

Excavation Round-up 1991: part 2, Greater London

Pamela Greenwood
Alan Thompson

BARKING

Barking Power Station, Chequers Lane, Dagenham TQ 4910 8250 Passmore Edwards Museum (Ken MacGowan) BA-DP 91

Trial excavation before the construction of a power station, to investigate the deposition of peats and riverine deposits.

Jackson's Yard, St. Erkenwald Road, Barking TQ 4460 8395 PEM (Ken MacGowan) BA-SE 91

Evaluation excavation in advance of housing revealed a pit with 19th-c pottery, and the silting of a possible moat, in an attempt to locate the site of Westbury Manor, a manor of Barking Abbey.

River Roding Flood Defences, Town Quay, Barking TQ 4380 8375 PEM (Ken MacGowan) BA-FD 91

A watching brief before construction of river defences revealed a chalk and pine raft, apparently a working platform made during the construction of the Victorian river wall. Samples have been taken of the wood for dating. The chalk may have been re-used from the medieval phase of Barking Abbey.

Wellbeck Steel, River Road, Barking TQ 4330 8280 PEM (Ken MacGowan) BA-WS 91

A watching brief before the construction of a water-pumping chamber produced a deep layer of peat, containing ash tree trunks, at a depth of 2m. A sample may be dated by C14.

BARNET

St Andrew's Church, Totteridge TQ 2470 9430 Department of Greater London Archaeology, Museum of London (Gordon Malcolm) TOT91

A watching brief during groundworks for new drains in October 1991 was funded by the Church authorities. A brick vaulted tomb, pre-dating the 18th-c church, was recorded but not opened. It may have belonged to members of the Pepys family.

80 East End Road, Finchley, N3 TQ 2540 8995 DGLA (David Bowsher) MHB91

Evaluation excavation ahead of redevelopment in November 1991 was funded by The Manor House Trust.

Site lies in grounds of Bibsworth Manor, which may have medieval origins. Part of an E-W moat some 10m (33ft) wide and 2.50m (8ft) deep was located. Pottery from backfill was in the main 17th-c, with residual 15th-c pottery.

Old Fold Manor, Hertsmeer TQ 2450 9780 DGLA (Gordon Malcolm) GOF91

Evaluation trench and three test pits in December 1991, funded by Old Fold Manor Golf Club, assessed survival inside and outside the moated enclosure. The test pits within the moat located undisturbed stratigraphy between 0.30m and 0.45m (12 and 18in) below the present car park. The larger trench outside the moated enclosure revealed a ditch, several post-holes and a cobbled surface, as yet undated. The manor is on the site of the Battle of Barnet but no associated finds were made.

BEXLEY

Foots Cray Meadow South-East London Archaeological Unit

Four evaluation trenches were excavated before trenching by Thames Water for a new pipeline. A deep deposit of black loam

containing much Roman domestic rubbish seems to indicate a possible Roman water channel relating to the nearby River Cray. Soil deposits with Roman pottery and tile, found in a watching brief, indicate a Romano-British settlement.

West Street, Erith SELAU

A medieval site was found during inspection of a building site. Subsequent excavation revealed an extensive occupation layer containing pottery of 13th-14th c date.

High Street, Welling SELAU

A watching brief on a building site close to a known Roman site revealed a large pond, probably of 18th c date.

Old Bexley SELAU

A watching brief of a house extension was undertaken as a Romano-British burial had been found nearby about 30 years ago. The excavation for a garden soakaway revealed a shallow ditch, with prehistoric pottery sherds, probably early Iron Age.

BRENT

Birchen Grove, Wembley, NW9 TQ 2080 8695 DGLA (Jon Cotton) BGW91

Five evaluation trenches in August and September 1991 were funded by Network Housing Association. The sequence in all was identical and comprised the modern surface and up to 0.18m (7in) of disturbed gravel/loam over river gravel.

Two anomalies could not be explained as natural features, though neither was of great age. The first was a pit dated to the 16th/17th c, and the second was an early post-medieval gully.

Unstratified finds included a struck flint, a sherd of RB coarseware and a sherd of green-glazed whiteware of medieval date.

Green Man Hotel, Wembley Hill, Wembley TQ 1860 8560 DGLA (Helen Jones) GMW91

Evaluation in January 1991, before redevelopment by Taylor Walker, to investigate its archaeological potential. Documentary sources refer to a late medieval building in the area, but the evaluation revealed only 19th/20th c walls and drains cutting into London clay at a height of 63.74m OD.

Phoenix Works, Edgware Road TQ 2060 8970 DGLA (Chris Thomas) EDC91

Trial work in April and May 1991, funded by Shimizu (UK) Ltd, showed that the site had been substantially truncated, reducing most of the area to the top of London Clay. Where truncation was less destructive a 'plough soil' layer was detected.

Former Unigate Dairy/100 Elms, Elms Lane, Sudbury TQ 1645 8585 DGLA (John Lewis) SUD91

Part of a 13th-c building was discovered during evaluation work in September and October 1991, funded by Metropolitan Housing Trust. Foundations of sandstone, chalk and flint built over a cobbled surface and associated with a pitched tile hearth were excavated. A second building phase, probably dating to the 16th c, consisted of part of a brick building associated with a moat or pond which contained 4 well-preserved leather shoes. The later building can probably be identified as a Tudor farm referred to in documentary sources as Sudbury Place. wc

BROMLEY

Keston Parish Church SELAU

Excavation, recording and a watching brief were undertaken in connection with an extension on the S side of the church. After rapid removal of graves a close watch was kept on foundation trenches for the extension; excavation located the W wall of a known flint-built chapel attached to the S side of the church. The S wall of the church was exposed and examined, as was a blocked doorway. A watching brief was kept on service trenches and the area being developed for car parking.

Roman Villa, Fordcroft Road, Orpington SELAU

Following large-scale rescue excavations in 1988-89, a major preservation scheme was undertaken in conjunction with the London Borough of Bromley. The main cover building was built with Unit staff undertaking site preparation, building and drainage works, services, building finished and landscaping. With the help of the Bromley and West Kent Arch. Group, the Roman structure was re-excavated, conserved and prepared for display. Graphic displays were also prepared. The Roman villa-house, containing several hypocausted rooms, should be open to the public in 1992.

CAMDEN

Baynes Street/St Pancras Way, NW1 TQ 2938 8412 DGLA (Derek Seeley) BAY91

Excavation in August 1991 was funded by World Bay Ltd. Remnants of a medieval hearth or fire-place with a rough-hewn stone surround were revealed. It was built of red roof tiles laid on edge, the upper surface having signs of burning. It survived as an isolated feature, truncated by 19th-c basements.

Post-medieval wall foundations, basements and pits, relating to houses on St Pancras Way and Baynes Street, were also found.

The Chapel Undercroft, Lincoln's Inn, WC2 TQ 3103 8143 DGLA (Bruno Barber and Gordon Malcolm) LIC91

A watching brief, funded by The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, took place between March and May 1991, during ground reduction before laying a new floor in the undercroft of the 17th c chapel. The work monitored limited disturbance to interments and other archaeological features. An adult inhumation below the ledger slab of Polydore Plumtree (d.1777) was recorded and reburied, as was a slab found within another grave shaft warning grave diggers that they were approaching the top of the coffin of Peter Holford (d. 1804). A trial pit exposed a short length of wall, built with mortared chalk and greensand. This appears to be medieval and indicates that an earlier structure, possibly a chapel, stood on the site.

18-18a Tower Street, WC2 TQ 3004 8099 DGLA (Robert Cowie) TOE91

A watching brief, funded by Beazer Construction Southern Ltd, was undertaken before excavation during a structural survey in the spring of 1991. The borehole survey indicated that archaeological deposits occurred up to 7.50m (24ft) below modern ground level, suggesting that the site is located above a deep natural or man-made feature in which archaeological deposits have accumulated.

Archaeological trenches excavated in June and July 1991 to a depth of 2.90m (9ft 6in) (about 5.00m, 16ft, below ground level) revealed waterlaid deposits with a few abraded Roman sherds, and possibly late Saxon and medieval wares, as well as copper alloy weighing scales and a prehistoric flint scraper.

The 'early' deposits were covered by post-medieval strata, some of which may also have been waterlaid, with well-preserved organic material including leather objects. Brick drains and rubbish pits containing 17th-c pottery were also found.

CROYDON

Atwood Primary School, Sanderstead TQ 3424 6055 DGLA (Penny Bruce) ATW91

Trial trenching from December 1990 to January 1991, funded by Sir John Lambert and Heritage of London Trust, located four undated cut features.

Croydon Canal, Davidson Road TQ 3375 6744 DGLA (Steve Tucker) CAC91

Evaluation excavation in June and July 1991, funded by London and Quadrant Housing Trust, relocated the Croydon Canal which had been disused since AD 1836. There may have been a bridge over the canal, possibly made of wood and stone.

Gun Public House, Old Palace Road/Church Road, Croydon TQ 3203 6552 DGLA (Stewart Hoad) GUN91

Evaluation excavation in October 1991 revealed plough soils of the post-medieval and possibly also of the medieval period.

Mint Walk, Croydon TQ 3240 6540 DGLA (Pat Miller) MWC91

A two-week excavation in April 1991, funded by Croydon Council, found two Roman pits, three rubbish pits of the 2nd half of the 16th c, one 17th c rubbish pit and 18th- and 19th-c features including two large 19th-c gravel extraction pits. Residual prehistoric flints including two cores, one blade and a number of waste flakes, were present in many features.

60-66 North End, Croydon TQ 3230 6580 DGLA (Pat Miller) WNE91

Evaluation excavation in September 1991 was funded by Chartwell Land plc. No archaeological features were revealed.

68-70 North End, Croydon TQ 3225 6585 DGLA (Pat Miller) NEC91

Excavation in May 1991 within the standing building was funded by Chartwell Land plc. Remains of a chalk and flint cellar, provisionally dated 17th-c, were found. Only a section of the E wall survived; contemporary with it was an interior packed chalk and mortar surface. In the 18th c the floor was raised 1m (3ft), paved with stone slabs and the cellar subdivided by a brick wall with a chalk, Reigate stone and flint footing. The structure was probably backfilled in the 19th c.

Overton Yard/Surrey Street, Croydon TQ 3218 6540 DGLA (Peter Thompson) OYC91

An evaluation followed by excavation was carried out between May and July 1991, funded by Princeton Car Parks Ltd.

A large post-medieval wall foundation was revealed, containing reused stone sleepers from the Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Iron Railway. A sequence of post-medieval chalk wall foundations and associated chalk floors were excavated at the E end of the site. The earliest, an early 18th-c floor, was laid on a medieval dump deposit. A large clay-lined medieval pit was sealed by them.

A silted-up stream channel, with prehistoric flint flakes in its lower and Roman pottery in the upper fills, was also found.

Philips Factory Site, Beddington Farm Road TQ 3062 6581 DGLA (Steve Tucker) PCB91

Excavation between February and March 1991, funded by Philips Electronic and Associated Industries, revealed further evidence for early occupational activity in the Beddington area (see LA 6 no 11 (1991) 302). Mesolithic flint flakes were found in the uppermost silts of the post-glacial stream channel. Within dark silts found below a scatter of burnt flint were fragments of pottery, animal bone and flint artifacts datable to the Late Bronze Age.

1 Scarbrook Road, Croydon TQ 3227 6531 DGLA (Penny Bruce) SCK91

Evaluation excavation in September 1991, funded by Kenkas Properties Ltd, indicated that no archaeological features survived, although 17th-c pottery was found in a silt layer.

Waddon Way, Purley TQ 3130 6380 DGLA (David Saxby) HOT91

Evaluation excavation in February 1991, funded by Hilton UK, revealed mainly post-medieval plough soil above natural chalk. Trench 9 contained a V-shaped ditch of unknown date.

EALING

Beech Avenue/Bromyard Sports Ground, Acton, W3 TQ 2173 8020 DGLA (Robert Cowie) BEA91

Evaluation excavation in November 1991, funded by St. George Developments Ltd., revealed shallow features cut into the brickearth subsoil, and dating to the 19th c or early 20th c. They were probably clay pits associated with East Acton Brickworks.

ENFIELD

Barbot Close, Edmonton, N9 TQ 3415 9322 DGLA (Ken Pitt) BCE91

Evaluation excavation, funded by Fairview New Homes plc, examined area close to conjectured line of Ermine Street. No archaeological deposits were found in four trenches.

GREENWICH

National Maritime Museum, Greenwich Park TQ 3865 7771 DGLA (Simon Mason) NMM91

A watching brief in March 1991 was undertaken on the front lawns of the Museum for drainage improvement work on the Queens House. Several 18th/19th c drainage culverts were found.

Trafalgar Road, Greenwich SELAU

A series of trial holes, excavated ahead of a housing development, revealed only 19th-c features.

HACKNEY

67-73 Worship Street, EC2 TQ 3304 8311 DGLA (Chris Thomas) WIP91

Three late medieval quarry pits were excavated in August 1991. They were filled with domestic refuse such as animal bone, shell and ceramics. The upper fill of one contained the remains of moulds from an industrial process.

A post-medieval red-brick drain was also found.

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

Bridge Avenue/Down Place, SW6 TQ 2298 7830 DGLA (Stewart Hoad) BAV91

Evaluation excavation in November and December 1991 revealed pits and post-holes of unknown date, and a post-medieval well.

Fulham Palace, SW6 TQ 2409 7615 DGLA (Barney Sloane and Penny Bruce) FPB91

Watching brief between July and November 1991, funded by The National Trust, recorded post-medieval wall foundations in section of modern pipe trench.

HAVERING

Brittons School, Fords Lane, South Hornchurch, Hornchurch TQ 516 842 PEM (Pamela Greenwood) HO-BS 91

Medieval and post-medieval field-scatrer was found during the evaluation of the school playing fields, which have preserved a fine example of ridge and furrow.

St Andrew's Church, High Street, Hornchurch TQ 5441 8697 PEM (Pamela Greenwood) HO-SA 91

A watching brief of the digging of drains beside the church revealed a few modern features.

85 Ferry Lane, Rainham TQ 514 811 PEM (Pamela Greenwood) RA-FL 91

Environmental samples were taken during piling before the construction of industrial buildings. Peaty layers were observed.

Hunts Hill Farm, Aveley Road, Upminster TQ 560 831 PEM (Pamela Greenwood) UP-HH 91

Work on the 2nd phase continued to the S of previous excava-

tions, where cropmarks are virtually non-existent. Some Roman features from the 1st phase continued into the 2nd. The main features of 1991 were ditches, pits and post-holes of probable Late Bronze Age date. This part of the site is relatively close to Whitehall Wood where a Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age field system and other features were excavated by the PEM in 1982. WC

HILLINGDON

Colne Valley County Park, Denham TQ 0521 8744 DGLA (John Lewis) CVP91

Watching brief in November 1991 revealed typical Colne Valley late glacial sediments and early Flandrian peat and tufa deposits. One unstratified late glacial/early Mesolithic flint blade was found, plus a longbone (possibly *bos*) from the tufa deposit.

Combined Operations Centre, Northern Perimeter Road West, Heathrow TQ 0630 7680 DGLA (John Mills) LHR91

Watching brief, followed by excavation of two trenches in July 1991, was funded by Lynton plc.

In the N trench an undated pit or gully was revealed.

The S trench produced a large shallow disturbed hollow with a small amount of pottery, possibly of Iron Age date. Under the hollow was a small irregular feature with burnt flint. Elsewhere in the trench were possible plough-marks of post-medieval date.

Harefield Mediparc, Harefield Hospital, Hill End Road TQ 0510 9120 DGLA (Jonathan Nowell) HMP91

Evaluation excavation in October 1991, funded by Trafalgar House Business Park, revealed part of a medieval building consisting of wall footings of flint, chalk and clay. It may be identified with Balding Hall. WC

Heathrow Long Stay Car Park, Sites 1-4 TQ 0640 7670 DGLA (John Lewis and Stewart Hoad) HCR91

Evaluation excavation in December 1991, funded by Heathrow Airport Ltd, revealed possible Bronze Age/Iron Age features. Post-medieval deposits were also present.

137 High Street, Uxbridge TQ 0540 8435 DGLA (Jonathan Nowell) NAB91

Excavation between September and October 1991, funded by the Nationwide Building Society, revealed the remains of a late medieval timber framed building with flint and chalk footings and associated plaster floor levels.

Home Farm, Harmondsworth TQ 0680 7749 DGLA (Stewart Hoad) HOM91

Excavation between August and October 1991, funded by Drinkwater Sabey Ltd, uncovered 2 Levallois flints in the natural brickearth. Also recovered were 2 redeposited Mesolithic microliths, and redeposited flint fragments of Neolithic date.

Bronze Age pits and post-holes associated with cooking pits and a well were found, with related pottery and flint artefacts. The Iron Age was represented by pits and a ditch, also associated with pottery and flint. Large numbers of unstratified artefacts ranged in date from the Roman to medieval periods.

Post-medieval plough-marks and field drains were also found.

Little Harlington Fields, Harlington TQ 0780 7800 DGLA (Stewart Hoad) LHF91

Evaluation excavation in June 1991 was funded by London Borough of Hillingdon. No archaeological features survived.

Post Office Site, Windsor Street, Uxbridge TQ 0545 8405 DGLA (Stewart Hoad) WSU91

Evaluation excavation in May 1991, funded by Versa Developments Ltd, uncovered post-medieval workhouse cellars (dated c 1728), and drains.

Wessex Road, Perry Oaks TQ 0625 7570 DGLA (Stewart Hoad) WEX91
Evaluation excavation in April 1991, funded by Heathrow Airports Ltd, revealed post-medieval quarrying.

HOUNSLOW

Fourth Bonded Store Site, Stanwell Road, Bedfont TQ 0797 7393 DGLA (Alison Steele) STB91

An evaluation excavation in January 1991, funded by Heathrow Airports Ltd, revealed coarse natural gravels overlain by dark grey clay silt. Late field drains, some of which still contained ceramic drainage pipes, cut the gravels.

St John's School, Boston Manor Road, Brentford TQ 1720 7820 DGLA (Alison Steele) BMR91

An evaluation excavation in June 1991 was funded by Crownpap Developments, in advance of the Phase 1 development of the former Pilot Works Factory. The underlying geology is Thames Floodplain gravel overlain by superficial brickearth deposits at around +13.00m OD, at least 1m (3ft) thick. A post-medieval ditch, aligned NE-SW, extended the length of one trench. Much of the lower fill of the ditch consisted of a crushed brick deposit about 0.45m (18in) thick, in which were some late 18th-c clay pipe fragments. A brick foundation on the same alignment, 0.5m (20in) to the E of the ditch, was of similar or later date.

ISLINGTON

45 Britton Street, ECI TQ 3168 8196 DGLA (Bruno Barber and Gordon Malcolm) BIT91

Watching brief in the outer precincts of the Priory of St John in March 1991, funded by Hilcourt (Britton St) Ltd, revealed brickwork surviving below modern sewer trenches. WMC

2-5 Carthusian Street, ECI TQ 3205 8192 DGLA (Chris Thomas) CIN91
Excavation in July 1991 was funded by Earl Investments Ltd.

A large medieval quarry pit, probably contemporary with the Carthusian Monastery, was excavated.

Post-medieval features were found including cess pits and brick walls from the 17th c and two brick cess pits from the 18th c.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

The Old Rectory, Old Church Street, SW3 TQ 2672 7785 DGLA (Helen Jones) ORC91

Evaluation followed by excavation in the heart of historic Chelsea, funded by Toyoko Metropolitan UK Ltd, took place between February and March 1991.

Prehistoric worked flints were found in secondary contexts.

A 17m (56ft) length of ditch with pottery of the Tudor period was revealed; a domed brick-lined cess pit with associated brick drain of early 18th-c date was also recorded. Much of the excavated area was occupied by post-medieval rubbish pits. Also found was the base to a garden fountain of the 19th/20th c.

Several fragments of medieval pottery and part of a lava quern, possibly of Roman date or earlier, were recovered.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

Former Government Buildings, Alpine Avenue, Tolworth TQ 2006 6583 DGLA (Robin Nielson) ALP91

Evaluation excavation in July 1991 was funded by Sainsbury's Homebase Ltd.

Seven trenches within an area of 2.5 ha (6 acres) revealed evidence of Iron Age occupation concentrated in two trenches in the W corner. It included several pits and postholes and a curved linear gully, likely to be an eaves-drip gully of a round house. The diameter of the circle formed by the gully is about 7.50m (24ft).

All features were cut into weathered London Clay at a depth of between 0.13 and 0.26m (5 and 10in) below present ground level, and showed signs of truncation by ploughing and landscaping.

Finds from cut features included pottery of the middle Iron Age, burnt or baked clay including two fragments of loomweight, animal bone and fire-cracked/burnt flint. Unstratified Mesolithic flint implements, including blades and scrapers, were also found.

The site lies beside the valley of the Hogsmill River, less than 1km from the larger known settlement at Old Malden.

11a Church Street, Kingston TQ 1794 6928 DGLA (Ken Pitt) CHK91

Excavation undertaken between February and March 1991 was funded by Meridian Global Funds Management (Europe) Ltd.

A 17th-c charnel pit was disturbed during the excavation of a test pit. It was probably clearance from All Saints' church yard.

Kingston Polytechnic, Kingston Hill TQ 2080 7140 DGLA (David Saxby) KIP91

Excavation in January and February 1991 revealed no archaeological features or finds.

Malden Homes, Percy Gardens, Worcester Park TQ 2100 6634 DGLA (Robin Nielson) PRY91

Evaluation followed by excavation between June and October 1991 was funded by Fairview New Homes plc.

The work indicated a concentration of occupation/activity in the NE area, from the Mesolithic onwards.

Many Mesolithic flint tools and flint waste were found in machining and cleaning, and in excavation of later cut features. No obvious primary contexts were discovered. Tools included scrapers, blades, awls, borers, microburins and fabricators. A hammerstone and several cores suggested manufacture on site.

Many cut features were identified and dated by their content to the Iron Age; most contained abraded pottery of the middle and late Iron Age. They included pits, post-holes and gullies, and a large ditch, c 4m (13ft) wide. The latter ran c NE-SW across the site appearing to follow the contours of the hill on the SW end of which the site stands, overlooking the Hogsmill River. All features were heavily truncated, but the ditch survived to a depth of c 1.5m (5ft) and showed signs of slump from a bank on its uphill side which had completely disappeared.

During further excavation more cut features were exposed and excavated and pottery from the ditch refined its dating to the 1st century BC. A further possible ditch, found to the NE, suggested multiple enclosures. Other finds included many burnt/fire-cracked flint and burnt/baked clay, fragments of triangular baked clay loomweight, and part of a bronze ring from the ditch.

The findings suggest that the site forms part of the known Iron Age settlement at Old Malden located by Carpenter in the 1940s some 150m to the NE, though it suggests a much larger settlement area than was envisaged.

Cut features containing Roman pottery and tile were also found, including pits and gullies. There were also V-profile ditches with similar recuts. Less substantial than the Iron Age features, and cutting them, they appeared to run at right angles to one another perhaps forming a system of field boundaries. Evidence of Roman activity was sparser than in Carpenter's work, which identified a concentration of 1st-4th c material, and may suggest that this site was further from the centre of occupation and is likely to have been under cultivation.

Medieval pot sherds and tile were recovered during machining and cleaning, and from a few cut features. The general implication is of agricultural usage continuing into the post-medieval period, from which pot sherds, clay pipe and tile were recovered.

LAMBETH

Loughborough House, Akerman Road, sw9 TQ 3153 7640 DGLA (Steve Tucker) AKR91

Evaluation excavation between September and October 1991, funded by London and Quadrant Housing Trust, showed that the site was near the grounds of Loughborough House built in AD 1681. There was no evidence of brick-built structures but a large feature contained 18th-c building rubble.

Pavilion Service Station, 33 Clapham High Street TQ 2991 7555 DGLA (Stewart Hoad) PSS91

Watching brief in April 1991, funded by National Benzole, revealed undated plough soils (possibly Roman), but much post-medieval truncation.

Wiltshire Road, Brixton, sw9 TQ 3125 7565 DGLA (Alison Steele) WIS91

An evaluation excavation in August 1991 before development, funded by the Family Housing Association, revealed natural sands and gravels at $c+10.70m$ OD. In areas where deposits were relatively undisturbed, a homogeneous plough or garden soil overlay the natural gravels. It was some 0.40m (16in) thick, and contained late 18th/early 19th c pottery and clay pipes.

LEWISHAM

Sydenham Children's Hospital, Sydenham Road SELAU

An evaluation, supported by Laing Homes Ltd., confirmed documentary evidence that the site was not developed before the 17th c. The main structure on the W side was a substantial brick-built building of $c1700$. A trackway in Trench 1 at the Send of the site probably led to this building. Gullies containing 18th c material and later drains located in Trench 1 reflect farming activities. One 18th-c land drain contained animal horn-cores. Later 19th-c drains contained large fragments of pottery, including sugar moulds, flower pots and chimneys. Trench 2, on the E side of the site, contained several shallow pits, mostly of later 19th-c date. The central area was largely destroyed by deep cellars.

MERTON

St Marks Road/Baker Lane, Mitcham TQ 2805 6901 DGLA (Simon Mason) SMK91

Excavation in December 1991 was funded by Wandle Housing Association.

Gravel extraction in the Victorian period and dumping of Victorian rubbish had removed all archaeological remains. Some structural evidence of the 20th c Mizen nurseries was found.

Morden Nursing Extension, Morden Park TQ 2510 7640 DGLA (Steve Tucker) MNH91

Watching brief in July 1991 revealed in section, below the humic topsoil, a linear ditch running E-W with a small amount of early medieval pottery. Also observed was a red brick culvert of $c17$ th c date, possibly relating to the Manor House.

Morden Hall, Morden Hall Road TQ 2613 6850 DGLA (Penny Bruce) MHP91

Watching brief between May and June 1991, funded by Morden Hall Garden Centre Ltd, revealed post-medieval building foundations along the S face of the N perimeter of the walled garden within the grounds of Morden Hall Park.

Topographical information was also revealed, plus the previous course of the River Wandle/stream channel.

NEWHAM

Stratford Market Depot (Stratford Langthorne Abbey), West Ham, E15 TQ 3890 8350 Oxford Archaeological Unit (David Wilkinson) HW-OP 91

Evaluation is being funded by London Underground Ltd. The site lies N of Abbey Road and immediately E of the Channelsea River. In the SE corner a stone wall was found, surviving to a height of at least 1.3m (4ft) and partly faced in greensand. It must form part of Stratford Langthorne Abbey, which is known to have occupied this area, but the exact identity of the building is not established. Related stratigraphy seems to date to the Dissolution or later. About 100m (330ft) to the NW was a mortar floor covered by tile rubble and, nearby, two E-W burials.

In the N half, outside the Abbey precinct, a middle to late Iron Age and Roman site was discovered, of which the most prominent features yet revealed were a horse burial close to a crouched human inhumation (*The Times* 28/11/1991), suggesting a possible ritual or religious element. Pits, post-holes and ditches have also been excavated. Further evaluation is taking place to establish the extent of archaeological deposits. The co-operation and help of London Underground Ltd., the Passmore Edwards Museum and the Museum of London is gratefully acknowledged. wc

Silvertown Way, Canning Town (details not yet available)

REDBRIDGE

Broomhill Road, Woodford Green, Woodford TQ 4670 8738 PEM (Frank Meddens) WO-BR 91

A watching brief revealed beam-slot foundation trenches and a post-hole and pit of late medieval or early post-medieval date.

Goodmayes Hospital, Barley Lane, Goodmayes, Ilford TQ 4664 9018 PEM (Frank Meddens) IG-GH 91

A rescue excavation revealed a boundary ditch, remains of what were probably two small ring ditches and the corner of an angular structure, with their associated stake- and post-holes. A few tiny sherds of unknown date were associated with them. Features related to 19th/20th-c farming activity were also found.

Harts Hospital, The Green, Woodford Green, Woodford TQ 4033 9215 PEM (Frank Meddens) WO-HH 91

Surveys and excavation of three medieval tenements and the country estate of well-to-do merchants from the 16th to 19th c. See this issue, pp. 399-406.

Hood House, Roding Lane North, Woodford Bridge, Ilford TQ 4245 9147 PEM (Frank Meddens) IG-HH 91

An archaeological assessment, combining resistivity survey, percussion auger sampling and a test pit, revealed 2m (6ft) of overburden from Victorian and later ground disturbance.

Kinfauns Road, Goodmayes, Ilford TQ 4670 8738 PEM (Frank Meddens) IG-KR 91

Evaluation excavation in advance of a housing development at the former Goodmayes railway marshalling yards revealed that most of the site was heavily truncated by the construction and use of the railway sidings. In the NE corner, the corner foundation slot of a post-medieval angular structure with the remains of a rammed sandy clay floor were uncovered. Small amounts of redeposited pottery of prehistoric and Roman date were found.

Rush Hall School, Aldborough Road North, Newbury Park, Ilford TQ 4560 8884 PEM (Pamela Greenwood)

Field evaluation in advance of a housing development revealed field scatter of the 18th and 19th c.

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

Richmond Ice Rink Car Park Site, Clevedon Road, Richmond TQ 1770 7420 DGLA (Jonathan Nowell) RIK91

Evaluation excavation in May and June 1991, funded by Richmond Properties Ltd, revealed post-medieval levels associated with parkland belonging to nearby 18th-c Cambridge House.

SOUTHWARK

Abbey Street/Neckinger/Maltby Street/Grange Walk, Bermondsey, SEI TQ 3375 7936 DGLA (Simon Mason) ABY91

An evaluation excavation between November 1991 and January 1992, funded by South London Family Housing Association, examined land lying within the former precinct of Bermondsey Abbey. A large channel running alongside Neckinger was discovered, presumably the former River Neckinger. It contained finds as early as the Iron Age and was finally filled and levelled at the end of the 18th c. Iron Age activity in the form of shallow pits and a ditch was identified to the W of the site. WC

1-15 Anchor Terrace, Southwark Bridge Road, SEI TQ 3231 8036 DGLA (Simon Blatherwick) ACT91

Evaluation excavation in October 1991, funded by Hanson plc, revealed a pier base, probably associated with the Globe Theatre, in the bottom of one (of three) trial pits. Nuremberg token from associated contexts dated 1580-1630 (see this issue, pp. 407-414).

The concrete raft foundation, up to 1.67m (5ft) thick, related to the construction of Anchor Terrace, dated c 1834, was revealed.

31-43 Borough Road, SEI TQ 3190 7955 DGLA (Helen Jones) BOR91

Evaluation excavation between March and April 1991 in an area forming part of St Georges fields and S of the known Roman settlement was funded by the Corporation of London. Natural sand and gravel was recorded at +1.60m OD.

Three evaluation trenches were excavated. On top of a silty sand "ploughsoil" which contained several prehistoric worked flints, was much Roman building material but also later medieval and post medieval pottery.

Dunton Road, SEI TQ 3370 7875 DGLA (Kieron Tyler) DUN91

Excavation in September 1991 was funded by London Teachers Housing Association.

At the Send waterlain gravels overlay natural alluvial sands, but did not extend across the whole N-S width of the site. The natural topography sloped slightly to the S over the whole site. The levels at the top of the natural deposits were 1.86m OD at the N, and 0.90m OD at the Send. Overlying the gravels and sands was a layer of plough soil dated to the 16th/17th c, except in the SE corner of the site, where World War II bomb damage truncated the upper levels of the natural deposits.

Grange Walk, SEI TQ 3354 7921 DGLA (Alison Steele) GRW91

Excavation between December 1991 and January 1992, funded by South London Family Housing Association, revealed a natural sub-soil of mixed sands and gravels at c +1.95m OD. Bordering Grange Walk, at the N end of the site, was a NW-SE-aligned ditch, some 5m (16ft) long and up to 3.20m (10ft) wide, and with pottery dating from the late 1st to mid-2nd c. On the W of the site, Trench D contained a similar ditch, similarly orientated and of the same date. It extended 7.80m (26ft) across the trench, was 1.10m (3ft 6in) wide and 0.50m (1ft 8in) deep. To the S, a circular Roman pit 1.60m (5ft) in diameter and 0.76m (2ft 6in) deep truncated the W end of a ditch on a parallel alignment.

A late 17th/early 18th c circular cess pit truncated the Roman ditch in Trench A. A curving brick drain with tile capping had cut through a short length of a surviving N-S-aligned wooden drain in Trench D.

Joan Street, SEI TQ 3161 8003 DGLA (Julian Bowsher) JOA91

Situated in the corner of The Cut and Blackfriars Road, this site was investigated between September and October 1991 in advance of works associated with the Jubilee Line Extension.

A deep shaft in the centre allowed sampling of a 2.5m (8ft) sequence of peats and clays. They were archaeologically sterile

and as yet undated. Above them were dump levels of the 18th and 19th c, with a late well in the NE corner. 19th-c wall foundations lay just below the surface, hitherto used as a car park.

25 Lavington Street, SEI TQ 3196 8013 DGLA (Gordon Malcolm) LAV91

Evaluation excavation revealed delft wasters and kiln furniture together with a pot dated between 70 and 120AD. Depth of the underlying gravel suggested that the excavation trench was located within a water channel.

Leroy Street, SEI TQ 3310 7895 DGLA (Alison Steele) ROY91

Evaluation excavation in April 1991, funded by Albany Homes Ltd, of a trench 12m (40ft) N-S by 5m (16ft) E-W, revealed natural mixed sands and gravels occurring at c +1.00m OD. Overlying them was a weathered sand horizon, with many burnt flints and several flint waste flakes. A struck flint tool, a "knife" about 70mm (3in) long, was found in the fill of a Roman ditch.

At the S end, part of an E-W-aligned wall foundation was excavated. It was 0.50m (1ft 8in) deep, 2.80m (9ft) long and at least 1m (3ft) wide. It had a U-shaped cut filled with rubble: irregular ragstone blocks and Roman roof tiles. Associated with it, on its N side, was a compacted gravel surface. Both the foundation and the surface had been truncated by a N-S ditch 1.50m (5ft) long and 0.30m (1ft) deep. The N end of the ditch was truncated by an E-W linear cut, which extended 2.80m (9ft), beyond both sections. This cut was no more than 0.30m (1ft) deep, and had a burnt, organic fill overlain by a layer of rubble like that of the wall foundation. The N end of the trench revealed a series of intercutting ditches, the latest of which contained pottery of AD 120 onwards. Finds from the rubble fill of the foundation date it to AD 80-120, and include a fragment of Roman sculpture c 140mm (5in) high and 200mm (8in) across, thought to be part of a funerary relief from a roadside temple or mausoleum.

6-14 Leroy Street, SEI TQ 3313 7893 DGLA (Peter Thompson) LER91

Evaluation followed by excavation between November 1991 and January 1992, funded by Durkan Southern Ltd, revealed four parallel E-W ditches, two of which are probably continuations of the 2nd-c AD ditches identified on the N side of Leroy Street (ROY91, above). Further Roman ditches at right angles to the proposed line of the Roman road were revealed; they were sealed by a later Roman external gravel surface.

The natural gravels appeared to slope slightly to the SE. No features were recorded at the E end of the site.

New London Bridge House, London Bridge Street, SEI TQ 3284 8021 DGLA (Helen Jones) NLB91

Excavation between June and August 1991, funded by MEPC Investments Ltd, revealed natural sands at +0.50m OD. The earliest feature was a NE-SW-aligned Roman wall foundation cut into underlying waterlain silts, the latter contained within a N-S channel system of Roman date.

Post-medieval rubbish pits and a barrel well underlay a burial ground of early 17th-c date containing the remains of 227 individuals in burial trenches and pits.

71 Old Kent Road, SEI TQ 3307 7895 DGLA (Kieron Tyler) KNT91

Excavation in September 1991, funded by Enmore Developments Ltd, revealed a Roman dump deposit (no later than mid 2nd-c) overlying a layer of redeposited natural gravels and sands. This latter material had a horizontal surface and levelled the early surface which sloped down to the S at a 1 in 3 gradient.

101-109 Old Kent Road, SEI TQ 3315 7886 DGLA (Peter Thompson) OKG91

A watching brief was carried out in August 1991 before the laying of a mains gas pipe next to two sites where excavations had revealed a length of the Roman road and associated ditches

(see Old Kent Road/Canal Bridge, SEI (OKR90), LA 6 no. II (1991) 306 and Old Kent Road, Bowles Road and former Surrey Canal, SE15 (BAQ90), LA 6 no. 9 (1990) 227-32). Four Roman ditches at right angles to the road were recorded; two were continuations of features excavated in OKR90. A gully, containing burnt material and Roman pottery, was also identified in section.

101-109 Old Kent Road, SEI TQ 3315 7886 DGLA (Peter Thompson) PAW91

An evaluation excavation between September and October 1991 was funded by Goldcrest Homes.

There was significant truncation due to deep basements. Two post-medieval brick-lined soakaways/cess pits and associated drains survived. A large 18th-c ditch, which ran N-S across the site, may have been used as a brick-lined drain for the later pits.

281-443 Old Kent Road, SEI TQ 3370 7830 DGLA (Peter Thompson) HUM91

A watching brief between October and November 1991 was funded by London Borough of Southwark, before laying of main drains and the widening of the Old Kent Road; previous limited excavation had recorded prehistoric and Roman activity (see Old Kent Road Widening Scheme, SEI (HUM90), LA 6 no. II (1991) 306). Further truncation had removed stratigraphy down to the natural gravels; however a post-medieval channel 8m (26ft) wide was recorded. The edge of deeper waterlain deposits was revealed on the W side of Humphrey Street, possibly associated with Roman material identified in the previous excavations.

15 Redcross Way, SEI TQ 3247 8010 DGLA (John Dillon and Mike Hutchinson) RED91

A watching brief in September 1991, funded by London Underground Ltd, indicated truncated dark earth at +1.2m OD to the S and 1.6m OD to the N. It contained clay pipe fragments and sherds of pottery dated to the 18th- and 19th-c.

Southwark Bridge Stairs, Park Street, SEI TQ 3229 8041 DGLA (Simon Blatherwick) SBESWT91

Watching brief in July 1991, funded by Corporation of London, to assess the strength of the foundations of Southwark Bridge stair wells, recorded York stone surfaces. at \pm 1.50m OD in the E stair well and at \pm 0.60m OD in the W stair well. Interpreted, in the watching brief report, as "floor surfaces", subsequent information suggests that they are associated with the founding levels of Southwark Bridge.

A coin of George I was recovered from the clays beneath the York stone surface in the E stair well.

137 Tooley Street, SEI TQ 3225 8010 DGLA (David Beard) 137TS91

Excavation in August 1991 revealed several truncated post-medieval pits, cut directly into the natural gravel.

12 Tower Bridge Road, SEI TQ 3310 7910 DGLA (Jonathan Nowell) TBR91

Evaluation excavation in June 1991 recorded silts and organic clays, possibly of prehistoric date, suggesting a lake or water course S of Bermondsey Island.

The Trocette, Bermondsey SEI TQ 3325 7931 DGLA (Alison Steele) TRE91

An evaluation excavation in June and July 1991 was funded by Litrebond Ltd.

The natural subsoil consisted of mixed sands and coarse gravels at \pm 2.20m OD. An E-W-aligned Roman ditch and a large Roman pit were recorded in the section of a post-medieval cess pit. The homogeneous ploughsoil produced some 12th/13th c sherds, but most of the pottery was Roman, up to AD 250.

Four associated chalk and ragstone foundations were recorded at the N end of the site. Two of them were roughly E-W-aligned and parallel, \pm 1m (3ft) apart. Abutting the N one were two N-S foundations with returns at their N ends, forming a small

chamber. At the S end of the site, a single large foundation was recorded cutting the ploughsoil. It was \pm 6.90m (23ft) long within the trench and survived to a height of +3.00m OD. It is thought to be the medieval precinct wall to Bermondsey Abbey.

Three large 17th/early 18th c cess pits, which had cut through the monastic wall foundations, were excavated. Three later, presumably 19th-c, wood-lined tanning pits cut the ploughsoil at the S end of the site. An enormous ditch ran N-S for \pm 16m (52ft) on the W side of the site. It was more than 5.50m (18ft) wide and contained pottery of 1600-1750. WC

206 Union Street, SEI TQ 3178 8001 DGLA (Simon Mason) UNS91

An evaluation excavation in October 1991, funded by London Transport, for a ventilation shaft for the Jubilee Line Extension, revealed possible Tilbury IV peats, an early ditch, and Roman channel fills. Post-medieval material and walls related to the 19th-c development of Union Street were also found.

Camberwell Green, SE5 TQ 3256 7695 DGLA (Gordon Malcolm) CAB91

Test pit survey in June 1991, funded by Eger Architects, revealed fragments of moulded greensand and Caen stone, but no medieval walls. Homogeneous ploughsoil with pieces of delft biscuit ware sealed several cut features containing Roman pot.

Wren Road, Camberwell, SE5 TQ 3264 7665 DGLA (Helen Jones) WRE91

Excavation between December 1991 and January 1992, of two trenches on the site of the congregational church built in 1852/3, was funded by Goldcrest Land plc. Post-medieval disturbance, probably gravel extraction, had destroyed earlier archaeological deposits. The pits cut an gravel-filled ditch of uncertain date.

Canada Water, Surrey Quays Road, Rotherhithe, SE16 TQ 3550 7950 DGLA (Simon Mason) CAW91

An evaluation and excavation between May and July 1991 for the Jubilee Line Extension, funded by London Transport, revealed Tilbury IV peat horizons (Bronze Age) containing a large split tree and the antlers of a red deer.

A post-medieval ditch, and massive dumping of material during the 19th c excavation of Canada Dock, were recorded.

Platform Wharf, Rotherhithe, SE16 TQ 3480 7970 DGLA (Simon Blatherwick) PW91

A further period of excavation between March and April 1991, funded by London Dockland Development Corporation in response to a development threat on the S half of the site, recorded natural subsoils of sand and gravel at +1.50m OD.

Over 16m (52ft) of a linear feature, running ESE-WNW, was recorded cutting the natural subsoil. At its widest it measured 1.60m (5ft) and cut down to a height of +0.63m OD. A post-Deverel-Rimbury rim sherd was found in the upper fill. A group of 21 stakeholes were sealed by a layer containing a similar sherd.

Two medieval butt-ended boundary ditches were excavated at the E edge of the site. One survived to a depth of 1.34m (4ft) and contained a dripping dish (not yet dated) in its lower fill. The bottom of this feature was similar in style to an "ankle-breaker". Five post holes were recorded on its E lip. Further W, two medieval gullies (one pre-dating the moat surrounding the manor house and showing signs of being recut) were recorded. They appear to have silted up naturally. No structural evidence of the Outer Court remained.

Large post-medieval pits (measuring up to 4.50m, 15ft, in diameter) containing delftware wasters were also recorded.

St Olave's Hospital, Rotherhithe, SE16 TQ 3510 7933 DGLA (David Bowsher) SOR91

Excavation in March 1991 before redevelopment, funded by South London Family Housing Association and Countryside Properties, showed natural sand and gravels rising by over 0.50m (1ft 8in) from S side of site to N. On the N side they were overlain by sandy clay i.e. site lies on the edge of low lying marsh area/higher ground. A number of flint flakes were recovered from the higher N side of the site.

An 18th-c brick and tile drain leading to a brick-lined tank was also found. It appears to originate from a building standing in what is now Southwark Park. Some of the bricks in the tank were imported clinker bricks.

Spingall's Wharf, Bermondsey Wall West, SE16 TQ 3415 7983 DGLA (Steve Tucker) SPW91

Evaluation excavation in August 1991, funded by Bovis Homes Ltd, revealed the remains of a timber waterfront covered by up to 3.5m (11ft) or more of post-medieval deposits. Evidence of an inlet from the River Thames was also found.

2-28 Manor Place, SE17 TQ 3216 7845 DGLA (Ken Whittaker) WPS91

Excavation in August and September 1991, funded by the Metropolitan Police, revealed first terrace gravels. Sections cut by recent intrusions revealed sands and gravels, with massive clay features intruded and bedded within the Pleistocene sequence. No archaeological remains came from these deposits.

18th- and 19th-c deposits and features were found. Before the 18th c, and probably as far back as the 5th c AD, the site was used for agricultural purposes.

Dog Kennel Hill, Dulwich, SE22 TQ 3325 7540 DGLA (Alison Steele) DKH91

A watching brief in May 1991, funded by Sainsburys, observed contractors stripping topsoil off the former King's College Hospital Sports Ground. A small area (4m by 2.5m, 13ft by 8ft) at the base of the hill was opened to the level of the top of the superficial brickearth deposit, revealing two intersecting 19th-c field drains with fragments of coal and clay pipe stems in their fills. Observation of two similar areas revealed a network of such drains cutting the brickearth c 0.6m (2ft) below modern ground surface. The former practice-pitch in the NW corner of the site had been laid on a raft of Victorian demolition rubble.

SUTTON

6-18 Alma Road, Carshalton TQ 2738 6433 DGLA (Stewart Hoad) ALM91

Watching brief in May 1991, funded by Lee Savell Property Group, revealed 2m (6ft) of post-medieval build-up overlying the natural ground surface.

BP Chemicals Ltd, Mill Lane, Carshalton TQ 2812 6493 DGLA (Penny Bruce) BPW91

Evaluation excavation in October 1991 was funded by BP Chemicals Ltd. No archaeological features survived.

322-332 Carshalton Road, Carshalton TQ 2735 6425 DGLA (Pat Miller) CGS91

Four trenches were opened in November 1991, in relation to development to be carried out by BP Oil UK Ltd.

The only archaeological features in the subsoil were of 18th/19th c date. A series of spits were taken down through 0.80m (2ft 7in) of subsoil; the finds recovered ranged from prehistoric to post-medieval suggesting gradual build-up of hillwash disturbed by tillage. Prehistoric finds were probably redeposited; other finds suggest agricultural usage of site from 11th c until built on earlier this c. Machine clearance down to natural did not reveal any earlier archaeological features.

Royal Mail Site, Beddington Farm Road TQ 3010 6647 DGLA (Steve Tucker) RMB91

Evaluation excavation between November and December 1991, funded by Postel, produced further evidence of early farming activity in then area (see PCB91, p. 416). Only two features were observed cut into the natural gravels. A few fragments of struck and fire-cracked flint were recovered, but no dating evidence. Overlying was a well-mixed agricultural soil which contained fragments of post-medieval pottery and roof tile.

William Street, Carshalton TQ 2752 6526 DGLA (Gordon Malcolm) ARS91

Watching in April 1991, funded by W R Newland and Sons, noted cut features and a cobbled surface, but no excavation took place. The cut features suggested the outline of a building, possibly a timber-framed structure of Roman date.

TOWER HAMLETS

6-13 Spital Square, E1 TQ 3347 8190 DGLA (Chris Thomas) SPI91

Evaluation excavation between October 1991 and January 1992, funded by Spitalfields Development Group, revealed Roman features including pits and ditches.

Medieval remains included pits and ditches from gardens, as well as burials to the S of the church of St Mary Spital and burials and a structure within the main cemetery walls of the church, and tiled floors within other structures.

Post-medieval pits, ditches and quarrying were found in gardens and waste land. 16/17th-c tenements from rebuilt monastic structures were also found. Some had substantial walls, and included 3 tile-floored brick structures from the Old Artillery Ground.

77-101 The Highway, E1 TQ 3446 8072 DGLA (Bruno Barber and Ken Pitt) BLU91

Evaluation excavation in December 1991, funded by Texaco, undertaken next to the purported line of a Roman road. A pit and a small ditch may be of prehistoric or Roman period. They were cut by a medieval cesspit, possibly relating to properties fronting Ratcliffe Highway. Extensive gravel extraction in the early post-medieval period had removed most earlier deposits near the present street frontage. Backfilling and dumping were recorded in section, as were a brick well and drains, thought to relate to the backyards of properties on The Highway in the 18th and 19th c.

Armagh Road South, Bow, E3 TQ 3693 8337 DGLA (Bruno Barber) ARG91

Salvage recording in foundation trenches in February 1991, funded by Tower Hamlets, Bow Neighbourhood, revealed extensive brickearth. Features relating to the Roman settlement of Old Ford (see BOD91, below) were expected. A Roman pit, post-Roman and post-medieval ploughsoils were identified.

Ranwell East Estate I, Bow, E3 TQ 3665 8360 DGLA (Ken Pitt) RAW91

Evaluation excavation of 8 areas of proposed housing and 2 areas of new road drainage was funded by London Borough of Tower Hamlets. Five areas revealed no archaeological deposits, truncated by 19th/20th c disturbance. Two areas to the NE revealed evidence for Roman field systems. Road drainage to the W of Armagh Road revealed eleven Roman graves, in an area to the N. See also BOD91, below.

Ranwell East Estate II, Bow, E3 TQ 3671 8350 DGLA (Ken Pitt) BOD91

Excavation in July to November 1991 revealed a Roman cemetery related to the settlement at Old Ford, to the N of the conjectured line of the Roman road from London to Colchester. 67 grave cuts were found, 48 aligned E-W and 19 N-S. Acidic soil limited bone survival, and no grave goods were found. Most inhumations were buried in wooden coffins.

WALTHAM FOREST

William Morris School, Faversham Avenue, Chingford TQ 3945 9405 PEM (Peter Moore and Sue Cole) CF-FA 91

Evaluation of playing field before housing development revealed deposits that had been levelled down to the natural clay.

Spackman House, Brookfield Path, Walthamstow TQ 3917 9168 PEM (Peter Moore) WA-SH 91

Evaluation before redevelopment produced ploughsoils and drainage or boundary ditches with 14th- to 20th-c finds above natural boulder clay.

WANDSWORTH

Battersea Flour Mills, Battersea Church Road, SW11 TQ 2685 7695 DGLA (Penny Bruce) SBM91

Evaluation excavation in November and December 1991, funded by Rank Hovis McDougall, located post-medieval wall foundations, probably 18th-c in date, possibly associated with Battersea Manor House, in 3 trenches. Trench B contained possible out-building walls and floor (brick and mortar). Trench C contained a brick-built cellar with a staircase leading down from the W. Trench E contained a wall foundation aligned E-W. Trench B also contained three post-medieval river frontages. Trench A contained a brick-lined soakaway and a brick-lined kiln/oven or furnace – probably 18th/19th c. Trench D contained a building aligned N-S, possibly an earlier phase of the mill (c 19th-c). WC

Dover Court Motors, York Road, SW11 TQ 2660 7580 DGLA (Penny Bruce) DCM91

Evaluation excavation took place in October 1991, funded by Dover Court Motors. No archaeological features survived.

Jack Barkley's Garage, York Road, SW11 TQ 2680 7610 DGLA (Mark Birley) JBG91

Evaluation excavation in December 1991, funded by Lonrho Automotive Ltd., revealed a 19th-c brick-lined well or cesspit.

John Watney Distillery Site, York Road, SW11 TQ 2628 7552 DGLA (Julian Bowsher) JWD91

A large but disturbed site by the river, excavated in July/August 1991, was funded by Guinness plc/Guinness Enterprises. Six trenches were excavated down to sand and two sondages into underlying gravel. Natural sands up to +3.98m OD included flints (mostly mesolithic), prehistoric (including neolithic) pottery.

Scored into the sand were ploughmarks sealed by a rich brown ploughsoil, which appeared to be 17th-c. Overlying this was a dark earth, probably anthropogenic; features such as post holes in it may relate to the original distillery of the 1790s.

St James's Hospital, Upper Tooting, SW17 TQ 2774 7316 DGLA (Robin Nielson) JUT91

Evaluation excavations in parts of an 8 acre site in March 1991, funded by South West Thames Health Authority, revealed evidence of 19th- and 20th-c occupation, including a boundary wall to and rubble from a 19th-c workhouse (the St James Industrial School), demolished c 1910.

Also located were prehistoric channels, probably Flandrian, running SW-NE and cutting River Terraces 3 (Boyn Hill) Gravels. One of them had migrated towards the NW several times. The one flint scraper was likely to have been redeposited.

Tooting Bec Hospital, SW17 TQ 2860 7180 DGLA (David Saxby) TBH91

Excavation in July 1991, funded by Tesco, uncovered remains of the manor house built in 1803 and demolished in 1894. Walls, drains and a well associated with the building were recorded.

Swandon Way, SW18 TQ 2604 7524 DGLA (Julian Bowsher) WAD91

After a watching brief in June 1991, four trenches were excavated in August; all were funded by McDonalds Restaurants Ltd.

The site lay 170m S of the river, revealing gravel at +3.88m OD, sealed by sands at 4.30m OD. Sands contained many scattered flints, mostly Mesolithic, as well as one Roman and a few medieval sherds. Traces of a ploughsoil (similar to JWD91 above) were overlain by a dark earth. Beam slots and post holes of the 17th-c appeared to confirm cartographic evidence for buildings. There were contemporary and later ditches as well as later pits etc, sealed by mid 19th-c terraced house foundations.

Wimbledon Park Side, Putney Heath, SW19 TQ 2360 7310 DGLA (Simon Mason) WIM91

An evaluation excavation of a housing development in January and February 1991, funded by Laing Homes Ltd, revealed parallel ditches probably for 19th/20th c gravel extraction. Pleistocene natural channels and ice wedge features were seen in the gravels.

WESTMINSTER

4 Farm Street, WI TQ 2863 8058 DGLA (Gordon Malcolm) FAM91

Watching brief in February to April 1991, funded by Lord Roseberry, of extensive refurbishment of a standing building close to Oliver's Mount Civil War battery. Most of the basement area was disturbed but some alluvial deposits thought to be from the Tyburn were recorded.

Alexandra House, WC2 TQ 3065 8115 DGLA (Bruno Barber) ALO91

Trial work in October and November 1991, funded by Lundberg Developments Ltd, in deep basements before redevelopment, revealed the truncated base of a middle-Saxon pit or well. The backfill contained sherds of Ipswich-type pot and a round-headed copper alloy pin. Several 18th/19th c pits were also recorded; a cesspit contained residual chaff-tempered pottery. These results suggest that middle-Saxon *Lundenwic* may have extended further E than had hitherto been thought (see also WID91, below).

67-68 Longacre, WC2 TQ 3037 8112 DGLA (Gordon Malcolm) BOB91

A two-month excavation of temporary support bases was funded by National Provident Institution. Significant middle Saxon deposits consisted of spreads of occupation debris and associated cut features, including rubbish pits, hearths, cobbled surfaces and at least two buildings. The structures were of stake and wattle construction of industrial and domestic purposes. A N-S ditch containing Ipswich ware and loomweight fragments marked the E edge of the occupation deposits and cut some of the rubbish pits. Sealed by the middle Saxon stratigraphy were several N-facing burials, one of which had a composite metallic object, thought to be a 7th-c belt fitting, by the pelvis.

Royal Opera House, WC2 TQ 3039 8101 DGLA (Gordon Malcolm) ROH91

A test pit survey in May and June 1991, in Floral Hall, was funded by Royal Opera House Covent Garden Ltd. Previous excavation for the basement had removed all archaeological deposits except fragments of brick footing relating to earlier theatres. A few cut features of unknown date were recorded in section.

The Peabody Estate, Wild Street, WC2 TQ 3052 8115 DGLA (Robert Cowie) WID91

Watching brief in November and December 1991, funded by Peabody Trust, located middle Saxon rubbish pits, occupation layers, and possible structural features. Middle Saxon pottery, loomweight fragments, burnt wall daub with wattle impressions, and an iron knife were recovered. Charred grain from one rubbish pit consisted of very well cleaned wheat.

Above the Saxon deposits were post-medieval dump layers, and brick walls and floors of back-filled basements, some of which probably date to the 17th c.