

Excavation Round-up 1992: part 1

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EXCAVATIONS are listed alphabetically within boroughs. The site name is followed by its OS grid reference, the name of the organisation carrying out the excavations, its director, the type and date of the excavation, the source of funding and the site code. WC indicates that work continues into 1993. This article gives details of boroughs from Barking to Ealing (including City of London); the remaining boroughs will be listed in the Summer issue.

BARKING

Barking Old Vicarage, Barking TQ 4452 8408 Passmore Edwards Museum (Ken MacGowan) Evaluation Countryside Properties BA-OV 92

Three trenches revealed several features of no defined function, the foundations of an out-house and a number of post-holes and probable garden soils.

Church of England School, North Street, Barking TQ 4407 8395 PEM (Ken MacGowan) Watching brief Church of England BA-BS 92

Work carried out during the construction of an extension to the school. A layer of medieval roof tile and chalk rubble was recorded; it is likely to have been a demolition layer relating to the Abbey.

Ferry House, Crown Street, Dagenham TQ 5007 8461 PEM (Ken MacGowan) Evaluation Freight International DA-FH 92

Of seven phases revealed, six produced evidence of human activity. The earliest feature was a medieval drainage ditch, containing a lead fleur-de-lys, with a possible agricultural layer. A later ditch truncated this one. The fourth phase comprised a post-hole and a large stepped feature containing one timber for shoring. The following phase consisted mainly of post-medieval rubbish pits, and the final phases were modern.

Merry Fiddlers, Wood Lane, Dagenham TQ 4901 8677 PEM (Ken MacGowan) Trial trenches Lawlor Laird PLC DA-MF 92

Work in the car park of the former public house revealed one or more pre-19th c post-hole or stake-hole structures beneath two layers of ploughsoil. There was also a 19th-c cesspit.

Two ditches and several post-holes may denote the presence of property boundaries and/or drainage ditches in the 19th and 20th c.

BARNET

Christchurch Lane, T.A. Centre, Middlesex TQ 2441 9702 Museum of London Archaeology Service (P Bruce) Evaluation May 1992 Territorial Army & Volunteer Reserve Association for Greater London CLB92

Natural brickearth was cut by 19th c features which may have been associated with the market garden formerly on this site.

East Barnet School, Chestnut Grove, Middlesex TQ 2778 9537 MOLAS (D Lees) Watching brief July 1992 Barnet Council EBS92

Artefacts, mainly of 18th-19th c date, were recovered from the topsoil, including a piece of Purbeck limestone flooring slab which could date from the Roman period onwards.

Graham Park Way (S of the RAF Museum Hendon), Hendon TQ 2193 9011 MOLAS (J Ayre) Evaluation Nov 1992 Metropolitan Police, Property Services Department GPW92

London Clay was cut by an extensive network of land drains, probably dating to the 20th c when the site was part of an R.A.F. airbase. A few sherds of 18th-20th c pottery and clay pipe stems were recovered.

St Mary's School, Victoria Avenue, Barnet TQ 2510 9064 MOLAS (B Barber, G Malcolm) Excavation Jan-March 1992 Spen Hill Properties REG90

Cut into or overlying the natural clay were slots, ditches, postholes and gravel surfaces apparently dating to 900-1300. They are interpreted as several buildings and yards, probably a farm or residences in the village of Finchley.

Tenterden Grove, Finchley Lane, NW4 TQ 2342 8950 MOLAS (H Jones) Evaluation Sept-Oct 1992 Woolwich Building Society TGH92

Natural clay and gravel was overlain by a late 19th-20th c layer of mixed subsoil and topsoil.

Warrens Shawe Lane, Edgware, NW7 TQ 1985 9395 MOLAS (J Ayre) Evaluation Aug 1992 New Age Homes WSL92

Natural clay was cut by plough marks, probably 20th c in date, and overlain by top soil.

BEXLEY — no reports

BRENT

145-157 Melrose Avenue, Brent, NW2 TQ 2290 8520 MOLAS (G Malcolm) Evaluation Aug 1992 Brent Council Planning Department MEL92

Modern post-war land alteration was revealed.

BROMLEY — no reports

CAMDEN

7 Denmark Street, Charing Cross Road, WC2 TQ 2995 8124 English Heritage (S Cole) site visit March 1992 DKS92

Post-medieval to modern make-up deposits may have been connected with the refurbishment of the standing 17th c building.

Hampstead Heath, British Gas Pipeline, NW3 TQ 2730 8750 MOLAS (J Ayre) Watching brief May-Aug 1992 British Gas, North Thames BGP92

Field walking and metal detecting along a N-S pipeline across Hampstead Heath revealed mesolithic flints, Roman coins, medieval artefacts and much post-medieval material. Post-medieval ditches, land drains and dykes were also recorded in the sections.

27 Church Row, NW3 TQ 2635 8561 MOLAS (G Malcolm) Evaluation CCH92

An undated steep-sided cut feature and surviving archaeological deposits were sealed by modern made-ground.

46 Hampstead High Street, Hampstead, NW3 TQ 2640 8575 MOLAS (K Tyler) Evaluation Nov-Dec 1992 Watching brief/ Standing Structure recording Nov 1992 WC McDonald's Restaurants HH92

Partitions, blocked windows, doors and staircase details were recorded within the 17th/18th c standing building. A range of post-medieval features associated with the house, including drains and a cesspit, were revealed in excavations in the rear garden.

CITY OF LONDON

Aldersgate Scheduled Ancient Monument, EC2 TQ 3215 8146 MOLAS (I Grainger) Watching brief June 1992 Corporation of London ASM92

A late 17th/early 18th c brick vault which ran E-W under the road, possibly extending the full width of the road, was uncovered.

Baltic Exchange, 14-28 St Mary Axe, EC3 TQ 3328 8127 MOLAS (J Drummond-Murray) Watching brief Oct 1992 The Baltic Exchange BAE92

Archaeological evidence of pit fills containing Iron Age and medieval pottery was recovered.

Barber Surgeon's Gardens, Monkwell Square, EC2 TQ 3226 8158 MOLAS (S Gibson) Evaluation Feb 1992 Watching brief July 1992 Citigen Combined Heat & Power Project CGN92

Natural or redeposited gravels were, in one test pit, cut by a modern garden soil-filled pit; in the two other test pits garden soil and services were revealed. In a watching brief part of the backfill of the City Ditch was found.

47-53 Charterhouse Street, EC1 TQ 3163 8175 MOLAS (B Sloane) Watching brief Sept 1992 Citigen Combined Heat and Power Project CHT92

Archaeological deposits had been truncated by the Smithfield Meat Market cold store.

City wall at Barbican Waterside and next to Bastion House, London Wall, EC2 TQ 3237 8165 MOLAS (G Porter, D Sankey) Standing Structure Recording Dec 1992 Corporation of London CTW91

Roman, medieval and post-medieval work of Bastions 12 and 14 and a straight stretch of wall W of Cripplegate was identified and recorded, including Roman fabric newly identified in the last stretch (numbered W40A, in accordance with the gazetteer of Roman sites in Merrifield 1965, *The Roman City of London*). This Roman fabric is interpreted as part of the N wall of the fort, ascribed to the early 2nd c, and possible modifica-

tions to its outer face, perhaps when this wall was incorporated in the defensive wall around the city c AD 200, but no thickening on the inner face of the fort wall was evident. The base of B12 and most of B11A, which project into an ornamental lake, were apparently wholly rebuilt during landscaping in the late 1960s and early 1970s for the Barbican development.

Daiwa House, 84-89 Wood Street, EC2 TQ 3231 8151 MOLAS (S Gibson) Evaluation Jan 1992 Daiwa (Europe) DWA92

Roman features which should relate to structures within the Roman Cripplegate fort, and medieval features were revealed.

75-82 Farringdon Street, EC4 TQ 3158 8132 DUA/MOLAS (A Miles) Excavation June-July 1991 and Nov 1991-Feb 1992 National Provident Institution FAO90

Riverlain clay above natural river gravels was cut by a single 13th-14th c pit. Crossing the site from NW-SE was a vaulted brick drain which pre-dated a cellared building of c 1650. Within the building were two brick-lined cess pits and the remains of floor surfaces and internal walls. The building was demolished between 1720 and 1750. To the NE were traces of a wooden structure dated to c mid 16th-mid 17th c. In 1610 a burial ground was opened on the site; 606 burials, dating to between 1770 and 1849, were recovered during the excavations. Most of the burials were in wooden (elm) coffins, stacked up to eight deep, which in turn formed nine intercutting N-S rows across the site, in at least two phases. At the W end of the site a brick burial vault, truncating the earlier cellared building, contained 47 burials in coffins and a further 75 individuals that had been pushed to the far end of the vault to create space.

34-35 Great St Helen's, EC3 TQ 3316 8130 MOLAS (D Lakin) Excavation Feb-April 1992 Cadbury Schweppes Ltd SHL90

Earliest activity was represented by the construction of a large masonry building in the Roman period, aligned on Bishopsgate Street to the W. It had substantial external rubble walls and *opus signinum* floors which were worn and patched. This building was eventually destroyed by fire, demolished and the site left vacant until a smaller but equally substantial building was erected. After the demise of this building 'dark earth' built up over the site. A third, pile-founded building was then constructed, aligned on Bishopsgate. Subsequently, a cemetery, associated with the adjacent parish church of St Helen's, was established which entirely reworked the 'dark earth' horizon. The cemetery and the robbed remains of the pile-founded building were then superceded by a series of probably short-lived buildings with open areas. Hereafter, the establishment on the site of the outer courtyard of the adjacent nunnery (founded in 1212) largely dictated the alignment of subsequent buildings to the nunnery church to the E. Brick additions to some of the nunnery buildings suggests that in the post-Dissolution period the buildings of the outer court remained in use for a considerable time, with only minor modifications; only later, in the post-medieval period, were the remaining medieval elements swept away and a different pattern imposed on the site.

Guildhall Yard, Guildhall Art Gallery, Portland House/72-73 Basinghall Street, EC2 TQ 3251 8136 MOLAS (N Bateman) Excavation July 1992 WC Corporation of London GYE92

Preparatory excavations around the perimeter of Portland House and the old Art Gallery and a watching brief underneath Guildhall Yard revealed a deep sequence representing the history of Guildhall Yard from the 12th to 18th c, as well as evidence for medieval buildings on the W side of the Yard. At the N end of the Art Gallery site a sequence of medieval buildings and layers was recorded and the top of the amphitheatre sequence reached (LA 6 no. 2 (1989)).

2-12 Hosier Lane, EC1 TQ 3170 8157 MOLAS (K Wooldridge) Evaluation June 1992 Prima Cold Storage Ltd HST92

Exposed deposits probably represent Roman ground consolidation of the E bank of the River Fleet.

4 Kings Bench Walk, Niblett Hall, EC4 TQ 3134 8107 MOLAS (P Askew) Excavation Nov-Dec 1992 Honourable Society of the Inner Temple KBK92

Cutting through natural gravels were three Roman burials truncated by possible Roman/Saxon pits. They were succeeded by the construction of a tile kiln, its latest use dated between 1210-1280. Three phases of pitting followed, the latest probably dating to just after the Great Fire. In the NE of the site an 18th/19th c cellar may have belonged to the Sergeants Inn complex which lies to the N of the site (rebuilt after the Great Fire) and may indicate the boundary between the two areas.

11 King's Bench Walk, EC4 TQ 3135 8091 MOLAS (G Malcolm) Evaluation April 1992 Honourable Society of the Inner Temple KBW92

Infill of a possible embankment was sealed by post-medieval construction and demolition debris.

King Edward Buildings (W yard), Newgate Street, EC1 TQ 3185 8144 MOLAS (B Watson) Evaluation June-Oct 1992 Royal Mail Properties KEB92

Roman clay and timber buildings, including hearths and internal and external surfaces, and an untruncated 'dark earth' sequence were revealed. The exact alignment and state of preservation of the Roman city wall to the E and S of Bastion 19 was confirmed and the late medieval City Ditch located. Also found were elements of the Giltspur Street Compter (1787-1854) and the Great Hall of Christ's Hospital (1825-1907).

54 Lombard Street, George Yard, EC3 TQ 3290 8102 MOLAS (T Thomas) Watching brief Nov 1992 Fleetway House Construction Management Ltd LOA90

Further work took place following an evaluation in 1991 (see LA 6 no. 14 (1991)). A sequence of probably Roman masonry and associated floor and make-up surfaces seems to align with the W side of the external wall line of the second Roman forum and basilica. Part of the W extramural road beyond the Forum may also have been represented by a sequence of mixed gravel and silt. There was evidence of systematic demolition and robbing of building materials and sealing by 'dark earth' dumps. In one of the observed shafts human bones were recovered from these dumps, probably part of a medieval - post-medieval cemetery associated with the medieval precursor of St Edmund's church to the W of the site. Two post-medieval walls on foundations of reused ragstone and greensand were recorded in another shaft.

10-11 Ludgate Circus, EC4 TQ 3165 8119 MOLAS (N Elsdon) Excavation Dec 1991-Jan 1992 Rosehaugh Stanhope Developments plc VAL88

Further work carried out as part of the Fleet Valley Project (see LA 6 no. 6 (1990) 163). Alluvium of the prehistoric Fleet River was overlain by the accumulation of silts from the Roman period to the 12th c; these were probably part of a channel on the E side of an eyot, or small island, which lay close to the E bank of the river. In the N trench the foreshore was drained in advance of the construction of a minor revetment in the late 1st or early 2nd c. This was probably part of a small quay or dock on the N side of the channel around the eyot; it was robbed out in the 3rd or 4th c. Possible land reclamation was undertaken in the mid 11th c, followed in the late 13th or early 14th c by major

land raising and reclamation. Two buildings were then constructed during the period of Templar occupation, from 1159 until the early 14th c. Also at this time, infilling of the channel took place as part of major reclamation during the occupation of E parts of the Fleet Valley by the Knights Templars. One of the buildings was demolished in the 14th/15th c; the other underwent several stages of rebuilding and expansion before it was demolished in the mid 17th c, possibly to make way for the foundations of a crane for unloading goods on the river bank to the W. The Great Fire was represented by a layer of fire debris over the area; rebuilding involved the reuse of part of a basement of the late medieval building and this may have been part of the building demolished in advance of the construction of the *Old King Lud* public house in the 1870s.

Mansion House, EC4 TQ 3265 8106 MOLAS (G Brown) Excavation April-May 1992 Corporation of London MHO92

In the Roman period a wooden N-S fence was erected, with a subsequent gravel surface sequence, possibly a yard, followed by four phases of Roman buildings and a sequence of dumps and pits. This was cut by a very large ragstone wall foundation with associated medieval pottery, succeeded by post-medieval brick cellars and a large vaulted drain, probably associated with the mid-18th-c construction of the Mansion House.

Moorfields/Finsbury Circus area TQ 3270 8161 MOLAS (G Malcolm) Evaluation May-July 1992 Crossrail XRD92

A single test pit was dug outside 6-8 Moorfields; where post-medieval structures were recorded, and a number of boreholes drilled in the Finsbury Circus/Liverpool St area where the Moorfields marsh and the New Churchyard were identified.

St Bride's Church, Fleet Street TQ 3155 8113 London Archaeological Research Facility (Gustav Milne and Andrew Reynolds) City of London Archaeological Trust by kind permission of Canon John Oates SBC92 WC

A team from University College London Institute of Archaeology is recording medieval walls and foundations which survive beneath the late 17th-c church. The project complements the records made by Grimes for the Roman & Medieval London Excavation Council in the 1952 excavations within the ruins of the bomb-damaged church: although medieval features were planned 40 years ago, no detailed wall elevations were drawn.

In December 1992 work concentrated on the external medieval face which survives for a length of 16m (52ft) in a vault beneath the E end of the church. The late 12th-c square-ended chancel with buttresses on both corners was recorded, with a chapel or aisle added on the S side, after which the chapel of St Mary was added on the N side in the late 13th to early 14th c. The crypt below the chapel survived, and its internal elevations were drawn, together with the remains of the window which once lit the vault. The relationship of the chapel to the N aisle was established.

St James Garlickhythe, Garlick Hill, EC4 TQ 3235 8086 MOLAS (A Miles) Watching brief Nov 1992 Parish of St James GAS91

A burial vault on the NE side of the church and five lead coffins within were recorded.

St Mary le Bow Churchyard, Cheapside, EC4 TQ 3236 8112 MOLAS (T Mackinder) Excavations May-June 1992 National Mutual Group MLB92

Initial activity above natural brickearth was represented by pits, followed by the masonry foundation of a Roman building

which appears to predate the Roman predecessor of Bow Lane (dated to AD70). A N-S road was then constructed, its ditch containing finds dating to AD 40-100/140. The road was sealed by possible yard surfaces behind buildings fronting onto a Roman road probably slightly E of Bow Lane. Further activity included a 2nd c N-S ditch and posts which retained the position of the earlier roadside ditch, but in this case was probably a property boundary; it was followed by a possible wall foundation dated to mid 2nd - mid 3rd c. The site was then sealed by a thick 'dark earth' deposit dating to the late 3rd-4th c; examination of an environmental sample from it suggested domestic waste. 'Dark earth' was overlain by a layer of cess, dated to 850-1350, followed by the foundations of a below-ground structure of a substantial medieval stone or brick building which probably fronted onto Bow Lane. The final building was represented by a cellar of brick and reused stone which is likely to have been constructed after the Great Fire; the reused stone derived from window tracery and possible columns and is dated to the 14th c.

St Vedast Church, Foster Lane TQ 3220 8127 LARF (Gustav Milne & Andrew Reynolds) City of London Archaeological Trust and the Worshipful Company of Saddlers. SVC92

A team from University College London Institute of Archaeology recorded ancient features revealed after stone cleaning and repointing on the S wall. The church had been rebuilt after the Great Fire of 1666, and again after bomb damage in 1941. In spite of these major reconstructions, a substantial fragment of the pre-Great Fire church has survived, incorporated within the fabric of the later rebuilding. The most prominent feature was the W half of a Tudor doorway which had been blocked before the building was gutted in 1666. The 17th c walls contained much reused stone from the earlier building.

Colchester House, Savage Gardens, Pepys Street; Woodruffe House, Coopers Row, EC3 TQ 3352 8082 MOLAS (D Sankey) Excavation Sept-Dec 1992 Trinity House PEP89

Natural gravel and brickearth was cut by 1st and 2nd c features and by structural elements of buildings; in the SE of the site a gravel surface and associated ditch may have been a road. Above them a soil had formed which subsumed occupation and demolition remains associated with the buildings and which also included quantities of painted plaster. Glass waste, and the base of a substantial hearth which cut through the soil, may be evidence for Roman glassmaking. The hearth was truncated by general terracing associated with the construction of a 3rd c building. It had a wide external wall and several square pier bases founded on timber piles capped with flint and chalk and topped with concrete. One area of *opus signinum* flooring survived. This building was overlain by 'dark earth' which may have formed the gardens of the Crutched Friars. It was cut by pits, a well or soakaway and robbing trenches for the 3rd c building. Also located were 17th or 18th c cellar foundations and floors and a late 17th c cice house which was backfilled in the 18th c with wine bottles, unused clay pipes and some Chinese and European imitation porcelain.

Sir John Cass Foundation 31 Jewry St, EC3 TQ 3357 8108 MOLAS (S Gibson, K Wooldridge) Evaluation Dec 1991 Sir John Cass Foundation JCS92

The Roman City wall, originally exposed during 19th and 20th c building works, was located. Only the foundation and sandstone plinth survived. An E-W ragstone and mortar foundation abutted the wall foundation on its outer face, truncated by later intrusions. This is almost certainly identified as Bastion 5 (Merrifield 1965, Gazetteer), though it was not possible to establish its full extent or shape.

41-53 Threadneedle St, 1-17 Old Broad St, EC2 TQ 3295 8124 DUA (Sarah Gibson) Evaluation August-Sept 1991 National Westminster Estates plc TEE91

In the SE corner of the site probable Roman cut features and redeposited brickearth slabs were recorded above natural.

CROYDON

Farthing Down, Downs Road, Coulsdon TQ 3030 5720 MOLAS (G Batchelor) Evaluation May 1992 Kent and Surrey Commons FDN92

Topsoil sealed natural chalk except where two possible, undated, cut features were recorded.

The Gun public house, Old Palace Road, Church Road, Croydon TQ 3203 6551 MOLAS (P Miller) Evaluation Feb 1992 Etonbrook Properties Ltd GPH92

The major feature located was a channel, probably the N tributary of the R. Wandle leading into Laud's Pond, which revises the suggested position of this channel from the S to the N of Church Road. From at least the 14th c it seems to have been used for dumping rubbish. It may also have formed the N boundary of the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace complex. A number of 16th - early 19th c rubbish pits were located along the S bank of this channel which was infilled probably in the late 18th/early 19th c when land reclamation for the Surrey Iron Railway took place.

John Ruskin College, Upper Shirley Road, Croydon TQ 3551 6552 MOLAS (S Tucker) Evaluation June-July 1992 Cala Homes (South) Ltd UPS92

Deposits on this site had largely been truncated for construction of the mid 20th c college. In the S half of the site, where a Victorian residence *The Ferns* had stood, the ground had been levelled. Apparently associated with this house was a build-up of deposits at the S end of the site which may indicate the location of its kitchen garden, an intrusion containing late 19th-early 20th c debris - the period of occupation of the house - and a well, observed to the SE.

Kent Gate Way, Shell Addington Service Station, Croydon TQ 3703 6385 MOLAS (S Tucker) Evaluation Aug-Sept 1992 Shell (UK) KGW92

Early medieval plough soil contained fragments of prehistoric and Roman pottery. It was overlain by the remains of a chalk floor and cobbled surface which may have represented an outbuilding and yard belonging to *Lower House Farm* (dating from the late 17th c).

Marlpit Lane, Coulsdon TQ 3075 5827 MOLAS (P Thompson) Evaluation Sept 1992 Territorial Army MPL92

Natural clay was overlain by a subsoil and topsoil, confirming that the site was largely open ground for virtually all its history.

684-686 Mitcham Road, Mitcham TQ 3006 6738 MOLAS (P Thompson) Evaluation Sept 1992 Quintonglen Ltd MIC92

Field boundaries or associated agricultural activity were found undated, but possibly prehistoric. Other features may indicate evidence of natural hedge lines and trees. The remaining archaeological deposits included a possible garden soil and plough soil. The foundations of *Mitcham Villa*, constructed by 1898, were located above the plough soil.

Old Palace School for Girls, Old Palace Road, Croydon TQ 3199 6543 MOLAS (S Tucker) Watching brief July 1992 Old Palace School Ltd OPR92

Results of the watching brief that took place within the area of the Great Courtyard of the 14th c Archbishop of Canterbury's palace provided further evidence that the courtyard had remained an open space for over 400 years: a gravel courtyard was replaced with grass in the late 18th c and returned to a hard surface during the mid 19th c.

82-86 Park Lane, Croydon TQ 3255 6506 MOLAS (R Nielsen) Evaluation Sept 1992 Access, Equity & Law Investments PAK92

A number of pits and gullies, dated to the Bronze Age, were recorded. Cremations and inhumation burials, dated to 5th/6th c, are part of a previously identified Anglo-Saxon cemetery. All the graves were truncated during subsequent ploughing; one layer, presumed to be plough soil, contained finds from the prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. Towards the N of the site was a brick wall on chalk footings, provisionally dated to the late 18th/early 19th c.

Purley Sixth Form College site, Stoneyfield Road, Coulsdon MOLAS TQ 3078 5853 (B Watson) Evaluation May 1992 Bryant Homes PSC92

Top soil above natural clay contained prehistoric flints thought to be the result of collection and primary processing of local flint; one sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery was also recovered.

Scarbrook new road, Scarbrook Road, Croydon TQ 3218 6527 MOLAS (D Saxby) Evaluation March 1992 South London Family Housing Association SNR92

Redeposited prehistoric flints and pottery were recovered from post-medieval features and gravel, possibly indicating prehistoric activity nearby. A mortar spread which may represent a 17th-18th c wall, a post-medieval pit and a linear feature dating to the 18th-19th c, were also found.

Surrey Street, Waterworks Yard, Middle Street, Croydon TQ 3225 6544 MOLAS (R Nielsen) Watching brief October 1992 Princeton Car Parks Ltd SUC92

Horizontal stratigraphy comprised 18th-19th c material, including surfaces of Waterworks Yard where two brick walls were observed, aligned SW-NE at right angles to Surrey Street. One

had chalk footings with a brick (possibly internal) facing, suggesting a cellar. A similarly aligned flint wall, also in Waterworks Yard, was observed by contractors. Terracing into the original ground surface in Middle Street had taken place.

12 Warham Road, Croydon TQ 3238 6446 MOLAS (G Brown) Evaluation October 1992 Hilife Construction Co Ltd WAH92

Two undated features cut through natural deposits: a probable ploughed-out ditch and a sub-circular pit or natural feature. Undated plough soil overlay the ditch and was recorded in other areas of the site; it was cut by a postpit.

The Whitgift Almshouses, North End, Hospital of the Holy Trinity (Whitgift Hospital), Croydon TQ 3234 6558 MOLAS (D Lakin) Watching Structure Recording June-July 1992 The Whitgift Foundation WAC92

An assessment by English Heritage of the original form of the windows of the Almshouses was confirmed. Original Reigate stone window surrounds had largely been removed in the course of later repairs and replaced with Portland stone sills and mullions and brick infilling. Render and stucco had been used to counterfeit the appearance of a stone surround.

Whitgift Centre, Whitgift Square, Rothschild House, Croydon TQ 3230 6572 MOLAS (G Brown, M Burch) Evaluation October 1992 Whitgift Foundation & Barclays Nominees Ltd WHC92

Modern footings and made-ground were found to extend below the known level of the natural geological surface.

EALING

Perivale Maternity Hospital, Stockdove Way, Greenford TQ 1560 8280 MOLAS (D Lakin) Evaluation July 1992 Notting Hill Housing Trust PMH92

The ancient flood plain of the River Brent was investigated. All parts of the site, except the NW corner, had been extensively disturbed by modern activity.

Excavations and post-excavation work

City of London. Enquiries to Museum of London Archaeology Service, Number One, London Wall, London EC2Y 5EA (071-972 9111).

Croydon & District, processing and cataloguing of excavated and museum collections every Tuesday throughout the year. Archaeological reference collection of fabric types, domestic animal bones, clay tobacco pipes and glass ware also available for comparative work. Enquiries to Mrs Muriel Shaw, 28 Lismore Road, South Croydon, CR2 7QA (081-688 2720).

Greater London (except north-east and south-east London), by Museum of London Archaeology Service. Excavations and processing in all areas. General enquiries to MOLAS, Number One, London Wall, London EC2Y 5EA (071-972 9111).

Borough of Greenwich. Cataloguing of excavated and other archaeological material, the majority from sites in the borough. For further information contact Greenwich Borough Museum, 232 Plumstead High Street, London SE18 1JT (081-855 3240).

Hammersmith & Fulham, by Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group. Processing of material from Fulham Palace. Tuesdays, 7.45 p.m.-10 p.m. at Fulham Palace, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham

Palace Road, SW6. Contact Keith Whitehouse, 86 Clancarty Road, SW6 (071-731 4498).

Kingston, by Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society. Rescue sites in the town centre. Enquiries to Kingston Heritage Centre, Fairfield Road, Kingston (081-546 5386).

North-east London, by Passmore Edwards Museum. Enquiries to Pat Wilkinson, Passmore Edwards Museum, Romford Road, E15 4LW (081-534 4545).

Surrey, by Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Enquiries to Rob Poulton, Archaeological Unit Manager, Planning Department, Pelham Lodge, Kingston, Surrey (081-541 9457).

Vauxhall Pottery, by Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society. Processing of excavated material continues three nights a week. Enquiries to S.L.A.S., c/o Cuming Museum, 15 Walworth Road, SE17 (071-703 3324).

The Council for British Archaeology produces British Archaeological News (10 issues a year). It gives details of conferences, extra-mural courses, summer schools, training excavations and sites where volunteers are needed. The subscription of £14 p.a. includes postage, and should be sent to C.B.A., 112 Kennington Road, SE11 6RE (071-582 0494).