between them. At the same time, two separate ranges were constructed running from Cleveland Street eastwards, backing on the N and S sides of the site respectively. These buildings still exist, although all have been modified to a greater or lesser extent. The 18th-c building is also notable for its connection with Dr Joseph Rogers, whose successful campaign for hospital reform in the 1860s stemmed from his experiences as medical officer at this workhouse. The buildings were acquired by the Middlesex Hospital in 1924 and vacated in 2006.

**18 Froggnal Way, Hampstead, NW3 TQ 2625 8551 MOLA** (Sian Anthony) watching brief Oct 2008 Fitzpatrick London Ltd FWA08  
In three test pits make-up for the construction of the house in 1930–1 was recorded above truncated natural sandy clay. In two of the test pits it was overlain by make-up for York Stone paving and by turf and topsoil in the third.

**62 Froggnal, Hampstead, NW3 TQ 2612 8548 MOLA** (Peter Cardiff) watching brief Feb 2008 Judd Architecture and Surveying Ltd FON08  
Natural clay was observed beneath modern garden soil and building debris.

**Great Ormond Street Hospital, Great Ormond Street, WC1 TQ 3048 8207 MOLA** (Jon Crisp) evaluation Mar–Apr 2008 Gardiner and Theobald LLP on behalf of Great Ormond Street Hospital GOM08  
The excavation of a pit for a crane base was monitored. Natural gravels were overlain by a clay layer beneath modern brick rubble and thick concrete.

**31 Great Queen Street, WC2 TQ 3045 8130 MOLA** (Andrew Westman, Patrizia Pierazzo) standing building survey Apr 2008 Brimelow McSweeney Architects GQS08  
Assessment of Nos. 30, 31 and 32 Great Queen Street in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2007) 4 (HOK07)) was followed by the recording of office fittings on the 1st floor of Nos. 30 and 31, before their proposed removal. In 1923–4 the latter site was redeveloped, with 26

and 28 Parker Street to the N, to form a single office building, now listed Grade II. The original owners, the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, had its headquarters on the 1st floor, and let out the rest to other businesses, while a caretaker's flat occupied the 4th-floor roof space. The 1st floor included ornately panelled directors' and board rooms to the N (to be retained), and a single large space to the S, subdivided by timber partition walls to above head height, forming distinct offices to either side of a central passage. The original partitions were moulded in neo-Classical style, to suit the exterior of the building (architect, E.R. Barrow). Doors and internal windows with counters faced the passage, and some, but not all, offices directly intercommunicated. Subsequently some partitions were glazed to the ceiling, moved or dismantled, and internal windows were blocked, while new partitions were added, sometimes imitating the original style.

**Chichester House, 278–282 High Holborn, WC1 TQ 3082 8155 MOLA** (Agnieszka Bystron) watching brief Sept 2008 HEDF II UK Office Sarl & HEDF II UK Residential HHV08

One trench in the SE part of the site was monitored. Natural gravel was cut by a 19th-c pit containing burnt wood, dumped building material and cessy deposits. It was sealed by modern concrete across the site.

**Kings Cross: Exel Bridge, Regent's Canal Walls and the Camley Street Wall, NW1 TQ 3031 8352 to TQ 2996 8357 PCA** (Tom O'Gorman) building recording Apr–Sept 2008 King's Cross General Partner Ltd KXD07

Building recording in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 4) continued with the completion of the S canal wall.

**Kings Cross: Coal and Fish Offices, Kings Cross Goods Yard, NW1 TQ 3005 8344 PCA** (Tom O'Gorman) building recording May–Aug 2008 King's Cross General Partner Ltd KXE08

The Coal and Fish offices were built as a range in several phases between c. 1851 and the early 1860s, the initial phase being part of Lewis Cubitt's design for the King's Cross Goods Yard complex. The offices provided accommodation for the clerical staff for the incoming traffic in coal and fish. The range comprised five units of varying height and size, following a curved plan form on the S side of the Wharf Road Viaduct, with its S (rear) elevation rising sheer from the canal towpath on the site boundary wall. The whole range was built to a consistent overall sub-Classical, even Georgian, style, although apparently designed and built piecemeal to meet demand for increased office space.

**Kings Cross: Granary complex, King's Cross Goods Yard (East and West Handyside Canopies, Laser Building and Granary complex walls), NW1 TQ 3016 8360, TQ 3026 8360, TQ 3022 8358, TQ 3007 8355 PCA** (Tom O'Gorman) building recording Jan–Dec 2008 King's Cross General Partner Ltd KXF07

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 4) continued on the Grade II listed complex which comprised the Granary, the E and W Transit Sheds (with accompanying below-ground stables), the Train Assembly Shed, and the E and W Granary Offices. All of these buildings, apart from the E and W Offices, were built in 1852 as part of Lewis Cubitt's design for the King's Cross Goods Yard. The E and W Offices were added between 1865 and 1871. The buildings handled incoming and outgoing goods, particularly grain, from the N of England, and facilitated the transport of goods to the markets of London via the Regent's Canal and by road. The E and W Handyside Canopies in the King's Cross Goods Yard were constructed in 1888 against the E and W walls of the Midland Goods Shed respectively, and fall within the curtilage of the Grade II listed Granary. Both roofs were designed by the Great Northern Railway's (GNR) engineer Richard Johnson, and were fabricated by the well-known iron-working firm of Andrew Handyside & Co. of Derby. The Canopies provided covered areas for unloading fish, potatoes, and other perishable traffic directly from railway vans into road vehicles, while continuing to give roadway access to the goods sheds on either side of the Goods Yard and beyond it. The 19th-c Granary complex walls, within the King's Cross Goods Yard, lie to the W of the complex and act as a retaining wall for the higher level roadway immediately to their E. The Laser Building was built between 1921 and 1942, after the removal of the gas works viaduct. It acted as a mess room for the Goods Yard's employees.

**King's Cross: Culross Buildings, Battle Bridge Road, NW1 TQ 3014 8326** PCA (Tom O'Gorman) building recording Jan–May 2008 King's Cross General Partner Ltd KXG08

The Culross Buildings were constructed in 1891–2 by the GNR and later used as rented accommodation for its workers and people displaced by the enlargement of King's Cross Station into the Milk Dock area immediately to the S. The main block is a long range of four storeys of dwellings above a non-residential basement. There were 40 dwellings in five sections, each having a walk-up open-fronted central staircase. The two-storey Culross Hall at the E end of the range served as a mission hall. At the W end of the main block was a smaller two-storey block, 41 Battle Bridge Road, at one time also used as a mission hall. The basement housed workshops under the main block and a boiler room under Culross Hall.

**King's Cross Central: Plots J, Q1, Q2 (Potato Market), Wharf Road; Eastern Goods Yard/Stable, Pancras Road; south of Regent's Canal; Hydraulic Power Station, Eastern Goods Yard; Eastern Goods Yard, Turntable B and environs, Pancras Road, NW1 TQ 3027 8373, TQ 3015 8361, TQ 3012 8333, TQ 3006 8349** PCA (Shane Maher) watching brief, excavation Jan–Dec 2008 King's Cross General Partner Ltd KXH07, KXI07, KXN08, KXO08, KXP08

Work continued from 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 4) within the Granary building, Transit Sheds and Train Assembly Shed, revealing the remains of historic site preparation, railway turntables, capstans, platforms, rails and hydraulic pipe systems. Stables located beneath the Transit Sheds were also investigated and recorded. Outside the buildings, the remains of the demolished hydraulic engine house, which powered the hydraulic system, were excavated and several phases of this building, including the hydraulic accumulator towers, were uncovered. In front of the main Granary building, two fully intact railway turntables have been excavated which will be retained and restored. The Granary Basin, which connected the Regent's Canal to tunnels extending under the Granary buildings, has also been investigated, and the basin walls and tunnel entrances recorded as far as is currently practicable.

**King's Cross: Goods Yard hard landscape, Wharf Road, York Way, NW1 TQ 3008 8345** PCA (Tom O'Gorman) building recording Apr–Aug 2008 King's Cross General Partner Ltd KXK08

A series of transects around the Granary complex and its basin were recorded by drawn and photographic survey. The 19th-c hard landscape within the Goods Yard Complex includes granite setts, ground surface features related to the functioning of the railways and buildings including kerbs and glinters, paving, man-holes and other utilities' covers, fixed (free-running) capstans, hydraulic (powered) capstans, rails and other related track elements, turntables, crane bases and dock-side coping stones and associated features. Some of the surfaces will be retained within the King's Cross Central scheme and others will be removed.

**King's Cross: Midland Goods Shed, Goods Way, NW1 TQ 3024 8358** PCA (Malcolm Gould) building recording Apr–Sep, Oct 2008 King's Cross General Partner Ltd KXM08

The Midland Goods Shed within the King's Cross Goods Yard has a complex history of construction and alteration. In 1850, the GNR built a carriage shed on the site, serving the temporary passenger terminus to the E. The shed ceased to operate as a terminus with the opening of King's Cross Station in 1852. In 1857 GNR leased it to the Midland Railway who converted it into a goods shed. Five years later the building returned to GNR. By this time, the layout of two tracks down the centre of the building had been established, with doorways for carts to enter through the side walls. Shortly after this, the building was apparently raised in height and a first floor was added for warehousing. The brick hydraulic accumulator tower was built c. 1880 on the NE corner of the shed, to augment the hydraulic power supply in the Goods Yard. The Midland Goods Shed falls within the curtilage of the Grade II listed Granary.

**Kings Cross Station: East Range refurbishment and construction of Platform**

**Y, Euston Road, N1 TQ 3031 8305** MoLA (Agnieszka Bystron) evaluation Feb–Apr 2008 Network Rail ERC07

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 5) two trenches were monitored. One contained 19th-c foundations relating to the present station buildings, beneath modern make-up layers and concrete. The other contained only modern deposits.

**Kings Cross Station: Northwest Block and Northern Building, Pancras Road, N1 TQ 3022 8300** MoLA (Peter Cardiff, Gemma Stevenson) watching brief Jan–Feb 2008 Network Rail KNX07

Following a watching brief in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 5), a further 17 geotechnical test pits were monitored. Modern made ground, re-deposited natural clay, brick fragments and concrete were observed. Natural deposits were not reached.

**Kings Cross Station, Package 3a: Footbridge, York Way, NW1 TQ 3027 8310** MoLA (Andrew Westman) building recording Sept 2008 Morgan Estates KCP08

A footbridge running across the main station train shed, between Platform 1 on the E side and Platform 8 on the W side, was recorded before removal as part of the station redevelopment. This structure, approximately 66 m long, was made of composite lattice girders with diagonal straps and it is supported by cast iron columns with octagonal bases on all platforms except on Platforms 7–6. Although it only linked Platforms 1 and 8, the presence of gates within the S parapet in line with the intermediate platforms suggest staircases were once present to allow access to them. A clock was situated directly over Platform 8, with two large clock faces, to N and S, fixed above the faces of the bridge, driven *via* a rod by a clock mechanism housed inside the W range of buildings nearby. Makers' plates and dates indicate that the W side of the footbridge was constructed in 1892 by A Handyside & Co. of London, who were one of the leading contractors for structural ironwork in the second half of the 19th c, and whose name appears on other structures within the station. Possibly the E half of the bridge was an addition, or else a replacement. Perhaps the W half, if built first, was to connect only departure platforms, which the clock would also have served, when trains arrived at and departed from different platforms in the two halves of the station. The bridge was removed in December 2008.

**King's Cross Station, Package 4: Milk Dock and Hotel Curve tunnel portal, Cheney Street, N1 TQ 3016 8320, TQ 3016 8320** MoLA (Andrew Westman) and David Sorapure, David Sankey) building recording, watching brief May–June 2008, Nov 2008 – Jan 2009 Taylor Woodrow KCP08

A brick wall, c. 30 m W of the suburban train shed, recorded under watching brief conditions, formed the N portal of the single-track Hotel Curve tunnel, constructed in 1863, repositioned further S by the 1890s and since disused. The brick side-walls of a

cutting N of the portal contained arched recesses or refuges. The E wall of the cutting had partially collapsed during previous infilling with foam concrete in 2003. Post-1945 brick walls on the surface may have been for the so-called Milk Dock, where milk trains were unloaded. Additional monitoring of ground reduction works revealed brick and concrete foundations, possibly associated with the 19th-c Train Shed and the Hotel Curve tunnel wall, beneath modern material.

**King's Cross Underground Station: redevelopment, Phase 2 Works, Northern Ticket Hall (south-east stairs), Euston Road, NW1** TQ 3019 8306 MOLA (Agnieszka Bystron) watching brief Apr 2008 Metronet KXS01

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12* supp. 1 (2008) 5), a watching brief was undertaken. On the W side of the site natural clay was overlain by modern made ground within which were the remains of two parallel brick footings associated with the W range of the station. In the rest of the site made ground was seen beneath modern concrete.

**Kings Cross Station: redevelopment programme Package 6 – Western Concourse and associated Works, York Way, NW1** TQ 3025 8315 MOLA (Sian Anthony, David Sorapure) standing building survey, watching brief Oct–Nov 2008 Taylor Woodrow KOA08 A standing building survey was carried out on the Old Parcel Yard roof, the S end of the Suburban Train Shed, an outside wooden staircase, and areas on the eastern side of the Great Northern Hotel before demolition. The roof of the Old Parcel Yard covered an open area at the N end of the W range of station buildings. It consisted of a modern truss construction, formed from three sections of pitched roof running E–W supported by large steel lattice beams beneath the valleys of each roof. The Suburban Train Shed was a brick building situated directly E of the main station with a double entrance at the S end and a second arched entrance situated in the E wall. The building was constructed in the 1870s, and was enlarged in 1895 and modernised in the 1930s. Features were revealed which reflected the alterations to the structure during its lifetime, including differences in brickwork, decorative details, a now demolished chimney, and a roof formed from successive pitched bays, supported by steel trusses. The Hub Office, located at the S end of the shed, was the only part of the remaining suburban station building to exist at first floor level, consisting of two rooms with a kitchen in between, while a blocked doorway at the W end would originally have led to the (now demolished) station buildings fronting Cheney Street. A timber staircase situated at the N end of the Old Parcel Yard was also recorded. It comprised a gallery running E–W, reached by a dog-leg staircase. The wooden staircase abuts the E wall of the Suburban Train Shed, and is supported by RSJs located in the N wall of the Old Parcel Yard. The staircase and walkway were built

to fit into the awkward shape of the N end of the Old Parcel Yard. The steps ran alongside and parallel to the E wall of the Suburban Train Shed, whilst the gallery was set at a different angle, resulting in a triangular shaped gap, between it and the N wall of the Old Parcel Yard. Running alongside the N edge of the gallery is a substantial steel lattice beam that supports the N end of the Old Parcel Yard roof. Both this beam and the timber gallery are later additions. A watching brief was carried out to record the original York stone paving lying to the front (NE) of the Great Northern Hotel. The paving was lifted after recording and some complete slabs and large pieces salvaged. Part of the 19th-c hotel cellar was exposed during this work.

**Lighthouse Building, 295–297 Pentonville Road, 378–380 Gray's Inn Road, N1** TQ 3036 8299 Gifford (John Brown) building recording May–Oct 2008 UK Real Estates Ltd KLH08

This is a Grade II listed building of late-19th-c date. It is a commercial property built over a disused underground station: King's Cross Metropolitan Line, constructed in 1863. The Lighthouse Building was so named because of its prominent decorative corner tower at the junction of Pentonville Road and Gray's Inn Road. Of particular note in its construction was the use of sheet metal (zinc) on a wooden frame, and of rolled iron or steel beams in its foundations, the latter possibly intended to spread the load of the building due to its location over two underground railway tunnels.

**Lincoln's Inn, Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2** TQ 3097 8140, TQ 3079 8137 WATime Team (Hedley Swain) evaluation Sept 2008 Videotext Communications Ltd LFI08

Five trenches were excavated, three within Lincoln's Inn and two targeted on geophysical anomalies in Lincoln's Inn Fields to the W. In none of the trenches were natural deposits encountered. Two residual sherds of possibly early Saxon pottery were recovered, but the majority of features and deposits in both areas were of modern date, comprising demolition rubble, made ground and imported garden soil. Structural evidence relating to 19th-c buildings was found in two trenches in Lincoln's Inn, and three postholes, with posts burnt *in situ*, were recorded in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Part of a World War II bomb shelter was also recorded in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

**Bond Street Station, Marylebone Lane, Bird Street, Stratford Place, W1** TQ 2852 8116 MOLA (Tom Hoyle) geoarchaeological watching brief Sept 2008 London Underground Ltd MBB08

Two boreholes located at the N end of Stratford Place revealed natural gravels and made ground of probable 17th- to 19th-c date, sealed by modern paving. Three boreholes at the S end of both branches of Marylebone Lane revealed a broadly similar sequence. A single fragment of possible human bone was recovered from a borehole on the W side of Marylebone Lane; it is

likely to have been related to the churchyard of the medieval Tyburn Church which once stood nearby.

**32 New Court, Flask Walk, Hampstead, NW3** TQ 2645 8590 CA (Jonathan Henckert) watching brief Apr 2008 Property owner NCU08

Made ground and make-up for the existing surface overlay heavily truncated natural sands and clays. A part-collapsed 19th-c brick arched drain was exposed; it was probably associated with earlier 19th-c buildings which stood on the site until the present houses were constructed in 1871.

**Centre Point, 101–103 New Oxford Street, WC2** TQ 2984 8134 MoLA (Emma Dwyer) building recording Oct 2008 Transport for London GCI08

A survey was carried out to record the Centre Point Pool and Plaza, a set of steps that led from the plaza to the first floor of Centre Point, and the subway, public lavatories and Centre Point Snooker Club that were located below the pool and plaza. The pool, plaza, subway, public lavatories and the premises now occupied by the snooker club were constructed along with Centre Point between 1963 and 1967, as part of the redevelopment of the junction of New Oxford Street, Charing Cross Road and St Giles High Street; the original intention of the development was to construct a new road junction and one-way system, but these plans did not come to fruition. The Centre Point office block remained empty until the late 1970s. WC

**St Giles Court, St Giles High Street, WC2** TQ 3002 8134 MOLA (Sian Anthony and Peter Cardiff) watching brief Jan 2008 Stanhope plc SIC06

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 5), only modern deposits were observed during a watching brief carried out on pile probing on the N side of the site.

**Tottenham Court Road Station Upgrade, Tottenham Court Road, WC1, WC2** TQ 2981 8134 MOLA (David Sankey, Jez Taylor) watching brief Feb–Oct 2008 London Underground Ltd TCZ07

A watching brief begun in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 5) continued on sites around the underground station. Work on a manhole at the junction of the Charing Cross Road with Manette Street revealed natural gravels cut by large-scale gravel extraction pits, backfilled by probable 15th- to early 17th-c landfill dumps. These were followed by a brick arched foundation of possible 15th to 17th-c date, representing either the foundations of buildings pre-dating the 19th-c widening of Charing Cross Road or perhaps a Tudor culvert. To the S of this foundation was an 18th-c brick cellar on a slightly different alignment. In Manette Street, a manhole near the junction with Orange Yard revealed widespread gravel extraction, backfilled with night-soil, as did a manhole on the W side of Greek Street, opposite the junction with Manette Street, three manholes or shaft excavations across Soho Square from the junction with Greek

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Street, on the SE side of Sutton Row, on the E side of the square N of the junction with Sutton Row and at the junction of St Giles High Street with Andrew Borde Street. The latter however respected the line of a series of building frontages located directly to the N, indicating that these were standing when the pits were dug. These 18th-c buildings, which may have been built on 17th-c originals, included a light-well to a deeper (unexcavated) coal cellar, cut through the natural gravel. A clay tobacco pipe dated 1640–80 was recovered from the fills of the quarry pit, it is possible that this indicates disruption at the time of the Civil War and corresponds with the construction of forts and artillery emplacements to the N. The upper layers of the quarry were overlain by alternate layers of gravel and sand, presumed to be the bedding for a road or pavement. In a manhole excavated on the E corner, at the junction of New Oxford Street, sewer pipes and water mains were recorded, one of which was constructed of red un-frogged bricks and probably dates from the late 18th to early 19th c. Other trenches and holes revealed only modern layers and intrusions.

### CITY OF LONDON

**Stationers' Hall Garden, Ave Maria Lane, EC4** TQ 3180 8118 MOLA (Antonietta Lerz) watching brief Jan 2008 RLF London SNU08 Following a watching brief in 2006 (*LA 11* supp. 3 (2007) (AEN06)), two shallow trenches for wall footings encircling the raised garden were monitored as part of re-landscaping works in the courtyard gardens. In one trench, garden soil dating from the 16th c was overlain by a later but undated wooden garden feature and brick pathway. The second trench was shallower and revealed only modern deposits.

**Princes House and Bartlett House, 6–12 Basinghall Street, 93–95 Gresham Street, EC2** TQ 3257 8131 MOLA Sadie Watson excavation, watching brief May–June 2008 Standard Life Investments GHB06 Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 8), an excavation was carried out in the area of the former Bartlett House, in the N of which truncated natural gravels were observed, brickearth having been truncated. An E–W aligned palaeochannel in the gravels had been re-cut and partly canalised during the Roman period. Within the cut was a drain constructed of oak timbers. A small area of clay-and-timber building and associated occupation layers was excavated in the N part of the site, to the E of which two deep pits were recorded, one containing a 1st-c samian bowl. Along the E edge of the site and cutting the upper fills of the palaeochannel, were two inter-cutting ditches which curved in a SW direction, possibly reflecting the curve of the walls of the Roman amphitheatre to the W. They were cut by late-10th to 11th-c pits containing large assemblages of domestic refuse, several of which contained the

remains of wattle-and-post linings; presumably these would have been at the rear of buildings fronting Basinghall Street. In the central N part of the site, two 12th-c chalk foundations were recorded cutting earlier pits, including a barrel well containing a large assemblage of pottery. A ragstone wall along the E site boundary may be the W wall of the medieval church of St Stephen Coleman or part of Mason's Hall, a substantial 15th-c building. Several medieval pits were excavated across the site, including one containing a large assemblage of pottery. At the SE corner of the excavation a stone-lined well or soakaway of probable 15th to 16th-c date was recorded. Constructed of high quality stone, it had been partly incorporated into a brick rebuild of the S party wall of Bartlett House. All later activity on the site had been truncated by the foundations and basements of 20th-c buildings. A watching brief carried out within the sub-basement of Bartlett House and the adjacent site of the former Princes House, revealed modern material above natural strata.

**Rolls House, Arnold House, 4–6 Bream's Buildings, EC4** TQ 3125 8132 PCA (Paul Morrison) watching brief June 2007 – Apr 2008 Delancey Arnold Co RLH01

Monitoring of the ground reduction and underpinning works continued from the watching brief of 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 6), revealing 19th/20th c deposits and natural gravels.

**Heron Tower (formerly Kempson House), 35–37 Camomile Street and Bishopsgate House, 106–126 Bishopsgate, EC3** TQ 3325 8145 MOLA (David Sorapure, David Sankey) watching brief Jan, Feb–Apr, Aug–Sept 2008 Heron Property Corporation Ltd KPH05

Watching briefs were carried out around the perimeter of the site following excavations in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 6). They revealed 20th-c made ground and foundations. Pile probing and perimeter works revealed natural gravels in several pile holes, usually having been truncated by modern foundations, but in one area brick cellars of probable 18th- to 19th-c date were observed beneath modern foundations. One pile probe exposed a ditch fill and a section through the later brick 19th-c Irongate Sewer beneath modern material. On the W side of the site a deposit of black, silty clay probably represented a fill of the City ditch at its S edge; it was cut by the insertion of the Irongate Sewer. The City ditch was also observed in the E of the site, cutting natural gravels on an E–W alignment and measuring nearly 5 m deep. No dating evidence was recovered from the homogeneous black fill of the ditch. In the SE corner of the site brick foundations of probable 18th- to 19th-c date were exposed, overlain by 20th-c demolition debris. A watching brief was also carried out to ensure that any human remains from the known Roman extra-mural cemetery were not disturbed, and that the City Wall (a SAM) was not exposed by enabling works. No remains were observed.

**Cannon Street Station, Cannon Place, EC4** TQ 3262 8085 MoLA (Jeremy Taylor) excavation, watching brief Nov 2007 – Nov 2008 Hines UK CNV08

Following previous work in 2004 (*LA 11* supp. 1 (2005) 4 (CCP04)), excavation and/or monitoring of 11 pile caps within the viaduct arches and four trenches was undertaken, including pits and trenches on the E side of Dowgate Hill. Alluvial clay was recorded within the viaduct towards the W site limit and natural sands in the central and E areas. Substantial 1st to 2nd-c masonry wall foundations and 1st-c internal brickearth partition walls, first exposed in 2004, were excavated. Whether the masonry all relates to the Roman Governor's Palace, a SAM excavated by Marsden in 1961–72, is unclear but it seems likely that those located towards the E site limit were associated with buildings lying within the 'Garden Court'. N of the Garden Court newly exposed masonry included two 2 m wide ragstone walls associated with a massive building central to the palace complex, the 'Great Hall'. One section formed the SW corner of the hall, the other section extended from and to the W of the hall and corresponds with a separate fragment of masonry previously recorded. Further W, fragments of two adjacent wall foundations, also c. 2 m wide, may represent an apsidal 'chamber', mirroring foundations of a structure Marsden recorded E of the hall. Several features of provisional 11th to 12th-c date were recorded, including a large chalk foundation located towards the centre of the site. While only partly visible, it appeared to form the SE corner of a substantial masonry building. A chalk and ragstone lined cess or rubbish pit of similar date was partly exposed near the W site limit. All surviving Roman and medieval masonry has been preserved *in situ*. Limited 16th to 18th-c remains were recorded towards the W edge of the site, including a brick cellar wall and a substantial brick foundation, both probably of 17th-c date, possibly relating to post-Great Fire redevelopment along Dowgate Hill. Near the N limit of Dowgate Hill Victorian brick basements were revealed; these related to the former City Terminus Hotel, a five-storey structure which provided the frontage to the original railway station from 1867 until its demolition in 1963. WC

**20 Cannon Street, EC4** TQ 3225 8099 MOLA (Aaron Birchenough) watching brief Apr, Sept 2008 Bennett Urban Planning CNZ07

Seven window samples were monitored and up to 4 m of made ground was found to survive below the current slab in the basement car park. Test pits monitored within the basement noted natural gravel overlaid by a layer of 20th-c hardcore within which was a ragstone block, possibly once part of the building recorded in the mid-1950s (WFG36).

**City of London water mains replacement works, EC2 to EC4** TQ 3115 8100 (E) TQ 3360 8130 (W) CA (Jonathan Henckert, Rosie Cummings *et al*) watching brief Jan–Dec 2008 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TMM06

Mains replacement works continued throughout the City, principally by means of open-cut trenches (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 6). In most areas works have revealed only 19th-c and later made ground or fills, often relating to previous and existing services. Brick remains of similar date have also been exposed, including wall footings and backfilled basements, in many cases former coal cellars built out under the pavement. WC

See below for specific archaeological finds (PYK08, TZF08 & TZG08).

**2 Copthall Avenue, EC2 TQ 3279 8137 PCA** (Richard Humphrey) excavation, watching brief Feb–Apr 2008 Jones Lang LaSalle on behalf of GE Real Estate CXA06

Following work in 2006 (*LA 11*, 3 (2007) 61) a watching brief revealed London Clay cut by an E–W aligned palaeochannel that would have linked to the main Walbrook channel to the E. Its in-filling appears to have occurred before occupation of the area. Late-1st- to early-2nd-c levelling layers sealed earlier deposits and were cut on NE side of the site by an E–W light timber revetment which supported the S bank of a ditch or stream channel. Sealing these features were possible occupational horizons, domestic waste pits and dumped deposits. A second phase of revetting was revealed, together with an adjacent series of timber piles to the S, which may have formed the foundation of an E–W wall of early-3rd-c date. This was sealed by further 3rd-c dumped deposits. A layer of 20th-c made ground sealed the Roman sequence.

**Piercy House, 7–9 Copthall Avenue, EC2 TQ 3276 8141 MOLA** (Sasathorn Pickering) watching brief July–Nov 2008 Ian Springford Architects on behalf of Apex Hotels PEY07 Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 6), a watching brief was carried out on the excavation of new drains in the basement. A Roman deposit was recorded, sealed by modern made ground and concrete.

**St Michael's Church, Cornhill, EC3 TQ 3295 8107 MOLA** (Sadie Watson) watching brief Mar–Apr 2008 City Surveyor's Office SIQ08 A watching brief was carried out on ground works for the installation of railings. The earliest recorded deposit was a cemetery soil, covered by the modern turf and topsoil. No human remains were encountered during the works.

**Crosby Square (The Pinnacle), EC2 TQ 3315 8127 MOLA** (Ken Pitt) excavation Sept, Nov 2007 – Feb 2008, watching brief Apr–May 2008, excavation May–July, Oct–Nov 2008 The Pinnacle No. 1 Ltd CYQ05

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 7), three further phases of excavation and a watching brief were carried out. Excavation for the foundations of a service diversion gantry revealed a Roman *opus signinum* floor cut by 14 medieval grave cuts relating to the cemetery of St Helen Bishopsgate, beneath modern material. An excavation at 4 Crosby Square revealed

natural brickearth sealed by Roman dumped deposits above which was a series of clay-and-timber buildings, the earliest dating to the 1st c AD. Along the E limit of the area, a mud brick wall was found with white wall plaster and a plain white fine tessellated border. In the NW corner of this area, cutting the clay-and-timber building, was a sunken plunge pool constructed from brick with a thick *opus signinum* floor and rendering on the internal faces. These features were cut by pits of late Roman or medieval date beneath a dumped soil horizon. A trench on the E side of Crosby Square revealed natural brickearth beneath the fragmented remains of Roman clay-and-timber buildings. These had been cut by a series of late Roman or medieval pits which were sealed by yard surfaces and walls of late medieval date, the latter possibly associated with the nearby 15th-c Crosby Hall. Walls of 17th- to 18th-c date were also found. The removal of the Hall to Chelsea in 1908 had truncated later deposits.

A small excavation undertaken on a sewer drop shaft at the junction of Great St Helens and Crosby Square revealed natural brickearth sealed by a thick Roman dumped deposit. Over this was a N–S aligned Roman internal wall with *opus signinum* floors on either side, which appeared to have been destroyed in a fire and the foundation robbed, leaving only part of the eastern plaster face remaining. Demolition material sealed the remains of the building and over this was a later Roman *opus signinum* floor, probably the same floor found in the gantry trench immediately to the E. Four inhumations and cemetery soil associated with medieval St Helen Bishopsgate were cut into and over this floor. WC

**Mariner House, Crutched Friars, EC3 TQ 3344 8086 MOLA** (Kirk Roberts, Antonietta Lerz) excavation Apr–Nov 2008 City Inn Ltd MCF06

Following an evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11* supp. 3 (2007) 61) excavations were carried out in areas required for new piled foundations. Natural brickearth was cut by pits and ditches of late Roman date, the latter possibly property boundaries. On the E side of site, a probable well was recorded, containing a number of complete Roman vessels. Traces of more substantial structures, including a robbed out masonry wall, were also seen, although the area seems to have been mainly open land during this period. Remains associated with Friary of the Crutched Friars were recorded, including three chalk pile foundations, probably for the W wall of the friary church. They had been constructed within pits which probably represented industrial activity on the site before the foundation of the friary. Within the church, three complete and several truncated burials of adult males, were recorded, including one wearing a studded belt. The church floor had been laid with 14th-c 'Penn' floor tiles, of which one was *in situ* and the rest were found re-used in later structures. A medieval chalk cellar was located to the S of the church remains, a

chalk well in the NW of the site, chalk foundations on the N side and series of 13th- to 14th-c pits on the W side of the site. A large cut feature containing a dark organic fill may represent a monastic fish pond. On the E side of the site a Tudor brick structure was built above the in-filled chalk cellar, while in the area of the church, a complex water drainage system seems to have re-used earlier chalk foundations. An 18th-c brick wall incorporated masonry from the friary in its foundations. Brick structures of 17th- to 19th-c date truncated much of the site. On the W side of the site the remains of a building and brick cesspits, possibly 17th-c in date, were recorded. Most of the surviving remains dated from the 18th to early 19th c and consisted of brick walls with integral brick drains, brick partitions and floor surfaces. Several 19th-c brick cellars were located along the N perimeter of site, backfilled before the construction of Mariner House in the 1960s.

**Devonshire Square, 9–11 Cutlers Gardens, EC2 TQ 3340 8143 MOLA** (Antonietta Lerz) watching brief Jan–July 2008 Fletcher Priest Architects DQC08

Earliest recorded deposits in the N courtyard were extensive cultivated soil horizons of 17th-c date. These were cut by a 17th- to 18th-c pit containing horn cores, and by two brick culverts in the E part of the courtyard. They were probably associated with the East India Company warehouses which were built on the site at the end of the 18th c. In the S courtyard, two of the three trenches excavated exposed modern remains. The third, in the S, revealed 18th-c soil horizons cut by a brick vaulted undercroft structure and part of a brick wall, possibly associated with the former 18th-c warehouses.

**87–88 Farringdon Street, 2–18 St Bride Street, EC4 TQ 3159 8127 MOLA** (Andy Daykin, Isca Howell) watching brief May–Aug 2008 Development Securities plc FRZ06

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 7), monitoring visits were undertaken. Foreshore deposits from the nearby River Fleet and provisionally dated to the 17th c, were observed on the NE side of the site. On the W side, dumped deposits pre-dating the modern development and provisionally dated to the 17th to 18th c, were observed. Elsewhere the excavations revealed truncated natural brickearth deposits consistent with those seen during the 2007 excavations.

**Anti-Slavery Monument, Fen Court, EC3 TQ 3322 8100 MOLA** (David Sankey) watching brief June 2008 City of London FNT07

Fen Court is part of the historic churchyard of St Gabriel Fenchurch (formerly St Mary Fenchurch, also known as All Hallows Fenchurch). Three foundation trenches were sited above the graveyard wall, identified as one of the four historic walls observed during work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 7). The wall was reduced by three brick courses in the area of the new foundations and they were protected by a geotextile membrane. A fourth foundation trench in

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line with these three lay to the N of the graveyard wall and, together with a fifth foundation on the E side of the main passageway, did not disturb archaeological remains. Bricks recovered in the watching are dated to the 17th c.

**20 Fenchurch Street, EC3** TQ 3308 8088 MOLA (Robin Wroe-Brown, Gemma Stevenson) excavation Jan–May, Dec 2008 Land Securities FEU08

Following a watching brief in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 7 (FCU05)), the first of three planned phases of excavation was undertaken on the S and central parts of the site. Natural deposits consisted of gravels capped in places by brickearth. Early Roman occupation consisted of surfaces, post pits, beam slots and other structural evidence from the 1st and 2nd c, although these were somewhat fragmentary due to later truncation. A line of large structural postholes on the N side of the site, early in the sequence, indicated the presence of a 1st-c building. Some of these features may belong to the 1st-c fort found to the E (*LA 9* supp. 3 (2000) 70 (FER97)). In the centre of the site three sides of a late Roman cellar were found. Most of the masonry had been robbed out after its disuse, but the substantial ragstone foundations remained to show that it had been part of an impressive building. To the N the wall was dug deeply into the natural slope, forming a terrace behind it. The ceiling had been supported by a large square brick column base, the mortar floor laid directly above the natural sands. Part of the cellar was later divided off by a thin partition wall between the column and the S edge; a second mortar floor may have been associated with this phase. Finds from the site included jewellery, Roman painted wall plaster and a glass sherd with the letter 'A' inscribed on it. Survival from later periods was mostly confined to deep pits, including medieval chalk-lined cesspits, a barrel well and 17th-c refuse pits. WC

**78–87 Fenchurch Street, EC3** TQ 3348 8107 MOLA (Sian Anthony) evaluation Dec 2008 Shieldpoint78 FNR08

Six trenches and two auger hole transects were undertaken within the existing basements on the site. Natural brickearth was observed, truncated down to gravels as it sloped down towards the S end of the site. Earliest activity consisted of Roman pits cutting the natural, some probably for brickearth and gravel extraction. One of them contained gravels which may have been used to fill and consolidate the ground, but could also have represented a metallised surface with continual renewal of the surface. A trench on the W side of the site revealed a metallised surface overlain by a deposit containing Roman material. Above this was a N–S chalk wall abutted by a probably contemporary mortar and gravel floor surface; these seem to represent the cellar of a building. An E–W ragstone wall, partly footed on the chalk wall, and abutted by a mortar floor, may have been associated with a rebuild, possibly a partition, of the

cellar. These remains were sealed by demolition deposits of probable late medieval date. Towards the middle of site, another chalk wall was exposed, probably representing a medieval cellar or cesspit wall. Its fill contained a carved sandstone mould possibly used for metal casting. Other pits of probable medieval date were revealed, one of which was overlain by a layer of possible 16th to 18th-c date. A 19th-c brick wall and brick drain were recorded beneath modern made ground and concrete.

**16–18 Finsbury Circus, 18–31 Eldon Street, EC2** TQ 3294 8166 MOLA (Aleksandra Cetera) watching brief Jan–Feb 2008 Prudential Portfolio Managers Ltd ENS03 Following work in 2006 (*LA 11* Supp. 3 (2007) 62), the excavation of drain runs was monitored, though they did not penetrate beneath the level of the existing drainage system.

**St Bride's Church, Fleet Street, EC4** TQ 3155 8114 MOLA (David Sorapure) watching brief Mar 2008 City of London SBF08

The construction of a disabled access ramp in the gardens around the church was monitored. One half of the internal steps were replaced by the ramp. No archaeological remains were exposed or removed.

**Project Centurion (St Alphage House), Fore Street, London Wall, EC2** TQ 3425 8160 MoLA (Hana Lewis) evaluation July–Aug 2008 Hammerson plc AHC07

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 5), three test pits were excavated in an area that lies within the Roman Cripplegate fort and close to the medieval tower of Elsing Spital, also known as St Alphage Tower, a Grade II listed building which was founded in 1329. In the first trench, on the E side of St Alphage Tower, a yellow stock brick foundation or plinth associated with the rebuilding of the NE wall of the tower during 1962 consolidation works was observed. This was sealed by a compact mortar surface and modern paving. In the second trench at the E end of the roadway in St Alphage Gardens a possible late Roman make-up deposit, sealed by two medieval occupation layers, one of which was cut by a small pit containing metal-working debris, was found. Above this lay an external gravel surface which had once been laid up against a medieval chalk wall, evidenced by a robber cut. This wall may have been part of St Alphage Church, and the demolition material found nearby probably represented the robbing out of the material from it. Above the gravel surface were several medieval occupation layers, cut by two medieval pits one of which contained residual Roman material. A layer of probable 16th- to 19th-c date covered these features, and was cut and sealed by modern features. The third trench, at the W end of the roadway in St Alphage Gardens, had been truncated by modern services at its N end and partly truncated to the S by Victorian basements which had been backfilled with rubble and ash, probably from WWII bomb

damage. Nine pieces of worked Caen stone were recovered from the backfill, and these may originally have been part of St Alphage Church. Recorded in section were a Roman redeposited brickearth layer sealed by a medieval gravel yard surface, with later medieval dumping above. This had been truncated and overlain by modern services and surface.

**Drop shaft outside 6–10 Foster Lane, EC2** TQ 3218 8130 MOLA (Agnieszka Bystron) watching brief Aug–Sept 2008 Corporation of London FSL08

A large N–S aligned brick drain of possible 19th-c date was observed beneath a gravel surface. The surface was sealed by a deposit containing fragments of *opus signinum*, Roman pottery, oyster shell and animal bone. The layers above this were obscured by shoring.

**5–7 Giltspur Street, EC1** TQ 3180 8150 MOLA (Rosaling Aitken) watching brief Oct 2008 Daniel Watney GSP08

Eight geotechnical test pits were monitored. In four of them, modern deposits overlay pit fills of probable late medieval date, while one contained natural sand beneath the basement slab. The remainder revealed only modern material.

**36–41 Gracechurch Street, EC3** TQ 3292 8089 MOLA (David Sankey) excavation and watching brief May 2008 – Jan 2009 City of London GSY07

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12* supp. 1 (2008) 8), a limited excavation revealed a sequence of Roman clay-and-timber buildings of 1st and possibly early 2nd-c date. The Roman sequence was horizontally truncated – later Roman finds being recovered from secondary (medieval) contexts – and cut by a mid-12th-c rubbish pit, succeeded by a large 14th-c chalk-lined cesspit with rye grains in the fill. Monitoring of construction works revealed an 18th-c well and a collection of material, including ancient timber, Roman roof tile and a possibly Roman brass object – or indeed an 18th- or 19th-c object – with classical decoration. This material was recovered from piling operations 6 m below basement depth and considered to be from a secondary 20th-c context.

**St Botolph's House and Ambassador House, Houndsditch, EC3** TQ 3352 8132 MoLA (Sadie Watson) watching brief Mar–May 2008 Minerva plc ABH04

A further watching brief was undertaken, following an earlier one in 2004 (*LA 11*, supp. 1 (2005) 4). A chalk-lined well, probably dating to the late medieval period, was recorded in the NE of the site. Modern disturbance had truncated all later deposits.

**Serjeants' Inn, Inner Temple, EC4** TQ 3133 8111 PCA (Douglas Killock, Denise Mulligan) watching brief Aug–Sept 2008 Ian Springford Architects on behalf of Apex Hotels Ltd SRJ05 Following a watching brief in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007) 63) a further phase of investigation was undertaken on test pits excavated in the basement, the courtyard



and at the N and S sides of the exit from Serjeants Inn onto Lombard Lane. These revealed natural brickearth and, in the courtyard, the truncated base of a 13th- or 14th-c pit, whilst a post-1800 wall and well and a medieval pit were recorded near the exit onto Lombard Street.

**86 Leadenhall Street (adjacent roadway), EC3 TQ 3338 8112 CA** (Jonathan Henckert) watching brief Dec 2008 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TZF08

A watching brief was undertaken during repair works to a water main on the N side of Leadenhall Street, just E of the junction with Creechurch Lane and immediately S of St Katherine Cree Church. No significant archaeological remains were found in the trench due to the shallow depth of the water main (c 1.3 m) and to extensive disturbance of surrounding deposits by previous services.

**8–13 Lime Street, EC3 TQ 3313 8102** MOLA (Alison Telfer) watching brief Jan–Feb 2008 PPG Metro Lime Street Ltd LMZ06  
Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 8–9), a piling programme, insertion of ground beams and the laying of a new basement slab were monitored. Natural brickearth was found to be cut by backfilled Roman pits at the very N end of the site but no other features were observed. Above this, and elsewhere on the site, 19th- to 20th-c landfill, make-up and services were recorded beneath modern concrete.

**Forum House, 15–18 Lime Street, EC3 TQ 3309 8100** MOLA (Simon Pennington, David Sankey) excavation Nov 2007 – July 2008 F&C Investments LSC07

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 9), an excavation revealed natural gravels cut by several large Roman brickearth and/or gravel extraction pits. These were succeeded by a Roman masonry-lined well, which had been partially robbed out, a deep pit containing substantial amphorae and the remains of clay-and-timber buildings, including a carbonised beam or sole-plate with a lead base. These structures would have fronted a Roman road running along the E side of the later Forum. The Roman layers were cut by several deep medieval pits, a chalk-lined medieval cesspit containing a glass urinal vessel (used for the medical inspection of urine), and a chalk and brick wall of 17th- to 18th-c date. Modern foundations and basements had removed all later deposits.

**3 Lovat Lane, EC3 TQ 3306 8078 PCA** (Joanna Taylor) watching brief Apr–May 2008 Lovat Lane Ltd LVA08

Above the natural brickearth Roman features of possible 1st- to 2nd- c date were recorded on N and S sides of the site. They consisted of two possible pits or wells cutting through the natural deposits, and of possible internal floors of clay-and-timber buildings. In the E section of the site undated deposits were recorded above the natural brickearth, they could have been anthropomorphic in nature. They were overlaid by an undated, roughly laid gravel surface, sealed by an early 18th-c

burnt layer and 19th to 20th-c made ground. Concrete and hard standing sealed the site.

**35 Ludgate Hill (adjacent roadway), EC4 TQ 3179 8114 CA** (Jonathan Henckert) watching brief Dec 2008 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TZG08

Water main replacement works were undertaken on the S side of the road and adjacent to the Pilgrim Street junction. Natural gravels were overlaid by a Roman deposit which contained some quite large fragments of Roman pottery. It was cut for the construction of a mortared chalk rubble wall which was undated but probably medieval or early post-medieval in date. It was aligned N–S and therefore would have been parallel with and just inside the City Wall and gateway to the W (a SAM). The wall remains were exposed just below modern road make-up, possibly by truncation of the road after removal of the gateway, to give a more consistent and gentler slope: before this the road probably ran more on a level within the City, then dropping relatively steeply from the gate down to the Fleet Valley; in fact 18th-c and older maps give different names to the upper part of what is now Ludgate Hill, for example Bowyers Row or Ludgate Street.

**120 Middlesex Street, 12–18 Artillery Lane, EC3 TQ 3339 8167** MOLA (Antonietta Lerz) watching brief Jan–Aug 2008 Artillery Lane Ltd MIX08

A watching brief was maintained on ground reduction works: natural sand was overlain by 16th- to 17th-c made ground and dumping which extended across the site. They were cut by two rubbish pits of similar date, sealed by modern concrete. In a test pit monitored in the S part of the site a similar sequence of deposits was recorded.

**Milton Court, EC2 TQ 3258 8183** MOLA (Peter Cardiff) watching brief Mar 2008 DP9 MLU07

Truncated natural clay was recorded in a single geotechnical pit, overlain by modern made ground and concrete.

**52–58 Minories, EC3 TQ 3368 8090** MOLA (Jon Crisp) evaluation, geotechnical monitoring July 2008 JG Land & Estates MIQ08

In two of four test pits, modern truncation had removed all archaeological deposits. In a test pit within the interior courtyard area and one at its entrance, a 17th to 18th-c deposit was overlain by modern made ground and surface. A single borehole in the courtyard area revealed the same sequence above natural gravels.

**Monument, EC3 TQ 3294 8070** MOLA (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Dec 2008 Corporation of London MUM08

The excavation of an 18 m long cable trench was monitored. Only modern fills beneath modern paving were recorded, except at the end adjacent to the Monument, where three 19th-c brick features were observed. These probably related to the railings which were once installed on either side of the entrance doorway. Natural deposits were not seen.

**Christ Church Greyfriars, Newgate Street, King Edward Street, EC1 TQ 3200 8138** MOLA (Andrew Westman, David Sorapure) standing building survey July–Aug 2008 City of London CGX08

The surviving N wall of the church, a Grade I listed building, was examined while under repair. Originally the church of a 13th-c Franciscan friary, it was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren after the Great Fire of 1666, then bombed in World War II and, in 1973, its E end was demolished. On the N (external) face, Caen and Reigate stone blocks were laid in alternating courses above a Portland stone ashlar plinth, the coursing becoming less regular above the five high, round-headed windows. The Caen and Reigate stones are likely to be medieval in origin; a Reigate block, removed from the wall, was moulded on its inner face, raising the possibility that more could be similarly moulded. The S (internal) wall face is a mixture of Caen and Reigate stone, flints, brick and tile, the windows dressed with Portland stone, their arches being formed of brick, with Portland stone pilasters marking former bay divisions between the windows. This face was not finished as well as the external face; consequently the mouldings of many reused stones could be seen in profile, embedded in the wall, especially higher up, often recognisable as having originally formed window mullions and jambs, perhaps from the medieval church. Some stones had been burned twice, firstly in their original position, in 1666, and a second time in their reused position, in 1940. A fragment of decorated glazed floor tile, used as packing beside a window, is dated 1250–1300. WC

**Norwich Street, Fetter Lane, EC4 TQ 3127 8142** PCA (Tristan Adfield, Iain Bright) watching brief Feb–Apr 2008 CgMs Consulting NCF08

Modern made ground was sealed by concrete, with the exception of the SE corner of the site where 19th-c brick foundations were recorded.

**Queenhithe Wharf frontage, Queenhithe, EC4 TQ 3229 8079** MOLA (William Mills) geoarchaeological evaluation Oct 2007 – June 2008 Environment Agency QHY05

Following a watching brief in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 10), two boreholes were examined, the N one revealing London Clay overlaid by sands and gravels accumulated within the Roman river and on the medieval foreshore. The uppermost approximately 3 m of the foreshore gravel deposits were organic and clayey and could represent refuse dumped onto the foreshore or immediately behind revetments. Organic remains within this deposit are dated by radiocarbon to 1000–1170 and it is possible that this was open foreshore until the construction of the 13th-c waterfront. These deposits were sealed by more than 3 m of make-up for the river wall. The S borehole was drilled into a chalky deposit likely to have formed a barge bed; it was overlain by foreshore deposits which probably banked up against the 16th-

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

c or later river wall. The location of this borehole may have been just beyond the river wall as it would have been up to the early 19th c.

**St Paul's Cathedral, Crypt Accessibility Project, St Paul's Churchyard, EC4** TQ 2304 8136 John Schofield, Andy Chopping Aug 2009 Dean and Chapter of St Paul's PKB07

For the construction of a ramp in the S part of the crypt of the cathedral, it was necessary to move a gravestone a few metres to the S and turn it round 90°. The gravestone, commemorating three men killed in the Sinai in 1882, was moved. This disclosed their coffin and a lead casket within, which was not disturbed by the works.

**St Paul's Churchyard (coach park south of cathedral): water main replacement works, EC4** TQ 3210 8111 CA (Gill King) watching brief, excavation June 2008 Thames Water Utilities Ltd PYK08

Groundworks nearly 2 m deep revealed a series of *in situ* remains, including brick walls, floors, cellars and associated deposits. These appear to date to c. 1630–80 and the structures most probably represent buildings or tenements standing adjacent to the medieval Cathedral, and which appear on the Copperplate map of c. 1559. In the 1630s these buildings were cleared as part of the restoration of the old cathedral that took place under Inigo Jones, before the Great Fire.

**St James Garlickhythe Church, Skinner's Lane, EC4** TQ 3238 8085 MOLA (Isca Howell) watching brief Oct 2008 Briscoe and Stanton Architects SGK08

Four test pits in the yard to the NE of the church were monitored, revealing the top of the burial vault in the SW corner of the yard and evidence for a chalk block foundation along the Skinner's Lane frontage. Elsewhere only the footings of the church and modern made ground were observed. There was no evidence that any burials had been disturbed.

**10 Trinity Square, EC3** TQ 3345 8080 MOLA (Agnieszka Bystron) watching brief Sept–Oct 2008 City of London Department of Planning and Transportation TRN08

Three test pits were excavated on the site of the former Port of London Authority building. Natural sand, cut by a 19th-c wall (constructed from re-used bricks of 17th- to 18th-c date) beneath modern foundations, was recorded in one trench.

**1 Tudor Street, EC4** TQ 3158 8096 MOLA (Portia Askew) evaluation Jan–Feb 2008 Stockland Halladale Land Ltd TUS08

Two test pits were excavated on the N part of the site: one revealed London Clay below modern disturbed ground and concrete, the other, modern concrete and disturbed ground beneath the basement slab. No archaeological deposits appear to have survived in the NW and NE parts of the site.

**Riverbank House, Upper Thames Street, EC4** TQ 3273 8067 MOLA (Anthony Mackinder) excavation Jan–Oct 2008 Pace City Investments Ltd RKH06

Following a watching brief in 2007 (LA 12, supp. 1 (2008) 11), pile locations around the perimeter of the site, previously examined in 1981–82 (LA 4, 10 (1983), 275–6 (SWA81)) were excavated. The late-3rd-c Roman riverside wall survived to a height of 1.40 m under the S pavement of Lower Thames Street. This was built over several timbers that were probably associated with the 2nd-c waterfront. Medieval timber waterfronts, timber drains and associated dumps were recorded. Along the W side of site there were at least four E–W aligned post and plank revetments and several chalk walls and foundations of buildings that are assumed to be medieval in date. A wide range of medieval metal items such as coins and tokens, pilgrim souvenirs, including badges, a large decorated ampulla, a large decorated panel, knives, pins, buckles, fishing weights, horse shoes, a candle holder, cloth seals, chapes, a needle holder, razors, a spoon, a curry comb, several finger rings and numerous dress decorations. Non metal items consist of leather shoes and scabbards, hones, worked bone items, including handles, awls and an ice skate, and several wooden skewers, possibly to hold fish for drying. A devotional lead openwork panel with four scenes from the life and death of 'St' Thomas of Lancaster, probably mid-14th-c in date, was found, one of the largest known pilgrim souvenirs from the Middle Ages. On the E side of site there were at least 10 post-and-plank timber revetments, the highest surviving to 2 m in height, while only the base-plates survived in others. Some revetments were E–W aligned but others were N–S and front braced, probably defining property boundaries. There were also several timber tiebacks belonging to a waterfront running beneath Swan Lane. Several chalk foundations were probably the remains of buildings. Several timber waterfronts and associated dumps of probable 17th-c date were also revealed, as were a number of sections of wooden water pipes made from a reused ships pump. Brick buildings were located, including several cellars backfilled with Great Fire debris.

**Walbrook Square (Bucklersbury House), Walbrook, EC4** TQ 3254 8100 MOLA (Ian Blair) evaluation Feb–May 2008 Stanhope plc BBU05

Following a first phase of evaluation in 2005, which confirmed that archaeological deposits survived in some areas of single basement, including a surviving fragment of the internal sleeper wall of the N aisle of the Roman Temple of Mithras, further trial pits were excavated, the largest of which uncovered the remains of both the S aisle and external wall of the 3rd-c temple, first discovered by Professor W F Grimes in 1952–4. The external wall was much shallower founded than the aisle wall to the N and had a timber drain or shuttering against its S face. The base of the deeper aisle wall was defined 1 m lower and it is assumed that the foundation was strengthened as it constituted one of the main load-bearing walls of the building,

supporting an internal colonnade along the side of the sunken nave. A sectional view of a large number of highly organic and originally waterlogged reclamation dumps that the temple had been constructed on was exposed. As well as revealing the foundations for the E end of the temple, further S, part of a Roman clay-and-timber building was recorded above reclaimed ground on the E bank of the Walbrook. The structure was composed of a substantial brickearth clay wall based on a timber base-plate supported on driven timber piles, with a number of internal floor and occupation deposits defined on either side of the wall. The Roman sequences recorded in the other trial pits included waterlogged fills and dumps in, or on the margins of, the Walbrook channel, two inter-cutting plank and tile lined drains cut into the reclamation dumps on the W bank of the Walbrook, and a decayed box-lined well. Later features and deposits of medieval and probable 16th- to 18th-c date survived in four of the trial pits, including external levelling dumps, unlined rubbish and cesspits, and an 18th-c brick-lined well or drainage sump. The foundations and basements of the present building had removed all later deposits.

**3, 4 and 5 Wardrobe Place, EC4** TQ 3187 8102 MOLA (Andrew Westman, Valeria Boesso) building recording Oct 2008 Montague Evans LLP on behalf of Warnford Investments Ltd WPE08

Three adjacent terraced houses, probably constructed just before 1720, are brick-built on four storeys with a basement. Originally all three houses were independent properties, although No. 3, to the N, the smallest house, lacks coal cellars. Nos. 4 and 5 are fronted by narrow basement areas with vaulted coal cellars under Wardrobe Place. Original structures include the brick walls and timber floor frames: a single large timber girder is on each floor, with tenoned and pegged joists, frequently waney. The window frames and sash boxes, flush with the external wall face, and straight-moulded, pegged staircases in Nos. 4 and 5, are also original. Door-cases to Nos. 4 and 5 are of late 18th-c type. Other fixtures are probably no older than the mid-19th c, when two of the buildings were lodging houses. No 3 was connected internally with No 4 from at least 1901; its entrance and staircase were removed, possibly in the 1930s, when all the buildings were offices. Extensions were added to the rear, the top floors were modified, and the roofs rebuilt (now hipped to the N and tiled). In 1980 all three buildings were connected internally. In 1996 Nos 3 and 4 were converted to residences and the entrance and staircase reinstated at No. 3. Panelling in No. 5, although probably 18th-c, as well as the marble fire surrounds, is likely to have been inserted recently.

## CROYDON

**94 Chatsworth Road, Croydon** TQ 3282 6533 WA (Cornelius Barton, Peter Reeves)

watching brief May 2008 Bradley Knight of UAE Group Ltd CTX08

Made ground overlying natural sands were recorded.

**160 Handcroft Road, Croydon** TQ 3174 1665 ASE (Diccon Hart) evaluation May 2008 Kitewood Estates Ltd HDC08

A modern ditch was revealed, cut into natural clay and gravels, sealed by made ground and stone paving.

**27–29 Imperial Way, Croydon** TQ 3118 6339 AOC (Chris Clarke) evaluation Mar 2008 RPS Planning IMY08

In three of nine trenches archaeological features were recorded above natural chalk, two being associated with modern activity relating to the former Croydon Airport or Ford Motor Works, with a further two features interpreted as naturally formed hollows. The trenches also showed that modern horizontal truncation of deposits had occurred in the E area of the site, while subsoil deposits were present in the W area. A red brick yard surface, covered by the modern surface, was also recorded.

**Kenley House, Kenley Lane, Kenley, Croydon** TQ 3290 5890 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Apr 2008 Millgate Developments Ltd KHK08

Five trenches were excavated across the site, revealing the natural clay, sub-soil, made ground and topsoil or concrete. In one trench, part of the remains of an 'L'-shaped 19th-c building, probably a stable block, were revealed. The remains consisted of a crushed chalk floor, brick drain and flint and brick wall foundations. The building was demolished after 1973 when part of a flint and brick wall was incorporated into the new building.

**3–5 Lower Coombe Street, Croydon** TQ 3231 6468 AOC (Chris Clarke) evaluation Feb 2008 MHK Architects LWC08

A single trench revealed natural gravels overlain by a soil horizon, through which a pit containing 19th-c pottery was cut.

**216 Pampisford Road, South Croydon** TQ 3195 6310 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation Sept 2009 Croft Homes Ltd PAO08

Natural weathered chalk was sealed by subsoil with 20th-c garden/topsoil above.

**248–250 Pampisford Road, Croydon** TQ 3205 6355 PCA (Stuart Holden) watching brief Mar–June 2008 CgMs Consulting PMI08

Natural chalk was cut by several natural features, likely to have formed through glacial action, and sealed in naturally formed subsoil. A 20th-c topsoil sealed the site.

**95 Park Lane, Croydon** TQ 3263 6499 WA (Mike Dinwiddy, Sue Farr) evaluation July 2008 Mountain Property Services PKX08

Two trenches exposed natural gravels, in the E trench overlaid by former garden soils.

**Coulsdon College, Placehouse Lane, Coulsdon** TQ 311 579 OA (Daniel Dodds) evaluation Oct 2008 Savills Commercial Ltd PCN07

In a second phase of fieldwork following that of 2007 (*LA* 12, supp. 1 (2008) 12), a single trench was excavated, exposing the natural

gravel and clay, but no archaeological deposits. A second trench was abandoned due to the occurrence of buried services.

**Ridges Yard, Waddon New Road, Croydon** TQ 3170 6540 PCA (Iain Bright) evaluation Apr 2008 RMP Developments Ltd RGY08

A 19th- to early 20th-c gravel extraction pit and various services of the same period, including a disused drain culvert and a manhole, cut natural gravel. A series of levelling layers sealed natural and features.

**32a Russell Hill, Purley** TQ 3285 6205 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation May 2008 Mantle Developments UK Ltd RSP08

Two trenches revealed the natural chalk, sub-soil and topsoil or made ground.

**12–40 Sanderstead Road, South Croydon** TQ 3255 6315 AS (Chris Pole) evaluation Jan 2008 Metropolitan Housing Trust SAZ08

Three trial trenches revealed natural gravels in the N of the site and chalk in the S. Quarrying was found to have significantly truncated the site, with up to 3.50 m of made ground.

**The Cricketers' Arms, 21–23 Southbridge Place, Croydon** TQ 5320 6216 ASE (David Fallon) watching brief Nov–Dec 2008 AM Surveying on behalf of Granco plc CKY08

Layers of brick rubble and garden soil were recorded above natural gravels.

**16–18 Starrock Road, 27, 29 and 31 Hollymeoak Road (rear), Coulsdon** TQ 2890 5790 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Oct 2008 Safran Homes Ltd SKO08

Three trenches excavated across the site revealed the natural chalk, sub-soil, turf and topsoil or made ground.

**Silverdale Road, Croydon** TQ 3175 6542 PCA (Stuart Watson) evaluation, watching brief July–Sept 2008 Hartcrest Development SVD08

Natural sandy gravels were cut by two undated gullies and various post-medieval features, sealed by a series of late 18th- to 20th-c layers of made ground. Various 18th- to 19th-c features were recorded cut into the made ground, including two rubbish pits, a drain with associated soak-away, and the foundation wall of a cellar. A layer of 20th-c made ground sealed the site.

**Wellesley Square, Wellesley Road, Croydon** TQ 3240 6621 MoLA (Sadie Watson) evaluation Feb 2008 Berkeley Homes (South East London) Ltd WQU08

Six trenches revealed truncated natural gravels beneath a late-19th- to early-20th-c backfill which probably related to the construction of buildings in the early 20th c. This deposit was overlain by a modern backfill in some trenches (associated with the clearance of modern office blocks in the late 1990s or early 2000s) and by modern structures or services in others.

## EALING

**St Mary's Church, Baillies Walk, Church Place, W5** TQ 1771 7972 MOLA (Adrian

Miles, Aleksandra Cetera) watching brief Feb, Oct 2008 EDF Energy on behalf of St Mary's Church BWX08

A watching brief was carried out on new street lighting installation works in the churchyard. The site and its immediate vicinity was probably a burial ground from the medieval period until the late 19th c. The medieval church was demolished and rebuilt in the early 18th c, with substantial additions in 1865–73. Cemetery soil beneath modern bedding and paving slabs or topsoil was recorded in the trenches or post pits. Some disarticulated human remains were found in one trench and four test pits, and they were all re-interred. Two brick burial vaults were encountered, but too little was seen to determine dimensions. Another trench and three test pits were found to be outside of the burial area. Natural ground was not observed.

**Gunnersbury Park Dairy, Gunnersbury Avenue, Acton, W3** TQ 1860 7920 AOC (Paulo Guarino) watching brief Dec 2008 Capital Projects & Development GUP08

Excavation of four geotechnical pits established that most of the foundations were based on concrete footings, indicating a late 19th or 20th-c date for the dairy. One wall seemed to be associated with one of the 19th-c buildings, demolished in 1959 for the construction of a café and a playground.

**UGC Empire Cinema (former Forum Cinema), 59–63 New Broadway, Ealing, W5** TQ 7530 8063 MOLA (Andrew Westman, Michael Tetreau) standing building survey Oct 2008 Empire Cinemas Ltd ECB08

The cinema was of steel-frame construction encased with brick, with concrete floors and steel-framed roof. It was constructed for Harry Yapp, to a design by J Stanley Beard, and opened in 1934, seating 2175 in stalls and circle. A café-tea room, with adjoining kitchen and a recessed stage for a small orchestra, was situated on the first floor over the ground-floor entrance foyer. The original decoration of the interior was Art Deco-Classical in style, complemented by an Egyptianesque façade on the street front. The building also included a stage, fly-tower, scene dock and dressing rooms. The proscenium arch was flanked by grilles formerly hiding the pipes for a Compton organ (later removed), the keyboard of which rose from a pit in front of the stage. The original projection room, film store and rewinding room, at the back of the auditorium near its ceiling, were entered from an external gallery behind the entablature of the façade. The building was subdivided in 1975 to form three separate cinemas, and surviving fragments of the original decoration of the auditorium ceiling, proscenium arch, foyers, decorated safety curtain and other elements were recorded, and a list was compiled of items of interest that could possibly be salvaged. Although locally listed, the cinema was demolished at the end of 2008, except for the street façade.

**Westel House, 32–38 Uxbridge Road, W8** TQ 1726 8066 WA (Gary Evans, Caroline

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Budd) watching brief Apr–Dec 2008  
Frogmore Real Estate Partners Investment  
Managers UXG08

An ongoing watching brief is being  
maintained during ground-works. To date no  
archaeological features or deposits have  
been observed and no finds recovered. WC

### ENFIELD

**Chequers Way, Palmers Green, Enfield** TQ  
3175 9235 TVAS (Andrew Weale) evaluation  
Feb 2008 CgMs Consulting CQW08

A post-medieval ditch and an in-filled water  
channel (Pymmes Brook) marked on 19th-c  
maps, were revealed, overlying natural  
brickearth.

**Elsyng Palace (site), Forty Hill, Forty Hill,  
Enfield** TQ 3387 9894 EAS (Martin Dearne)  
excavation July 2008 London Borough of  
Enfield ESY08

Excavation of one trench on the Tudor and  
earlier palace site (a SAM) aimed to assess  
the cause of resistivity anomalies, believed to  
indicate the position of the N side of the  
outer courtyard, but questioned in recent  
years. Natural gravels with only modern and  
possibly 18th-c disturbances were recorded  
below topsoil. New aerial photographic  
evidence confirmed that the N range lies S of  
these resistivity anomalies, which reflect a  
gravel outcrop.

**Elsyng Palace (Maidens Bridge), Forty Hill,  
Forty Hill, Enfield** TQ 3422 9875 MDAS/EAS  
(Martin Dearne) watching brief July–Sept  
2008 London Borough of Enfield ENH08

Five trenches cut without consent adjacent  
to Maidens Bridge at the E margin of the  
Elsyng Palace (SAM) identified a sequence of  
topsoil over natural brickearth S of the  
bridge; probably 19th- and 20th-c disturbed  
and redeposited brickearth and a modern  
road drainage pipe below topsoil adjacent to  
the bridge, and modern dumping around a  
concrete footbridge foundation on the edge  
of Maidens (Turkey) Brook. A watching brief  
adjacent to the latter exposed redeposited  
brickearth below a modern path. The  
remains of an 18th-c timber footbridge and a  
possible approach to an 18th-c brick  
predecessor to Maidens Bridge, were also  
recorded.

**Jesus Church, Forty Hill, Enfield** TQ 3404  
9865 EAS (Martin Dearne) excavation Nov  
2008 Jesus Church JFH08

Excavation identified ploughsoil overlying  
plough-disturbed natural brickearth. It was  
cut by one, probably modern, channel. Finds  
indicate a medieval to modern date for the  
ploughsoil, but it included significant  
quantities of residual burnt flint, prehistoric  
pottery and struck flint, the latter of possible  
Mesolithic, but mainly of Late Neolithic to  
Early Bronze Age date.

**Forty Hill C of E Primary School, Forty Hill,  
Enfield** TQ 3420 9860 EAS (Martin Dearne)  
Nov 2008 EAS JFH08

Spoil from unmonitored building work  
adjacent to the site of the known prehistoric

structure (FHS92) was examined. A quantity  
of burnt flint, a sherd of prehistoric pottery  
and a little struck flint of possible Mesolithic,  
but principally Late Neolithic to Early Bronze  
Age date, was recovered.

**King George's Field, Bush Hill Park, Enfield**  
TQ 3380 9510 CA (Rosie Cummings)  
watching brief Feb–Mar 2008 Thames Water  
Utilities Ltd KFB08

Stripping of the compound area and  
easement corridor exposed shallow topsoil  
and subsoil horizons and late 19th- to 20th-c  
pottery. Subsequent open-cut pipe trenching  
revealed natural silt and gravels,  
occasionally truncated by modern intrusions.

**57 Leighton Road, Bush Hill Park, Enfield**  
TQ 3400 9550 EAS (Martin Dearne)  
excavation Feb 2008 DPA Architects LGI08

Natural gravels were recorded below a  
disturbed brickearth soil, possibly of  
medieval to 19th-c date, and modern topsoil  
just N of the S boundary of the known  
Roman settlement.

**61 Leighton Road, Bush Hill Park, Enfield**  
TQ 3399 9551 EAS (Martin Dearne)  
excavation Mar 2008 EAS LGU08

Excavation was undertaken following Roman  
finds in minor building works at the S  
boundary of the known Roman settlement,  
and identified a ploughsoil incorporating  
much Roman pottery and a single pit. This  
was overlaid by a cultivation soil of possible  
medieval to 19th-c date, with modern topsoil  
and major modern intrusions above.

**Prince of Wales Children's Centre, Salisbury  
Road, Enfield** TQ 3687 9847 WA (Robert  
De'Athe, Lawrence Pontin) evaluation July  
2008 Architectural Services, London  
Borough of Enfield SAQ08

Two trenches were excavated, revealing the  
natural clay overlain, in places by a  
truncated subsoil, but mainly by made  
ground, comprising brick, concrete, ash and  
clinker.

### GREENWICH

**Creekside Village West, Creek Road,  
Deptford, SE8** TQ 3770 7770 SAS (Jeff Perry)  
evaluation Dec 2007 – Mar 2008 Telford  
Homes plc CKV08

Eight trenches were excavated across the  
site, revealing the natural gravels, alluvial  
silts and clays and made ground. Finds  
included pottery dating from the late  
medieval period to 20th c.

**Greenwich Market, Greenwich Church  
Street, SE10** TQ 3834 7771 MOLA (Ian  
Blair) geotechnical watching brief July–Aug  
2008 NB Real Estate Ltd, on behalf of  
Greenwich Hospital GEK08

Five trial pits and three boreholes were  
monitored, natural gravels being noted only  
in the boreholes. On the E side of the site, a  
sequence, considered to be medieval, as  
well as probable 16th- to 18th-c make-up  
and levelling deposits, was recorded. The  
latter predated the existing market building,  
and lay beneath garden soil and modern

material on the E side of the site. On the W  
side of the site, a broadly similar sequence  
was observed, together with a wall footing of  
probable 18th-c date.

**43–81 Greenwich High Road, SE10** TQ  
3760 7710 WA (Steve Thompson, Mark  
Williams) evaluation, excavation June, Aug  
2008 CgMS Consulting GHI08

Five evaluation trenches were excavated in  
which natural gravels were found to be  
overlain by a series of alluvial deposits.  
Above these a total of 28 tanning pits were  
revealed, as well as associated wooden  
walkways, all of which formed part of a  
tannery established between 1778 and 1830.

The tanning pits comprised timber boxes,  
coated with bitumen on the outside, set in  
clay-lined trenches. Timber walkways on  
bedding of cobbles were built over clay that  
was rammed between the boxes, the main  
walkways running N–S, with shorter,  
staggered walkways aligned E–W. Other  
features included the remains of a horn-core  
drain bounding the W edge of the tanning  
pits. This cut redeposited gravels deriving  
from the digging of the tanning pits. The  
recovery of a whale bone in this area  
indicates that oil extraction or use of whale  
blubber may have been undertaken at the  
tannery. A sub-circular pit contemporary  
with the tanning pits was excavated in the S  
part of the site, just N of which was a well  
and a small area of a heavily truncated  
cobble surface with chalk and clinker  
bedding. These features probably related to  
19th-c buildings along Greenwich High  
Road. Other structures and deposits may  
have been associated with the Merryweather  
and Son's Tram Locomotive Works and Fire  
Fighting Equipment Factory, established in  
1876 and shown on a map of 1894.

**Greenwich Wharf, Banning Street, SE10** TQ  
3912 7863 MOLA (Andy Daykin, Nathalie  
Cohen) evaluation, foreshore recording and  
watching brief Jan, Feb–Oct 2008  
Greenwich Wharf Ltd GWW07

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1  
(2008) 13), five trenches were excavated,  
revealing further evidence of the prehistoric  
landscape as well as a revetted channel –  
speculatively dated to the 17th c – towards  
the SW corner of the site. The site was also  
monitored during a watching brief, including  
the maintenance of a section throughout the  
prehistoric landscape. Peat deposits,  
probably dating to the Bronze Age, and a  
small pit filled with prehistoric pottery, were  
recorded. On the W side of the site  
substantial remains were found of a  
medieval tide mill dating to the late 12th c.  
To the SW of the site further evidence was  
found for channels and for the remains of the  
possibly 17th-c revetment found in the  
evaluation. A foreshore survey was carried  
out on the areas formerly known as Lovell's  
Wharf, Dead Dog Bay and Granite Wharf.  
Cartographic and drawn evidence, together  
with an examination of the building  
materials used, suggest that the construction  
of the central dock within Dead Dog Bay  
dates to the mid-late-19th c, during extensive

development of the site area for industrial use. This structure was subsequently blocked and partially in-filled during the 20th c. There is evidence for several phases of repair and consolidation, both to the masonry and working surface of the dock. The structure has been damaged due to the erosive nature of its tidal location. The waterfront both up and downstream of the dock area comprises former wharf areas; the area in front of Granite Wharf has been dredged to an unknown depth. The Lovell's Wharf foreshore shows some evidence for shipyard activity. WC

**90–122 Holburne Road (rear), Kidbrooke, SE3** TQ 4138 7656 CA (Rosie Cummings) evaluation Jan 2008 Thames Water Utilities Ltd HBK08

Deposits of recently made or disturbed ground directly overlay London Clay. It appears that the original soil horizons had been stripped off and the ground made up with imported material.

**Court Yard, King Johns Walk, Eltham, SE9** TQ 3590 7927 WA (Cornelius Barton, Lawrence Pontin) watching brief Oct 2008 Scotia Gas Networks plc EPC08

Above the natural gravels and silty clay was a truncated topsoil covered in levelling layers containing 19th-20th-c material.

**Love Lane, Woolwich, SE18** TQ 435 787 OA (David Score) building recording May 2008 Lend Lease Projects LWI08

On the S side of the lane's E half is a wall belonging to the Royal Engineers Barracks which was established in this area in the early 19th c and incorporated into the 'Grand Depot' complex of military buildings. The arch of a former gateway into the compound also survives within the wall although this has now been blocked. A section of wall investigated towards the central part of the site formed the S boundary wall of Love Lane and was also part of the Grand Depot. It was altered to permit the construction of stables, and is probably of early 19th-c date. A third section of wall, recorded further to the W, was constructed in the later 19th-c as a retaining wall to allow the construction of an adjacent school immediately outside the depot.

**National Maritime Museum (South West Wing), Romney Road, Greenwich, SE10** TQ 3857 7758 MOLA (Agnieszka Bystron, Julian Bowsher) watching brief, evaluation Apr–May, Aug 2008 National Maritime Museum NAM08

A red-brick wall of possible 18th-c date was recorded beneath 20th-c deposits in one test pit; otherwise only 20th-c material was noted above natural gravels. Four trenches were excavated, one of which, in the Regatta Café Courtyard, revealed an undated linear feature cut into natural gravels. It was succeeded by an E–W brick culvert of probable early 19th-c date, with modern flagstone paving above. A 19th-c E–W stone wall was observed in the N end of the trench: possibly a retaining wall for an unknown feature. In a trench in the Dolphin Sundial Court, there was a sequence of

possible natural gravel and make-up beneath a crushed brick consolidation deposit, covered by modern deposits and flagstone paving. The gravel had been cut for the insertion of the wall of a basement room composed of stock bricks with a white-washed inner surface. This was situated at the E end of a swimming pool which was constructed in mass concrete in 1833, making it among the earliest examples of its type. The pool seems originally to have comprised a rectangle with a curved W end. The N wall of the basement room included a chute containing a cast iron pipe which may have been part of a heating system. It is possible that this room was a boiler room. The structure had been backfilled with 1936 demolition rubble. A third trench, on the lawn S of the Regatta Café, revealed natural gravels beneath subsoil and modern rubble and topsoil. The W end of the 1833 swimming pool, constructed of red and yellow bricks, was recorded cutting into the natural gravels. A concrete surface which may have been the base of the pool was also revealed. Debris relating to the demolition of the pool in 1936 was overlain by topsoil, partly truncated by a large 1980s concrete foundation. In a fourth trench natural gravel was observed beneath re-deposited layers. Three undated pits had been cut into the subsoil and were sealed by 19th-c material beneath modern topsoil and path. Across the site there was extensive evidence of recent re-landscaping and re-deposition. WC

**Old Brewery, former Royal Naval College, Greenwich, SE10** TQ 3839 7788 MOLA (Michael Tetreau) building recording Nov 2008 – Jan 2009 Greenwich Foundation for the Old Royal Naval College RNJ08

A survey was carried out of the former brew-house during redevelopment of the interior and removal of the existing roof. The present structure is a small remnant of the larger brew-house that stood on the site between the 1830s and the 1880s. Construction of the brewery building began in 1833; it was reconstructed in 1843 after it had been damaged by fire and in the early 1880s most of the structure was demolished, though it survived until the mid-20th c. During at least part of this phase, the remnant structure served as an engine house for nearby laboratories and workshops. From the mid-20th c, the structure housed an electricity substation and, from the late 20th c, after the substation was decommissioned, the structure was used as a store for a café.

**Pettman Crescent, Woolwich, SE28** TQ 4476 7890 AOC (Tim Carew) geoaerchaeological watching brief Dec 2008 Tilfen Land PWO08 Natural gravels were overlaid by a layer of peat, followed by clay and silt alluvium, with modern made ground above. The peat is discontinuous and largely absent from the S part of the site, where the surface of the sand and gravel is higher.

**Royal Military Academy, Red Lion Lane, Woolwich, SE18** TQ 4300 7710 PCA (Joanna Taylor, John Payne) evaluation Mar–June 2008 Durkan Estates Ltd RYM08

Above the natural brickearth were found the remains of 19th- to 20th-c buildings, drainage systems and gardens, contemporary and associated with the construction and use of the academy. Modern topsoil and surface sealed the site.

**Castlewood Hospital (former), Shooters Hill, SE18** TQ 4307 7666 WA (Gary Evans, Nick Truckle) evaluation June 2008 CgMs Consulting CWV08

Natural sandy clay and gravel were recorded in two trenches, sealed by subsoil and topsoil. Two pits were recorded in the northern trench, one dating to the 16th to 17th c whilst the other was modern, possibly associated with the former hospital.

**21–25 Wellington Street, Love Lane, Woolwich, SE18** TQ 435 787 OA (David Score) evaluation Feb–May 2008 London Borough of Greenwich WCV08

The site was found to be heavily truncated by modern basement construction. Above natural gravels and subsoil was modern made ground.

**HMP Belmarsh, Western Way, Thamesmead, SE28** TQ 4563 0796 ASE (Jon Sygrave) evaluation, watching brief Jan–Mar 2008 Interserve Project Services Ltd BLJ08

Evidence was found relating to the demolition of the military structures of Woolwich Arsenal in the form of a rubble-filled deposit of variable depth, the greater depth corresponding to the location of known structures. Service pipes associated with the military buildings were located and a series of planks forming a possible floor or remains of a temporary walkway were uncovered in one trench.

**HMP Belmarsh West, Western Way, Thamesmead, SE28** TQ 4563 0796 ASE (Diccon Hart) evaluation Aug–Oct 2008 Interserve Project Services Ltd on behalf of the Ministry of Justice BWQ08

Natural gravel was sealed by a deposit of peat upon which a possible trackway or platform had been constructed on a N–S orientation. It was composed of alder logs laid parallel to one another and possibly held in place with smaller, driven posts. Similarly aligned alder logs were found at a slightly higher level and it is possible that these either represented displaced elements of the original structure or a later phase of construction. It is almost certain that the structure is prehistoric in date. Both were sealed by a further accumulation of peat. A large palaeochannel cut through the peat to the W. Several re-deposited timber posts of possible medieval or later date were recovered from its upper fills, presumably deriving from a timber installation nearby. The entire sequence was capped with organic clays and demolition material associated with the Woolwich Arsenal.

## HACKNEY

**East London Line Project, Dalston Western Curve, Boleyn Road, N16, E8** TQ 3346 8496

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

MOLA (Mike Morley, Emma Dwyer) geoarchaeological watching brief, building recording June and Sept 2008 Transport for London DJS07

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 14), a photographic survey was carried out on the railway cutting walls and bridges, and some nearby buildings were recorded before demolition. They were numbers 10–16, 18, 20–34 and 25–31 Kingsland High Street; 18 was the former Kings Head public house, while the remainder were shops, mainly dating to the 1860s–70s, but with some as late as the 1950s. Ground reduction at the base of the existing railway cutting exposed natural gravels, as well as the foundations of a retaining wall from the original 1860s cutting. WC

### **East London Line Project, Hoxton Station site, Geffrye Street, E2 TQ 3357 8312**

MOLA (Andy Daykin, Antonietta Lerz) watching brief Feb–May 2008, Transport for London GFE05

Following an evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006) 35), a watching brief was carried out. The natural brickearth was truncated, probably by quarrying, and overlaid by 18th- or 19th-c made ground and demolition deposits. Evidence of 18th-c buildings preceding the construction of the viaduct was represented by a compacted gravel surface and an 18th-c brick wall foundation recorded in the N part of the site. These were overlaid with made ground and demolition dumps. The stepped brick footings and concrete foundations of the mid-19th-c railway viaduct were exposed, revealing the two phases of the structure.

### **Homerton College of Technology, Homerton High Street, Homerton, E8 TQ 3533 8513**

MOLA (Aleksandra Cetera) evaluation Feb 2008 City of London HMO08 Natural brickearth was sealed by a possible ploughsoil. In the NE of site, the remnants of brick walls, presumably belonging to the late 19th to early 20th-c Upton House Industrial School, were found, whilst in the NW was a backfilled modern basement. To the S of this trench, above the ploughsoil, were further 19th-c walls and modern made ground. In the S of the site, a possible ploughsoil dated to 17th c and above it, a deposit of 17th- to 18th-c date which included an assemblage of Chinese porcelain and two residual medieval sherds, were recorded, sealed by mixed modern backfill. In the SE of the site a N–S linear feature of 17th- to 18th-c date was recorded which included building material similar to that found at the nearby 16th- and 17th-c Sutton House. A pit cut into the fill of this feature contained an almost complete horse skeleton and 17th-c material; it was sealed by a ploughsoil layer and modern make-up deposits. On the W side of the site fronting onto Homerton High Street two phases of brick walls were located, suggesting a red brick building consisting of at least four rooms constructed in the 18th c, with a 19th- to early 20th-c rebuild in yellow bricks. A basement had been added to the

NE of the building in the early 20th c. A concrete floor at one end featured a washing station of four washing bowls made of enamel and one rectangular ceramic sink. It was sealed by 19th/20th-c demolition material and then modern rubble. In an adjacent trench a brick structure of probable 1960s date was recorded.

### **142 Lea Bridge Road, Clapton, E5 TQ 3556 8650**

MOLA (Tim Braybrooke) watching brief Nov 2008 Vision Homes Ltd LGH04 Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 14), ground reduction was monitored before construction of a ramp for a basement car park. Alluvial sand and gravels were found to be sealed by the original lining or filling of a 19th-c dock. Above it was a mixed layer representing the filling-in of the dock in the 20th c. These layers were cut for the construction of a 1950s concrete culvert which was sealed by a service road for the industrial units occupying the site.

### **Millfields Waste Transfer Depot, Millfields Road, Clapton, E5 TQ 3596 8626**

MOLA (David Sankey) watching brief Feb 2008 Capita Symonds Ltd MFW08 Monitoring ceased after the discovery of modern material contaminated with asbestos to a depth indicating that 20th-c activity had truncated or removed all archaeological remains.

### **4–6 New Inn Broadway, EC2 TQ 3332 8239**

MOLA (Heather Knight) evaluation June 2008 Tower Theatre Company NIN08 In the SW corner of the site, one of three trenches revealed a brick surface and possibly contemporary wall constructed of late medieval bricks, which could have been associated with Holywell Priory (*cf.* early to mid-12th c) but may have been reused material. At the E end of the wall was a truncated brick and chalk foundation and, to the SE, a robbed NW–SE aligned wall construction cut. The wall and foundation formed part of a polygonal structure which may represent part of *The Theatre*, a 16th-c theatre documented as having been located close by. The remains have been preserved *in situ*. Apparently contemporary with this structure was a cobbled surface with a brick or tile drain along its N edge; its E end was overlaid by demolition debris, possibly from the polygonal structure. Part of the wall of the structure was truncated by the construction of the NW corner of a building using bricks dated from 17th to 18th c. The building probably fronted onto New Inn Broadway. Perpendicular to this street and cut into the demolition deposit were postholes which are likely to represent a fence line. They were sealed by garden soil with a brick surface above, probably associated with buildings fronting New Inn Broadway. Make-up layers were truncated by the walls of a building of probable 17th- to 18th-c date which, after demolition in the 19th c, were sealed by made ground and garden soil. Above this lay a cobbled surface and modern make-up and slab. A second trench to the NE revealed demolition deposits, probably of buildings associated

with Holywell Priory. Above these demolition layers were deposits of garden soil and further demolition material, probably dating to the 18th c. Above the demolition rubble an open drain or brick-lined gully had been constructed, running NE–SW, which is not the alignment of the New Inn Broadway street frontage and may indicate that the earlier demolition and site clearance was comprehensive and removed the earlier property boundaries. The garden soil layer was cut by the foundations of a brick structure which post-dated the mid-18th c, and by three pits of 19th-c date. These were sealed by a 19th-c wall associated with a cobbled surface, which was overlaid by modern make-up and concrete.

### **Olympic Park, Planning Delivery Zone 5 TQ 3744 8546(N) and TQ 37410 84610 (S)**

AOC (Paul Harris) Nov–Dec 2008 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-10208

A limited sequence of alluvial deposits were found above natural sands and gravels, beneath modern made ground.

### **103–106 Shoreditch High Street, Shoreditch, E1 TQ 5334 6818**

ASE (David Jamieson, Chiz Harward) evaluation, watching brief May–Sept 2008 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Glenkerrin (UK) Ltd SDQ08 The sequence consisted of natural sands and gravels cut by an E–W palaeochannel and/or possible Roman quarry pits, the fills of which had been truncated by a later E–W drainage ditch or property boundary. Parallel and to the S of the ditch was a 15th- to 16th-c stone footing with several 16th-c brick rebuilds. A brick culvert, possibly dating from 17th c, had been inserted into the ditch. Other features included medieval pits and ditches, 16th- to 17th-c soils, pits and masonry structures and 17th- to 18th-c made ground. On the W side the site had been truncated down to the level of the made ground.

### **103–106 Shoreditch High Street, E1 TQ 3346 8253**

PCA (Alistair Douglas, Ireneo Grosso and Douglas Killock) watching brief, evaluation Sept 2008 – Jan 2009 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Glenkerrin (UK) Ltd SDV08 A series of large gravel extraction pits, probably of 12th- to 15th-c date, were revealed cut into the natural gravels. They were succeeded by at least two N–S medieval ditches, parallel to the High Street, which were maintained well into the post-medieval period. This sequence was sealed by a phase of 16th- to 17th/18th-c construction at the S edge of the site, where a culvert and cellared building were recorded.

### **23–25 Sutton Place, E9 TQ 3515 8512**

AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Oct 2008 PKS Architects on behalf of Barnhaven Ltd SUZ08 Towards the E side of the site a wall of probable 18th- to 20th-c date was revealed in one of three trenches. It was constructed of yellow bricks and appeared to be connected to the existing building at the site, and possibly contained services. The underlying natural strata were gravels.

**HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM**

**Chelsea College of Art, Bagley's Lane, Fulham, SW6** TQ 2615 7646 PCA (James Langthorne) evaluation Apr 2008 Inspace Partnerships CLQ08

Natural sand, overlaid by alluvium, was revealed across the site, with the exception of the NE corner where natural gravels were recorded: possible evidence of a small eyot within the flood plain. A series of prehistoric ploughsoil layers, dating from the Neolithic period onwards, sealed the natural deposits and were cut by three prehistoric pits in the SE corner of the site. Above these was a series of redeposited alluvial layers, followed by a ditch and a bank which are interpreted as post-medieval field boundaries.

**Fulham Palace, Bishops Avenue, SW6** TQ 2394 7619 PCA (Will Johnston) watching brief Jan 2008 London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham FUB08

One trench excavated to the N of the play centre building during the replacement of a small drain run, revealed a garden soil horizon cut by a 19th- to 20th-c water pipe and sealed by the current ground surface. Natural strata were not reached.

**Vicarage Driveway, All Saints' Hall, Fulham High Street, W6** TQ 2435 7608 MOLA (Isca Howell) evaluation Jan–Feb 2008 Barton Finch PDK07

After an evaluation to the N of All Saints' Hall (*LA 10*, supp. 3 (2004) 72 (FHI03)) and in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 16), four test pits were excavated in the driveway to obtain further information on Fulham Palace moat, which cartographic sources show aligned E–W in this location. The moat, which documentary sources state was filled in between 1921–24, formed part of the boundary of Fulham Palace, a SAM. Two of the test pits identified the N side of the moat cut into the natural alluvial clay. It was sealed by deposits containing rubbish of 19th- to 20th-c date, which is consistent with the documentary evidence for the backfilling of the moat. Above lay 20th-c overburden and the modern driveway surface. One trench to the S revealed that the concrete foundations for the brick wall of the existing Territorial Army drill hall had truncated any deposits associated with the moat. A further trench contained only 20th-c material.

**Kent House, 10 Lower Mall, Hammersmith, W6** TQ 2296 7824 MOLA (Antonietta Lerz) watching brief Dec 2007 – May 2008 Robin Walker Architects on behalf of Tooting Mitcham Sports Leisure Ltd KTH06

Following work in 2006 (*LA 11* supp. 3 (2007) 70), the underpinning of the basement walls was monitored. Natural sand was observed. The walls of the current building were observed to be built on a 7–9 course high foundation, the bricks bonded with a soft, white lime mortar; this may be an earlier foundation. Traces of an earlier floor surface were visible against the walls. To the rear of the building were the foundations of an arched room which originally projected beyond the current façade of the building. The N part of the

room had been demolished and brought in line with the rest of the building.

Ground works carried out to the rear of the property revealed the remains of a 17th- or 18th-c external red brick wall and brick surface. These had been overlain by made ground of possible 19th-c date which extended across the area, and by concrete which may have been associated with the construction of the adjacent club house between 1921 and 1950.

**St Paul's Church, Queen Caroline Street, W6** TQ 2327 7846 PCA (Alex Rose-Deacon) historic building survey Feb 2008 Parochial Church Council of St Paul's Church PCQ08

The 1830s W boundary wall and the 1950s N boundary wall and gates of the church were recorded before their demolition.

**Thames and Palace Wharves, Rainville Road, W6** TQ 2339 7746 MOLA (Virgil Yendell) geoarchaeological watching brief Dec 2008 Cornish Architects TPW08

A gravel surface was recorded on the river walk and relates to the Kempton Park gravels. Coarse gravel sediments were subsequently deposited across the valley floor and they may be the gravels located in the foreshore test pits and represent possible reworked Kempton Park gravels. There is a possibility that these may be Roman foreshore gravels similar to those found up-river and directly overlying London Clay; however, the lack of any finds makes this unlikely. No brickearth deposits were found on site, although expected. Significant truncation of the natural deposits and dumping of made ground appears to have occurred and is probably associated with the construction of the present river walls.

**HARROW**

**RAF Bentley Priory, The Common, Stanmore** TQ 1545 9329 AOC (Leigh Savage) watching brief Feb 2008 Halcrow Yolles on behalf of VSM Estates Ltd BPJ08

The excavation of 10 geotechnical trial pits and three soakaway test pits was monitored. Natural deposits of either London Clay or gravels were identified in all trial pits, overlaid by 20th-c made ground.

**Land to rear of Church Farm, High Street, Pinner** TQ 1232 8970 ASC (Jenny Richards) evaluation Feb 2008 Henry Homes CFP08

Three trenches were found to contain a number of ditches and pits dating to the 18th, 19th and 20th c. The natural strata comprised clay.

**Oxhey Lane Flood Storage Scheme, Oxhey Lane, Hatch End** TQ 1300 9210 AOC (Dan Eddisford) watching brief Aug–Sept 2008 J & B Construction Co Ltd OXY08

Natural clay was overlaid by topsoil and truncated by modern intrusions. Several pieces of possible worked flint of prehistoric date were recovered from the topsoil.

**287–293 Whitchurch Lane, Edgware** TQ 1800 9122 TVAS (Heather Hopkins) evaluation July 2008 Banner Homes WUL08

Observation of test pits showed natural clay with flints overlaid by subsoil and topsoil, with some modern debris.

**HAVERING**

**Redden Court School, Cotswold Road, Harold Wood, Romford** TQ 5472 8987 AOC (Ian Hogg) evaluation Feb 2008 Mouchel Parkman RCO08

Natural clay and three 19th- to 20th-c walls and pit were observed, the walls probably a late part of the 19th-c Old Redden Court Manor, in the period immediately before its demolition in the early 20th c.

**2, 4 Glebe Road, Rainham** TQ 5313 8278 AS (Michal Rozwadowski) evaluation May 2008 Moody Homes Ltd RAI08

Two trial trenches revealed natural gravels and two modern pits, one in each trench.

**Harold Wood Hospital, Gubbins Lane, Romford** TQ 5420 9035 PCA (Guy Seddon) evaluation Nov 2008 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Countryside Properties Ltd HWP07

A second phase of evaluation followed that of 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 18), located to the S of the hospital. It revealed clay and gravels sealed by made ground. In the S corner of the site, various late Iron Age to early Roman ditches were found cutting the natural and may relate to the farmstead identified in 2002 (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003) 44 (LTE02)). A Roman S–E aligned boundary ditch was also recorded in this part of the site. On the N side of the area two Iron Age un-urned cremations were uncovered, which suggests the presence of a cemetery on the ridge-line overlooking the settlement. Various 16th- to 18th-c ditches and postholes cutting the natural gravels were uncovered and these probably related to post-medieval field boundaries. To the N of the site heavy truncation due to the construction of the hospital was recorded.

**Mardyke Estate, South Street, Lowen Street, Lower Mardyke Avenue, Roman Close, Rainham** TQ 5055 8336 PCA (Richard Humphrey) watching brief June 2008 Inspace Ltd MYE08

Natural sandy gravels were overlain by 20th-c made ground with topsoil above.

**Land at North Street, Romford** TQ 5108 8898 FA (Andrew Hood) evaluation May 2008 CgMs Consulting NMF08

A single trench revealed modern made ground above natural gravels.

**22–26 Osborne Road, Hornchurch** TQ 5264 8827 HN (Chris Turner) evaluation July Bellwinch Homes OSB08

A number of features were identified above natural sandy clay at the S end of the site. They comprised the butt end of an E–W aligned ditch, probably a boundary ditch, a feature which may represent either a second ditch or a pit, and a shallow gully. These contained late Iron Age to early Roman pottery. In the NE corner of the site a single posthole containing a sherd of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery was recorded.

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

**Romford Market Place, St Edwards Way, Romford** TQ 5126 8903 MOLA (Sian Anthony) evaluation, watching brief Aug–Sept 2008 Pickenham (Romford) Ltd RFP08 Initial excavations took place in 2002 (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003) 44 (RME02)), followed by two evaluation trenches adjacent to the Market Place. In one trench pits, a gully and a large 18th-c brick building were located, the building divided into four separate dwellings with brick floors and fireplaces. In the other trench a boundary wall and well of late 18th- to 19th-c date were recorded. Two other 19th-c soakaways were noted during a watching brief on the rest of the site, construction for the 20th-c shopping centre had truncated most of the rest of the site.

**Pyrgo Primary School, Settle Road, Harold Hill** TQ 5508 9254 WA (Cornelius Barton, Lawrence Pontin) watching brief Feb 2008 Britspace PPS08

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of 30 building footings and a drainage trench. No natural deposits were exposed, the observed deposits comprising made ground overlain by concrete.

**Albys Farm, South End Road, Rainham** TQ 5294 8394 MOLA (Emma Dwyer, Tim Braybrooke) building recording, watching brief Apr, Aug 2008 Shrub Tub Ltd ALF08

A survey of a barn found three broad phases of construction. The first, dating to the 17th or early 18th c, was a four-bay barn with a projecting wagon entrance. It was followed shortly afterwards by a S extension with cat-slide roof which provided additional storage space and allowed for a re-arrangement of the internal spaces. The final phase was constructed in the late 19th c and allowed for the storage of machinery and vehicles associated with the increased mechanisation of farming. Changes have been made to its external appearance, with the removal of brick cladding and noggin to external walls, the renewal of timber weatherboarding and the replacement of the thatched roof covering with pantiles. Excavation of foundation trenches to support new internal walls within the barn was monitored. The excavation of a trench within the 19th-c extension of the barn was monitored. Natural gravels were found to be sealed by a floor for the rear (N) half of the barn. In the S of the trench, the edge of an E–W aligned ditch was observed which was in line with the S wall of the earliest phase of the barn, interpreted as a boundary or drainage ditch in use before the construction of the 19th-c extension. Its backfill was sealed by modern concrete; in the southern third of the trench, the backfilling was sealed by a series of thin layers representing a series of floors for the front, open side of the barn beneath modern bedding and concrete.

### HILLINGDON

**Bury Street (land off), Ruislip** TQ 0880 8770 AOC (Paul Harris) evaluation Mar 2008 Sens-Tech Ltd BYU08

In the N corner of the site postholes denoting the layout of a possible medieval structure, and a pit, were uncovered. The pit contained early medieval pottery, and three further similar sherds were recovered from the postholes. Two sherds of residual Roman pottery were also found. London Clay deposits were identified.

**RAF Eastcote, High Road, Eastcote** TQ 1065 8830 TVAS (Danielle Milbank) evaluation July–Nov 2008 George Wimpey West London Ltd REA08

Demolition rubble directly overlay natural clay in most places, and with deeper modern construction cuts elsewhere. Only one trench had an intact subsoil.

**Site E, Hillingdon House Farm, off North Way, Uxbridge** TQ 0644 8450 AOC (Ian Hogg) evaluation, excavation and watching brief Aug–Nov 2008 Persimmon Homes Ltd HDX08 Natural brickearth was cut by a pit and linear feature of indeterminate date, as well as an – as yet undated – human cremation.

**Hillingdon House Farm, off Park Road, Uxbridge** TQ 0644 8450 AOC (Paul Harris) evaluation Jan 2008 Persimmon Homes Ltd HFX08

London Clay was generally sealed by subsoil underlying topsoil. In the W of the site modern truncation had occurred where deep deposits of modern made ground were recorded. Further modern truncation was found to have taken place in the NE of the site where a modern building previously stood. A small undated pit, a shallow pit containing hearth material, two gullies and a soil horizon were revealed in the middle and SE of the site.

**Stockley Park (east edge), adjacent to Harlington Road, Uxbridge** TQ 0823 8101 (NW), TQ 0836 8089 (SE) CA (Jonathan Henckert) watching brief Feb–May 2008 Thames Water Utilities Ltd SKX08

Pipe installation works consisted of initial topsoil stripping and subsequent open-cut trenching. There were no archaeological finds or features, and the whole area had probably been disturbed by past gravel extraction. A trench some 2–3 m deep revealed modern made ground deposits overlying a truncated soil profile. Natural gravels were observed.

**Trout Road, High Street, Yiewsley** TQ 0583 8067) AOC (Chris Pole) evaluation Oct 2008 Capita Symonds TUT08

A series of 19th-c walls relating to structures depicted on the 1896 OS map was revealed above natural alluvial clays. Substantial layers of demolition material and re-deposited London Clay, nearly 4 m in depth, were recorded in the area of a canal dock noted on the 1896 OS map.

### HOUNSLOW

**Chiswick House, Burlington Lane, W4** TQ 2086 7756 MOLA (Gabby Rapson, Isca Howell) evaluation, watching brief May, Aug and Nov 2008 Mouchel Ltd CGH06

Further evaluation followed that of 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 19). One trench, located at the rear of the existing Conservatory and the Hockey Field, revealed natural brickearth sealed by deposits which probably related to the landscaping of the area. Of two trenches in the car park, one revealed a clinker path aligned with the entrance to the Northern Walled Garden, the other a series of bedding trenches. At the rear of the Conservatory a shallow N–S ditch of possible 18th-c date was located, sealed by a mixed brickearth or occupation layer probably dating to 18th c. Above it was a brick wall and, at one end of the trench, a deep pit containing 18th to 19th-c demolition material. Compact dumped layers of probable 18th to 19th-c date had been built up against the remaining courses of the wall, they were overlain by the remains of a brick and pebble surface beneath the make-up for the current yard surface. In the Northern Walled Garden two trenches revealed two soil horizons, probably of planting beds, above natural brickearth. They may relate to the period when the area was in use by the Royal Horticultural Society or earlier. Three trenches were excavated in the Southern Walled Garden, one of which exposed part of a gravel path above a brick surface, two cut features containing 18th to 19th-c demolition material and a domed brick well of similar date. The demolition material may have related to a ‘stove house’ or a conservatory. Another trench revealed a gravel path, probably associated with that in the first, overlying garden bedding deposits of probable 19th-c date which also contained some residual prehistoric burnt and worked flints. A robber cut for a probable 18th-c wall was recorded; it may have been associated with pre-1743 landscaping. A third trench, near the gates, revealed the probable remains of repair to them. Several phases of a soil or brickearth path, truncated by 19th-c planting beds, were recorded. These deposits contained a single residual fragment of probable Iron Age pottery. In the SW corner of the West Yard, the brick walls and floor of a probable late 19th-c potting shed were located.

**590 Chiswick High Road, W4** TQ 1971 7859 WA (Chris Ellis, Sue Farr) evaluation Aug 2008 Bayton Bay Ltd CKQ08

Two trenches were excavated, revealing natural gravels and a single residual piece of undiagnostic worked flint and burnt flint. A demolition deposit above the gravels was derived from outbuildings, possibly livery stables, which are known to have existed behind the John Bull public house in the late 19th to early 20th c.

**BSKYB, Harlequin 1, Harlequin Avenue, Brentford** TQ 1635 7786 MOLA (Peter Cardiff) watching brief June 2008 Stanhope plc HQN07

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 19), a watching brief was carried out on four test pits. In them, natural and redeposited brickearth was recorded, sealed by modern concrete and tarmac surface.



**Heston Community School, Heston Road, Heston** TQ 1336 7735 PCA (Stuart Watson) evaluation Nov 2008 Apollo Group HCM08 Various modern features, related to the school's temporary building that occupied the site prior to investigation, and a late 19th-c pit, cut natural brickearth. Late 19th/20th-c subsoil overlay the natural and was sealed by topsoil of the same date.

**Hotel Development, Syon Park, London Road, Brentford** TQ 1712 7696 MOLA (Robert Cowie) excavation Apr–Jun 2008 watching brief July–Aug 2008 Ability Hotels SYV04

Extensive excavations in the NW corner of Syon Park, between London Road and Syon House car park, followed an earlier phase of excavation (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 19) and provided an almost continuous transect across a Roman landscape. Two phases of the London–Silchester Roman road were revealed immediately next to the modern London Road, the earlier road flanked by a ditch and later by a fence. Evidence for occupation on the SE side of the road clearly represented part of a linear settlement that, as previous excavations have shown, extended alongside the road into what is now the centre of Brentford. The evidence included the remains of two substantial timber buildings which had burnt down, their earthen floors covered by charcoal and burnt wall daub. Outside the buildings were bread ovens, hearths, pits, gravel surfaces and a possible cremation burial. A trench revealed part of the profile of a large palaeochannel, probably a former branch of the River Thames, that had been recorded on the SE side of the site during the evaluation in 2004. The lower channel fills are as yet undated but its upper fill was dated during the evaluation to late 4th c. Successive Roman field systems, clearly delineated by ditches and gullies, lay between the settlement and the channel. The ditches defined individual fields and a track, possibly a droveway, running down from the settlement to the channel. A skeleton lay in one ditch and crouched burial lay in a small grave next to another ditch. Most artefacts, especially metal objects, were found in the settlement, although some were recovered from field ditches. The finds included a large quantity of pottery, fragments of tile and burnt daub, 120 coins, two bronze finger rings, brooches, tweezers and other toilet instruments, a stylus, lead discs, iron rings, blades and hooks, pieces of shale bracelets, quernstones and whetstones. At least 30 residual prehistoric struck flints were also found. Later activity was represented by several pits, for which dating is pending.

**Syon House, Syon Park, London Road, Brentford** TQ 1735 7666 Birkbeck, University of London (Harvey Sheldon, Robert Cowie, Robin Densem, Scott McCracken, M Miles) training excavation June–July 2008, Birkbeck SYV04

Following previous training excavations on the site (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 19), further remains of Syon Abbey (Bridgettine, 1431–

1539) were revealed to the E and SE of Syon House. They included the robbed S and E walls of the church. Inside the church the robbed foundations of a structure at the E end of the building may have been associated with the Sisters' choir. An isolated grave and the remains of a brick tomb lay next to the structure. An E–W wall foundation immediately E of the church could have ante-dated the Bridgettine abbey, but might be contemporaneous. Wall foundations and robber trenches to the N of the church delineated rooms and possibly a quadrangle. To the S of the church the remains an E cloister and a parallel range were revealed. A row of graves lay within the cloister, twelve of which were excavated. Each contained a single skeleton, six of which were identified as either female or probably female (the others were of indeterminate sex). All contained wooden coffins which were evident from rows of iron fixing nails and small pieces of wood. Two graves cut through a stone drain on an E–W alignment that passed under the cloister and the adjacent range. The entrance to the drain in the cloister garth was covered by a rectangular iron plate with a long handle that projected upwards. An isolated grave lay immediately S of the church. Two others, containing a female and a male respectively, lay in the garth adjacent to the E cloister.

**Lascar Works (former), Staines Road, Hounslow** TQ 1295 7540 TVAS (Simon Cass) evaluation Aug 2008 CgMs Consulting LSW08 Modern demolition rubble and made ground overlay natural sandy gravel either directly, or in one case, with a buried topsoil preserved in between.

#### ISLINGTON

**76–78 Clerkenwell Road, EC1** TQ 3179 8213 MOLA (Aaron Birchenough) watching brief Apr 2008 Collins Ltd CKX08

Excavation of a drainage run was monitored, revealing natural gravels beneath a dumped deposit containing a single sherd of 18th-c pottery, the latter associated with the redevelopment of the building. Above was another dumped layer of possible 19th-c date, cut by a possible pit. A modern basement slab completed the sequence.

**96–100 Clerkenwell Road, EC1** TQ 3160 8212 MOLA (Jon Crisp) evaluation May 2008 Azure Property LLP CKZ08

An evaluation followed work in 1996–7 (*LA 8*, supp. 2 (1997) 47 (TCR96)). The site lies within the precinct of the medieval priory of St John of Jerusalem. Nine trenches were excavated of which two revealed significant remains. In the first, at the N of the site, natural gravels were cut by medieval pits which may represent gravel extraction. They were sealed by a mortar-rich deposit which lay N of and abutting a medieval chalk foundation. The foundation wall consisted of up to three courses of rough-hewn chalk nodules bonded by a thin layer of firm gravel. In the E part of the trench, a series of

inter-cutting pits of late 19th- to early 20th-c date and two modern brick walls were recorded. In the second trench, in the NE part of the site, natural gravels were cut by a large, vertically sided pit containing late medieval and Tudor material. This was sealed by modern brick rubble and surface. Severe modern truncation in the other trenches had removed all archaeological remains and only modern structures and brick rubble were observed.

**East London Line Project, Dalston Western Curve, Boleyn Road, N16, E8** TQ 3346 8496 MOLA (Mike Morley, Emma Dwyer) geoarchaeological watching brief, building recording June, Sept 2008 Transport for London DJS07

See *Hackney*

**23 Goswell Road (rear), EC1** TQ 3204 8207 MOLA (Heather Knight) evaluation Feb–Mar 2008 Thornsett Ltd GWO05

Following work in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2005) 40), four trenches were excavated. Natural brickearth was recorded and although no Roman remains were found *in situ*, three re-deposited fragments of Roman pottery and tile were recovered. The site lies within the boundary of the medieval Carthusian monastery of Charterhouse and, at the W boundary of the site, the remains of its latrine were located. They consisted of an outfall or lip feeding into an E–W drain which appeared to have had a stone lining, although this had been robbed. A gravel surface was found which was probably contemporary with the listed late 16th-c wall preserved *in situ* at the N edge of the site and may represent the surface of a courtyard on the S side of the wall, accessed from the garden to the N via a doorway. The doorway had been blocked and this may have been contemporary with the deposition of substantial dumping on the site. The garden wall appears to have acted as a retaining wall for a laystall (a dumping place for night-soil). The front walls of the monastic cells may have remained for some time after the Dissolution, and it is possible that the W laystall wall could have been the back wall of these buildings. The dumped deposits, which included remains of painted plaster, suggested that substantial remains of the monastery still existed and were being robbed in the late 16th to early 17th c. Most of the material from these deposits relates to household or light industrial refuse and is dated from 16th to early 17th c. These refuse deposits were truncated by 19th-c basement walls.

**Holloway School, Hildrop Road, N7** TQ 297 855 UCL (Sarah Dhanjal) excavation July 2007 UCL/Holloway School HOA07

A 2 by 2 m test pit was excavated on made ground as part of a school archaeology project. The turf was removed and the area was excavated to a minimal depth of approximately 0.50 m. Some isolated school related finds were recovered, including an eraser and a protractor.

**St Mary Magdalene Church Gardens, Holloway Road, N1** TQ 3130 8501 MOLA

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

(Adrian Miles) watching brief Sept–Oct 2008 London Borough of Islington: Greenspace MMD08

Seven trial pits were excavated, revealing natural clay overlain by a sequence of deposits and rubble layer beneath modern topsoil.

**Lamb's Club, 1 Lamb's Passage, EC1 TQ** 3252 8201 MOLA (Alison Telfer, Jonathan Crisp) evaluation Jan 2008 Clan Real Estates (Lamb's Club) LPG08

Five trenches were excavated, two in the area of the existing basement, the other three spaced evenly across the remainder of the site. Natural gravel was overlain by a substantial homogenous deposit which appeared to be fill from an earlier (but undated) episode of gravel extraction. The nature of the layer suggested that the site had been open land between the 17th and 18th c when it was levelled prior to construction. A brick culvert and several brick walls of 18th-c date were observed cutting the homogenous layer, and were sealed by modern demolition deposits. At the N end of the site, inside the existing basement, the remains of a brick tank with a rendered interior were found, possibly associated with one of the manufacturers documented on the site during the late Victorian period.

**111 Matthias Road, N16 TQ** 3294 8542 PCA (James Langthorne) evaluation Feb 2008 Sibmar Construction Group MT108

Natural clay was sealed by modern made ground.

**Packington Square Estate Phase 1, Packington Square, N1 TQ** 3220 8350 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Sept 2007 – June 2008 Rydon Construction Ltd PS107

Natural gravels and subsoil were overlaid by made ground. The brick foundations of the 19th-c houses were exposed and found to have incorporated medieval stone. Pottery dating from late medieval to 20th c was recovered.

**Islington Green School, Prebend Street, N1 TQ** 3201 8360 MOLA (Aleksandra Cetera) evaluation Apr 2008 City of London IGS08

A single evaluation trench was excavated, revealing natural clay truncated by modern basements and foundations and sealed by modern dumped layers.

**Joseph Grimaldi Park, Rodney Street, Pentonville Road, N1 TQ** 3084 8313 MOLA (Adrian Miles) watching brief Sept 2008 London Borough of Islington, Department of Environment and Regeneration JGP08

Six trial pits were excavated in the park which is the site of the churchyard of St James Church, Pentonville. This church was constructed in 1788, with the burial ground in use from 1790–1855; the church continued in use until 1978 and was later demolished. A clay deposit (apparently natural but possibly redeposited as a sealant to the burial ground) was overlain by further clay and rubble deposits beneath modern topsoil. A small quantity of disarticulated human bone was found in trenches in the S and central areas of the N garden. One

trench on the S side of the W gardens revealed a section of red-brick wall (possibly part of a burial structure) cutting dumped deposits beneath the rubble and topsoil layers.

**The Angel Centre Building, 403 St John Street, N1 TQ** 3142 8307 MoLA (Heather Knight) evaluation May 2008 Buro Four Project Services Ltd ACB08

Above the natural clay were found 18th-c garden soil, an 18th to 19th-c cesspit and a brick foundation of possible 19th-c date. They were probably in the backyards of properties fronting onto St John Street and Pentonville Road. In other trenches, modern make-up or features overlay natural clay and gravel.

**Rosemary School and Sensory Gardens, 15 Woodbridge Street, EC1 TQ** 3153 8236 AOC (Leigh Savage) watching brief, excavation Apr–May 2008 George Wimpey RMY07

Following an evaluation in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 20), foundations of the late 19th-c school were recorded during ground reduction works across the whole site. A trench was excavated, revealing natural gravels overlaid by a soil horizon and 17th-c gully; these were succeeded by three phases of 18th- to 19th-c buildings.

### KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

**St Joseph's Primary School, Cadogan Street, SW3 TQ** 2767 7866 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief, excavation Feb–Mar 2008 The Breyer Group JOP08

Following work in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007) 73 (CDB02)) an additional 12 graves, containing 22 individuals dating from the mid-19th c, were recorded cut into the natural brickearth. The S wall foundation of an early 19th-c chapel outbuilding which forms part of the N boundary of the cemetery, was also recorded.

**98 Cheyne Walk, SW10 TQ** 2685 7749 PCA (Neil Hawkins, Stuart Watson) historic building survey, watching brief Apr–Aug 2008 SCHD Ltd on behalf of Cazatine Ltd CEJ08

A programme of refurbishment and partial restoration, both internal and external, was undertaken on the Grade II\* listed building, which originally comprised two separate dwellings, now combined into one property. The investigation focused only on those areas impacted upon by the works, and not the whole house. In the front garden various features were recorded, either cutting or above natural gravels. These included the remains of a N–S aligned 18th-c brick garden wall with a small amount of re-used stone within its footings and which formed the early boundary between the two original properties. A coal chute and a brick light well, both of 19th-c date, were keyed into the original 17th-c foundation brickwork. In the back garden the natural gravels were sealed by a sequence of dumped deposits, cut by a brick culvert, both of 18th/19th-c date. During the building survey various

early elements of the building exposed during the works were recorded, including a party wall on the second floor in the fabric of which were a number of re-used Tudor bricks and worked stone, some carved, dated to the medieval period, and in the basement a small section of the original 17th-c brickwork. WC

**Chelsea Academy, Lots Road, SW10 TQ** 2628 7705 MOLA (Aleksandra Cetera) evaluation May–June 2008 The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea CAU08

Eight trenches were excavated, revealing natural gravels which were generally overlaid either by horticultural soil, possibly from 19th-c allotments, or cut by 19th to 20th-c basements. In the SE of the site was a deposit containing 17th to 19th-c material with some re-deposited flint débitage of possible Mesolithic date, indicating possible activity of this period nearby. This deposit was cut by a feature containing re-deposited gravels sealed by 19th-c allotment-type soil which, in the middle of the site, was cut by a N–S ditch, either for drainage or separating properties; it was sealed by modern make-up and surface. On the N side of the site, a sandy layer with root marks may represent a small river channel. It was sealed by horticultural soil, possibly that of the allotments. In one trench a NE–SW aligned ditch filled with this material cut the earlier deposits. This was covered by 19th/20th-c rubble, dumping and tarmac surface. Above natural gravels in another trench was a large Victorian rubbish dump, which was sealed by allotment-type soil and modern deposits.

### KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

**St Mary's C of E Primary School, Church Lane, Chessington TQ** 1854 6366 CA (Gill King) evaluation Sept 2008 Governors of St Mary's Primary School MYS08

Three trenches exposed severe truncation and subsequent make-up, both associated with the original (1975) construction of the school. A N–S linear feature was thought to represent the remains of an historic field boundary, shown on maps from 1866 to 1932. Another linear feature may represent a faint scar from an earlier field boundary or a natural deposit due to alluvial channelling. The natural strata consisted of mixed sandy clay.

**Anna House, Coombe Hill Road, Kingston-upon-Thames TQ** 2123 7027 AOC (Paolo Guarino) evaluation Dec 2008 Q Developments Ltd ANA08

Natural gravels were recorded, cut by two parallel ditches which may have been field boundaries.

**Holy Cross Preparatory School, George Lane, Kingston-upon-Thames TQ** 2016 7009 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Feb 2008 Holy Cross Preparatory School HXP08

Two trenches were excavated, revealing the natural gravels, made-ground and the turf and topsoil. The only finds recovered were of 19th to 20th-c date.

**York House, George Road, Norbiton TQ**  
2012 7024 AOC (Leigh Savage) Watching  
brief Nov 2007 Brevington Estates Ltd YOK07  
Monitoring of ground works was undertaken,  
which revealed natural gravels and subsoil  
sealed by topsoil. A small 20th-c bonfire pit  
was found cut into the topsoil.

## LAMBETH

**The Elmgreen School, Elmcourt Road, West  
Norwood, SE27 TQ** 3197 7274 AOC (Paolo  
Guarino) Jan–Feb 2008 Alfred McAlpine  
Project Services EMG08

A brick culvert and round brick wall,  
possibly a garden feature, and the remains of  
a late 19th-c wall were revealed above  
London Clay.

**Brixton Central Square, Tate Library  
Gardens and Rushmore Square, Brixton,  
SW2 TQ** 3102 7521 MOLA (Sadie Watson)  
watching brief Apr 2008 Transport for  
London BXQ08

In one of three trenches, make-up above  
natural gravels was overlain by garden soil  
which may relate to an earlier phase of  
gardens on the site. It was covered by a  
rubble deposit beneath the modern turf. In a  
second trench London Clay was cut by a  
modern sewer pipe, while the third  
contained a rubble and concrete layer which  
probably related to a petrol station which  
stood on the site until the 1970s.

**Stockwell Park School, Stockwell Park Road,  
SW9 TQ** 3071 7659 MOLA (Sadie Watson,  
Michael Tetreau) evaluation Jan–Feb, July–  
Aug 2008 Willmott Dixon Construction  
SKP08

Above natural gravelly clay and subsoil an  
E–W brick wall of 19th- to 20th-c date was  
found, against which a possible garden soil  
had been banked up. This may have been in  
the gardens of the terraced houses along  
Clapham Road. To the N of the wall was a  
modern make-up layer and modern topsoil.  
In the S of the site possible plough marks in  
subsoil were recorded. Remains of the 19th-  
to 20th-c Stockwell Orphanage (demolished  
and replaced by the present school in the  
1950s) were located. They took the form of  
foundations, possible tarmac path, buried  
turf of the orphanage grounds and  
demolition rubble. A 19th-c pit was also  
recorded.

**Stockwell Park and Robsart Village Estates,  
Stockwell Park Road, Robsart Street, SW9  
TQ** 3099 7609 MoLA (Andy Daykin, Tim  
Braybrooke) evaluation Oct–Nov 2008  
Higgins Construction SKV08

Four trenches were excavated, in which  
natural gravels, with brickearth subsoil  
surviving in some areas, were found to be  
overlain by made ground of 19th-c date. In  
three trenches this had been cut by small pits  
containing 19th-c pottery. In one trench at  
the NE corner of the site, the made ground  
was cut by brick foundations probably  
relating to late 19th-c terraced houses near  
the junction of Robsart Street and Thornton

Street. Modern made ground and topsoil  
completed the sequence.

## LEWISHAM

**Kender Estate, Barlborough Road, Lewisham,  
SE14 TQ** 3560 7725 PCA (Iain Bright)  
evaluation Apr–May 2008 Osborne KDE08  
Alluvium over natural gravels was sealed by  
redeposited brickearth which, on the E side  
of the site, were cut by two undated drainage  
ditches. Above the brickearth were the  
remains of foundation and basement walls  
for a 19th-c building.

**26–30 Blythe Hill Lane, Catford, SE6 TQ**  
3672 7348 ASC (Lizzie Gill) evaluation Sept  
2007 Total Property South East Ltd BYX07  
The sections of a trench excavated by the  
client showed disturbed deposits above  
London Clay and modern rubble which  
likely to be a result of terracing. One large  
pit filled with modern brick rubble was also  
noted in the NW half of the trench.

**Honor Oak Park Sports Ground, Brockley  
Rise, SE4 TQ** 3650 7424 MoLA (Gabby  
Rapson, Damion Churchill) geophysical  
survey (Stratascan for MOLA), geotechnical  
monitoring and evaluation Feb, Apr, Sept  
2008 Loates-Taylor Shannon on behalf of  
King's College London HKP08

Most of the investigations were made on  
grassed areas which revealed natural clay  
beneath topsoil. On the netball court (a  
raised area to the S of the site), were deeper  
deposits of topsoil, possibly associated with  
gardens belonging to houses on Stillness  
Road, one of which was destroyed by WW2  
bombing and is now the location of the  
court. Around the pavilion, deposits had  
been disturbed during its construction and  
made ground was recorded in several pits,  
although one pit in this area contained  
gravel deposits approximately on the  
alignment of the Roman road from London  
to Lewes. Evidence was also found for  
disturbance around a grandstand to the E,  
probably associated with its construction but  
possibly related to earlier re-modelling. The  
geophysical survey concentrated on the W  
side of the site and the Roman road  
alignment. Two anomalies, potentially  
associated with the road, were identified.  
Three trenches revealed areas of clay  
overlaid by gravel layers almost exactly on  
the Roman road alignment. A fourth trench  
furthest to the S demonstrated that the road  
metalling had been truncated during  
levelling for sports pitches as the road rose  
up a natural slope. A section placed where  
the survival of the road was greatest  
suggested the presence of a camber on either  
side. No other features associated with the  
road were identified. Other trenches  
contained only remains relating to the  
construction and landscaping of the modern  
sports ground. Three shallow pits were  
recorded which are likely to have been  
contemporary with the ground reduction and  
subsequent levelling of the sports  
ground. WC

**Rentokil Site (former), Bromley Road,  
Catford, SE6 TQ** 3755 7269 PCA (Ireneo  
Grosso) watching brief Mar–June 2008 CgMs  
Consulting RTK08

Natural clay and gravel were sealed by  
alluvial deposits from which Roman ceramic  
building material and a medieval pottery  
sherd were recovered. A late medieval to  
early post-medieval N–S aligned channel,  
probably associated with the River  
Ravensbourne, cut into the natural deposits  
and was sealed by 17th- to 19th-c levelling  
layers. In the S of the site these were cut by a  
19th/20th-c pit and 20th-c concrete  
foundations.

**East London Line Project, Canal Junction  
(Southern Bulk Supply Point), Canal Road,  
SE8 TQ** 3601 7790 MOLA (Gabby Rapson,  
Agnieszka Bystron) watching brief Feb–June  
2008 Transport for London NXE07

Following work nearby in 2007 (*LA 12*,  
supp. 1 (2008) 22), a watching brief was  
carried out. Sterile alluvium was overlain by  
19th to 20th-c land-raising deposits, possibly  
from the construction of the adjacent Grand  
Surrey Canal.

**Land at Hedgley Mews, SE13 TQ** 3970 7490  
PCA (John Payne) watching brief July 2008  
Latin Quarter Ltd HDL08

Natural sandy clay was overlain by a layer of  
undated subsoil; above it was 19th-c topsoil  
sealed by a sequence of late 19th-c levelling  
layers.

**215–217 Lee High Road, SE13 TQ** 3941  
7524 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation Mar–  
Apr 2008 Acorn Homes LHG08

On the S side of the site, natural clay  
deposits were cut by a NW–SE aligned  
channel which produced finds dated to the  
16th/18th c, and by a late 17th to 18th-c E–  
W oriented ditch, the S side of which was  
timber-revetted. On the E side of the site  
three 19th-c brick pier bases were revealed.  
Modern made ground sealed the site.

**East London Line Project, New Cross Gate  
Depot, SE8 TQ** 3601 7775 MOLA (Jon Crisp)  
watching brief Mar 2008 Transport for  
London NXE07

Excavation of a trench for a retaining wall  
was monitored. Natural gravels were  
overlain by undated cultivated soil beneath  
modern made ground.

**Northbrook School, Taunton Road, Lee  
Green, Lewisham, SE12 TQ** 3950 7480 AOC  
(Les Capon) building recording Sept 2008  
Atkins Heritage NKS08

The school was constructed in 1957. No  
later additions were recorded and no  
elements of the Victorian school which it  
replaced appeared to have been retained.

## MERTON

**The Old Rectory House, 82–84 Church  
Road, Wimbledon, SW19 TQ** 2445 7155  
PCA (Stuart Watson, Stuart Holden)  
evaluation, watching brief May 2008 Donald  
Insall Associates Ltd on behalf of Mr Nigel  
McConnell ORS08

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

On the E side of the site, above natural silty clay, a Tudor wall foundation, possibly part of the north wing of the Old Rectory House which was demolished in the 19th c, was recorded. Evidence of early 20th-c landscaping and levelling of the ground was traced across the rest of the site.

**15 Copse Hill, Wimbledon, SW20** TQ 2305 7020 PCA (Stuart Watson) evaluation Oct 2008 Gateway Project Services Ltd COJ08 Natural gravels were overlain by a colluvial deposit which was sealed by a layer of 19th-c subsoil, cut by a 19th-c field drain system. Modern garden soil sealed these.

**Esso Petrol Station (former), 78 Cranmer Road, Mitcham** TQ 2775 6825 PCA (Stuart Watson) watching brief Sept–Nov 2008 Croft Homes Ltd EPS08

The site had been heavily truncated during the installation and later removal of fuel storage tanks from the 1950s onward. Natural deposits were only observed in piling cores and consisted of London Clay overlain by sandy clay. Several 19th-c boundary walls and 19th- to 20th-c made ground deposits were recorded on the E and S sides of the site.

**Royal Sun Alliance Sports Ground (former), Fairway, Raynes Park, SW20** TQ 2300 6890 PCA (Alex Pullen) evaluation Jan 2008 F&C Property Asset Management plc RSA08

Natural clay and subsoil were cut, on the E side of the site, by two NW–SE oriented Late Bronze Age ditches.

**27, 27A The Grange, Wimbledon, SW19** TQ 2374 7092 MOLA (Peter Cardiff) watching brief Feb 2008 Fleetwood Developments Ltd GGI08

Deposits of 20th-c date overlying natural gravels were recorded.

**8 Lombard Road, Wimbledon, SW19** TQ 2602 6922 AOC (Paul Harris) evaluation Apr 2008 Bizspace LMW08

Two trenches revealed deep (nearly 4 m) modern made ground deposits; natural strata were not reached.

**Morden Park Baths, London Road, Morden** TQ 2494 6747 MOLA (Hana Lewis) evaluation Mar 2008 Merton Borough Council MDK08

Two trenches were excavated on the W and E side of the baths. London Clay was overlain by modern rubble and garden soil.

**2 Station Road (carriageway opposite), South Wimbledon, SW19** TQ 2626 6989 CA (Jonathan Henckert) watching brief Nov 2008 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TZE08

The excavated trench was mostly occupied by the cut for the existing trunk main and associated backfills; however, disturbed alluvial deposits merging to a clean sterile clay were recorded to the N.

**Chester House, 3 West Side Common, Wimbledon, SW19** TQ 2336 7069 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke) evaluation Sept 2008 Holden Partners WSO08

A single trench was excavated in which natural sand and subsoil had been truncated by drain trenches and features associated

with numerous alterations to the garden of the house. A small quantity of flints, some possibly Mesolithic struck flint, and some early medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the subsoil. Three wall remnants, which are also likely to have been associated with alterations to and features within the gardens, were observed in section, as were a thin spread of mortar and rubble which butted another of gravel may have formed the bedding for a paved path and a garden path respectively. These features are likely to date from the 18th to 20th c. The E end of the trench was truncated by modern garden features.

**Deen City Farm, 39 Windsor Avenue, Mitcham, SW19** TQ 2625 6915 AOC (Adam Lord) watching brief July 2008 Deen City Farm DCY08

Ground reduction was monitored on this, the site of Merton Priory (*f.* early 12th-c), a SAM. Only modern made ground was observed

### NEWHAM

**Abbey Road DLR Station, Stratford, E15** TQ 39097 83472 MoLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation July–Aug 2008 DLR AYF08

The site lies within the precinct of the medieval Stratford Langthorne Abbey (*f.* 1135). In one of the three trenches, parallel to the railway line, natural clay was overlain by disturbed natural containing 18th- to 19th-c pottery and two redeposited fragments of medieval tile. This layer was cut by a shallow 19th-c feature. The N part of the trench was truncated by a large brick structure, probably the kitchen or cellar of a late 19th-c building, including a white-glazed tile wall. The second trench, in the footpath area, revealed natural clay overlain by an undated soil horizon, beneath a 19th-c deposit. The third trench, in the garden of Abbey House, contained natural clay overlain by the soil horizon, beneath the modern pathway.

**Land at Angel Lane, Stratford, E15** TQ 3875 8460 MOLA (Mary Nicholls) geoarchaeological watching brief Jan 2008 Mirvac ANE08

Geoarchaeological monitoring was carried out on five boreholes and eleven window samples in the S of the site, which is located on the E side of the Lea Valley and would have occupied a prominent position overlooking the Lea floodplain. The sequence generally comprised bedrock overlain by gravels, brickearth and some weathered alluvium under 19th-c land-raising associated with the nearby railway. Modern made ground and concrete completed the sequence.

**DLR Upgrade, Blackwall Station, Aspen Way, E14** TQ 3839 8066 MOLA (Mike Morley) geoarchaeological watching brief Oct 2008 DLR APE08

Of two boreholes, one revealed natural Pleistocene gravels beneath an organic clayey sand. Above this was a layer of peat, representing a waterlogged marshland

environment, overlaid by a deposit of silty clay indicating a possible flood event or the presence of a nearby river channel. A series of alluvial layers, probably relating to mud-flats, were sealed by modern made ground and backfill. The second borehole contained a sequence consisting of natural Pleistocene gravels beneath alluvium and clay silt, suggesting the presence of a nearby fluvial channel. Above this, a peaty clay silt layer and a deposit of organic clay with plant inclusions, indicating a marshland environment, were sealed by a further alluvial layer and a deposit of made-ground. A layer of silty clay above probably represented mud-flats; it was overlaid by modern made ground with some reworked alluvium.

**Abbey of St Mary Stratford Langthorne (site of), Bakers Row, West Ham, E15** TQ 3909 8347 MOLA (Robert Cowie) evaluation and community excavation Jan–Feb 2008 London Borough of Newham SFY07

Further excavations were undertaken, following an evaluation in 2007 (*LA 12* supp. 1 (2008) 23) to assess the SAM in advance of landscaping, and specifically to investigate the interior of a medieval building that had been excavated and reburied in the 1970s and to expose its exterior for consolidation and display. The building had been identified as the abbey guesthouse, but the discovery of hitherto unknown walls extending S from the previously recorded part of the building suggested that the structure once straddled the access road to the abbey (now Bakers Row) and is therefore identified as the abbey gatehouse (Great Gate). The gatehouse had been constructed in two major phases, the earliest part, to the S, divided into two rooms that probably lay on the N side of the entrance passage. Later in the medieval period the gatehouse was enlarged with the addition of a rectangular extension on its N side. Several cut features and layers close to the building produced medieval material which might have been contemporaneous with the abbey. A stone wall to the E of the gatehouse was also probably medieval, and may have been part of the abbey precinct wall. The gatehouse was further extended and altered in the 16th to 17th c, and two brick-lined cesspits were built next to it in the 16th to mid-17th c and mid-17th to 18th c respectively. Later features and strata included the remains of a 17th-c brick building, a drain, walls, gravel paths, moat fills and cultivated soil. Remains of Victorian terraced houses fronting onto Bakers Row were recorded, as well as associated yard surfaces, brick-lined cesspits and possible garden paths. The walls of the medieval gatehouse were not robust enough for display and were reburied after consolidation. Their outline is indicated at ground level by a modern mortar and flint capping.

**95–99 Barking Road, E16** TQ 3957 8173 AOC (Paolo Guarino) evaluation Aug 2007 GalifordTry Partnership BKU07

Alluvial deposits were recorded in all three trenches. The alluvium was overlaid by the remains of late 19th- to 20th-c buildings which were sealed by 20th-c made ground.

**Broadway Flood Alleviation Scheme: Trial Hole B4, Broadway, Stratford, E15 TQ 3890** 8434 CA (Rosie Cummings) watching brief Mar 2008 Thames Water Utilities BBF08

Trial trenches were monitored and exposed modern made ground and services to the limit of excavation, 1.5 m below the present ground surface.

**DLR Upgrade, Canning Town, Canning Town Flyover, E16 TQ 3958 8099 MOLA** (Virgil Yendell) geoarchaeological watching brief June 2008 CAJ08

One borehole, located towards the centre of the site, was examined. Natural gravels were found to be overlaid by reed peat deposits and then wood peat, representing waterlogged marshland environments. Overlying these deposits was a series of clays representing alluvial overbank deposits of a nearby river channel. The alluvial layers were sealed by 17th to 18th-c and modern made ground and backfill.

**St Mary's Church, Church Road, Little Ilford, E12 TQ 4289 8529 MOLA** (Adrian Miles) evaluation Aug 2008 Ronald Wylde Associates MCI08

Two burials of 17th- to 18th-c date were located in a single trench; they were neither fully exposed nor excavated.

**Church Street, West Ham, E15 TQ 3945 8375 LP** (Matthew Williams, Andrew Dufton) excavation Feb 2008 Bugler Developments Ltd CWJ07

A row of four cellared Georgian buildings that fronted Church Street were found to have truncated much of the earlier post-medieval archaeology. To the rear of the buildings, and across the rest of the site, medieval and post-medieval rubbish pits were recorded, including two wells provisionally dated to the late medieval to early post-medieval period. Large quarry pits had been dug across the central area of the site, also provisionally dated to the post-medieval period. In the central area of the site were several truncated postholes and at the rear (S) of the site were the remains of very truncated beam slots, probably representing low-status timber buildings. There were no associated finds to date these features. Two post-medieval boundary ditches were recorded, which followed the boundaries between the Georgian buildings.

**93–97 Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, E7 TQ 4002 8513 AS** (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Mar 2008 Indecon Building Ltd EGV08

Three trial trenches revealed natural silty clay and a large modern pit, probably connected to construction of the present buildings on the site, filled with several layers of demolition and building material of relatively recent date.

**Greengate House, 89 Greengate Street, Plaistow, E13 TQ 4082 8290 HN** (Chris Turner) evaluation Sept 2008 Durkan Ltd GAU08

Two ditches, running at right-angles to each other, were revealed in two trenches above natural sandy clay. They are identified as boundaries to properties facing onto Greengate Street which cartographic evidence suggests date back to the 18th c, or earlier. They were backfilled in the early 20th c.

**Land bounded by Keir Hardie Primary School, Harvey Point, Wood Point, Pattinson Point, Clinch Court, Fife Road, E16 TQ 4025 8165 PCA** (Alex Pullen, Richard Humphrey) watching brief Apr–Jul 2008 CgMs Consulting FIF08

A layer of peat above alluvial gravels was overlain by further alluvial and organic deposits. Modern made ground sealed the uppermost deposits.

**236–252 High Street, Stratford, E15 TQ 3855 8393 PCA** (James Langthorne) watching brief, evaluation Aug–Sept 2008 Wates Living Space HIJ08

A sequence of alluvial deposits, consistent with a marshy environment in close proximity to a river, sealed natural gravels. Above was a sequence of 20th-c made ground.

**Warton House, 150 High Street, Stratford, E15 TQ 3835 8372 MOLA** (Andrew Westman, Bruce Ferguson) building recording, evaluation and excavation Jan, Feb–July 2008 Redloft on behalf of Genesis Housing Association WHU08

A standing building survey was carried out before partial demolition. The building, comprising a steel frame with brick walls and concrete floors on five storeys, with a flat roof, was constructed in 1937–8 (Higgins and Thomerson, architects) for Yardley and Co Ltd, manufacturers of perfume and soap. The building served as a factory making boxes, and a warehouse, with offices on the upper floors. The shape and exterior of the building is in an Art Moderne style, with white walls and brown ceramic window and door surrounds, since painted over, and a bowed end to the W containing nearly-continuous windows. A projecting full-height stair compartment on the S flanks the main entrance from the street, which is marked externally at first-floor level by a large ceramic mural of lavender-sellers, the company's trademark. On the N the building faces the Waterworks River, a branch of the River Lea, beside which was a separate single-storey factory and warehouse, with a roof formed of successive convex shells in reinforced concrete. On the NE, Warton House contained an external goods hoist to the upper floors and, on the ground floor, a large goods entrance. After the Yardley Company left the building in 1966, it was radically adapted. Following demolition, nine trenches spread evenly across the site, were excavated. At the N end of the site Roman gravel extraction was recorded, succeeded by a channel dated to the early medieval period. This channel was replaced by another of possible 15th to 17th-c date, but flooding and silting led to the construction of timber waterfront revetments

of the original Waterworks River, dating from the 17th to 18th c to its backfilling and re-alignment in the 1930s. These showed evidence of large and small scale repairs, and a major mid-19th-c refurbishment in response to severe local flooding. Excavation at the S end of the site exposed the substantial brick remains of a mid-18th-c pump house, navigation channel and wheel-race to the former West Ham Waterworks Company 'Waterworks Mill'. The pump house and mill race showed at least one phase of re-fitting, possibly with an iron waterwheel, while the pump house also showed evidence of structural alterations indicating a change of function, possibly as a factory, although it was unclear whether the water wheel was still used. There were also signs that the 18th-c pump house was incorporated into the remains of a 17th-c corn mill which once occupied the site. Removal of the 17th-c brick walls exposed the truncated remains of a peg tile and mortal sill-beam to a potential timber building, possibly a mill of medieval date. A small brick-and-flint building and the base of a timber crane indicated the presence of industrial activity on the S bank, shown on an OS map of 1869 as a timber yard.

**3 New Barn Street, Plaistow, E13 TQ 4049 8227 PCA** (Richard Humphrey) evaluation Feb 2008 IDP Ltd NBP08

An 18th-c brick drain, lying directly on top of natural sandy silt, was sealed by a series of late 18th- to 19th-c dump layers. The uppermost of the layers was cut by the foundation of a late 19th-c brick wall foundation, possibly representing the rear property boundary wall of a building which fronted on to New Barn Street. A series of modern dump and demolition layers sealed the earlier layers, and on the W side of the site, cutting through them, the external E wall of the recently demolished building.

**Rokeby School, Pitchford Street, E15 TQ 399 818 OA** (Ken Welsh) evaluation July 2008 Laing O'Rourke ROQ08

Natural brickearth was exposed in five trenches, which in three underlay alluvium, with modern demolition and make-up layers above.

**Newham Indoor Athletic Centre, Prince Regent Lane, E13 TQ 4130 8198 WA** (Cornelius Barton, Lawrence Pontin) watching brief Feb–July 2008 London Borough of Newham Property and Design Consultancy NIA08

A watching brief was maintained during the stripping of modern overburden from the site and the excavation of a 3.5 m deep soakaway. Truncated natural gravels were observed below made ground in the soakaway.

**370 Romford Road, Stratford, E7 TQ 4091 8505 WA** (Cornelius Barton, Lawrence Pontin) evaluation Jan 2008 Archer Hoblin Ltd RFG08

Two evaluation trenches were excavated, in both of which natural gravels were overlain by made ground below a concrete slab.

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

**Stratford City Development: Boris Land Lease (North Part of Site), E15 TQ 3830** 8535 MOLA-PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Jan–Apr 2008 Lend Lease Development Ltd SZD08

On the W side of the site a scattered Bronze Age cemetery, represented by seven possible cremation burials, was found cut into the natural brickearth. To the E the remains of an early 19th-c building were uncovered; they may have been part of the first railway depot which is known to have been situated here.

**Stratford City Development: Bridge (H08), Carpenter's Road (NE of), Waterdene Road, Stratford, E15 TQ 3774 8460** MOLA-PCA (Sarah Barrowman, Mary Nichols) evaluation June 2008 Lend Lease Development Ltd SZE08

An untruncated sequence of fluvial deposits overlying Pleistocene gravels was revealed below 19th- to 20th-c made ground and levelling deposits. The fluvial deposits consisted of early Roman sands, from which sherds of pot and worked timbers were recovered, overlain by a layer of probable late Roman to early medieval organic silt. This was sealed by a layer of medieval and later alluvium.

**Stratford City Development: Bridge (H12), 'Carpenters Triangle', Carpenters Road, E15 TQ 3832 8424** MOLA-PCA (Phil Frickers, Mary Ruddy) evaluation Nov–Dec 2008 HOCHTIEF (UK) Construction Ltd SZG08

On the S side of the site natural gravels sealed by a prehistoric soil horizon were revealed, whilst on the E side there was a sequence of leached gravels sealed by sandy clays with sands above. They are interpreted as a filled-in early river channel. Cutting into the natural were a number of 18th/19th-c quarry pits in-filled and sealed by a sequence of 19th-c dumped deposits.

**Stratford City Development: Bridge (H23), Angel Lane, Great Eastern Road (junction), Stratford, E15 TQ 3870 8465** MOLA-PCA (Sarah Barrowman, Mary Nichols) evaluation Oct–Nov 2008 Lend Lease Development Ltd SZF08

A series of 19th/20th c footings and foundations were recorded cutting into and overlying natural gravels. These are interpreted as possibly being part of the Eastern Countries Railway Depot buildings. A sequence of 19th/20th c made ground and modern surface layers sealed both natural and features. WC

**Wanstead Flats as part of the Thames Gateway Water Treatment Plant Distribution Pipeline, IG11 TQ 3996 8705, TQ 4520 8192 and TQ 3905 9019** PCA (Rebecca Lythe, Graeme McArthur) evaluation, watching brief May–July 2008 Thames Water TWT08

*See Redbridge and Waltham Forest*

### Olympic Sites

**Channelsea Gorge, Olympic Park, Stratford TQ 3775 8530** AOC (Paul Harris, Ian Hogg) evaluation Dec 2008 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-10308

Four trenches were excavated across the Channelsea river in which a limited sequence of alluvial deposits was found above natural sands and gravels, buried beneath modern made ground within the far eastern extent of the trenches. Within the N of the investigation area the natural deposition sequence was cut by the man-made course of the Channelsea river. Wooden shuttering, visible on a map of 1908, was found at the E extent of the channel. WC

**Chimney east of Roach Road, E3 TQ 3731 8426** MOLA-PCA (Kari Bower, Patrizia Pierazzo) building recording Jan 2008 Capita Symonds and the Olympic Delivery Authority OL-07107

Further recording took place following that of 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 28). Located in a factory site on the W side of the Lea Navigation, S of the Hertford Union Canal, the chimney appears to date to between 1893 and 1896, when the site was leased by the Gas Light and Coke Company. It was composed of red brick with blue brick dressings and iron straps to strengthen the structure when it was subject to thermal expansion. The chimney had an E-facing opening at its base, with a triple rowlock set arch, probably housing a flue which connected the chimney to a building containing the furnace, situated immediately to the E. This building was later demolished and the site redeveloped; at the time of the survey the chimney was situated in the premises of a shoe factory.

**Planning Delivery Zone 1, Work Package 7, Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications, E15 TQ 3800 8430** MOLA-PCA (Tristan Adfield) evaluation Oct 2007 – Jan 2008 Capita Symonds and the Olympic Delivery Authority OL-01106

Prehistoric land surfaces with associated occupation and evidence for a river channel, perhaps a former course of the Waterworks River, and its abandonment, were found beneath 19th- to 20th-c made ground in the vicinity of the Waterworks River wall. The deposit sequence in the lower-lying part of the site resembled that found to the E (OL-01507), with thick sand deposits, accumulated as sand bars within and at the margins of a former river channel and forming a series of ridges, interspersed with and overlain by peaty clays and organic silts which accumulated in backwaters and marshy hollows left behind as the river migrated away from the edge of the terrace. Microfossils, and in particular pollen and diatoms, are likely to be preserved in the monolith and auger hole samples taken. Timber posts and timber, metal and concrete revetments, all of increasingly late 17th- to 19th-c date, truncated the alluvial deposits. These deposits and features were subsequently sealed by 19th- to 20th-c made ground and landfill deposits.

**Planning Delivery Zone 1, Trench 12, Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications,**

**Carpenters Road, E15 TQ 3812 8417** MOLA-PCA (John Payne) excavation Nov 2007 – Feb 2008 excavation 2008 Capita Symonds and the Olympic Delivery Authority OL-01507

Work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 25) was followed by excavations in 2008. The site was located on a low gravel island associated with the braided river channels of the Lea Valley. A segmented ditch system was revealed across the E and N part of site; it contained Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age ceramics. Two crouched inhumations may also have been associated with this phase of activity. Many small pits or postholes and the partial remains of four 'drip gully' features comprised the main phase of occupation. An enclosure ditch, heavily truncated by later activity, was also recognised and appears to be contemporary. From this and from many of the settlement features, Late Bronze Age ceramics were recovered. The remains of three larger 'drip gully' features which contained Middle Iron Age ceramics were also present but associated features were noticeably scarce when compared with the preceding activity. Two of these drip gullies were cut by a second enclosure ditch with two opposing entrances at the W end of a contemporary E–W orientated ditch, which was integral with the enclosure. A substantial ditch partly truncated the Middle Iron Age ditch system; it contained small amounts of Roman material. This ditch revealed at least two phases of re-cutting. Two flexed inhumation burials were found and are considered to have been associated with this phase of activity, although neither contained associated grave goods. One lay adjacent to the Roman ditch system and orientated E–W, the other adjacent to the Middle Iron Age ditch system and orientated N–S. The siting of the latter suggests that the Middle Iron Age ditch was still a recognised boundary in the Roman period, which possibly survived as a low bank or hedgerow. Two N–S aligned parallel ditches appear to form part of a large post-Roman field system.

**Planning Delivery Zone 1, Trench 23, Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications, Carpenters Road, E15 TQ 3817 8396** MOLA-PCA (M Bazley) evaluation Aug 2008 Capita Symonds and the Olympic Delivery Authority OL-01507

An isolated evaluation trench was undertaken immediately E of Warton Road and N of the Great Eastern Railway viaduct, following an evaluation in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 25). Above natural gravel was an undated weathered clay silt overlaid by a thick deposit of re-deposited alluvium. This was followed by late 19th- to 20th-c structures and made ground deposits, consisting of a brick and concrete basement, rubble backfill, tips of industrial and domestic material and lenses of coal and clinker, the latter probably derived from the nearby railway construction. The basement truncated the sequence across the N part of the trench, into the natural gravels.

**Planning Delivery Zone 2, Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications, E15 TQ 3802 8403** MOLA-PCA (Virgil Yendell) geoarchaeological boreholes June 2008 Capita Symonds and the Olympic Delivery Authority OL-06407  
Work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 28) was followed by the examination of boreholes, preliminary interpretations from the logs of three of which suggest the presence of a watercourse nearby. Evidence of a later watercourse was also located to the N. The silts and sands that accumulated on the riverbed or channel margins contain seeds and other plant remains which are suitable for radiocarbon dating.

**Planning Delivery Zone 2, Trench 24/25, Olympic, Paralympics and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications, Marshgate Lane, E15 TQ 3779 8434** MOLA-PCA (John Payne) evaluation Mar 2008 Capita Symonds and the Olympic Delivery Authority OL-01707

A evaluation followed that of 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 26) during which a sequence of sandy silts, likely to represent the natural migration or the deliberately diverted passage of a river, was recorded above natural gravels. The upper part of this sequence may represent deposits associated with the adjacent Waterworks River, whilst the lower deposits may be of late or immediate post glacial origin. Thick deposits of 19th to 20th-c made ground associated with the construction or maintenance of adjacent waterways overlay the alluvium to the top of the trench.

**Planning Delivery Zone 3, Olympic Park, Stratford TQ 3765 8385** AOC (Paul Harris) June–Sept 2008 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-10008

An extensive sequence of alluvial deposits and peats was found above the natural sands and gravels, beneath modern made ground. The remnants of a modern reservoir and associated concrete building were located in the S of the zone. In the E of the zone, trenching revealed multiple phases of revetment and river management structures in the form of preserved wooden stakes, posts and planking. These are not yet dated.

**Planning Delivery Zone 3, Work Package 4, Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications, E15 TQ 3778 8383** MOLA-PCA (David Sorapure) evaluation and excavation Dec 2007–Feb 2008 Capita Symonds and the Olympic Delivery Authority OL-08607

Excavation of three trenches followed an evaluation in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 28). An alluvial sequence above natural gravels indicated an environment that was subject to numerous episodes of seasonal flooding over a long period. In one of the trenches cuts, postholes and pits of prehistoric date were recorded; a deposit of alluvial clay that extended over the entire trench contained fragments of prehistoric pottery, fire-cracked flints and charcoal flecks, suggesting that a prehistoric land surface had subsequently developed. A

cremation burial had been made in this deposit. In all trenches, 19th- to 20th-c made ground or landfill sealed the alluvial sequences. In another trench numerous prehistoric features were identified, mainly comprising pits, postholes and ditches, with evidence of occupation debris and buried soil or land surfaces. A possible round house structure, comprising post poles within a conjectured ditched enclosure, is suggested. Supporting evidence shows sporadic use of nearby open area for rubbish disposal, unidentified structures and a single adult cremation. Radiocarbon dating shows that the features cut into Neolithic alluvial or dry land surfaces and were sealed by alluvial deposits formed from c. 1200 BC. The site was flooded from the late Bronze Age with alluvial deposits stabilising to represent seasonally inundated wetland-marsh, eventually used for land reclamation in the late 18th c.

**Planning Delivery Zone 4, Work Package 1, Trench 17, Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications, E15 TQ 3740 8457** MOLA-PCA (Paul Thrale) evaluation Nov 2007–Jan 2008 Capita Symonds and the Olympic Delivery Authority OL-06807

A series of alluvial clay, organic and sandy gravel deposits were recorded across the site, following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 29). Across the NW of the area, the gravels were overlain by a thin layer of organic material which was sealed by an alluvial clay sequence, suggesting that much of the area was waterlogged marsh environment or subject to flooding over time. In one trench a possible ancient channel or tributary cutting the natural gravels and sealed beneath the alluvial clay deposits was recorded. The organic fill of this feature may represent the silting or ponding of a river channel that had become isolated from the main water courses in the area. These deposits were overlaid by approximately 3.5 m of 19th- to 20th-c contaminated industrial and commercial waste. Evidence of 19th to early 20th c water management was also revealed, consisting of an open timber-lined channel and later additions of a large brick culvert and large cast iron pipe. These may have been associated with the 19th-c East London Waterworks Company reservoir to the S, constructed in c. 1847–1848, and also to later drainage systems.

**Planning Delivery Zone 4, Work Package 3, Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications, E15 TQ 3762 8444** MOLA-PCA (Paul Thrale) evaluation Jan 2008 Capita Symonds and the Olympic Delivery Authority OL-06907

A further evaluation was undertaken following that of 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 29). Evidence was provided in one trench of the position, construction and survival of the 19th-c East London Waterworks Company reservoir which covers most of this area. Although partially truncated during its decommissioning, the reservoir appears to

remain generally intact. Pier bases for the sluice gate and a section of its E wall was recorded along the E side of the zone. The backfill of the reservoir consisted of late 19th-c commercial and industrial waste.

**Planning Delivery Zone 6, Olympic Park, Stratford, E15 TQ 3743 8546** (NW), TQ 37610 84775 (SW), TQ 3807 8566 (NE) AOC (Paul Harris) June–Nov 2008 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-10108

A continuous sequence of alluvial deposits and peat layers was found above natural sands and gravels, overlaid by modern made ground. Within a centrally located trench a partially articulated, undated, horse skeleton was recovered from within the lower alluvial sequence.

*See also Waltham Forest.*

**Planning Delivery Zone 6, Work Package 3, Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications, E15 TQ 3761 8542** MOLA-PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation May–June 2008, excavation June–July 2008 Capita Symonds and the Olympic Delivery Authority OL-06507

Excavation of a single trench followed a watching brief in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 29) and found natural gravel overlain by patches of peat deposits. These yielded flint flakes, charcoal flecks and daub, suggestive of prehistoric human activity. Above was an alluvial layer approximately 2.5 m thick. Two parallel N–S aligned lines of timber piles formed the earliest structure, dated to 16th c. Part of a timber revetted water channel, which may date to the 17th c and was possibly used as a mill race or leat, was uncovered. A brick building, possibly dating from the late 17th or 18th c, may have had an industrial purpose because an adjacent sunken brick feature probably represented a furnace. Possibly contemporary with the industrial structures was an ‘anchor’ for a tie-back which would have formed part of a revetment for a channel located beyond the W limit of the excavation. These structures were succeeded by a late 18th- to early 19th-c building and associated surfaces, including the E side of a N–S aligned terrace of six cottages which would have backed onto the Temple Mill Stream. To the E the cottages were bordered by a stone slab pavement and separated from a N–S cobbled road by an open metalled area; beyond the road was a revetted N–S stream.

**Planning Delivery Zone 6, Work Package 4, Trench 8, Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications, E15 TQ 3792 8522** MOLA-PCA (Sarah Barrowman) evaluation Nov 2007–Jan 2008 Capita Symonds and the Olympic Delivery Authority OL-07907

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 29), further evaluation took place. Natural gravels were recorded across the site, cut by a palaeochannel in the E of the site. They were overlaid by alluvial sequences which may represent a floodplain or the historic Leyton river. No archaeological remains were present within

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the alluvium. A possible 17th- to 19th-c ploughsoil survived across the trench, with associated ridge and furrow features. The site was sealed by a considerable depth of made ground prior to construction of the recently demolished 20th-c housing.

**Planning Delivery Zone 6, Work Package 6, Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications, E15** TQ 3771 8496 MOLA-PCA (Sarah Barrowman) evaluation Jan–Mar 2008 Capita Symonds and the Olympic Delivery Authority OL-08908

Two trenches were excavated, one of which revealed a possible late Roman consolidation deposit above natural gravels, and later alluvial sediments. Furrows cut the surface of the alluvium, covered by late 19th to 20th-c levelling.

**Planning Delivery Zone 6, Work Package 6, Olympic Park, E15** TQ 3761 8542 MoLA-PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation, excavation May–July 2008 Capita Symonds and the Olympic Delivery Authority OL-08908

Natural sands and gravels were overlain by a sequence of alluvial deposits, from the lower levels of which a few sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered. Two N–S orientated parallel lines of timber piles, apparently set in pairs, were located within the alluvial deposits. These piles may have been the foundations for an elevated walkway that traversed a waterlogged or marshy area and may date from the 16th c. By perhaps the late 17th or early 18th c the land appears to have been drained and a foundry or smithy established, evidenced by the remains of a building that enclosed a furnace and a possible mill race in the S of the site. In the late 18th c the foundry or smithy structure was demolished and replaced with another building that may have had an industrial purpose. A cobbled surface associated with this building was also exposed. Dating to the early 19th c on the W side of the site was a row of workers' cottages, a cobbled street and, on the E side, a stream with a substantial timber revetment.

**Planning Delivery Zone 8, Work Package 1, Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications, E15** TQ 3804 8367 MOLA-PCA (Sarah Barrowman) evaluation Dec 2007–Apr 2008 Capita Symonds and the Olympic Delivery Authority OL-08807

Evaluation was undertaken following that of 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 29). Alluvial sequences were recorded in four trenches above natural gravels, followed by a layer of peat and further alluvial deposits. In one trench evidence of prehistoric features and activity was observed within and cutting the lower levels of the alluvial sequence. In several trenches late 17th- to 19th-c features were observed either within or cutting the alluvial sequence. A possible late 17th- to 19th-c relict land surface was also observed overlying the alluvial sequence in one trench. In all trenches 19th- to 20th-c made ground sealed the sequences.

**Planning Delivery Zone 8, Work Package 2, Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications, E15** TQ 3788 8337 MOLA-PCA (Sarah Barrowman) evaluation Feb–May 2008 Capita Symonds and the Olympic Delivery Authority OL-07807

Further evaluation followed that of 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 29). Natural gravels were found overlain by silts, humic clay and alluvium. This was cut by a pit, followed by a ditch, and wooden stake, all dating to the late 17th to 19th c. The trench was sealed by 19th- to 20th-c made ground.

**Planning Delivery Zone 12, Work Package 1, Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications, E15** TQ 3842 8363 MOLA-PCA (Elaine Eastbury, Isca Howell) evaluation Jan–Feb 2008; excavation Mar–May 2008 Capita Symonds and the Olympic Delivery Authority OL-08707

An evaluation in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 29) was followed by the excavation of a trench to the S of Stratford High Street which revealed a sequence broadly suggesting a site that lay at the E margins of the prehistoric river and exposed gravels of late Pleistocene to early Holocene date, overlain by a sequence of alluvial deposits that represented several phases of channel activity from the Neolithic to Iron Age. These alluvial deposits, inter-bedded sands, clays and gravels, accumulated on channel bars within shifting stream channels. A gravel horizon within the sand bars yielded flint débitage and a number of unabraded sherds of Neolithic pottery, an assemblage of animal remains, including horse, and a possible wooden stake structure. The sand bar deposits were truncated by a channel containing a possible dislodged or disaggregated wooden structure comprising the remnants of at least four round-wood timbers. The remains are undated as yet but are not thought to predate the Iron Age. A sequence of organic clays and peats overlay the active channel deposits; these are likely to represent a channel marginal backwater environment that gradually silted up. In the upper part of the alluvium an early medieval channel, consistent with the possible site of a mill works, was identified. Substantial gravel dumps were laid down to consolidate the ground above the alluvium prior to construction. This was characterised by a range of wells, cesspits, brick walls and drains of 17th-c date. A number of walls recorded in section at the N end of the site were clearly Victorian and are likely to relate to the former Christ Church.

### REDBRIDGE

**River Roding Enhancement, Ashton Brook, Woodford** TQ 4206 9238 AOC (Chris Clarke, Fitz) excavation Jan 2008 Environment Agency RRR07

A watching brief in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 30) was followed by the excavation of

flood relief ponds adjacent to the River Roding. The excavations revealed over 1.5 m of natural alluvial deposits, with modern disturbance limited to the upper profile. A 19th or 20th-c drainage ditch was identified.

**Former PLA Recreation Ground, The Drive, Ilford** TQ 4275 8795 TVAS (Simon Cass) evaluation Nov 2008 CgMs Consulting FPT08

Two small undated features, a gully terminus and a small pit were revealed, cut into natural sand and gravel. The only finds were a small piece of burnt flint from the pit, and very small charcoal fragments from both features.

**Valentine's Mansion, Emerson Road, Ilford** TQ 4328 8795 PCA (Kari Bower, James Langthorne) historic building survey, watching brief July 2007 – Apr 2008 London Borough of Redbridge VTM04

Following previous work (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 29) a further phase of investigations was completed, comprising the monitoring of underpinning operations in various locations at the mansion, the investigation of a tunnel that extended beneath the morning room and the recording of various rooms and external areas. The earliest deposits found were natural sands, gravels and clays which were sealed by subsoil in the W part of the property. Above them were brick structures pre-dating the current W part of the building and comprising garden walls and possible floors. Various features dating from the 18th to the 19th c were uncovered, including an earlier fireplace in the servants' hall, the garden walls and brick floors in the library, an earlier brick floor in the portico, culverts in the coal yard, and a bread oven in the scullery.

**Wanstead Flats, Thames Gateway Water Treatment Plant Distribution Pipeline, E12** TQ 3996 8705, TQ 4520 8192 and TQ 3905 9019 PCA (Rebecca Lythe, Graeme McArthur) evaluation, watching brief May–July 2008 Thames Water TWT08

The evaluation was located in the NW corner of Wanstead Flats, where two trenches were excavated to the N and to the S of a public footpath known as 'The Avenue'. It revealed natural gravels sealed by weathered subsoil which was cut by an undated linear feature and two large 19th/20th-c circular features, possibly representing gravel extraction pits or ponds. Modern topsoil sealed the subsoil and features. The watching brief on the excavation of the pipeline recorded varying natural deposits below modern made ground. Along the River Roding, layers of alluvial sand and clay overlying gravel were observed and interpreted as alluvial deposits associated with the river valley. To the W, in the Wanstead Flats area, gravels and sands of the Taplow Terrace sequence, dating from the Anglian and Devensian period, were recorded. To the N, in the Epping Forest area, similar sands and gravels were recorded; they were possibly part of the Boyn Hill Terrace sequence, contemporary with the Taplow Terrace gravels.

*See Newham and Waltham Forest*



**Wanstead Park, Thames Water Engineering Works (Wanstead Source Development), E12** TQ 4153 8811 (N) to 4182 8774 (S) CA (Katie Johnson, Rosie Cummings) watching brief Feb–Apr 2008 Thames Water Utilities TZD08  
Ten construction pits were monitored during the drilling of a new pipeline, over a distance of about 740 m. Generally there was a simple sequence of either topsoil/subsoil or path/track make-up over natural clay silt or gravels, and in places ground-works coincided with an existing sewer. One pit revealed four courses of red brickwork, laid dry or weakly bonded, which is provisionally dated from the late 17th to early 18th c, and may represent the base of a garden wall within the estate of Lord Castlemain as shown on a map of c. 1725.

#### RICHMOND UPON THAMES

**Baptist Church and Princes Hall, Duke Street, Quadrant Road, Richmond** TQ 1792 7500 PCA (Alistair Douglas) watching brief Jan 2008 Hunter Price Ltd DUQ08

Medieval horticultural soil was recorded above the natural gravel and subsoil.

**15 The Green, Richmond** TQ 1782 7490 AOC (Ian Hogg) watching brief Apr 2008 Featherstone Leigh Ltd GNM08

Natural gravels only were revealed during the reduction of the basement floor.

**Carpenters Auto Site, Hampton Court Road, East Molesey** TQ 1515 6886 AOC (Leigh Savage) watching brief Aug 2008 Holmbury Projects Ltd HMU08

Natural gravels only were revealed.

**25-27 High Street, Hampton Wick** TQ 1755 6941 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation July 2008 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Lovett International HWI08

Natural gravels were sealed by 18th-c made ground above which elements of late 18th/19th-c building structures were recorded, including a number of brick walls, a cellar and two brick floors.

**1 Johnsons Drive, Hampton** TQ 1415 6949 MOLA (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Nov 2008 Elizabeth Hinds JHS08

A watching brief on geotechnical test pits revealed natural gravels overlain by modern fills and the foundations of the present 1960s building. WC

**Lower Nursery (land adjacent), Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Road, Kew** TQ 1834 7725 CA (Gill King) evaluation Dec 2008 Royal Botanic Gardens Kew LYK08

Six trenches and two small test pits exposed alluvium overlying natural gravels and evidence for a 19th-c boundary feature and for 18th-c brickwork. A large backfilled ditch in the S part of the site originally contained a sunken fence that is depicted on contemporary maps, and is dated to between 1834–1895. To the W a series of 17th- or 18th-c red-brick structures was exposed, comprising an insubstantial wall constructed of re-used material and an underlying deposit of large blocks of reused brickwork

and associated brick rubble fills. Bricks recovered from these structures date from c. early 17th to mid-18th c.

**30 Old Palace Lane, Richmond** TQ 1747 7498 AOC (Chris Pole) watching brief June 2008 Exhedra Architects OCE08

Several layers of 18th- to 19th-c infill, to a depth of at least 2.30 m, were revealed by the ground-works. These deposits may relate to the backfilling of the moat that surrounded 16th-c Richmond Palace, although the material recovered from these layers is not consistent with the recorded backfilling in the 16th c. The layers present are more likely to represent activity by private landlords following the demolition and sub-division of the palace under Charles II.

**Asgill Lodge, Old Palace Lane, Richmond** TQ 1747 7495 TVAS (Simon Cass) evaluation Nov–Dec 2008 Mr and Mrs P Reid ASG08

The site lies within the area formerly occupied by the Tudor Richmond Palace, probably within the Clerk of Works' yard. Three trenches showed a deep build-up of made ground of 19th-c date across the whole site. One particularly deep sequence, identified by auguring in one trench, could potentially be the infill of a moat associated with the palace, but significant archaeological deposits associated with palace, such as walls, floors or similar deposits are either not present, or at the very least, not close to the current ground surface. If the deep deposits are indeed moat infill, then structural remains are unlikely to be present anywhere in the immediate vicinity.

**Church Cottage, 5 Paradise Road, Richmond** TQ 1795 7475 SAS (Jeff Perry) building recording, watching brief June–Sept 2008 Salim Ansari PDO08

Church Cottage is a large double-fronted house of a double-piled construction, with a double gabled mansard roof, one covering the W roof and a second covering the shorter E roof. Parts of the building incorporate earlier structures of a late 18th-c date and may originally have been two cottages. It was probably converted into one house in the late 19th c when a façade, consisting of a high brick wall with a parapet, was added to the front elevation. The watching brief revealed the remains of 18th- and 19th-c wall foundations above natural gravels.

**10 Paradise Road (rear), Richmond** TQ 1800 7488 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Mar 2008 Richard Brice DPI08

One trench was excavated, revealing the natural sand and modern made ground.

**27 Popes Avenue, Twickenham** TQ 1543 7290 COT (Dave Cudlip) evaluation Dec 2008 London Borough of Richmond upon Thames PAR08

Three trenches were excavated. The W wall of Gifford Lodge, a substantial 18th- and 19th-c villa, was identified. Possibly associated with the gardens of this lodge were a well, path and two culverts. In the central part of the site these remains were truncated during the construction of the now demolished building.

**The Royal Ballet School, White Lodge, Richmond Park, Richmond** TQ 2070 7323 AOC (Ian Hogg) watching brief Mar 2008 Barnsley, Hewett & Mallison WDO05

A watching brief in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006) 45) continued with the recording of natural gravels and subsoil, overlaid by topsoil. This sequence was truncated in the S part of the site by made ground associated with the construction of a tennis court and bungalow in the mid-20th c.

**Marble Hill Park, Richmond Road, Twickenham** TQ 1730 7360 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief May–June 2008 English Heritage MBI08

The natural gravels, subsoil and topsoil were recorded in one trench. Finds included burnt flint, Tudor and post-medieval pottery and 20th-c coins. Fragments of 18th-c brick were also recovered from the subsoil, suggesting building activity in the surrounding area.

**The Ferry House, Riverside, Twickenham** TQ 1675 7336 PCA (Stuart Watson) watching brief Oct 2008 GHK Ltd on behalf of Mr T Levy FRH08

Below modern garden soil a layer of 18th/19th-c subsoil sealed natural sands. The partially demolished remains of brick foundation walls for an 18th-c out-building, along with a brick well shaft, were uncovered. The shaft had been incorporated into the wall construction and had been capped in the 19th c. Both features cut through the natural and were sealed by the subsoil.

#### SOUTHWARK

**Amelia Street, Steedman Street, SE17** TQ 3212 7854 MOLA (Peter Cardiff) evaluation Apr 2008 First Base AMI08

A trench on the E side of the site revealed natural gravel cut by a N–S boundary ditch, undated, but a later ditch on the same alignment contained a sherd of late 18th-c pottery. On the W side of the site deposits identified as part of an extensive marshland area, dating from 18th to the early 19th c, were recorded in four trenches. They were overlain by demolition rubble, probably from 19th-c buildings. Modern truncation was evident in all trenches.

**Angel Court, 193–199 Borough High Street, SE1** TQ 3253 7984 LP (Chaz Morse) watching brief Jan–Mar 2008 King Sturge LLP RBL08

Natural sands and gravels had been heavily truncated, mainly during construction of the extant building in the 1970s (199BHS74). Overlying the gravels was 1970s made ground, truncated by the excavation of modern services.

**Empire Warehouse, Bear Gardens, SE1** TQ 3225 8046 MOLA (Anthony Mackinder) evaluation July 2008 RPS Planning on behalf of Macro Investments Ltd EWH08

Three boreholes were sunk in the basement of the building. Each revealed a number of alluvial clays beneath modern concrete. One

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borehole revealed fibrous organic clay which may represent the fill of a substantial early prehistoric channel leading to the Thames. Although undated, these clays are likely to have been deposited between the prehistoric and medieval periods. Seven evaluation trenches were then excavated, revealing that in certain areas these alluvial clays contained concentrations of animal bones, including the remains of 10 large dogs, horses and several bear bones, the latter indicative of bear baiting taking place on Bankside. The bones probably derived from either the Hope Theatre (1614–56), which was a dual purpose arena, or the later Davies' Bear Gardens (1660/62–82). The only other features located were a pit filled with possible medieval building debris, a brick tank that was probably associated with an 18th-c iron foundry and a timber drain of uncertain date. Above were the foundations of the existing building.

**1 Bear Gardens, 2 Rose Alley, SE1** TQ 3225 8044 MOLA (Anthony Mackinder) evaluation Nov–Dec 2008 RPS Planning on behalf of Macro Investments Ltd BGU08 Six trenches were excavated, two of which on the W side of the site revealed a late 17th-c N–S brick wall containing some sagger fragments, suggesting that it dated from the late 17th c, when the local pottery started operation. The construction cut of the wall contained material dating to the late 17th c, as well as limb and foot bones of a brown bear. On the E side of the wall were a series of 17th/18th-c dumped deposits, some including industrial waste. Above were 18th-c consolidation layers, sealed by a late 19th-c cobbled yard surface. A trench near the centre of the site contained dumped deposits and a layer dating to mid-16th to 18th c which was cut into by a possible robbed wall foundation. This was sealed by two late 17th to early 18th-c dumps, succeeded by brick footings, probably associated with the present, 19th-c, building. Similar brick footings were noted in a nearby trench above a late 17th to early 18th-c dump. In a fifth trench solid clay was recorded, overlain by a late 17th to early 18th-c dump which contained a large pottery assemblage, as well as an upper and lower limb of an adult brown bear. Above it was a layer of brick, possibly a floor. This was succeeded by two pits containing a large quantity of pottery dated mid-19th to 20th c, and a brick structure, a brick wall and similar footings to those recorded in other trenches. In the NE of the site, three dumped layers were recorded in a sixth trench. The lower two dated to early to mid-17th to 18th c; the latest was undated and sealed by the slab of the present building.

**Bermondsey Square Regeneration Project, Bermondsey Square, SE1** TQ 3330 7936 PCA (Alistair Douglas) watching brief Jan 2007 – Nov 2008 Igloo BYQ98

Previous work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 31) continued on the site of the former Bermondsey Abbey (*f.* 1080s). Further evidence was revealed for the inner

gatehouse, with its entrance leading to the inner precinct of the abbey, at the junction of Bermondsey Square and Abbey Street.

**46–58 Bermondsey Street, SE1** TQ 3316 7985 MOLA (Peter Cardiff) evaluation Jan 2008 GVA Grimley on behalf of GPE (Bermondsey Street) Ltd BNM07

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 31), another trench was excavated. A peat layer with two layers of clay above were succeeded by two phases of 18th-c walls. The earlier wall was on an E–W alignment, the later one consisted of two walls representing the NE corner of a building built flush against the earlier structure. They were covered by further deposits before modern made ground and concrete completed the sequence.

**231–41 Blackfriars Road, SE1** TQ 317 803 PCA (Ireneo Grosso) evaluation Feb–Apr 2008 Great Portland Estates BFX08

Natural sand was found to be sloping substantially downwards to the S, were an E–W stream channel was observed. Finds recovered from the channel's fills indicate two distinct phases of formation, the earlier phase on the S side of the site and associated with late Iron Age to early Roman artefacts, whilst the later phase, in the N of the site, was associated with Roman artefacts. A fairly shallow bank of natural sand separated these two streams whilst an E–W, possible Roman ditch truncated the S side of the channel. On the S side of the site a layer of 17th-c alluvial clay sealed the channel and was cut by two E–W orientated 17th-c drainage ditches and by 18th-c pits, wells and structural elements of a building, including two E–W wall foundations. Towards the centre of the site the natural sand was cut by 17th-c and 18th-c inter-cutting rubbish pits and quarry pits, and by brick drains and soakaways. The only features in the N of the site were the concrete foundations of a 19th/20th-c cellar.

**52 Borough High Street, SE1** TQ 3254 8008 PCA (Joanna Taylor) watching brief Aug 2008 Don Riley on behalf of St Margaret Hill Properties (UK) Ltd BRQ08

The earliest deposits exposed consisted of an alluvial sequence of clay, peat and silt layers that may be the alluvial in-fills of a channel, and it is possible that these were associated with the Bankside Channel which crossed the S part of the site. Sealing the uppermost alluvial deposit was a layer of compact clay which may represent a Roman floor slab. Driven through this, and potentially associated with it, were eight Roman timbers and two postholes which show evidence of two sub-phases of activity. The S end of the slab was truncated by a SW–NE aligned early Roman ditch. A series of early to late Roman levelling layers sealed the alluvial sequence and features. At the S end of the site an undated ditch and the construction cut for a 17th/18th-c brick wall cut the late Roman horizon. A concrete slab sealed the site.

**218–224 Borough High Street, SE1** TQ 3237 7971 MoLA (Antonietta Lerz) evaluation June–July 2008 The Winston Group BHV08

A single trench was excavated at the rear of the property in an area partly occupied by a concrete crane base. Alluvial silts containing residual Roman material were recorded above natural gravels. They were sealed by make-up layers and external surfaces of 16th to 18th-c date. An early SW–NE aligned gravel surface which was on the same alignment as property boundaries illustrated in the 17th to 18th-c cartographic record. To the SE were the remains of a brick and flint wall footing and a brick surface dating from the 18th c. Sealed by made ground and modern deposits, they suggest that the trench was located to the rear of properties which appear to have been destroyed by the construction of 19th-c cellars.

**Thameslink (Borough Market Viaduct), SE1** TQ 3251 8017, TQ 3262 8021, TQ 3277 8027 MOLA (Aleksandra Cetera) watching brief Apr–Aug 2008 Network Rail TLK08

A watching brief was undertaken on limited geotechnical investigations, comprising trial pits, slit trenches and boreholes in three main locations: to the rear of the Hop Exchange Building, Southwark Street: at Borough Market, Green Dragon Court; and on Railway Approach. Some trenches were not of sufficient depth to reach stratified archaeological deposits and only revealed modern material. In those which did reach archaeological strata, untruncated natural gravels were recorded on the W part of the Hop Exchange site, in the centre of site at Borough Market, and in a borehole on the E side of Railway Approach. A sequence of up to 1.5 m of horizontal deposits of probable Roman date was recorded over a limited area at the rear of the Hop Exchange (including possible occupation surfaces). The location of some of the pits and boreholes adjacent to the railway viaduct meant that extensive truncation had removed earlier deposits. In the boreholes at the rear of the Hop Exchange (W of site) as well as in the Market area (centre of site), deposits likely to be of 18th to 19th-c date were recorded. Brick structures pre-dating the viaduct were observed in two of the trial pits in the W of the site; they were probably of 18th-c date and included a drainage culvert. The top of a brick vault, apparently of similar date, was exposed beneath the pavement of Green Dragon Court. Slit trenches on Railway Approach all revealed 19th-c brick vaults.

**Water mains replacement works in roads in Camberwell and Kennington Park Road areas** TQ 32547 76722, TQ 31192 77573, TQ 31970 79055 CA (Gill King, *et al*) watching brief Oct–Dec 2008 Thames Water Utilities TZA08

Mains replacement works involved mainly open-cut trenches. Exposed deposits below modern road make-up were a mixture of recent made ground or fill, often relating to existing services, and truncated soil profiles with no material earlier than 19th-c date. Natural gravels and brickearth have been exposed in many areas. WC

**69–91 Camberwell Station Road, SE5** TQ 3221 7659 MOLA (Heather Knight, Sadie

Watson) watching brief Oct 2008 CgMs Consulting CSZ08

Natural gravels were sealed by modern made ground. Cartographic sources from the 18th and early 19th c show the site as open farm land. The lack of top soil would suggest this and any archaeological deposits had been stripped prior to construction of 19th-c houses on the site.

**Canada Water, Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe, SE16** TQ 3553 7958 (Guy Seddon) watching brief Jan 2008 CgMs on behalf of Barratt East London CWQ08

An alluvial sequence of gravels, overlain by clay and sealed by peat, was revealed beneath the 20th-c docks' backfill. The intact docks, dockyard substructure, mooring posts and remnants of working surfaces were recorded below modern made ground.

**Chambers Wharf, Chambers Street, SE16 and River Thames foreshore, Chambers Wharf, SE16** TQ 3410 7974, TQ 3433 7980 MOLA (David Sorapure, Nathalie Cohen) building recording and foreshore survey Aug, Oct 2008 St Martin's Property Corporation CHJ06/FSW01

Following a geoarchaeological evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007) 77), a survey of the standing buildings was carried out. The oldest structural remains were to the E where the substantial remains of an 18th to 19th-c warehouse were visible along Loftie Street. Further 19th-c wall fragments were noted in other areas of the site, incorporated into the 20th-c buildings. During the 1930s large cold storage warehouses were built, including a dock along the Thames riverbank. Later additions to Chambers Wharf were made in the 1950s, resulting in the series of large buildings presently occupying the site. A foreshore survey was carried out (*LA 8*, supp. 1 (1996) 21 (FSW01)): features revealed during the original survey of the site by students from University College London and the Thames Archaeological Survey (TAS) were observed, and the area of foreshore both in front of and underneath the jetty was mapped. New features were also recorded.

**Globe Academy, Deverell Street, SE1** TQ 3266 7907 MOLA (Adrian Miles) evaluation, excavation May, June–July 2008 Capita Symonds Ltd DVL05

Further work followed that of 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 31). The area of excavation was formerly occupied by a privately owned burial ground, open from c. 1820–1853. Natural mixed gravels and clay were truncated by the burial ground. A single, heavily damaged, Roman cremation urn was found on a baulk between two graves. A total of 796 burials, all in wooden coffins, were recorded, of which 784 were retained for assessment. Little inter-cutting of burials was found, except when associated with modern activity, and only a small quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered, which was not retained. The burials were very dense, with coffins placed head to toe to maximise the use of the available space. Burials were in 'stacks', single grave cuts

containing multiple burials, up to eight being common. Although the burials were placed in so tightly, head to foot, that they appeared to be in large pits or trenches, the differing levels of the bases of the graves showed that they had originally been dug as single graves. It appears from the traces of coffin plates found that each grave represented a single day's burials rather than family plots. A total of 128 burials excavated provided at least some information from the coffin plates recorded. The limit of the burial ground was found to be a brick wall at the W edge of the excavation area. To the W an evaluation revealed natural clay overlaid by a mixed deposit containing 19th-c pottery which probably represented open ground before the development of the area in the mid-19th c. Cutting through this was a cesspit built of re-used bricks, the fill of which contained mid-late 19th-c pottery, and probably related to properties on Theobald Street shown on the 1872 and 1916 OS maps. Modern make-up deposits sealed the sequence. WC

**Great Suffolk Street, Lavington Street, SE1** TQ 3189 8041 MOLA (Sian Anthony) excavation Jan–Feb 2008 Unite Holdings plc GLS06

Following work in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007) 78), a second stage of excavation was carried out. Evidence was uncovered of a glass house, converted from the Gravel Lane Pottery kiln in 1749. Two phases of activity were identified with structures, including furnace chambers, flues and possible annealing furnaces with workshops. Its main product appeared to be domestic wine bottles; no specialist artefacts and little glass waste was recovered. Cartographic evidence for the glasshouse indicates that it continued operating into the early 19th c. After the closure of the glasshouse the site was broken up into a series of smaller yards and alleys with smaller industrial buildings. The corner of one such 19th-c structure was observed in the SE corner.

**Mary Datchelor School, Grove Lane, SE5** TQ 328 766 CgMs (Jody Morris, Jon Lowe) building recording Aug–Dec 2008 St George South London MSO08

The site consisted of the former Mary Datchelor girls' school that was founded in 1871 as a charitable trust and which first occupied two houses on the plot. The earliest purpose-built school building on the site was constructed in 1880 to the design of the architect Thomas Chatwell Clark and, as with many schools founded in the wake of the 1870 Education Act, it had a Queen Anne style. It had classrooms and offices fronting Grove Lane and a large assembly hall to the W. The original block was largely intact and retained several original features: a large wrought iron stair, decorative glass in the entrance and timberwork in the assembly hall bearing the Datchelor Trust's initials, various fireplaces and almost all the original plan. The school was extended piecemeal with a variety of smaller blocks to the W of the 1880 block until 1926 when William Curtis Green was appointed to design a new

modern school building running along the W side of the site. This removed many of the earlier extensions. It was a long brick range in the modern style with a central entrance door and included purpose-built science laboratories. Throughout the 20th c the school retained Henry Tanner Architects to design several new extensions: a swimming pool was constructed in 1936 and a new modern library was added in 1965. The school remained open until 1981; it was then used by Save the Children. The external envelopes and façades of the 1880 and 1926 blocks have been retained.

**2 Hankey Place, Bermondsey, SE1** TQ 3274 7957 MOLA (Aleksandra Cetera) evaluation Apr 2008 Hankey Place Developments Ltd HAK08

Two trenches were excavated, one in the N of the site where natural gravels were sealed by a 19th-c deposit, above which were the decayed remains of wooden planks, visible in section. Succeeding this was a possible 19th-c brick wall sealed by garden soil. In the second trench in the S, garden soil overlay natural brickearth; the sequence was very similar to that in the N trench but no finds were recovered.

**Bankside 4, Holland Street, Hopton Street, SE1** TQ 3187 8036 MOLA (David Saxby, Antony Francis) evaluation, excavation May 2008 Land Securities HLS08

Seven trenches were excavated, of which five recorded natural gravels beneath modern truncation. Trenches at the N end of the site revealed a possible Neolithic or Bronze Age land surface with ard marks, cut by a number of N–S aligned ditches which may represent either boundaries or as part of water-management. Struck flints were recovered from the bottom fill of one of these ditches. Following the prehistoric period, flooding from the Thames continued, evidenced by the deposition of alluvium. There appear to have been attempts to drain the area during the medieval period by cutting a series of N–S aligned ditches. A carved wooden ball of 11th to 13th-c date was recovered from one of these. Above the alluvium were walls of four 17th-c buildings, of which one may have been an inn. A ditch some 40 m long was associated with these buildings, and appears to have been cut in the 16th c, lined with wooden posts and planking (re-used from Thames boats and other vessels) during the 17th c and continued in use into the 18th c. After the ditch was backfilled, brick-lined cesspits were constructed over it, with other cesspits constructed nearby. Material dumped in these cesspits included many pieces deposited almost whole, indicating an episode of house clearance. Among these were sherds of English tin-glazed pottery (c. 1675–1725) including several near-complete decorated plates, two stoneware tankards inscribed '*Henry Bayle att y Paul Head in St Lawance Lane*', two pewter tankards, and over 20 chamber-pots. Further cesspits were dug during the 19th c, including some dated to 1820–30 and possibly associated with the

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adjacent Falcon Glassworks. Modern hardcore and concrete sealed the sequence.

**7 Holyrood Street, SE1** TQ 3320 8002 MOLA (Aleksandra Cetera) evaluation Apr 2008 Bollingbrook on behalf of In The Marketplace HYO08

One evaluation trench was excavated and two geotechnical boreholes were observed. In the W part of the trench, natural clay was sealed by modern make-up layers; in the remainder of the trench the clay was cut by a natural or artificial river channel or gully used as a drainage ditch. Several wooden stakes found in the channel suggest an associated revetment or platform. Backfill in the channel, dated from late 16th c, was overlaid by a gravel deposit, possibly a path, above which was an E-W aligned brick drain. A spread of broken roof tile, recorded at the S end of the drain along with a row of four large postholes and three small stake holes, is dated from post late 15th c. These were all covered by a deposit dated from late 15th- to 17th-c and which contained copper alloy waste, suggesting metal-working in the vicinity. Make-up above this was cut by a construction cut containing the remains of a brick wall, probably part of the foundations of a building or property wall constructed of reused bricks of probable 15th- to 16th-c date. This was cut by a deep pit filled with organic burnt material, possibly waste material from an industrial activity. Overlying dumped deposits were found to contain a piece of crucible of probable 15th- to 16th-c date which, along with the copper alloy waste, suggests that metal-working was taking place on or near the site. This was sealed by modern made ground, concrete slab and tarmac surface.

**St Michael's Catholic School, John Felton Road, Bermondsey, SE16** TQ 3422 7967 MOLA (Michael Tetreau) evaluation Aug–Sept 2008 Atkins Ltd JFN08

Augering indicated the existence of one or more palaeo-channels in the N and centre of the site, where natural sand and gravel were overlain by alluvial silts. In the SE corner a rise of higher sandy ground suggests the presence of an eyot. The sand was cut by a pit containing Roman pottery, including a *mortarium* stamped SOLLUSF, dating from c. AD 70–100. To the N and W of the eyot alluvial silts were overlain by 17th to 19th-c deposits. A late 17th or early 18th-c timber-reinforced N–S ditch was found near the S boundary of the site, to the W of the eyot, and a series of 18th-c cuts was found at the W margin of the eyot which may relate to a fish pond shown on an 18th-c map. These features were truncated by 18th and 19th-c brick foundations, superseded by brick and concrete foundations of 19th and 20th-c industrial buildings. WC

**Thameslink, Jubilee Market, SE1** TQ 3258 8030 MOLA (Aleksandra Cetera) watching brief Oct–Nov 2008 Network Rail JBM08

Pile probing and the excavation of six pile caps was monitored, revealing 19th-c made ground below 20th-c and later concrete and tarmac surface. WC

**London Bridge Tower (The Shard), 32 London Bridge Street, SE1** TQ 3289 8011 MOLA (Bruce Ferguson) evaluation July–Sept 2008 Mace on behalf of Teighmore Ltd LWE07

Further evaluation followed that of 2007 (*LA 12*, supp.1 (2008) 32), under the service ramp of the former London Bridge Hotel from Joiner Street to London Bridge Station. Natural brickearth was recorded beneath a peaty layer, probably indicating that the area was originally a floodplain or marsh. This was sealed by a sequence of dumped layers, with the earliest containing a substantial quantity of Roman building material of 1st to 3rd-c date, including fragments of box-flue tiles, suggesting that a Roman building (possibly a bath-house or a building of some status) was located nearby. A cut feature, either a boundary ditch or channel, of probable medieval date, was sealed by further phases of dumping, possibly during the middle to late medieval period. These layers were cut by cellars of 18th-c date and by the remains of mid-19th-c buildings relating to the original London Bridge Station ticket office and waiting rooms. Modern made ground and concrete completed the sequence.

**New London Bridge House, 25 London Bridge Street, SE1** TQ 3282 8023 MOLA watching brief June 2008 New London Bridge House Ltd LBN08

Modern building destruction deposits were noted. WC

**Churchyard Row, 86–88 Newington Butts, SE11** TQ 3180 7879 MOLA (David Sankey) evaluation Oct 2008 First Base NBU06

Following building recording in 2006 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 31), a single trench was excavated in gardens to the rear of the property. Natural brickearth and gravel had been truncated by a quarry pit, backfilled with pottery dated from late 17th to 19th c, industrial slag, and a piece of residual Roman pottery. The backfill had been cut by a red-brick well and the back wall of a terraced house (both of probable 18th- to early 19th-c date) which had in turn been truncated by 19th- to 20th-c cellars and drains.

**St Saviour's and St Olave's School, New Kent Road, SE1** TQ 328 790 LP (Matt Williams) watching brief July 2008 Wernick Buildings Ltd SSV08

The excavation of 16 foundation pits was monitored, revealing the top of the natural brickearth which previous work on the site (SSB93) identified as the prehistoric/Roman ground surface. The corner of a possible shallow ditch running NW–SE was recorded cutting this deposit. It was overlain by an undated garden soil, followed by the construction of Victorian buildings and associated use, consisting of rear garden walls and garden soil. Domestic rubbish deposits and narrow, poorly constructed N–S walls of 19th-c date were also recorded and may represent later divisions within the garden plots. The Victorian buildings were eventually demolished and replaced in the mid-20th c by the school.

**Southwark Integrated Waste Management Facility, Old Kent Road, SE15** TQ 3499 7777 WA (Cornelius Barton, Lawrence Pontin) watching brief Oct–Dec 2008 Veolia Environmental Services Ltd OGW08  
Made ground deposits were observed overlying alluvial clays.

**Union Works, 60 Park Street, SE1** TQ 3223 8044 MOLA (Paul Thrale) evaluation, watching brief May–July 2008, Dec 2008 – Jan 2009 CgMs Consulting PSE02

Following work in 2002 (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003) 53), an evaluation was undertaken and revealed remains of the structure of the 17th-c Bear Gardens, including parts of its brick wall foundations. These remains were succeeded by brick structures associated with 17th- to 18th-c industrial activity, above which lay 19th- to 20th-c foundations. A watching brief on pile probing, piling and the removal of the concrete slab revealed further remains of 17th- to 19th-c date.

**London Bridge Phase 1a, St Thomas Street, Bermondsey Street, SE1** TQ 3316 7993 MOLA (Agnieszka Bystron) watching brief Sept–Oct 2008 Network Rail LBS08

A single trench was monitored during the excavation of a lift base in the S part of the site. Natural clay was overlain by a brick floor possibly dating to the 16th c. It was covered by a layer of ash and burned mortar and three demolition layers, suggesting that the building was destroyed by fire. Other deposits were disturbed by the construction of the 19th-c viaduct, but three fragments of 17th- to 19th-c walls and a single drain were recorded. Layers of 19th- and 20th-c date completed the sequence.

**St Thomas' Church, St Thomas Street, SE1** TQ 3276 8019 WA (Cornelius Barton, Lawrence Pontin) excavation, watching brief Apr–May 2008 Cathedral Group plc TAS08

Two drainage trenches were excavated, revealing a possible alluvium deposit cut by two undated, narrow, parallel linear features, possibly natural features, and marks or gullies, as well as two mid-late 1st-c postholes. All these features were sealed by rapidly deposited layers, possibly dumped in a wet or semi-wet environment. Further early Roman features, comprising a ditch, several pits and two further postholes, were cut through the dump layers. One surviving wall, probably relating to the 13th-c church, showed evidence of having been robbed, possibly in 1702 during the rebuilding of the church. The watching brief, maintained during the excavation of a ground-floor service trench, recorded the foundation trench for the 18th-c church tower cutting through a series of dumps and levelling layers derived from the construction of the church crypt.

**Spa Road, Bermondsey, SE16** TQ 3400 7916 AOC (Paolo Guarino, Ian Hogg) excavation June–Sept 2008 Bellway Homes (South East) Ltd SRQ07

Following an evaluation in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 33) an excavation revealed four Roman ditches, dating to 1st to 2nd c,

cut into the natural gravels. They were aligned NE–SW, roughly parallel to each other and perpendicularly to the Roman road beneath Old Kent Road. They were sealed in part by a post-Roman alluvial layer and by several post-medieval field-boundary ditches, one of which was bordered by a row of postholes on each side. This suggests that the area was farmland at this time. Above this were extensive deposits and structures associated with a known 19th-c tannery and finally, subsequent 20th-c Salvation Army structures.

**Miskin's Yard, Stoney Street, SE1 TQ 3252**  
8021 MoLA (Sasathorn Pickering) evaluation  
Apr 2008 Paul Beck on behalf of Wineworld  
MKY08

In one of five trenches, a dumped layer of early to mid-18th-c date was revealed, cut by a N–S aligned ditch or drain. This was followed, after a demolition deposit, by a 19th-c drain on the same alignment as the earlier cut, sealed beneath a brick yard surface of similar date. The W side of this surface was cut for the construction of a 19th-c stock brick wall. Another brick floor surface covered this wall and was eventually sealed by modern concrete. In a trench on the W side of the site a layer of demolition rubble was observed beneath a N–S aligned brick wall, the latter probably representing part of the footing for the nearby railway viaduct constructed in 1862. These were sealed by modern concrete. Another trench contained two dumped layers of probable 18th- to 19th-c date, with the upper layer cut by a construction cut for a 19th-c drain. Above the drain was a cobbled floor and the modern concrete slab. Two other trenches contained dumped deposits of probable 18th-c date, succeeded in one by an internal floor and in the other by a brick yard surface, both of 19th-c date.

**183–203 Union Street, SE1 TQ 3193 8000**  
MOLA (Nikki Rahmatova) evaluation May  
2008 Blair Associates Architects UNL08  
Three trenches were excavated, that in the centre of the site containing redeposited brickearth of possible Roman origin, cut by two construction cuts with postholes which are dated from 17th to 19th c. The earliest deposit in the westernmost trench was a dump, overlain by a 17th- to 19th-c consolidation layer, with an 18th- to 19th-c yard surface of halved red bricks and broken stone slabs above. This surface may have been the part of the original yard associated with the current warehouse building. On the NE side of the site possible redeposited brickearth with a clay dump or consolidation layer above was cut for a foundation which may have been a 19th- to 20th-c column, and the NE corner of a 19th- to 20th-c brick foundation or cellar wall. These sequences were truncated by foundations or sealed by made ground and surfaces, all of modern date.

**Camberwell Bus Depot, Warner Road, SE5**  
TQ 3232 7677 MOLA (Bruce Ferguson)  
evaluation Dec 2008 The Go Ahead Group  
plc CBM08

Five trenches were excavated. In the NE of the site, the natural brickearth had been cut by two brickearth extraction pits dated to the mid-late 19th-c. They may have been related to brick-making, possibly for the construction of the railway viaduct which lies to the SW of the site. They were sealed by 20th-c dumping and the modern ground surface. To the S of this area were found the basements of three early 20th-c terraced houses which would have fronted onto Station Terrace. They were constructed of stock brick with a truncated red brick stairway surviving in one basement. A trench in the centre of site revealed natural brickearth cut by the remains of a brick wall (on the same alignment as the basements) beneath demolition debris and modern made ground. S of this area natural brickearth was recorded beneath a dumped layer of probable early 20th-c garden soil. A granite cobbled surface was also recorded, overlaid by a concrete floor and a wall, all sealed by modern deposits and tarmac surface. At the SW end of the site brick rubble make-up and a concrete floor are interpreted as the remains of a 20th-c industrial building.

**20–30 Wilds Rents, SE1 TQ 3306 7935**  
MOLA (Heather Knight) evaluation Feb 2008  
Vision Homes Ltd WRX08

Truncated natural gravels were observed in auger holes in two of three trenches. In one trench, three timber-lined tanning tanks were revealed; they appear to have been constructed in the 18th c and to have been contemporary with an internal working floor and external cobbled yard surface. The corner of a brick structure of probable 19th-c date was recorded in the S part of the trench and may have represented a dwarf wall for a wooden shed, presumably for drying the leather. It had been demolished in the late 19th to early 20th c and the area and tanning tanks backfilled with a deposit containing large amounts of building material. In another trench a large area of horn-cores, roughly aligned N–S, were found tightly interlocked together over a bed of quick lime; they were probably within a pit. This deposit was truncated by two small 18th-c pits of similar construction to the tanning tanks; they may have been used for colouring the tanned leather. A cobbled yard surface associated with these tanks suggests that they were originally in the open, whilst a 19th-c wall indicates that they were later enclosed within a building. An internal brick floor had been constructed over an open drain which was replaced with a new square brick one, inside the building. Eventually, the open tanks were backfilled and the ground made-up in the 19th c. In a third trench were found two more timber-lined tanks and a timber-lined pit containing two layers of horn-cores with a covering of quicklime, separated by a 17th-c deposit. The tanks had been backfilled with 19th-c material, overlaid by 20th-c and modern make-up layers and concrete.

**Rose Court, Winchester Square, Clink**  
**Street, SE1 TQ 3257 8039** MOLA (Sian

Anthony) watching brief Feb–May 2008  
Winchester Walk Properties Ltd SIK07

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 32), demolition and excavation of ground beam trenches on this, the site of the medieval Palace of the Bishop of Winchester, a SAM, was monitored. Alluvial deposits were observed beneath Roman reclamation and dumping and a small amount of Roman building material was recorded in the SE of the site. Above the Roman layers, medieval remains associated with the stages of development of the Palace were recorded, including the W range buildings and an entirely new medieval structure which was identified as a possible stair foundation. Despite extensive levels of truncation, some 18th to 19th-c features were located, including a brick-lined rubbish pit and a layer of burnt material which may represent debris from a fire in 1814.

**16 Winchester Walk, SE1 TQ 3256 8039**  
MOLA (Sian Anthony) evaluation Apr–May  
2008 Winchester Walk Ltd WSQ02

Cleaning and recording took place following an earlier evaluation in 2002 (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003) 54). A single slot was excavated through 18th- and 19th-c deposits, revealing several possible Roman features, such as ditches or pits, with a burnt deposit suggesting a hearth area. Other Roman features included lime surfaces and structural debris. Masonry identified in 2002 was found to extend further to the N and W and is now identified as an early medieval building aligned NW–SE. The alignment is unexpected and does not accord with the known medieval S range of the Winchester Palace complex, suggesting that this is an earlier foundation reflecting a different alignment to that of the main palace. A packed chalk and ragstone feature which cut Roman deposits in the southern basement is interpreted as a medieval garden path in the exterior courtyard of the palace.

**Dockhead Fire Station, Wolseley Street, SE1**  
TQ 3402 7975 MOLA (Antonietta Lertz,  
Dave Saxby) evaluation Feb–Mar 2008  
Jacobs Architecture on behalf of London Fire  
and Emergency Planning Authority DFS08  
Three trenches were excavated. Above natural gravels and waterlaid sands, remains of possible Bronze Age activity was revealed, consisting of post and stake holes, struck flints, fire cracked flints and quartz. Plough marks and an assemblage of Bronze Age pottery and flint débitage were recorded in a trench in the E, sealed by sand layers which were cut by post and stake holes and a possible surface strewn with animal bone. On the N side of the site were a possible Bronze Age post and stake holes and a N–S channel or ditch containing struck flint, fire cracked flint and charcoal. These were overlain by a sand layer containing similar finds, as well as daub fragments and the rim of an Early Bronze Age collared urn. Further alluvial deposits were succeeded by 17th-c activity which, in the E, consisted of wood-lined tanning pit containing 17th-c pottery and kiln furniture, as well as a rubbish pit

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and E–W brick wall. In the N was found a 16th–17th-c drain, a brick wall and a 17th-c ditch. In the E a tiled yard surface cut by a brick-lined well containing 19th-c pottery was also revealed. Modern made ground and concrete completed the sequence.

### SUTTON

**Wallington County Grammar School, Croydon Road, Wallington** TQ 2876 6504 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Dec 2007 – Jan 2008 Wallington County Grammar School WCI07

On the E side of the site the natural clay or chalk was cut by a small ditch which contained prehistoric burnt and struck flint, as well as a fragment of Roman *tegula* tile, suggesting a Roman date for the fill. Above the ditch and remainder of the site was a layer of subsoil from which more residual burnt flint was recovered, and medieval and later tile. It was overlaid by a buried topsoil.

**1–10 Mallinson Road, Beddington** TQ 3000 6550 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Mar, June 2008 Rydon Construction Ltd MAO08 Natural sand and gravel was overlaid by made ground and concrete slab.

**Culvers House Primary School, Orchard Avenue, Mitcham** TQ 2820 6630 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation May 2008 Culvers House Primary School ORA08

One trench was excavated, revealing the natural gravels and subsoil, with topsoil above.

**Queen Mary's Hill Fort, former Queen Mary's Hospital site, Fountain Drive (off), Carshalton** TQ 2800 6227 CDHAS (John Phillips) trench evaluation Aug 2008 Carshalton and District History and Archaeology Society QMF08

Teenagers had dug a trench into the Queen Mary's Late Bronze Age hillfort to create a den. A brief investigation was carried out to determine the extent of the damage. The den was cut into a mound of Thanet Sand which had probably been excavated and redeposited when Queen Mary's Hospital was constructed in the early 20th c. A piece of yellow stock brick was found in the section at the bottom of the cut.

**Queen Mary's Hospital (former), Orchard Hill, Carshalton** TQ 2777 6244 WA (Dave Godden, Sue Farr) evaluation, excavation Aug, Oct 2008 CgMs Consulting OHH08 Archaeological features on the E side of the site included a large ditch possibly associated with the Scheduled Bronze Age enclosure (SM163) to the SE.

Fifteen trenches were excavated, revealing natural sands, in places overlain by subsoil. On the E side of the site a large ditch, possibly associated with the Scheduled Bronze Age enclosure, a SAM, to the SE. A quantity of burnt flint was recovered from its fills, with its upper fill also containing Roman pottery. An adjacent trench contained two intersecting ditches and an oval pit, all dated to the Roman period. The

pit contained a fragmented horse skull, Roman pottery and three worked flints. Two trenches excavated in garden areas in the NW part of the site contained a series of closely spaced parallel features producing modern material and interpreted as possible planting trenches. A later small excavation found further Roman features and an undated dog burial. Elsewhere the natural sands and subsoil were directly overlain by topsoil, the site having been truncated by extensive landscaping.

**Ashcombe House, Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, The Park, Carshalton** TQ 279 639 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation Sept 2008 CgMs Consulting ASW08

Natural chalk was sealed by subsoil and, on the E side of the site, cut by various Middle Iron Age features, including a number of pits, postholes and a ditch. In the same area were a possible extraction pit and a rubbish pit, of early Roman date. In the W of the site modern made ground directly overlay the subsoil.

**Cheam Day Centre, Springclose Lane, Cheam** TQ 2435 6392 WA (Cornelius Barton, Peter Reeves) evaluation Dec 2008 George H Austin (Builders) Ltd SGX08

Natural clay was overlain by subsoil from which were recovered two sherds of 11th to 12th-c pottery. The only feature containing datable finds was a large pit, the upper fill of which contained fragments of post-medieval building material. Three other small features are undated.

**Queen Mary's Park, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton on the Hill** TQ 2800 6225 PCA (Stuart Watson) evaluation Jan 2008 CgMs Consulting on behalf of the London Borough of Sutton QEM08

Natural sandy silt was sealed by a layer of subsoil from which residual Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered, probably the result of ploughing in the post-medieval period. A Late Bronze Age feature cut into the natural silt and was sealed by the subsoil. It seems probable that this is associated with the Late Bronze Age enclosure, a SAM, located to the NW of the study site.

### TOWER HAMLETS

**Goodman's Fields, Alie Street, E1** TQ 34075 81200 MoLA (Paul Thrale) evaluation Sept 2008 Mourant Property Trustees Ltd and Mourant and Co. Trustees Ltd ALW08

Five trenches were excavated of which one, in the SE corner of the site, revealed a possible ancient channel. A trench in NW revealed natural gravels truncated by quarry pits backfilled in mid-late 13th to 16th c. They were sealed by dumped deposits dated to late 17th c. An E–W aligned wall was also recorded; it was probably the cellar wall of a property shown fronting Leman Street on the 1873 OS map. The cellar had been backfilled with rubble and sealed by modern levelling layers and topsoil. Probably quarry backfill was recorded above natural gravels in a trench in the SW of the site. It was

sealed by made ground containing Roman, medieval and 17th-c material. Above this, a late 16th to 18th c dumped deposit was cut by probable 18th-c brick wall footings for a building fronting onto Rupert Street. These had been truncated by 20th-c foundations, make-up and surfaces. On the N side of the site was a series of red-brick cellar walls probably representing buildings of 18th-c date shown fronting onto Little Alie Street close to the corner of Rupert Street on Horwood's map of 1813. These had been backfilled with material of 16th to 19th-c date, probably during demolition. Two yellow stock brick walls, probably late 19th/early 20th-c rear additions to these buildings were also recorded. They were sealed by a 20th-c levelling deposit and topsoil. A fifth trench, in the NE, contained natural gravels, truncated by a 20th-c concrete feature, and sealed by modern levelling, concrete and tarmac surface.

**15 Artillery Passage, E1** TQ 3348 8165 PCA (Richard Humphrey) watching brief Jan–Feb 2008 Gifford Ltd APS07

A further phase of investigation following that of 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 34) recorded several layers of redeposited brickearth from which abraded Roman and medieval building materials were recovered. Medieval dump layers containing domestic waste sealed the brickearth and were in turn overlain by a possible yard surface and a series of 18th/19th c dump layers. The construction cut for the original N wall and a 19th c brick well were also recorded.

**Blackwall Station (DLR Upgrade), Aspen Way, E14** TQ 3839 8066 MoLA (Mike Morley) geoarchaeological watching brief Oct 2008 DLR APE08

*See Newham*

**Delta Junction Station (DLR Upgrade), Aspen Way, E14** TQ 3748 8056 MoLA (Virgil Yendell) geoarchaeological watching brief June 2008 DJD08

The first of three boreholes, located in the central part of the site, revealed Pleistocene sandy gravels sealed by layers of silty clay and peat, representing probable mud-flats and waterlogged marshland environments. Above this were deposits of silty clay indicating over-bank flood events of a nearby river channel. The upper alluvial layers showed signs of possible stabilisation and soil development and were sealed by 17th- to 18th-c and modern made ground and backfill. In the second borehole to the E of the site, there was a significant depth of sands and silts with tufa-rich deposits at the base, which may represent Early Holocene fluvial deposits. These deposits were sealed by a wood peat, indicating marshy semi-terrestrial conditions. Overlying this was a silty clay with organic pockets, indicating possible over-bank flooding of a channel margin environment where limited waterlogged conditions and peat formation was occurring. The upper alluvial layers were sealed by 17th to 18th-c and modern made ground and backfill. The third borehole located to the W of site, recorded

Pleistocene gravels overlain by sands and silts with tufa-rich deposits to the base that may represent Early Holocene fluvial deposits. These deposits were sealed by higher energy over-bank flood deposits possibly the result of a major flood event. Overlying these deposits was a weathered silty clay showing signs of stabilisation and soil formation. The upper alluvial layers were sealed by 17th to 18th-c and modern made ground and backfill.

**St Matthias Centre, Cotton Street, E14 TQ 3253 7984 LP** (Greg Crees) watching brief July 2008 White Young Green Environmental SMQ08

The excavation of eight test trenches was monitored. Above natural gravels a layer of redeposited gravels was recorded, probably associated with the construction of 18th and 19th c buildings, the foundations and basements of which were exposed. Part of a possible cut feature of 18th-c date was observed beneath one of the wall foundations. Some other more substantial walls were recorded in the SW area of the site where a 19th-c chapel is thought to have stood, and the presence of a brown silty deposit in this area could represent the remains of its burial ground though no human remains were found. Hydro-carbon contamination, probably from the 20th-c ambulance station, had affected part of the SE of the site.

**1-19 Cuba Street, E14 TQ 3718 7988 MOLA** (David Sankey) evaluation Apr 2008 Environ CBZ08

Two trenches were excavated; both contained natural gravels beneath an alluvial sequence. Within these were gravel spreads and over-bank deposits (which included washed-in fire-cracked flint). Above these deposits the trench on the W side of the site contained 19th-c coal ash, night-soil and dumping, cut by a Victorian concrete foundation, while that on the E side revealed a similar sequence, but cut instead by two 19th-c pits containing cessy fill. Modern concrete completed both sequences.

**St Andrew's Hospital, Devas Street, Bromley-by-Bow, E3 TQ 3340 7920 PCA** (Iain Bright) evaluation Sept 2008 CgMs Consulting DVA08

In the NE corner of the site natural gravels were cut by a 13th/14th c ditch, whilst in the rest of the site they were truncated by construction cuts for building foundations and service pipes relating to the 19th c asylum building. Made ground of 19th/20th c date sealed the features.

**94 Fairfield Road, Bow, E3 TQ 3721 8337 PCA** (Joe Brookes and Alistair Douglas) watching brief July–Sept 2008 CgMs Consulting FAI08

Natural gravels were sealed by contaminated made ground which was truncated by the footings of a 19th/20th c structure and a 20th c air raid shelter.

**Island Site, 94 Fairfield Road, Bow, E3 TQ37158343 CgMs** (Duncan Hawkins) watching brief Nov 2008 Bellway FFI08

The site was found to have been truncated into natural gravel.

**Alberta House, Gaselee Street, Blackwall, E14 TQ 3845 8049 AOC** (Tim Carew, Dan Eddisford) evaluation Sept 2008 Higgins Construction GAO08

Two trenches were excavated, revealing natural gravels overlaid by a thin layer of peaty clay, interpreted as a land surface. In one trench this produced a sherd of prehistoric pottery, whilst plant remains indicated that environment was wet woodland, probably alder carr. It was sealed by alluvial clay associated with the rise in sea levels during the Holocene period. Above lay modern made ground.

**Gladstone Place, Bow, E3** (Phase 1) TQ 368 832 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation Nov 2008 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Circle Anglia GDP08

Natural sands and gravels were cut by features and sealed by a layer of subsoil. In the NW and the SE of the site these included a N–S aligned ditch, a gully and three possible postholes, all undated. On the E and W sides of the site a Roman pit, truncated by three 19th/20th c inter-cutting pits, and a N–S aligned 12th/14th c ditch were recorded. The ditch may have defined a boundary and would have been perpendicular to the line of Roman Road. Extensive modern truncation was observed throughout the site.

**Viaduct of the former London and Blackwall Railway, Mansell Street, Royal Mint Street, E1 TQ 3393 8084 MoLA** (David Sorapure) building recording June–July 2008 Mason Properties MNE08

The railway viaduct and an associated hydraulic accumulator tower were recorded before demolition. They consisted of a series of abutting viaducts on an E–W alignment, all constructed of pink and yellow London stock bricks, and the supporting walls and vaults for the viaducts formed a series of twelve continuous arches on a N–S axis, in a continuous line E–W. The earliest part of the viaduct is the approach to Minorities station which was constructed in 1841 and stood on the W side of Mansell Street. It was successively widened throughout the 19th c to accommodate the growing volume of passenger and freight traffic. The goods yard, which was located on the present site, was owned by the Midland Railway and opened in 1862. The hydraulic accumulator tower was constructed at the W end of the site in at least two phases at some time between 1894 and 1913 when it was surveyed for the 3rd edition of the OS map. It held a large tank of water which was put under pressure by a weighted piston, the pressurized water forced through pipes to provide power to operate machinery, such as turntables and a lift, to move wagons on and off the viaduct. The depot closed in 1949 and the buildings on the site (except for the accumulator tower and the viaduct) were demolished.

**Railway Viaduct adjacent to Shadwell DLR Station, Martha Street, Shadwell, E1 TQ 3503 8100 MOLA** (Emma Dwyer) building

recording Jan–July 2008 Taylor Woodrow Developments and George Wimpey South London Ltd MVI08

A survey was carried out on the railway viaduct which had been constructed as part of the London & Blackwall Railway. This opened in 1840 and ran from Minorities, EC3 (on the E edge of the City of London) to Blackwall, via Stepney. It was constructed in three phases: the earliest being the S side of the viaduct, visible in Shadwell Place. It was twice widened to the N, first before 1870 and again before 1914, when the OS map shows that houses in Martha Street had been demolished to make way for it. The piers of the viaduct were constructed of red stock bricks and cast iron 'weepers' had been built into the piers during the second phase of construction to drain off rainwater from the deck above. At the time of the survey, the S end of the viaduct had been clad with corrugated iron sheeting, and the N end of the arch had been filled with a yellow stock brick wall containing a roller-shutter door for access. An iron tie had been inserted into the vaulting in the SE corner of the arch, indicating some repairs to the structure, but no evidence was seen for transverse arches connecting this arch to its neighbours.

**Humanities Building, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, E1 TQ 36165 82365 MOLA** (Andrew Westman) building recording Jan–Mar 2008 Queen Mary College HQM06

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 35), a stretch of wall 108 m long and 2–3 m high was recorded before its partial demolition for the construction of a Humanities Building for the university. The wall, listed Grade II, was originally built to enclose the *Betahaim Novo* (New Cemetery) of the Spanish-Portuguese Jews' Congregation. The W part of this stretch of wall, originally in the SE corner of the cemetery, probably dated from the establishment of the cemetery in 1726–33; the plain wall ended in a gate pier for one of the two cemetery gates, since rebuilt, and bore traces of a structure abutting its internal face, probably a documented mortuary chapel, removed in the 1960s. The cemetery was enlarged to the E in 1849–53, and the boundary wall extended as a panelled wall with a ridged brick coping. The external face of this extension was partly abutted at first by small houses and gardens, and later, after they were demolished and probably after the cemetery went out of use c. 1936, by a four-storey office building, a workshop and a garage (both the latter recently demolished). Part of the cemetery, with c. 2000 burials, survives, forming an open space within the college grounds, and much of the boundary wall also survives around the grounds.

**Thames Water engineering works in road adjacent to 76–98 Narrow Street, E14 and on land to the north-east TQ 3654 8072 (W) to 3661 8074 (E) CA** (Geoff Potter, Gill King) watching brief, excavation Nov–Dec 2008 Thames Water Utilities TZB08

Trenching for a new pipeline revealed cellared buildings along the former N

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frontage of Narrow Street, although now within the S carriageway of the present road. The road was widened to the N in the earlier 20th c; some of the cellar backfills date from this time, although two cellars adjacent to the junction with Ropemaker's Fields appear to have been in-filled in the 18th c. The associated brick structures are provisionally dated from the 17th to 19th c, in some cases with several phases of development as well as evidence for steps and light-wells into the cellars and brick floors. The lower parts of these buildings were cut into alluvial deposits which sealed natural gravels. WC

**EDF substation (formerly Whitechapel power station), 27 Osborn Street, E1** TQ 3395 8153 MOLA (Peter Cardiff, Valeria Boesso, Andrew Westman, Agnieszka Bystron) watching brief, standing building survey and evaluation July–Dec 2008 EDF Energy OBN08

A building survey was undertaken of the municipal power station which was built from 1899. Surviving original fabric included a turbine hall of red brick faced internally with white-glazed brick, blue-grey glazed brick piers and blind arcing, and a steel-truss roof. Adjoining its S end was a boiler-house in orange-red brick on two and three storeys above ground which were supported by composite riveted steel-plate star-section stanchions in a double-depth basement, the latter housing up to seven boilers. Further S a brick gateway from Gunthorpe Street to the W led into a shed where coal was shot to basement-level bunkers. Brick-faced flues on two levels under the turbine hall, and the base of the original chimney to the E, also survived. Buildings fronting on to Osborn Street had contained offices and an electrical appliances showroom, open by 1906. Although the turbine hall, boiler house and coal shed were extended to the E, documented between 1903 and 1913, Stepney constructed a bigger riverside power station at Limehouse from 1903, which began generating in 1909. Whitechapel power station was wholly converted into a substation by 1918, the former turbine hall being extended further to the E to house transformers. The chimney was demolished and a floor inserted subdividing the boiler-house basement. In 1954, after partial demolition of the coal delivery shed, transformers were installed to the S and the former turbine hall, now empty, was used as a vehicle park. The boiler house is to be demolished and the substation modernised. A watching brief on the replacement of the electrical sub-station was monitored. Three test pits contained a brick-lined well or sump of probable 18th-c date and an area of grey clay pit fill (including a sherd of 18th-c pottery) beneath modern made-ground and concrete. A test pit to the S of the Turbine Hall revealed natural brickearth and a small late 15th to mid-16th pit. Otherwise, test pits and boreholes revealed natural gravels beneath 19th c rubble or modern made ground and concrete.

**Bow Baptist Church, 1 Payne Road, E3** TQ 3772 8304 MOLA (Sarah Ritchie, Adrian

Miles) watching brief and excavation Sept, Nov–Dec 2008 TEAM Ltd BBP07

Following an evaluation in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 35–6), a watching brief was carried out on two geotechnical test pits and a single borehole. The test pits revealed natural gravels beneath brick rubble (possibly associated with the demolition of the 1866 church) and topsoil. The borehole detected a possible grave cut into natural gravel beneath the brick rubble and soil. An excavation was carried out on an area of the burial ground to the N and NW of the former church. A total of 83 burials were recorded, all aligned E–W with the skull at the W end. Two brick burial structures were also recorded. The majority of burials from the site were in wooden coffins, with two lead coffins in the general burial area and two from the vaults. The burials were laid out in rows running N–S, with no inter-cutting of burials, although evidence was found of burials having been disturbed by later interments in the same grave. From the coffin plates which were recordable it seems that at least some the graves represented family plots.

**Limehouse DLR Station, Ratcliffe Lane, E14** TQ 36180 81083 MOLA (Aaron Birchenough) watching brief June 2008 DLR LIA08

During pile probing activity on the E side of Branch Road, a large wall of 19th-c date was exposed by the contractors. Natural gravels had been cut by the cement foundations of this structure. Constructed in English bond pattern from dark red and purple/red bricks and lime-rich mortar, it abutted the nearby Grade II listed viaduct structure and, while broadly contemporary with it, represented a different phase of construction. It may have functioned as a retaining wall while a corridor was being excavated for the construction of the viaduct itself. No other archaeological remains were observed.

**DLR Upgrade, South Quay Station, E14** TQ 3768 7979 MOLA (Virgil Yendell) geoarchaeological watching brief Apr 2008 SQS08

Two boreholes were examined, the first, to the SE of site, revealed natural sandy Pleistocene gravels beneath a fine sand. This was sealed by a layer of silty clay with organic bands, representing probable mud-flats and waterlogged marshland environments. Sand and gravel layers with pockets of clay, probably relating to the formation or dredging of the quay, were sealed by modern made ground and backfill. The second borehole to the SW of site, revealed natural sandy Pleistocene gravels beneath an organic clayey sand. This was sealed by a layer of low-energy channel margin deposits and peat, representing a waterlogged near-channel and marshland environments. Overlying these was a deposit of silty clay indicating a possible flood event or the presence of a nearby river channel. The upper alluvial layers show signs of possible stabilisation and soil development and were sealed by 17th to 18th-c and modern made ground and backfill.

**Spital Square, E1** TQ 3348 8195 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke, Heather Knight, Malcolm McKenzie) evaluation May and Sept 2008, watching brief Sept and Oct 2008 London Asset Management and Spitalfields Development Group SQR00

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 36), three evaluation pits were excavated in the modern roadway to ascertain archaeological survival before a proposed lowering of the road to meet the requirements of the adjacent building (Eden House). The site lies within the SAM of St Mary-without-Bishopsgate. Nothing was found relating to the priory. A brick yard surface dating to the 17th c is probably that which ran between Spital Square (W) and White Lion Yard (now Folgate Street) and which can be seen on Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676. This was sealed by material related to the construction of the existing roadway. A watching brief on two shallow slots only revealed similar makeup deposits associated with the construction of Spital Square.

**1–5 Tenter Ground, E1** TQ 336 816 MRJR (Michel Shranz, Colette Sheddick) building recording Sept 2008 – Mar 2009 T Emin TEG08

The buildings were originally part of the Tenter Ground Estate, built between 1810 and 1824. The Tenter Ground elevation is ornate with intricate cut brick detailing; it is constructed of a mixture of yellow London stock, Staffordshire Blue and soft red bricks, with timber sash windows and loading doors served by swing hoists on the upper floors. The ground floor has 'shop front' scale openings with large double entrance doors; this elevation is retained. The rear façade, which was much plainer, would originally have faced the rear of another row of terraces fronting onto Bell Lane. This rear elevation was stepped in line with each terrace and had a three storey extension to the rear of No. 3, though it is not clear when this was added. This has now been demolished. Structurally each of the individual terraces had an open floor plan on each floor. The upper floors and roof were joisted, with a number of cast iron columns supporting steel beams spanning the internal party walls.

**Tower of London, Tower Hill, EC3** TQ 3356 8057 PCA (Stuart Watson) watching brief Oct 2007 – Mar 2008 Historic Royal Palaces TOL105

The monitoring of excavations across the site for new public signage revealed an 18th-c floor surface of the Causeway and a 16th/17th-c cobble surface on the Wharf. Natural strata were not reached.

**Tower House, 38–40 Trinity Square, EC3** TQ 3358 8078 MOLA (Robin Wroe-Brown, Agnieszka Bystron) evaluation and standing building survey Aug, Sept 2008 City Offices LLP TRH08

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 36–7 (TYQ03)), three test pits were excavated. In two of them, in the S part of the site, modern rubble and concrete sealed



the foundations of adjacent buildings. The third test pit on the N part of the site revealed natural gravels beneath an undated silty deposit, which was sealed by modern material and concrete. During the next phase of work, part of the Roman city wall was exposed when the modern building on the site was demolished. The exposed section of N–S aligned Roman wall was 8.3 m long, a maximum of 2.5 m high and in good condition, although having sustained some ancient damage at the N end where there were signs of possible rebuilding. A standing structure survey included elevation drawing, photographic record and survey work.

**East London Line Project: Central Section, Wapping Station, 125–129 Wapping High Street, Cinnamon Street, Clare Street, Wapping, E1** TQ 3499 8023 MOLA (Sian Anthony, Mike Morley) watching brief July–Aug 2008 Transport for London WPO08

A watching brief was carried out to the N of Wapping Station where two new escape stairway shafts (located on either side of the existing railway line and ventilation shaft) were excavated. Geoarchaeological investigation revealed Bronze Age peat beneath layers of alluvium, indicating a marshland environment. Later alluvium was cut by a small mid-17th-c revetment and ditch, suggesting that attempts were being made to drain Wapping Marsh before habitation of the area. The ditch was truncated by a large pit of late 17th/early 18th-c date, beneath a series of dumped soil deposits. Above these, the remains of buildings of 17th- to 18th-c date were recorded, including brick-lined cesspits and drains, a brick yard surface, and walls of unfrosted red brick. These buildings probably post-dated the 1682 fire of Wapping which destroyed much of the area, and finds from the site included three delft wall tiles of this period, displaying evidence of burning. The corner of a 19th/20th-c building was located in one shaft. Modern deposits, including some associated with the construction of the railway, completed the sequence. These results complement those of building recording in 2007 (*LA* 12, supp. 1 (2008) 34 (ELE07)) of late 19th/early 20th-c warehouses on the site.

**Westferry Road (land at), Millwall, E14** TQ 3764 7853 PCA (Denise Mulligan) watching brief June–July 2008 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Glenkerrin UK Ltd WYM07

A watching brief and evaluation in 2007 (*LA* 12, supp. 1 (2008) 37) was followed by further work located within 'The Forge'. It revealed the remains of blacksmiths' hearths with associated flues and an industrial floor surface.

**82 West India Dock Road, 15 Salter Street, E14** TQ 3698 8085 MOLA (Gemma Stevenson) evaluation June 2008 Aitch Group EID08

Two trenches were excavated, one in the N part of the site where natural gravels were found to have been cut by a series of 18th-c pits, overlain by made ground. An E–W aligned ditch was observed in section and

may be evidence of the 'Black Ditch' common sewer which is known to have existed in the vicinity of the site and which ran from Stepney through Poplar and into the Thames up to the 19th c. A late 19th-c brick-lined drain had been inserted into the top of the backfill of the ditch, on the same alignment. It was sealed by modern material. In the second trench, in the SW corner of the site a N–S palaeochannel was found cut in the natural gravels, filled with alluvial clay. It was truncated by 20th-c concrete piles and overlain by modern make-up.

**Aldgate Union, 35–47 Whitechapel High Street, E1** TQ 3395 8136 MOLA (Andy Daykin) evaluation Feb 2008 Tishman Speyer ALU08

Seven trenches were excavated in the NE corner of the site, revealing evidence of medieval activity above the natural gravels. This included pits, dumps and a N–S chalk wall. The wall was truncated by the insertion of a brick-lined cesspit or soakaway dated to 18th- to 19th-c date built up against it. Other 18th c features were recorded, comprising a length of red brick wall and a red-brick well of probable 18th- to 19th-c date. Victorian wall footings were noted in most trenches and modern services, make-up and concrete sealed the sequences.

#### WALTHAM FOREST

**95–103 Belmont Park Road, E7** TQ 3806 8820 WA (Gary Evans, Lawrence Pontin) evaluation Feb 2008 Theori & Demetri Ltd BPQ08

A single trench was excavated, revealing natural gravels and sandy clay sealed by a subsoil, and topsoil mixed with modern builders' rubble.

**606–638 High Road, Leyton, E10** TQ 3824 8741 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation July–Aug 2008 Wates Construction HIO08

Of eight trenches excavated two, close to the street frontage, revealed ditches which were probably property or field boundaries, dating from late 16th to 18th c. A thick layer of organic topsoil across most of the site represented the use of most of the site as orchards until the late 19th c. The fragmentary remains of a wall foundation may be evidence of the earliest school on the site in 1708. The second phase school was built in 1748, and had been mostly demolished whilst the most recent had deep foundations.

**Cranbrook Mews, 88-96 High Street, Walthamstow, E17** TQ 3666 8888 WA (Cornelius Barton, Lawrence Pontin) watching brief June 2008 Yogo Developments CBK08

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of foundation trenches. Natural gravels were overlain by silty clay with 19th-c or later deposits above.

**Essex Wharf, Lea Bridge Road, Clapton** TQ 3553 8667 TVAS (Andrew Weale) evaluation Jan 2008 Mr Alan Cole EXW08

A sequence of undated alluvial deposits, from which a pile-driven post was recovered, were revealed above natural gravels. They were overlain by made ground of 19th- or early 20th-c date.

**Planning Delivery Zone 6, Olympic Park, Stratford** TQ 3743 8546 (NW), TQ 3761 8477 (SW), TQ 3807 8566 (NE) AOC (Paul Harris) June–Nov 2008 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-10108

*See Newham*

**Wanstead Flats as part of the Thames Gateway Water Treatment Plant Distribution Pipeline, E17** TQ 3996 8705, TQ 4520 8192 and TQ 3905 9019 PCA (Rebecca Lythe and Graeme McArthur) evaluation and watching brief May–July 2008 Thames Water TWT08

*See Newham and Redbridge*

#### WANDSWORTH

**Thrive Battersea Garden Project, Battersea Park, Albert Bridge Road, SW11** TQ 2830 7745 CA (Gill King) watching brief May 2008 Thrive TVB08

Two test pits were monitored and five borehole logs were assessed. Natural gravels were noted, overlain by some 2 m of made ground, the latter probably relating to the construction of the park in the mid-19th c which included large-scale importation of material from the construction of the Surrey Docks.

**Wandsworth Business Village, Phase 1, 3–9 Broomhill Road, SW18** TQ 2540 7455 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Nov 2007 Wandsworth Business Village WBV07

One trench was excavated, revealing the remains of a 19th-c wall and cobbled surface above the natural clay. Made ground, from which medieval, 17th to 18th and 19th-c material was recovered, was recorded above the clay, as were modern services.

**63–65 Garratt Lane, SW18** TQ 257 742 AS (Matthew Adams) evaluation Jan 2008 Michael Shanley Homes GTW08

An 18th to early 19th-c brick wall and its associated construction cut was located on the E side of the site aligned roughly E–W and extending towards Garratt Lane. It is most likely to have been a boundary wall between either 63–64 or 64–65 Garratt Lane; such a boundary is depicted on OS maps of 1868, 1893, and 1916.

**Caius House, Holman Road, Battersea, SW11** TQ 2674 7619 AOC (Chris Adams, Tim Carew) evaluation, building recording Jan 2008 Thornsett Residential Ltd HLB08

Two trenches were excavated, revealing natural brickearth covered by a buried garden soil, dated to 18th to 19th c, into which late 19th-c wall foundations were set. This was sealed by 20th-c made ground. Caius House was built in 1892, with three phases of additions and alterations, mainly as a result of changing community needs. The most notable feature is a memorial

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

stained glass window designed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

**5 Kimber Road, SW18** TQ 2586 7379 PCA (Iain Bright) evaluation Mar 2008 Ben Williams KIM08

Natural gravels were cut by various late 19th/early 20th c cuts relating to modern services. 19th/20th c made ground and garden soil sealed the natural and features.

**249–251 Merton Road, SW18** TQ 2527 3851 ASE (Jon Sygrave) evaluation Jan 2008 CGMS Consulting MWA08

Above the natural gravels were modern foundations and made ground.

**Ponton Road, SW8** TQ 297 775 PCA (Iain Bright) watching brief Nov 2008 Concept Site Investigations PNO08

Alluvium above natural gravels or, in the S of the site, brickearth, were overlain by 16th/17th c agricultural soil. Towards the centre of the site the foundations and a basement or cellar, probably part of the 19th c brewery that was situated in the area, were recorded above the earlier deposits. On the NE edge of the site was an undated structure cut into the natural gravel and was sealed by a layer of 18th/19th-c made-ground, whilst towards the N side an 18th/19th c well or cesspit was recorded. Modern made ground sealed the site.

**Roehampton, Priory Hospital, Priory Lane, SW15** TQ 2148 7501 ASC (Martin Cuthbert) evaluation June 2008 Priory Healthcare at the Priory Hospital PHB08

A single trench revealed a modern pit and ditch above natural silty sand.

**118 Putney Bridge Road, SW15** TQ 7528 2455 WA (Dave Godden, Chris Ellis, Nick Truckle) evaluation Sept 2008 CgMs Consulting Ltd PBI08

Natural gravel was overlaid by alluvial sand and clay which contained waterlogged wood remains. They were sealed by deposits of dumped rubble and industrial waste (copper smelting) of probable 18th to 19th-c date. A number of structural remains were recorded, including brick walls of 18th to 19th-c date and two brick culverts, the larger, slightly curving, culvert lying to the E of the medieval Putney-Wandsworth parish boundary.

**143–161 Wandsworth Road, SW8** (TQ 3015 7753) COT (Stuart Joyce) watching brief May 2008 WSP Environmental WRL08

Five test pits were excavated, revealing a wall foundation and a door step in one, and in another, a possible flower bed relating to 18th-c gardens known to have been situated within the site. Natural gravels were noted within all of the test pits, overlain by 20th-c make-up beneath a concrete floor.

### WESTMINSTER

**Arundel Great Court, WC2** TQ 3092 8090 MOLA (Antony Francis) watching brief and excavation Aug–Dec 2008 Land Securities AGU07

A watching brief continued from 2007 (*LA 12* supp. 1 (2008) 39), developing into an excavation that revealed a surviving part of the Tudor riverfront wall beneath modern overburden. A 9.6 m length of this wall, which was over 2 m thick, was exposed on the expected E–W line of the riverfront wall constructed in the 1550s. The wall survived highest at its E end, becoming lower and more truncated further W. The S (riverward) face was built almost completely in stone, although a small area of brick patching was observed. The better preserved E end was built from large, but relatively roughly finished, stone blocks and was likely to be a later rebuild. A drain (with the date '1847' punched into its lid) was inserted through the wall here. The likely original lower part of the wall was built from finer grained and better worked stone, with closely fitted joints, resting on a timber base-plate. The wall core consisted of brick and stone, the proportion of stone increasing lower down in the core where chalk, greensand and ragstone had been used. The lower part of the wall was preserved *in situ*. The N face of the wall was built almost completely in brick, although some stone had been used. At the E end, the original face and part of the wall have been removed to accommodate a later brick wall with springing for two arches. This was part of a mid-16th to 17th-c vaulted brick cellar located N of the river wall. Parts of the river wall had been removed to build two alcoves, one on either side of the later wall. Other walls relating to the cellared building were also identified, suggesting the cellar was at least 11.6 m (N–S) by 3.2 m (E–W) in plan. Walls forming the corner of a second brick building were identified in the N part of the excavation area. Probably dating from 17th to 18th c, this building was at least 4.0 m by 1.6 m in plan.

**1–5 Berwick Street, 4–5 Peter Street, W1** TQ 2957 8099 MOLA (Louise Wood) watching brief May–Aug 2008 Berwick Street Properties Ltd BWJ07

Following an evaluation in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 39), a watching brief was carried out in which natural brickearth was overlaid by 17th to 19th-c dumping and which, at lower depths, may be the remains of backfilled quarry pits. Also recorded were a 19th-c well, a mid-18th-c well and a probable 18th-c cesspit.

**Middlesex Guildhall, Broad Sanctuary, SW1** TQ 3002 7960 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke) watching brief Jan–Feb 2008 Kier MXG06

A watching brief begun in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 39) continued during refurbishment. Two horse bones were recovered from an alluvial deposit of uncertain date in the N part of the site. This may relate to the N channel of the Tyburn river. Elsewhere, truncated natural gravels were recorded beneath the basement slab.

**Westminster School, Busby's Yard redevelopment, phase V; 17 and 18 Dean's Yard, SW1** TQ 300 793 MOLA (Antonietta Lerz, Mary Ruddy) watching brief Aug–Sept

2008 Ptolemy Dean Architects Ltd on behalf of the client Westminster School WEU08

In 17 and 18 Dean's Yard underpinning trenches revealed natural gravels overlaid by a sequence of alluvial deposits, indicating the location of the now-buried Thorney Island. It appears that the lower clays of the alluvium remained waterlogged, but that the upper levels became increasingly weathered and showed evidence of root penetration. Recorded above the alluvium were successive efforts to reclaim the land during the 11th to 14th c which involved a series of drainage ditches and ground-raising deposits. These efforts were followed by the remains of a timber framed building, probably dating from the 14th c, when it is known that a programme of rebuilding and renovation was carried out by Abbot Litlington following a fire in the cloister area of the Abbey in 1298. A range of timber-framed rooms with mortar and beaten clay floors built against a large pitched tile hearth suggests that the kitchen area was located in the central part of the site. A smaller hearth and traces of mortar floor were recorded to the N and W and the remains of a chalk and ragstone wall, in alignment with the medieval walls recorded at No 18, were identified in the W. These were demolished in the 17th c when the site is well documented as the private residence of a canon. The remains of external and internal walls were recorded, most of which correspond to the early 18th-c plans of the property. The present buildings on the site were constructed in the 19th c and, with later re-modelling, remain in use today.

**The Connaught Hotel, Carlos Place, W1** TQ 28495 80650 MOLA (Sadie Watson) watching brief Mar–Apr 2008 Blair Associates CGO08

A watching brief was carried out on ground reduction before construction of an extension to the existing building. Natural London Clay beneath truncated natural gravels which were overlain by modern deposits and the present basement slab. No archaeological remains were observed due to modern truncation.

**Bourdon House, 2 Davies Street, W1** TQ 2867 8073 MOLA (David Sankey) watching brief Jan–Aug 2008 Dunhill Ltd DVE07

A further watching brief followed that of 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 39). A trench in the area N of Bourdon House revealed natural gravels cut by the construction of a brick wall. This wall appeared to have been cut through for the construction of Bourdon House (1723–4) and may represent a garden wall associated with the first phase of this building and subsequently truncated by an extension to it between 1737 and 1779. Joining onto the N wall of Bourdon House was an external vaulted cellar which would have had its own stairs or ladder from the N side. This part of the structure probably also dates to the later 18th-c. The W wall of Bourdon House had been underpinned, faced and extended northwards to form part of the St George's Baths, an iron-framed structure built during the 1850s. A concrete

wall and a tile-faced wall which formed part of the plunge pool of these baths were also recorded. The bottom of the plunge pool was formed from cream-coloured glazed bricks often used in 19th-c light-wells. A series of cast iron stanchions and columns associated with the baths were also observed. The second trench inside the building revealed natural terrace gravels beneath modern fills, finds from which include the bases of two 17th to 18th-c wine bottles and a tobacco pipe dated 1610–40. They were found near the end wall of the vaulted cellar observed in the first trench and presumed to have been part of the later 18th-c extension but which did not align with the stairwell wall above it. The weight of the stairwell was taken by a central brick pier. The cellar had a single layer of bricks laid as a floor, then the walls and pillar truncating natural gravel.

**1–5 Dryden Street, WC2** TQ 3036 8116 MOLA (Louise Wood) evaluation Feb 2008 Robson Warren Architects on behalf of London Film School DDN08

Ten test pits were monitored, three of which were enlarged to enable further examination. Natural brickearth was recorded above gravels. The construction of the standing basements had removed all horizontally stratified deposits, but cut features of probable Saxon date were revealed in two of the pits. These contained residual fragments of Roman tile but no material of definite Saxon date.

**North House, Great Peter Street, SW1** TQ 3008 7919 MOLA (Louise Wood, Sasathorn Pickering and Richard Hewett) watching brief Mar, July–Nov 2008 Ian Ritchie Architects on behalf of Lord and Lady Sainsbury of Turville NOU08

The excavation of two geotechnical test pits was monitored, in the first of which natural alluvial clay associated with the ancient River Tyburn was observed beneath a 16th- to 17th-c dumped deposit. This was cut for the insertion of a 17th-c brick wall which may have been associated with buildings on the site owned by Sir Thomas Marsham, later Earl of Romney. The wall was sealed by modern made ground and concrete. In the second test pit, a cellar of probable 18th to 19th-c date, backfilled with 19th-c material, was overlain by modern make-up and concrete. In the central courtyard and basement area ground reduction was monitored. Natural sand was observed beneath an alluvial clay deposit that contained a flint Mesolithic tranchet adze. This was sealed by more alluvial clay and levelling deposits, the latter probably dating to the 18th c. These were cut during the construction of an 18th-c wall and floor, sealed by mid-late 18th-c deposits, with modern made ground above. WC

**5 Hanover Square, W1** TQ 28950 80095 MOLA (Heather Knight) watching brief July and Oct 2008 Stanhope plc HVQ08

Natural gravel was observed beneath modern deposits in several test pits. In the N central area, a bedding layer supporting a small section of brick foundation of 18th-c

date was recorded. This may have been part of the foundations of the Hanover Square Rooms (built by Sir John Gallini c. 1774, demolished 1900). Observations were made of 18th-c basement walls and associated vaults on the W side of the site. In the central and southern parts of the site basement walls and a brick foundation which appear to be late 19th- or 20th-c in date were recorded. A drawing of 1845 of the Queen's Concert Rooms, shows the building along Hanover Street with a separate house facing Hanover Square. It is probable that the basement wall and vault on the W side are part of the basement of the early 18th-c house shown still standing on the site in the mid-19th c. As the Concert Rooms were demolished in 1900 it is likely that the basement wall and vaults on the S side of the site and the 20th-c tiling within the vault on the W side of the site date from this phase of redevelopment.

**10 Hertford Street, W1** TQ 2862 8012 AOC (Ian Hogg) evaluation, excavation Apr–Oct 2008 RPS Planning HEF08

A thick layer of alluvium was observed across the entire site overlying London Clay. Above this was evidence of significant industrial activity, consisting of a chimney base and possible kiln bases and flue runs of 17th- to 18th-c date. Basement walls and drainage, associated with a 19th-c mews house situated on the site until recently, were also revealed.

**7-7 Hyde Park Memorial, Curzon Gate, Hyde Park, W2** TQ 2829 8018 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) watching brief Aug 2008 The Royal Parks HYH08

Natural gravels were cut by a 19th-c field drain and sealed by 19th-c made ground.

**Crown House, 51 Aldwych, 1 Kingsway, WC2** TQ 30682 81061 MOLA (Agnieszka Bystron, Tim Braybrooke) evaluation and watching brief Feb, Nov 2008 UKI (Kingsway) Ltd KNA08

Seven evaluation trenches were excavated. Six of them contained natural gravels beneath 20th-c deposits and the modern concrete slab. In one trench, the gravels were cut by a brick wall of early 20th-c date, beneath modern material and concrete. The watching brief monitored two test pits excavated following the demolition of the existing (1919–21) building. Natural gravel and clay were truncated by 20th-c brick, steel and concrete foundations, beneath modern made-ground and the basement slab. No archaeological deposits were observed.

**2 Little Smith Street, SW1** TQ 29980 79265 MOLA (Julian Bowsher, Alison Telfer, Virgil Yendell) evaluation Oct 2008 Rolfe Judd Planning, on behalf of Little Smith Street (GP) Ltd LSZ08

Three trenches were excavated and a geoarchaeological borehole survey was carried out. These investigations revealed marshy deposits beneath 17th-c consolidation layers, which in turn were cut by brick walls and floors of 17th/early 18th-c date. Pottery and clay tobacco pipes of similar date were also recovered. These

remains were truncated by 19th/20th-c foundations.

**Pimlico School, Lupus Street, SW1** TQ 2945 7819 PCA (Rebecca Lythe and Helen Robertson) historic buildings survey and watching brief Jan–Apr 2008 Bouygues UK Ltd PIM08

The school, which opened in 1970, had a radial design with a concrete frame and glass exterior walls and roof, a design intended to create a 'greenhouse' effect. The school was located in a sunken yard, some 3 m below street level. The yard, which was also of concrete, served as a play and sport area. Access was gained to the school building *via* raised concrete walkways which led to doors at ground floor level. During a watching brief natural brickearth was recorded, cut by a number of natural features which were overlaid by the remnants of a possible soil horizon. Above lay an 18th-c dumped layer which, in the W and SW corner of the site, was cut by various 18th-c postholes, pits, a timber drain and an E–W aligned ditch, running parallel with modern day Lupus Street. The ditch was truncated by a N–S oriented construction cut, probably part of the foundation for an 18th c building, and by an 18th/19th c pit.

**Marylebone Magistrates Court, 181–185 Marylebone Road, NW1** TQ 2743 8176 PCA (James Langthorne and Richard Humphrey) excavation July–Aug 2008 Laing O'Rourke MMM08

Natural clay and gravels were sealed by 19th-c made ground which, on the S side of the site, was overlain by a concrete bedding layer for a granite cobbled surface, part of the 19th-c Brewery Yard. Towards the W edge of the site a track formed of larger granite blocks gave access to the yard. Two complete 19th-c drains were revealed. To the E was a brick wall which formed part of the W wall of the E wing of the Brewery; it had a mortar internal floor and a S entrance. Various alterations to the building were recorded as well as the possible walls of two different properties which fronted Little Harcourt Street in the 19th c. Also on the S side of the site the 20th c basement, light well and new toilet block of the Swedish church, founded in 1911, were uncovered. WC

**Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer Street, W1** TQ 2927 8166 MOLA (Sian Anthony, Peter Cardiff, Andrew Westman) evaluation and building recording Aug 2007–Aug 2008 Gardiner & Theobald LLP MXH07

Building recording in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 40–1) continued in 2008 with the oldest existing building which dated from the early 1870s, in the centre-W of the site. Originally a nurses' home, of grey brick on five storeys, this was later converted to wards. The W end of the medical school, rebuilt in 1897 and subsequently converted to wards, survived in the NW corner of the site. These buildings were demolished early in 2008. Four trenches were excavated within the N internal courtyard, three revealing natural gravel beneath 19th- to

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

20th-c made ground. In the fourth trench, close to the main entrance, a late 18th-c N-S aligned red brick vaulted cellar was recorded, surmounted by a short chimney stack, built of yellow and red bricks. This probably belonging to an early phase of the hospital, the chimney added later when the use of the vault changed, perhaps when a boiler or furnace was installed. Covering the roof of the cellar were several dumped deposits which were truncated by the modern concrete slab. Also recorded in this trench were two N-S aligned cuts in the natural brickearth, probably representing 18th to 19th-c field drains.

**Centre Point, 101–103 New Oxford Street, WC2** TQ 2984 8134 MoLA (Emma Dwyer) building recording Oct 2008 Transport for London GCI08

*See Camden*

**23–26 New Row, 60–62 St Martins Lane, WC2** TQ 3008 8080 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) watching brief Nov 2007–Feb 2008 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Trident Building Services working for ING Covent Garden Ltd Partnership NEO07

Following an evaluation in 2007 (LA 12, supp. 1 (2008) 41), monitoring revealed natural gravels cut by a possible 15th/17th c ditch or extraction pit which was truncated by an 17th/18th c brick drain. Overlying these was 18th/19th c made-ground, with two 18th/19th c brick walls above; these had probably been part of an 18th c building that stood at the site. Other elements of the building included the exterior wall of an 18th c ancillary building and a 19th-c brick light well.

**Westminster City School, 51–57 Palace Street, SW1** TQ 2926 7928 PCA (Helen Robertson) historic buildings survey Feb 2008 Bouygues UK Ltd WCT08

Two houses, built as on-site accommodation for the head-teacher and the school master, were formerly known as Nos. 51, 53 and 57 Palace Street. They were built at the same time as the main school building, which was opened in 1877, and in the same Gothic Revival style. Through their lifetime they have been used for a variety of purposes, from military accommodation at the beginning of the WW1 to their final use as a series of classrooms, offices and common rooms.

**Westminster City School, 51–57 Palace Street, SW1** TQ 2928 7929 PCA (Rebecca Lythe) evaluation Apr–May 2008 Bouygues UK Ltd WPC08

Natural gravels were cut by an 18th- to 19th-c pit on the S side of the site. A series of 18th/19th c levelling layers sealed the area.

**City of Westminster College, Paddington Green Campus, W2** TQ 2672 8184 MOLA (Nikki Rahmatova, Heather Knight, Bruce Watson, Tim Braybrooke) evaluation, excavation and watching brief June, July, Sept–Oct 2008 Knight Frank LLP on behalf of City of Westminster College CIU08

A trench in the S of the site revealed a single row of mid-15th to mid-16th c bricks which

were probably reused as a path or yard surface during the early 18th c. Above these was a wall foundation probably relating to a large house built by the Hon. Charles Greville in 1807. Immediately to the W and on the same alignment was an unlined cesspit dated to 1830–40; a layer of gravel and topsoil above possibly related to a 19th to 20th-c garden. To the S of this area there was a 17th-c external surface with garden soil above and the remnants of a paved area which were subsequently covered by early 19th c garden soil. These deposits were succeeded by a number of features, including a series of shallow brick structures, probably representing garden buildings, and a path. In the SE area were the remains of a rectangular brick structure possibly representing a 19th-c ancillary building to the rear of a house fronting Paddington Green. It was associated with the remains of a probable coal 'cellar' in use in the early 19th c and demolished in the 1950s. A watching brief in the area to the N revealed two adjacent brick walls of probable 19th-c date above natural gravels. A brick well was recorded, one pottery sherd in its backfill dating from late 17th to 19th c; parallel to the site's W boundary was a wall constructed with 18th-c bricks similar to those of the well. Masonry structures, including walls and floor, were found in the N and SW of the site and are probably related to the 19th-c terraced houses and associated gardens fronting Paddington Green. Waterlain silt deposits of 19th-c date may have been part of an ornamental lake created by Greville in 1807.

**Peabody Buildings, Peabody Avenue, Turpentine Lane, Lupus Street, Grosvenor Road, SW1** TQ 2882 7807 MoLAS (Michael Tetreau, Andrew Westman) standing building survey Oct 2008 Peabody Trust PBA08

This working-class housing estate originally comprised 26 tenement blocks ranged N-S in two continuous terraces fronting on to a central road, Peabody Avenue. Successive blocks from N to S were identified by letter, 'A'-'M' on the E, constructed in 1874–6, and 'N'-'Z' on the W, constructed c. 1876–7 (architect, H A Darbishire). Several detached blocks were added to the S c. 1887, at Peabody Close. Two blocks, 'X' and 'Z', recorded before their proposed demolition, were constructed of yellow brick with white brick dressings, under slated roofs. 'X' was on five storeys and a basement, like all other W blocks except 'Z', which was on four storeys and a basement, like the E blocks. Each block was symmetrical about a central entrance in a shallow rusticated porch, bearing a light fixture and wrought-iron 1870s-style identifying letter. The entrance led to a stairwell originally with stone steps and landings, wrought-iron balusters and handrail, and a refuse flue. Each floor contained at least 10 rooms, most with fireplaces, with brick partition walls. Rooms could originally be variably connected by opening or blocking doorways to suit differently-sized households. Latterly each floor housed 2–4 flats. After WW2 bomb

damage, blocks 'K'-'M' and 'Y' were demolished and replaced by a playground, garages and garden; the stairs in 'X' were remade in concrete. A possible boiler house and pram sheds, added later to the W, were also recorded.

**King Solomon Academy (the former North Westminster Community School), Penfold Street, NW1** TQ 2713 8189 CA (Rosie Cummings) evaluation Feb 2008 Absolute Return for Kids (ARK) KSM08

Two trenches were investigated, exposing natural gravels to the N and truncated natural silts to the S. The earliest remains dated to the later 19th c, including brick walls, concrete slabs and drainage features of a Victorian terraced property. Elsewhere three probable column foundations of concrete and brick may represent remains of the temporary church of St Barnabas which stood here between 1863 and 1874. Other drainage features appear to represent later 19th-c development, possibly the building of Bell Street School in 1874.

**2–3 Peter Street, Soho, W1** TQ 2958 8098 TVAS (Danielle Milbank) evaluation Apr–Sept 2008 Acton Housing Association PTO08

The site overall appears to have been considerably truncated, with made ground directly overlying the natural gravels. The made ground contained finds with a variety of dates from the 16th- to mid-18th c, but may be later.

**St James's Church, 197 Piccadilly, W1** TQ 2940 8050 MOLA (Kirk Roberts) watching brief June–July 2008 RLF Construction and Property Consultants on behalf of St James's Church JCP08

Excavation of twelve trial pits was monitored, most revealing 20th-c rubble and concrete, including some underpinning carried out to consolidate the church after wartime bomb damage. Excavations in the church courtyard, the coffee shop courtyard and near the entrance from Jermyn Street revealed *in situ* burials of probable 18th- to 19th-c date beneath modern made ground and paving; they were left in position and reburied. Two test pits excavated in the church hall revealed natural silty clay below the modern concrete slab.

**Clydesdale Block, 210–217 Piccadilly, 27–37 Regent Street, 14–23 Jermyn Street, 3–4 Eagle Place, W1** TQ 2951 8075 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke) watching brief Nov 2008 Buro 4 Project Services PRJ08

Two test pits were excavated in the basement of 23 Jermyn Street. Natural gravels were recorded, truncated by 19th- to 20th-c foundations and concrete. WC

**5–6 St James's Square, SW1** TQ 2952 8046 MOLA (David Sankey) evaluation Feb–Mar 2008 Cushman and Wakefield JMS08

London Clay was found in the N of the site (where it was truncated by modern basements) and reworked gravels on the S and W of the site.

**The Sanctuary, SW1** TQ 2997 7948 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) watching brief Feb–May 2008 West One Infrastructure Services TSA08

Natural brickearth and gravel were cut and overlaid by various medieval features and deposits which, towards the S of the site, consisted of an E–W aligned ditch in-filled in 11th to 12th c. Two 11th/13th c pits were located, as well as the possible construction cut and chalk footings of Westminster Abbey precinct wall, the medieval stone walls of a cellared building, most likely part of the Chapter clerks' dwelling, and the Bishop of London's prison. Towards the N of the site a paleo-channel was recorded which seems to have remained a channel up to the 13th/14th c when it was in-filled. Several gravel road surfaces were uncovered on the N side of the site and they probably represented continual surfacing and resurfacing of Tothill Street from the late 17th to the 19th c.

**Tottenham Court Road Station Upgrade, WC1, WC2** TQ 2981 8134 MoLA (David Sankey, Jez Taylor) watching brief Feb – Oct 2008 London Underground Ltd TCZ07

*See Camden*

**Water mains replacement works in many roads north and south of Trafalgar Square and Strand, and including Aldwych, Covent Garden and Victoria Embankment** TQ 2965 8070 (W) to TQ 3115 8110 (E) CA (Gill King, Jonathan Henckert, *et al*) watching brief Aug 2008 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TZC08  
Mains replacement works, principally by means of open-cut trenches, though also localised pits. In most areas works have only

revealed mid-19th- to 20th-c made ground and fills, often relating to existing services. Occasional brick foundations and former coal cellars of similar date have also been exposed, particularly where roads have been widened. In Savoy Place (TQ 3045 8055) a cobbled surface was exposed *c* 1.5 m below the ground surface. This may relate to the 18th-c development of Adelphi Terrace, which up to the 1860s would also have marked the line of the riverfront – rather than as now some 40 m to the S. Occasionally made ground deposits may relate to earlier (17th to 18th c) development (*e.g.* in Covent Garden) but they are not conclusively dated. WC

**Murray House, Vandon Street, SW1** TQ 2943 7942 PCA (Rebecca Lythe) evaluation May 2008 Inspace Partnerships MUA08  
Natural gravels were found to be sealed by 20th-c made ground.

**Whitehall Streetscape Improvement Project, Whitehall, SW1** TQ 300 796 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) watching brief Jan – Dec 2008 Westminster Council WQH07

A watching brief in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 41) was followed by further investigations which revealed the remnants of two walls which are likely to have been associated with the King Street Gatehouse, erected during the reign of Henry VIII. On Great George Street, the remnants of 18th- and 19th-c walls and floors were recorded.

They probably represented several cellared terraced houses, one of which was associated with two external subterranean structures thought to represent a drain and a well. These were all situated in locations once occupied by the terraced buildings, which were first depicted on a map of 1682. Later historical maps indicate that these terraces were modified and rebuilt throughout the following two centuries, a fact confirmed by artefactual evidence recovered during all phases of the investigation, as all or most of the masonry observed relates to the 18th- and 19th-c phases of building. Widespread truncation, from the repeated installation of service runs, was observed throughout the site. Natural strata were not reached.

**98–102 Wigmore Street, 3–5 Dukes Mews, W1** TQ 2834 8130 WA (Gary Evans, Lawrence Pontin) evaluation and watching brief Apr–May 2008 Frogmore Property Company Ltd WMD08

Two test pits were excavated; the excavation of three geotechnical test pits was monitored. The earliest deposits observed were substantial waterlogged deposits containing 19th-c material, which may represent backfilled ponds or pits, as shown on early maps adjacent to the site, possibly associated with a nearby tile kiln operating in the late 18th c. These deposits were succeeded by the construction of the three properties on the site in the 19th c.