

Fieldwork Round-up

FIELDWORK PROJECTS are listed alphabetically within boroughs. The site name is followed by its osgrid reference, the name of the organisation carrying out the work, the source of funding and the site code. wc indicates that work continues into 1997, and WMC that it may continue.

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We apologise that several reports submitted by PCA for 1995 were omitted from the previous *Round-up*, they are included here.

BARKING

Eastbury House gardens, Eastbury Square, Barking TQ 457 838 NMS (Ken MacGowan) evaluation London Borough of Barking and Dagenham BA-EH96

Further work revealed that the postulated earthworks in the gardens in the front of the house were a result of subsidence of late Victorian deposits which had filled several large pits. Excavations in the walled garden located several pits containing domestic debris and evidence of ground levelling.

Dagenham Central Park, Dagenham TQ 4976 8672 NMS (Ken MacGowan) evaluation London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Leisure Services DA-PK96

Evaluation of the cropmarks revealed a 20th-c topsoil with two mole-drains, a probable post-medieval ploughsoil and a ditch of unknown date.

Former Sacred Heart School, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham TQ 484 838 NMS (Mark Turner) evaluation Philip Pank Partnership on behalf of The Samuel Lewis Housing Trust Ltd DA-GB96

A probably post-medieval ditch was located. In all ten trenches topsoil and subsoil overlay terrace gravels.

Salisbury Avenue, Barking TQ 4500 8420 PCA (Jenny Proctor) evaluation LPE on behalf of Fairview New Homes plc BA-SR96

Natural sand and gravels were exposed at 5.82m OD. The site had formerly been a railway siding; this was represented archaeologically by ground-raising deposits to the E. Alluvial deposits were evidence for a former water course across the site. Residual archaeological artefacts included two probable Saxon pottery sherds, indicating activity of this period near the site; no archaeological deposits or features were revealed *in situ*.

Riviera Concrete, 18 Thames Road, Barking TQ 4600 8275 NMS (Ken MacGowan) evaluation SMP Company Ltd BA-RC96

Made ground was revealed over alluvial clay lying on peat deposits in one trench and an isolated area of peat, possibly redeposited, in the other; in both cases the peat overlay alluvial sandy clay which in turn lay on Thames terrace gravels.

19 & 19A Westbury Road, Barking TQ 4463 8390 PCA (Adrian Gollop) evaluation Dec 1996 Furlong Homes plc BA-WR96

Two trenches revealed evidence of cut features and made ground dating to the 19th and 20th c. The truncated natural was located at a height of 5.570m OD.

BARNET

46-60 Brent Street, Hendon, NW4 TQ 2370 8875 OAU (Christopher Bell) evaluation Jan 1996 Berkeley Homes Limited BS96

The only deposits discovered were related to post-medieval landscaping and the foundations of 19th- and 20th-c houses. The evidence therefore suggests that any archaeological remains which may have existed on the site have been destroyed by later development.

Church Farm House Museum, Hendon TQ 2283 8938 HADAS (Roy Walker) excavation CFM96

Second phase of excavation, following CFM93 (see LA 7, no. 13 (1995) 333). Three trenches (nos. 4, 5 and 6) were opened, one W of the old land surface, one on the line of the medieval ditch and one within the known area of the old land surface.

The old land surface was located to the W (trench 4), where it overlay and filled two gullies; there was no dating evidence. A 3m stretch of the medieval ditch was excavated (trench 5); it ran N-S and contained medieval pottery and possible Roman tile. Trench 6 exposed a small area of the old land surface, at a greater depth.

The Priory, Totteridge Lane, N20 TQ 3524 6094 MOLAS (Paul Mackie) Geophysical Survey Sept 1996 Mr Nigel Wray TOG96

A Ground Penetrating Radar survey indicated three major areas of 'activity'. The most important of them may be associated with a tunnel suspected of running between the cellar of the 17th-c property on the site and St Andrew's Church to the SE.

BEXLEY

Erith School Site (former), Belmont Road, Erith TQ 4970 7710 MOLAS (Aidan Woodger) watching brief Mar-Apr 1996 Persimmon Homes (SE) Ltd BMT96

Above the natural gravel and clay there was evidence of prehistoric activity, including pits containing fire-cracked flints used for cooking or boiling water. There was also substantial evidence of a Romano-British settlement or farmstead established in the early 1st c. It included ditches which may represent field boundary or drainage systems. After the Roman period the site seems to have fallen into disuse, except perhaps for farming, until the post-medieval period when drainage features were recorded as well as a concentration of brick soakaways, the latter possibly part of an industrial process.

28-70 Broadway, Bexleyheath TQ 494 753 SELAU (Brian Philp) evaluation Oct 1996 Higgs and Hill

Stray finds from the area include prehistoric material and a Roman coin. The site probably flanks the N edge of Roman Watling Street. Four long trenches were excavated across the site on a N-S axis.

No prehistoric, Roman or medieval features or finds were found; the work showed the site to be largely clear of signifi-

cant archaeology. It seems the site remained open heathland until its development in the 18th c and later. Two areas produced features, all 19th-c in date, relating to horticulture (trench 1) and rubbish pits and boundary pits to houses, probably fronting the Broadway (trench 2).

Acorn Industrial Park, Crayford Road, Crayford TQ 5185 7475 MOLAS (Paul Hutchings) evaluation Nov 1996 Rich Investments Ltd CFD96

Natural gravel was overlaid by peat, above which 20th-c dumping had taken place. On the high ground to the S of the site no peat was observed, possibly because it had been truncated.

Cray Meadows, Bexley SELAU (Derek Garrod) watching brief June-Oct 1995 Thames Water Authority FCP95

A watching brief was undertaken on 1000m of sewer pipe-line, in an area of known archaeological importance. Twenty-five features, from prehistoric to 20th c date, were located in four areas:

South area: foundations, probably an out-building of a small 19th-c farm; small brick well; post-medieval wood-lined gully, Underlying peat deposits devoid of archaeological material.

North Cray Manor area: three rammed chalk foundations and a pit may relate to North Cray Place. A trackway is unlikely to be earlier than AD 1600.

Central area (Stable Meadow south): 76 struck flints, recovered from dark sandy loam overlying natural gravel, represent previously unknown prehistoric site. Mostly Neolithic/Bronze Age date, and a nearby small hearth may relate.

Allotment area: Roman features had been recorded in 1991 by SELAU in the adjacent area during pipe-laying operations. Twelve Roman features recorded in 1995 (8 ditches, 4 hollows) and an undated pit. Two of the ditches seem to form the E corner of a 3rd-5th c AD enclosure. A small ring ditch contained late Roman pottery. Two of the hollows contained peat, one with flints and Roman tile.

Voyager's Quay, Copperfield Road, SE28 TQ 4-730 8130 MOLAS (Graham Spurr) evaluation Mar 1996 Barratt London Ltd CFP96

Above natural gravels, silty clays contained peats dating from the mid-Neolithic to Late Bronze Age, indicating a probable series of marine transgressions and regressions. They were sealed by modern debris.

19-25 Crescent Road, & 61-65 Manor Road (land between), Erith TQ 5175 7770 MOLAS (Jackie Bates) evaluation May 1996 Merritt Developments Ltd CSN96

Two postholes and a ditch, both undated, cut the natural gravels or subsoil and were overlain by topsoil. Two prehistoric flints of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date were recovered from the surface of the natural.

Erith to Thamesmead Spine Road, Erith TQ 510 785 RPS (Maureen Bennell) watching brief May 1995 – May 1996 Bexley Borough Council

Exploratory excavations in deep peat deposits revealed worked wood and a section of a hurdle-built trackway, which were confirmed as Bronze Age in date. Systematic sampling of sand below the peat during construction work identified and extensive late Mesolithic flint industry, debitage suggesting the manufacture of tranchet axes. Preliminary carbon dating of peat sealing fragments of Grimston-Lyles Hill type pottery indicate and unusually early Neolithic date for this.

Friswell Place, Bexleyheath TQ 4910 7330 PCA (Jenny Proctor) evaluation Mills Whipp Partnership on behalf of London Transport Ltd ARN96

No archaeological features were present in the trenches. Natural deposits of sand and gravels were observed; the highest level at which they were present was 58.59m OD.

14 St. Fidelis Road, Erith SELAU (John Payne) watching brief Sept 1996 Chitty Ltd

Shallow foundation-trenches for an office extension revealed no archaeological features or finds.

The Mount, Hazel Drive, Slade Green, Erith TQ 5270 7685 MOLAS (Steve Tucker, Paul Hutchings) evaluation May-June 1996 Quintonglen Ltd HZD96

Made ground overlay the natural gravels, indicating that the site had been truncated.

Broomhills, Old Bexley Lane TQ 5070 7300 MOLAS (Paul Hutchings) watching brief Oct-Nov 1996 Berkeley Homes Ltd BMH96

Natural gravels were covered by organic topsoil typical of woodlands. Modern truncation and dumping had occurred.

Former Sports Ground, Viking Way, Erith TQ 5050 7920 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Jan-Feb 1996 Hepworth Properties Ltd VIW96

Alluvial silts above the natural gravels were overlaid by 19th-20th-c made ground.

4 Westmoreland Avenue, Welling TQ 453 754

Bexley Museums have recently been given what would appear to be a mid-2nd-c cremation group, comprising globular flagon, base of coarse-ware storage jar and poppyhead beaker sherd, found in the back garden at about 0.45m depth over 20 years previously. Numerous similar cremation groups have been recorded from Welling, along what is thought to be the line of Watling Street, but this site lies about half a mile S of this line.

West Street (Old Dairy), Bexleyheath TQ 485 755 SELAU (Brian Philp) evaluation June 1996 Rydon Construction Ltd

Four trenches, each about 15m by 1.50m, were excavated across the site, avoiding substantial heaps of demolition rubble. There was no evidence of any early occupation of the site, with a total absence of features or finds before the 18th c. A small N-S ditch contained fragments of post-medieval tile.

BRENT

Kenton Grange, Kenton Road, Harrow TQ 1780 8880 WA (M. Rawlings) evaluation Aug 1996 David R. Yeaman and Associates, on behalf of St. Luke's Hospice KRQ96

Two machine-excavated trenches, each 14m long, 1.6m wide and 1.0m deep, revealed deposits of 19th c or later date.

BROMLEY

Glebe House, Church Road, Keston TQ 4170 6301 MOLAS (Steve Tucker) watching brief May 1996 Bernie Hampton GLE96

Subsoil over the natural chalk was truncated by the insertion of a 19th-c brick cellar and its stairway. Modern make-up sealed the infilled cellar.

Old Bakery and Saville Works, Croydon Road, Elmers End, Beckenham TQ 3580 6805 MOLAS (Peter Thompson) watching brief July 1996 European Springs Ltd CDQ96

Waterlaid deposits above the natural sandy clay were probably associated with a prehistoric Chaffinch Brook; they were overlaid by post-medieval dumps.

Darent Scheme – the SE Area waterpipe, Farnborough Reservoir – Berry's Green TQ 4336 6155 MOLAS (Kieron Heard) watching brief Apr-May 1996 Thames Water Utilities Ltd DRT96

Near the village of Downe, off Cudham Lane, the natural clay-with-flints was cut by two E-W ditches and the terminus of a

third N-S ditch: they may represent field boundaries or stock enclosures. Nearby was a clay-lined pit, probably for water storage, and two shallow postholes. Much early Roman pottery and metal-working slag was recovered from the pit and the ditches. Other finds included fragments of quern stones, ceramic building material and a spearhead. It is likely that the features formed part of an early Roman farmstead or villa complex. On the rest of the site, natural chalk or clay-with-flints was overlain by topsoil.

Bromley Indoor Bowls Centre, Gillmans Road, Orpington TQ 4710 6620 SAS (Jeff Perry & Andrew Skelton) evaluation Oct 1996 London Borough of Bromley GSR96

Three trenches were excavated in advance of building. No archaeological deposits were found and the only finds recovered were 17th-19th c in date.

Ramsden School, Gillmans Road, Orpington TQ 4710 6617 SAS (Jeff Perry & Andrew Skelton) watching brief July 1996 Linden Homes South-East Limited GIL96

Ground reduction for house plots and the main access road was observed. No archaeological finds or deposits were found.

St. Olave's Grammar School, Goddington Lane, Orpington SELAU (Brian Philp) watching brief Feb-Mar 1996 St. Olave's School

No features of archaeological significance were found. Shallow soils over natural chalk and clay contained a small assemblage of scattered struck flints.

3, 5, 7 Kent Road, St Mary Cray, Orpington TQ 4711 6732 MOLAS (Simon Stevens) evaluation Apr-May 1996 Kelsey Housing Association Ltd KER96

Natural gravel was mainly truncated by modern pits.

St. John Rigby RC College, Layhams Road, West Wickham SELAU (Brian Philp) watching brief Oct 1966 Benson Ltd

Site partly disturbed by earlier college buildings. No archaeological deposits, features or finds.

Cray Valley Paper Mills (former), New Mill Road (former), now Main Road, Orpington TQ 4730 6950 MOLAS (Steve Tucker) evaluation Apr 1996 Fuller Peiser NMR96

Made ground above the natural gravels shows that the original ground level had been reduced, probably because of gravel extraction.

Hayes Court, West Common Road, Hayes SELAU (Brian Philp) watching brief Nov 1966 ODC Partnership

Although the site is close to Bronze Age and Roman sites, no evidence of archaeological features or finds was recovered. Modern formations had removed horizontal stratigraphy and some natural soils (Woolwich Pebble Beds). No features were seen cutting these.

CAMDEN

Mount Vernon, Frognal Rise, NW3 TQ 2621 8590 MOLAS (Paul Hutchings) excavation Mar-Apr 1996 Weatherstar Ltd MTV95

The natural hillside topography had been substantially altered by post-medieval terracing and associated dumped levelling, the latter sealing small areas of the original landscape, including hillwash. Beneath this hillwash natural sands and clays were cut by postholes, gullies and a pit which contained pottery dating to 1150-1500: they may have been the remnants of a medieval field system and associated fence lines, suggesting agricultural use of the land during this period. The hillwash deposits above imply that natural and agricultural processes have resulted in downward soil movement. On the W side of the site, at the bottom of the slope, a platform was terraced into the hillside and a

structure, initially of timber and later of brick, was built c late 15th - early 16th c. A cesspit was associated with the earlier structure; above it were the remains of a semi-cellar floor, the steps leading to it and walls. The structure was repaired and renewed several times, probably continuing in use throughout the 17th, 18th and well into the 19th c.

Kingsway Hall, 66-68 Great Queen Street, WC2 TQ 3055 8133 MOLAS (Ken Pitt) evaluation Aug-Sept 1996 Renoport Ltd KWH96

Natural brickearth was generally truncated by 19th-c basements but, in the SW of the site, was cut by Middle Saxon features consisting of rubbish pits and different phases of structures; a possibly contemporary soil horizon was also recorded.

151-165 Shaftesbury Avenue (Dial House), WC2 TQ 3001 8118 MOLAS (David Bowsher) evaluation July 1996 Jarrah Properties Ltd SHF96

Natural gravels were, in the S of the site, overlain by a clay layer which may have been an alluvial deposit since the area is known to have been marshy until the late 17th c. Two 17th - 18th-c drains were recorded, one of brick with a peg tile base and capping.

Holborn Town Hall (Site C), Stukeley Street, WC2 TQ 3038 8142 MOLAS (Bruno Barber) evaluation Nov 1996 Soho Housing Association Ltd STR96

Above natural gravel and the eroded remains of the brickearth slab lay a buried soil sequence. It seems to have originated through erosion of the top of the brickearth slab, subsequently modified by human activity to form a deep soil. It contained residual Roman material from its lower layers. The buried soil seems to have been extensively reworked (possibly ploughed) in the period up to c 1700, after which extensive dumping took place to raise the ground levels and the first brick structures were built. Limited evidence for post-medieval industry in the form of iron and copper working waste, glassworking waste, and a few clay pipe wasters was recovered from dump deposits.

4-10 Tower Street, WC2 TQ 3000 8110 PCA (Dawn Griffiths) watching brief Devland Estates TRS96

The top of the archaeological sequence was recorded at 19.90m OD. Only post-medieval features were recorded, but natural deposits were not fully exposed and earlier features may be present at a greater depth than excavated.

Ground-reclamation dumps over presumed alluvial deposits were recorded in both trenches. The pottery recovered suggests a date between the 17th and 18th c for the reclamation. A linear feature crossed the base of Trench 1 and was sealed by the reclamation dumps but neither its function nor date could be determined.

Subsequently pits were cut through the dumps, which demonstrated a similar date range to the dumps.

CITY OF LONDON

Alder House and Falcon House, Aldersgate Street, EC1 TQ 3218 8148 PCA (D. Killock with Gary Brown) watching brief July 1996 Argent Group Investments plc AES96

Three test pits were monitored, exposing a natural sandy gravel at 9.83m OD. Archaeological remains were only uncovered in one test pit where a large cut, believed to be the medieval City Ditch, was exposed. It had clearly been re-cut, followed by a series of dumps, over which a cobbled surface was laid. It was sealed by modern dumps.

3 Amen Court, EC4 TQ 3183 8122 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) watching brief July-Aug 1996 The Dean & Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral AMO96

Natural was not located. A garden-type soil immediately below the slab of the basement is likely to have been part of the post-Great Fire clearance layer.

Bread Street/Cannon Street (City Tree Project), EC4 TQ 3228 8104 MOLAS (Lesley Dunwoodie) watching brief Jan 1996 Corporation of London CYG96

Modern concrete and backfill lay beneath the road surface.

Bull Wharf, Bull Wharf Lane, 16-21 Queenhithe, 66 Upper Thames Street, EC4 TQ 3232 8079 MOLAS (Julian Ayre, Robin Wroe-Brown) watching brief Feb 1996 – Feb 1997 Markborough Properties UK Ltd BUF90

Final work on this site was undertaken on ground works in the area of the proposed Scheduled Ancient Monument. Medieval and post-medieval foundations were recorded cutting through earlier reclamation dumps; from the pattern of medieval chalk foundations, it seems that the medieval properties were subdivided in the post-medieval period. A sequence of tile and brick floors from post-medieval tenements survived with associated cesspits.

All Hallows by the Tower, Byward Street, EC3 TQ 3337 8068 MOLAS (David Lakin) watching brief Mar 1996 The All Hallows Development Trust ALH96

Natural was not reached. Disturbed graveyard deposits, including human remains, were recorded. Offset chalk footings were exposed in the SE corner of the church: presumably they are medieval in date. A 19th-c brick vault was also found on the E side of the site.

Gateway House, 25 Cannon Street, EC4 TQ 3221 8107 MOLAS (David Bowsher) evaluation Feb-Mar 1996 Scottish Amicable Investment Managers CAO96

At the N edge of the site the earliest recorded deposits were a series of dumps of mid-2nd c date which may relate to the early building sequence found on the site in 1954. They were cut by a late 3rd - 4th-c pit; Roman pit fills were also found towards the E side of the site where they cut through redeposited brickearth. The line of medieval Friday Street was established, the earliest surface being dated to late 11th to 12th c, and similarly-dated pits were recorded in the W and E of the site. Fronting onto the W side of Friday Street was a medieval building, represented by a chalk and ragstone cellar wall; the cellar appears to have been partitioned or its N wall rebuilt when a brick wall was inserted in the 17th or 18th c. A later brick cellar wall was constructed on a similar alignment and location to the medieval wall: it is dated to the 18th or 19th c and relates to Nos 16 Friday Street and 13 Watling Street. Modern sewer trenches truncated all remaining archaeological deposits.

Watling House, 35 Cannon Street, EC4 TQ 3235 8105 PCA (Douglas Killock) watching brief July-Aug 1996 BL (SP) Cannon Street Ltd CNE96

Two archaeological test pits were excavated and all boreholes and engineering test pits were monitored. The central area of the site had no archaeological deposits, having been deeply basemented, but around the periphery over 1.5m of archaeological deposits were exposed, consisting primarily of brickearth containing Roman building materials. Deep deposits were concentrated within a pit sequence on the E side, with the deposits elsewhere being more shallow. The natural brickearth was recorded at around 10.80m OD.

In test pit II the earliest recorded deposit was an *opus signinum* surface, probably a Roman floor *in situ*. It was overlain by a layer of brickearth, possibly representing a later floor, which was cut by a pit, itself was cut by a ragstone wall foundation. The foundation was abutted by a second at 901 to the first. All these features are believed to be Roman.

Where the stratigraphic sequence had survived truncation, medieval pitting was noted. Other features were difficult to

interpret due to the constraints of the size of the areas exposed and the limited archaeological excavation permitted.

77 Carter Lane, 1 Carter Court, EC4 TQ 3176 8108 MOLAS (Nick Holder, Terence Smith) Standing Structure Survey Dec 1996 -- Jan 1997 Dencora Homes Ltd CTB96

Medieval deposits overlay natural gravels. A brick wall that almost certainly predates the Great Fire, might have been associated with Blackfriars Priory (f. 1275), though it could have been part of a building post-dating the Dissolution. Part of the standing building dates from the 17th c, including what was an unusually deep cellar. wc

Woolgate House, 10 Coleman Street, EC2 TQ 3258 8139 MOLAS (Portia Askew) evaluation Nov 1996 MEPC UK Ltd CLM96

Natural gravels were cut by an undated pit and truncated by the basement slab. One trench revealed a very substantial rubble dump containing 19th-c iron fixtures and fittings and interior wall tile fragments: they probably relate to the Wool Exchange which occupied the site from 1873 until its demolition in 1964.

Coleman St/London Wall (City Tree Project), EC2 TQ 3265 8155 MOLAS (Lesley Dunwoodie) watching brief Jan 1996 Corporation of London CYE96

Part of a structure built of yellow stock bricks was recorded beneath the modern road surface.

4, 6, 8 Creechurch Lane, EC3 TQ 3440 8116 MOLAS (Pat Miller) watching brief Apr-May 1996 Southern Properties (Kensington) Ltd CEE96

The watching brief took place in the basement of the standing building. Two Roman pits cut into the natural brickearth, one dated to the 2nd c and the other to the 2nd or 3rd c. In one area medieval pits dating to the late 11th-early 12th c were sealed by deposits of the cemetery of St Katherine Cree and St Michael, both of which were chapels from 1201 and St Katherine Cree rebuilt as a parish church in 1222-48. Thirteen graves were recorded.

Creechurch Lane/Creechurch Place (City Tree Project), EC3 TQ 3342 8124 MOLAS (Lesley Dunwoodie) watching brief Feb 1996 Corporation of London CYL96

The site lies within the Great Court of the precinct of the 12th-c Holy Trinity Priory. The earliest recorded deposits were a series of demolition dumps which appeared to have been medieval in origin. They were cut by pits containing late medieval or early post-medieval material, overlaid by further dumps.

14 Cursitor Street & 17-18 Took's Court, EC4 TQ 3117 8142 PCA (J. Butler) watching brief Oct 1996 Devland Estates Ltd CIR96

A sherd of possible late Iron Age/mid Saxon pottery was recovered from a pit, but it was not possible to establish whether it was *in situ* or residual. Large quarry pits were probably medieval in date, and indicate the open nature of the area in this period. In the post-medieval period the area was developed; as indicated by cess pits and a probable external surface. The natural brickearth and gravel were encountered at 16.73m OD and 16.91m OD respectively.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 68-71 Fenchurch Street, EC3 TQ 3343 8099 MOLAS (Dick Bluer) evaluation Oct 1996 excavation Dec 1996 Lloyd's Register of Shipping FCC95

Further evaluation and then excavations followed the 1995 work (LA 8, supp. 1 (1996) 4). In the S of the site, recorded above the natural brickearth, was a structure represented by a N-S foundation of rammed pebbles with flint packing at its corners, suggesting a superstructure of timber; it dates to the Roman period. It was replaced with a structure on the same alignment, but whose substantial walls were based on piled foundation

trenches. In another area a sub-floor associated with a hypocaust was recorded and nearby burnt material, which contained a 4th-c coin, was probably rake-out from the flue system. In the W of the central area a concrete sub-floor of a hypocaust was cut by robber trenches of three sides of a masonry building, and sealed by a thick dump containing much *opus signinum*. On the W of the site organic waterlogged deposits may have been associated with dumps behind a revetment bounding the E bank of a stream (possibly that referred to in medieval times as the *Lorteburn*). Roman consolidation dumps over these deposits contained brickearth which may have derived from a demolished building. To the S of St Katherine Coleman churchyard a masonry wall, associated *opus signinum* floor and burnt demolition debris was recorded, as were medieval graveyard soil and burials. Elsewhere for the medieval period, only pits, robber trenches and wells survived truncation. Two pre-Great Fire cesspits and a brick-lined cesspit, traces of the 18th-c East India Company warehouses known to have occupied the site, and 18th-c walls represent the post-medieval survival. WC

85 Gracechurch Street, BC3 TQ 3305 8105 MOLAS (Mark Birley) excavation Jan-Mar 1996 Scottish Amicable GRC95

The earliest recorded deposit was a dump of alluvial silt above which lay a collapsed and burnt brickearth walled building. The wall was aligned N-S, approximately parallel to the first forum/basilica (c AD 75), and was associated with a yard surface. Occupation in the vicinity seems to have continued after the destruction of this building for it was overlaid by a levelling deposit containing painted wall plaster, probably an indication of other collapsed or demolished buildings nearby. Above was the gravel surface of a N-S road first recorded in 1934. To the W an E-W ditch or gully had been cut. The road and ditch were then sealed by two series of courtyard surfaces of the second forum (c AD 100-400), the surfaces composed of mortar and the series separated by rubble make-up. They were cut by medieval features – a chalk walled cesspit, a N-S ditch and a posthole – before all were truncated by the modern floor slab.

1-4 Great St Helen's, BC3 TQ 3314 8124 MOLAS (M Edwards) evaluation Apr-May 1996 Greycourt plc GSH96

Natural brickearth was truncated by the construction of the basement and sub-basements; one pit, of Roman date, survived.

Garrard House, Haberdashers Hall, 31-45 Gresham Street, BC2 TQ 3230 8144 MOLAS (Liz Howe) excavation Aug-Sept 1996 watching brief Nov-Dec 1996 Wates City of London Properties GAH95

A gully of possible prehistoric date cut the natural brickearth in the SE of the excavated area and another possible prehistoric feature was revealed during the watching brief in the basement of Garrard House. The gully was sealed by an extensive Roman levelling deposit, succeeded by stakeholes and floor deposits associated with a possible 1st-c clay-and-timber building. To the N were more postholes and a gully, probably of another building. A robbed foundation trench in the NW of the area contained fragments of moulded purple sandstone similar to that in the gate of the Cripplegate fort to the N of the site. Parallel to it, but further E, was a gully. The buildings were sealed by the gravel deposits of a N-S Roman road which led to the S gate of the fort: it was at least 9m wide. Several pits of Roman date cut the road and, in the NW, it was cut by the postholes and beamslots of another Roman building. Medieval features excavated included pits, one of which contained several near-complete vessels, and a chalk and ragstone foundation. A large post-medieval pit, chalk-lined well and cesspits were also recorded. WC

Guildhall Art Gallery, Guildhall Yard, BC2 TQ 3251 8136 MOLAS (Nick Bateman, Gina Porter) excavation 1996 Corporation of London GYE92

Excavations continued from previous years (*LA* 8 Supp. 1 (1996) 4 etc). In an area immediately N of the E entrance of the amphitheatre, new information was forthcoming on the principal phases of the bank which provided the foundation for the amphitheatre's seating. Recording of the sides of a new drain running directly down the centre of the arena revealed more of the arena surfaces and significantly added to information on the size and shape of the amphitheatre. The main excavation took place in the area immediately S of the Guildhall and underneath Guildhall Yard. Here a sequence of thick, organic spreads and dumps was cut by pits and, in particular, a huge wattle-lined ditch several metres wide and about 1.5m deep. Interpretation of the latter as a drainage and boundary ditch corroborates previous suggestions (*LA* 7 no 13 (1995) 336) that early 11th-c re-occupation of the amphitheatre arena area encountered considerable problems with water. The site was then bisected by a N-S road provisionally dated to the 11th c; it was later to be enlarged as Guildhall Yard. In the Saxo-Norman period, the road was flanked by buildings on both sides: several phases of two buildings on the W and at least one large 11th-12th-c wattle-and-post building, with internal partitions, hearths and doorways, on the E. Underpinning of Dance's Guildhall Porch continued and many more moulded stones from the original medieval porch frontage were recovered. They had been discarded when the porch was rebuilt in the late 18th c and reused in Dance's new foundations. The stones include parts of the decorated blind panelling of the frontage, canopies and plinths for recessed statues, and at least one ogival hood mould from the decorated screen which connected the porch to Guildhall Chapel. During monitoring of underpinning to the E, two ashlar blocks were found at the base of the 15th-c Guildhall Chapel N aisle wall: each had an inscription, painted in black letter Gothic script characteristic of the 15th c. The names of Thomas Knollys and Henry Frowyk can be identified, both of whom are known historical figures of importance in the history of the Guildhall and, in particular, in the rebuilding of Guildhall Chapel. The stones appear to have been laid as 'invisible' dedicatory stones.

Equitable House, 47-51 King William Street, BC4 TQ 3288 8080 MOLAS (Tony Thomas) evaluation Apr 1995, Mar-Apr 1996 Postel Property Services Ltd ETL91

Monitoring of three test pits indicated a possible Roman masonry wall in the S of the site and a post-medieval well in the N.

Suffolk House, 5 Laurence Pountney Hill, 154-156 Upper Thames Street, BC4 TQ 3271 8077 MOLAS (Aidan Woodger) excavation and watching brief Apr-Oct 1996 Argent Real Estate (Knightsbridge) Ltd SUR94

The natural terrace gravel, capped to the N by brickearth, sloped down to the pre-Roman Thames channel to the S. A contour survey of the London Clay and Thames gravels suggests that the site may have been situated on a natural inlet in the riverbank. A peat marsh developed in the low lying areas between the Early Neolithic and Iron Age (3900-3350 BC to 260-30 BC). In the SW of the site, a pair of timber structures, dated to late 1st c, were recorded: they were probably tiebacks for a N-S revetment, possibly the return of the E-W revetment under Upper Thames Street which may have stretched about 120 m W to the mouth of the Walbrook. To the E an E-W post-and-plank revetment, constructed in about AD 100-120, was built from reused building timbers. Further reclamation probably took place in AD 128 when a box-drain was inserted into the top of the post-and-plank revetment extending to the S past the limit of excavation. Later in the 2nd c a system of hollowed, quartered oak pipes drained to the W. Recorded to the E and W of the site were elements of Roman masonry buildings of the 1st to 4th c with *opus signinum* and brickearth floors, and walls decorated with painted wall plaster still adhering to them. Those in the W may have be-

longed to a high-status Roman town house attached to the 'Governor's Palace' recorded in the 1960s. Part of the drum and capital of a Roman Tuscan order column, first observed in 1994 (*LA* 7 no 13 (1995) 336), was recovered from a medieval pit in the area of the town house. The buildings were apparently constructed on terraces overlooking the river.

To the E of the site the brickearth floor of a Saxo-Norman building was recorded, cut through by later 12th-c rubbish pits. To the N an 11th-c cesspit contained disarticulated, slumped human remains, possibly from the pre-Fire burial ground of St Laurence Pountney church. Medieval chalk walls and foundations were recorded in the E along the Laurence Pountney Lane frontage and S of Rectory House and in the W on the site of the Manor of the Rose or Pountney's Inn. To the SE a N-S chalk and gravel foundation on cleft beech piles is of a type found from the late 11th or 12th c. A 15th or 16th-c chalk-lined well and a chalk-lined cesspit may have been infilled after the Great Fire. Finds from the waterfront dumps consisted of a group of late 1st to mid-2nd-c pottery which included an unusually high proportion of imported wares; an Iron Age coin of Eppillus and a pre-Conquest coin of Augustus/Tiberius; leather objects including shoes, sandals and cobbling waste; metal objects including fragments of tinned bronze mirror, iron needles and three copper alloy brooches; and wooden objects including a double-sided comb and a stopper still in the neck of a glass bottle. Two crucibles of a type sometimes used for working precious metals are of special interest in view of the evidence for gold smithing reported by Marsden in 1975.

Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, EC2 TQ 3323 8156 MOLAS (Adrian Miles) watching brief July-Aug 1996 Alan Baxter & Associates LPS96

Modern backfill overlay natural gravels.

Lower Thames Street/St Mary at Hill (City Tree Project), EC3 TQ 3308 8068 MOLAS (Lesley Dunwoodie) watching brief Jan 1996 Corporation of London CY196

The earliest recorded deposit was a thick silt; above it lay modern concrete.

Mark Lane/Hart St (City Tree Project), EC3 TQ 3332 8087 MOLAS (Lesley Dunwoodie) watching brief Jan 1996 Corporation of London CY196

Modern service pipes lay beneath the road surface.

1-4 Middle Temple Lane, EC4 TQ 3114 8110 MOLAS (David Bowsher) watching brief Jan-Mar 1996 (John Taylor) Standing Structure Survey Apr-Sept 1996 The Honourable Society of the Middle Temple MTE96

Recording work took place on this building which was constructed in two phases. The principal 1684 gatehouse is constructed of brick and masonry but is believed to have been a rebuild of a Tudor gateway: in the basement area evidence was indeed found of a possible earlier construction. In the roof the timber, carpentry and iron fittings conform to late 17th-c practices and dendrochronological dates for the principal roof timbers indicate a felling date of 1683. The construction date of 1684 for the gatehouse is therefore confirmed. A national tree ring chronology for the whole of the 17th c has been established from the roof timbers. The internal panelling of the building has also been recorded and suggestions can be made of the likely social hierarchy of the individual room. Removal of external weatherboarding and render has exposed the later rebuild of 1693, consisting of a softwood wall frame – a typical example of post-Fire building – and some window framing (possibly the only surviving example of this kind in the City). Reused timber has been recorded in all the wall, floor and roof frames. From a watching brief on groundworks, part of a 17th-c teapot and

some rough 17th-c brickwork similar to that in the basements, were recorded.

12-18 Moorgate, EC2 TQ 3268 8139 AOC (Adrian Chadwick/Graham Bruce) evaluation Apr-May 1996 Abbey National plc MGE96

A Roman road running N-S was located with earlier deposits of 1st-c date. Evidence for occupation through to the 3rd/4th-c. A residual late Saxon sherd was found. Medieval occupation from 11th-14th c including evidence for glass working.

Shelley House, Noble Street, EC2 TQ 3228 8153 MOLAS (David Lakin, Tony Thomas) excavation Feb-July 1996 London Mutual Insurance Society Ltd NST94

Excavations followed an earlier evaluation (*LA* 7, 13 (1995) 337) on this site, which lay within the bounds of the masonry Cripplegate fort, apparently constructed in the early 2nd c. Worked flints and pottery in a soil horizon above the natural brickearth indicated that there had been activity on the site in the prehistoric period. Cutting the natural brickearth were two oval features associated with a small post-built structure and a metalised surface, possibly a yard: these could be dated to no earlier than AD 70 and appeared to be industrial in nature. They were followed by the erection of moderately substantial timber buildings with associated roads and open areas. Although it is possible that there was military occupation in the Cripplegate area preceding the establishment of the masonry fort, it has not proved possible to characterise these timber buildings as military. The timber buildings were swept away by AD 120, and the site left derelict for a time. Probably shortly after AD 120 three barrack buildings and associated roads were established on the site. The barrack buildings were altered and redecorated on a number of occasions, and finally went out of use and were demolished before AD 250. Although the barrack buildings seem to have been comprehensively dismantled, the associated roads clearly remained in use for a further period of indeterminate length, possibly into the 4th c. The Roman remains were, in places, sealed by an accumulation of grey silts dated to the 4th to 11th c. In c.1050 burgage plots were laid out on the site and until c.1200 the area was subject to quite intensive activity. Four buildings dating to this period have been identified, one of which incorporated a cellar of considerable size. A notable quantity of crucibles containing metalworking residues were recovered. In the 13th or 14th c the area seems to have undergone a change in use and a reduction in the intensity of settlement, evidenced by the infilling of the cellar. Post-medieval activity was represented by brick features, possibly belonging to a warehouse that is documented on the site.

111-118 Old Broad Street, EC2 TQ 3300 8135 AOC (Graham Bruce) excavation and watching brief Feb-Oct 96 Grosvenor Estate Holdings OBB96

See *LA* 8, Supp. 1 (1996) 6. Roman quarry pits for the extraction of natural gravel, backfilled with much domestic refuse dated to the mid 2nd c. Chalk wall foundations forming elements of the medieval Austin Friars church with both original mid-13th-c construction and at least one 14th-c rebuild, together with probable cess pits dated to the 2nd half of the 12th c. Evidence for the demolition of the church.

1-19 Poultry, 2-38 Queen Victoria Street, 3-9, 35-40 Bucklersbury, EC2 and EC4 TQ 3258 8110 MOLAS (Mark Burch, Julian Hill, Sarah Jones, Duncan Lees, Peter Rowsome, and Phil Treveil) excavation July 1994 – June 1996 Altstadtbau Ltd representing Advanta Management AG and City Acre Property & Investment Trust ONE94

Evaluation and excavation in 1994 and early 1995 (*LA* 7 no 13 (1995) 337) was followed by a main phase of excavation during 1995-6 (*LA* 8 supp. 1 (1996) 7) on this site which is situated on the W side

of the middle Walbrook valley near the Roman and medieval Walbrook crossings.

The surface of natural, which consisted of terrace sand and gravel over London Clay, sloped downwards to the SE towards the Walbrook, with secondary slopes downwards to the NE and S perhaps related to tributaries of the Walbrook. A palaeo-soil horizon survived above the gravels in places. Excavation of the W part of the site uncovered a 60m length of the main E-W Roman road (*via decumanus*) and a major 1st-c road junction, with roads running N, NW, and S from the main route. All but the S road predated the Boudican revolt of AD 60-61. The location of the junction and the alignment of the E-W and NW-SE roads may have been influenced by the relatively high level of natural at this point (see LA 8, supp. 1 (1996) 7). The earliest evidence of human activity in the W part of the site was horizontal terracing of the natural slope and the contemporary infilling of a low area to the SW. The main E-W road was also established at this time, c AD 50. Infilling to the S of the road was associated with low post-and-plank revetments which intersected to form a series of box-like structures aligned with the main road, and which may have served to consolidate the raised ground level. Further external activity included dumping and pitting to the S of the main road, and both dumping and construction of timber-lined cut features, such as wells and soak-aways, to the N. The primary gravel metalling of the main E-W road was about 8m in width. The secondary roads which ran N and NW from a shared, offset junction with the main road were between 4 and 5m wide. Evidence associated with the road joining from the N had not survived beyond the actual junction area, due to modern truncation to the N, but these secondary roads may have been founded contemporaneously. Roadside box-drains were constructed of oak planks and were between 0.4-0.5m wide and 0.2-0.4m deep.

Clay-and-timber buildings were built along both the main road and the NW secondary road. These buildings were destroyed by fire in the Boudican rebellion of AD 60-61. A deposit of soil and charcoal which sealed the early metallings of the NW secondary road may be associated with a short period of disuse concomitant with the Boudican destruction and its aftermath. The roads and properties were re-established following the Boudican revolt, and a third road was constructed to run S from the *via decumanus* towards the Thames. Roadside clay-and-timber buildings dating to the Flavian and Trajanic periods (late 1st-early 2nd c) were recorded across the area, their rooms containing either beaten-earth or plank floors. The buildings were destroyed in an early 2nd-c fire, probably the Hadrianic fire of c AD 125.

Further excavation work at the E end of the site, adjacent to the W bank of the Walbrook stream and approximately 30m N of the main Roman road, also uncovered evidence of early Roman activity. Terracing of the western bank of the Walbrook was associated with clustered oak piles which formed a consolidating revetment parallel to the course of the stream. The stream channel itself lay to the E beyond the limit of excavation. During the 1st c the ground surface was raised substantially through the dumping of material, perhaps to reduce the threat of flooding from the stream. In the late 1st c a large clay-lined, timber water tank was constructed on the terraced slope: it was approximately 4.8 m square and 0.7 m deep, and may have supplied water to a nearby trade or industry; timber conduits and drains carried water to the tank, and overflow from it. External cobbled surfaces contemporary with the water tank were composed almost entirely of broken quernstones; over 100 fragments of manual rotary querns were recovered, the majority a lava-type imported from the Mayen-Niedermendig region of Germany. Many contained hoppers, feed pipes,

spindle holes, and handle slots. Wear patterns indicate that the querns had been used prior to disposal, perhaps in a nearby mill or bakery, but they may have arrived in London as ballast after use elsewhere. A clay-and-timber building of Flavian date was located on higher ground immediately to the W of the water tank, the sill beams and lower parts of the wattle walls preserved by the wet conditions. The later Roman sequence in this area was examined in 1995 (LA 8 supp. 1 (1996) 7).

On the W half of the site there was little activity after the Hadrianic destruction until the mid-to late 2nd c when new building took place, roads were re-metalled, and roadside drains widened and deepened. A roadside wall of tile and stone was constructed to form what may be a precinct wall around a property on the SE corner of the main road junction. Along the main road this wall incorporated an arched culvert 0.8m wide and at least 1m deep. Part of a stone wall 3.4m to the S and parallel to the outer wall may have been part of the N wall of a building within the precinct. No contemporary floors or ground surfaces were found within the possible building, whose function remains uncertain.

A second stone building was located on the NE side of the NW-aligned secondary road. A single masonry wall set back 4m from the roadside ran parallel to the road for a distance of at least 12m from a SE corner. A return wall ran N from the corner for a distance of 6m, and provided corroborative evidence for the posited N aligned secondary road. No contemporary ground surfaces or floors associated with the masonry building survived. The late Roman buildings were sealed by deposits similar to dark earth, although they appeared to be dumped rather than the result of soil formation.

Post-Roman occupation on the W part of the site included a possible late Saxon sunken building cut into the surface of the disused *via decumanus*, and a NW-SE aligned late Saxon or early medieval roadway located next to, and parallel to, the NW aligned Roman road. The road, whose make-up layers and metallings contained large amounts of butchered animal bone, was slightly sunken through use. The road led SE to a large open area whose metallings also contained butchered animal bone. The full extent of the open space was uncertain, but it appeared to be centred on the area of the former Roman road junction. A number of refuse pits to the W contained embroidered and decoratively-stitched shoes of the 10th or 11th c.

Early medieval buildings may have been constructed around the sides of the open area and along the NW approach to it. By the 12th c the NW approach and part of the open area had become the medieval street of Bucklersbury, and the S side of the space had become the line of Pancras Lane. Timber buildings along the S side of Poultry and the NE side of Bucklersbury contained evidence of iron-working. They were superseded by larger buildings with chalk foundations, but whose floors and contemporary ground-surfaces did not survive. Post-Great Fire cesspits and wells associated with properties between Poultry and Bucklersbury contained material related to local trades.

Early Roman finds were recovered, particularly from the area next to the Walbrook. An unusual 1st-c copper alloy plate brooch, depicting three men in a boat whose prow took the form of a bird's head, carries a strong Celtic element to its iconography and may have come from the NW frontier. Two 2nd-c headstud brooches and their connecting chain were extremely well preserved, with blue and red enamel in a lozenge pattern along the bow and red enamel in the stud itself. Part of a glass medallion from a 1st-c conical flagon in natural blue green glass, showed a male mask – perhaps a Bacchic head. Several other artefacts from Poultry may also have associations with the cult of Bacchus. Of the post-Roman finds, a 12th- or

13th-c purbeck marble grave headstone, which had been reused as hardcore in one of the pier bases of the later medieval parish church of St Benet Sherehog (LA 7 no 13 (1995) 337), carried the inscription *Here lies in the tomb Alice, wife of Peter*.

Much environmental material was recovered; many of the samples are particularly rich. Both hazelnuts and pine cones were recovered from the infill of the 1st-c water tank excavated at the E end of the site. The pine cones came from the Stone Pine, found in the Mediterranean region and introduced into Britain by the Romans. The cones may have been used in religious rituals, and oil from pine nuts was used as lighting fuel in lamps.

Pudding Lane/Monument Street, EC3 TQ 3296 8075 MOLAS (Lesley Dunwoodie) watching brief Jan 1996 Corporation of London CYH96

Modern services were located beneath the road surface.

14-20, 22 St Mary Axe, 24-28 St Mary Axe/22-25 Bury Street (Baltic Mercantile & Shipping Exchange), 30-32 St Mary Axe/1-6 Bury Court, 19-21, 26-28 Bury Street TQ 3321 8125 MOLAS (Liz Howe, Robin Nielsen) watching brief May-Nov 1996 Trafalgar House BAX95

Disturbed natural brickearth contained struck flints and pottery of possible Iron Age date. Quarrying of brickearth deposits and gravels had taken place, particularly to the N and E. An early but undated linear feature excavated in the W of the site was truncated by a major Roman E-W ditch which extended over approximately 50m. It was approximately 4m wide and would have been up to 2m in depth, with an 'ankle-breaking' slot running along the base: it may have been a boundary ditch demarcating the extent of the city prior to the construction of the defensive City Wall. Early indications are that it had been deliberately backfilled with brickearth, although localised 'dumping' seems to have taken place: a large amount of high quality pottery and amphorae fragments, and fragments of at least three human skulls. To the S of this feature and in the E of the site a NW-SE ditch was excavated, in the fill of which a human burial was discovered; because of severe truncation of the area, the extent of this ditch is largely unknown. The truncated remains of a Roman cellared building were excavated in the centre of the site and to the S of the E-W boundary ditch; it seems to have been apsidal and has produced much pottery and polychromatic painted wall plaster from the backfill. Wells considered to be of Roman date have been excavated, two of which were adjacent to the cellared building. Later, the quarry pits to the SE of the boundary ditch were filled with domestic refuse, including much painted wall plaster and pottery. Several N-S gullies have been recorded across the site, again to the S of the ditch, suggesting later property boundaries.

Pits of possible 11th-12th-c date were located towards St Mary Axe; in the S of the site several medieval pits contained fragments of possible bell moulds, bronze metal waste and stone crucible fragments. Also in the S were the remains of truncated chalk foundations, two chalk cellars and several wells, the latter two probably associated with buildings fronting St Mary Axe and Brown's Buildings. A substantial medieval cellar to the W had been re-used as a cesspit after disuse or demolition of the superstructure; it contained three complete or near complete late medieval pottery vessels. Several post-medieval brick features, which may represent cellared buildings, were also recorded.

Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, St. Mary Axe, EC3 TQ 3331 8125 PCA (Victoria Ridgeway) evaluation May-Aug 1995 G.M.W. Architects MAB95

Five evaluation trenches were followed by monitoring and partial excavation of five engineering test pits.

Natural brickearth, overlying gravel, was recorded at 11.73m OD. Worked and burnt flints in the backfill of an early Roman ditch suggest prehistoric activity nearby.

The earliest Roman feature, in the W of the area, was a large linear cut, with V-shaped profile, and dated late 1st or early 2nd c AD. It may be a military ditch or possible town boundary. A similar ditch was found in the SE of the site; pottery in its upper fills was dated to the late 2nd-early 3rd c. It was partly truncated by a smaller ditch backfilled with brickearth (with 1st to 3rd c finds), and superseded by a row of post holes on the same alignment, which was mirrored by two rows of stakeholes outside the cut. Towards the NE corner of the site, late 2nd to 4th c finds were recovered from redeposited brickearth, possibly within a quarry pit. To the N, worked soil with spade or plough marks dating to the 1st half of the 3rd c indicates this was open ground at that time. Several pits were also noted, including a cess pit that had been re-cut several times and which contained artefacts of the 2nd and 3rd c.

In the medieval and post-medieval periods there was intensive pitting in the E of the site. A homogeneous dark deposit across the site appears to demonstrate continuous horticultural activity, agreeing with cartographic evidence. A large pit in the E of the site contained much post-medieval sugar loaf mould, indicating a mould manufactory nearby. Apart from the basement of a medieval cellar in the W of the site running back from the St. Mary Axe street frontage, there is no building evidence other than Victorian or later foundations.

St Paul's Cathedral West Crypt, W end and SW area and the North Corridor (W of W transept), St Paul's Churchyard, EC4 TQ 3202 8117 MOLAS (John Schofield) watching brief July-Aug 1996 (Tony Thomas) watching brief Nov 1996-Jan 1997 Dean & Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral SP96

Further refurbishment followed that of 1994 (LA 7 no 13 (1995) 338 (SPL94)).

At the W end of the cathedral the principal findings included a medieval foundation which was probably situated outside the S wall of the medieval cathedral, Wren construction layers and 77 moulded stones, mainly from a tunnel cut through from the main crypt chamber into the basement of the SW tower. Two of these recorded stones were *in situ* in the crypt walls and have been left exposed. Most of the stones were evidently from the Inigo Jones portico which would have stood a short distance to the W until it was demolished by Wren. There were also many disarticulated human bones in 18th- and 19th-c layers which presumably derived from parts of the cathedral cemetery disturbed by Wren's excavations.

The North Corridor consisted of a trench just outside the N external wall of the cathedral, leading from the N transept. Natural brickearth was cut by a number of Roman features – pits, postholes and slots – identified as part of a building or buildings, and a N-S ditch. Deposits associated with these Roman buildings were overlaid by medieval cemetery deposits and truncated by early burials. The burials of at least 27 individuals and two possible charnel pits were recovered; they may form part of the Pardon churchyard or its precursor which was situated to the N of the medieval cathedral. At the E end of the trench, the burials were cut by a large N-S chalk foundation which could have been associated with the E range of the Pardon cloister – first observed as a series of pile foundations in excavations in 1914 – or with the medieval cathedral, or with a building on this part of the churchyard. Contractor excavations through the NW wall of the N transept of the cathedral produced a wide range of moulded and worked stone from the medieval cathedral, one of which bore traces of paint. Further excavations in the N transept uncovered moulded and worked

stones of possible post-medieval date: most of these seem to fit together to form a part of a series of arches and base, perhaps for an internal screen or monument.

Staple Inn Hall, 1-3 Staple Inn, WC1 TQ 3115 8155 MOLAS (Dick Bluer, Portia Askew) watching brief July-Dec 1996 The Institute of Actuaries ST196

Modern make-up overlay the natural gravels.

3 South King's Bench Walk, EC4 TQ 3135 8103 MOLAS (John Taylor) watching brief June 1996 The Honourable Society of the Inner Temple SKB96

The only deposit recorded beneath the basement slab was make-up, probably contemporary with the building's construction.

2-4 Tudor Street, EC4 TQ 3161 8100 MOLAS (Ken Pitt) watching brief May 1996 Haslemere Estates Ltd TOR96

Truncated natural gravel was located in two test pits and crushed brick in a third.

2 Wardrobe Place, EC4 TQ 3188 8106 MOLAS (Mark Wiggins) watching brief Aug 1996 Corporation of London WAB96

The earliest recorded deposit was the backfill of an E-W robbing trench which may have been associated with the buildings of the medieval King's Wardrobe complex. It was overlaid by a post-medieval pit fill.

Watling St/New Change (City Tree Project), EC4 TQ 3221 8110 MOLAS (Lesley Dunwoodie) watching brief Jan 1996 Corporation of London CYF96

Modern rubble and pipework lay beneath the road surface.

St Bartholomew the Great (S of the Lady Chapel), West Smithfield, EC1 TQ 3199 8173 MOLAS (Lesley Dunwoodie) watching brief Jan 1996 The London Diocesan Fund SBL96

Natural gravel was truncated, presumably during the construction of the parish school in the late 19th c, and overlaid by levelling dumps and garden soil after the demolition of the school building.

57A-59 West Smithfield, EC1 TQ 3191 8168 MOLAS (Liz Howe) watching brief Apr-July 1996 Soho Housing Association WSM95

Truncated natural gravel was recorded during monitoring of ground works.

Daiwa House, 84-89 Wood Street, EC2 TQ 3231 8151 MOLAS (Pat Miller) evaluation Mar-Apr & July 1995, excavation Dec 1995 - Jan 1996, watching brief Apr-May 1996 Kajima UK DWA92

An excavation and watching brief that followed an evaluation in 1992 (*LA* 7, no 2 (1993) 47) established that, though possible remains of the Roman Cripplegate fort had been truncated, a series of 11th-12th-c and later medieval features survived the truncation of the natural brickearth. These features consisted of rubbish and cesspits, including chalk-lined cesspits, and a chalk footing. The presence of the 11th-12th-c pits confirms that the area within the Roman fort was occupied at this time, documentary records suggesting that a Saxon palace was established in the area.

20-21 Wormwood Street, EC3 TQ 3318 8145 MOLAS (J Pilkington) watching brief Mar-Apr 1996 Haslemere Estates WOM94

Tiles from the demolished Roman City Wall, which originally ran through the site and the line of which remains a Scheduled Ancient Monument, were recovered from amongst several finds - mostly residual objects in 17th or 18th-c contexts and including late 1st- and early 2nd-c pottery. The tiles derived from various sources and some were reused roof tiles. A small section of the 17th-c City Ditch was recorded and a 17th-c well and brick cesspit, as well as earlier cesspits. 18th-c building rubble

filled other holes associated with piling and the excavation of ground beams.

CROYDON

Home Farm, Addington Palace Golf Club, Addington Village Road, Addington TQ 3701 6397 MOLAS (Steve Tucker) evaluation Jan 1996 Addington Palace Golf Club Ltd HMF96

The upper surface of the natural chalk appeared to have been truncated, probably during the post-medieval period when the site was part of a working farm. Above lay redeposited material.

42-46 Bramley Hill, South Croydon TQ 3192 6433 MOLAS (Simon Stevens) evaluation July 1996 Ashbourne Homes plc BMY96

Natural clay with flints was overlaid by topsoil which contained burnt flint and post-medieval pottery.

Canterbury Road, Mitcham Road (junction), Croydon TQ 3090 6681 MOLAS (Simon Stevens) evaluation Aug 1996 Inmap 2000 (UK) Ltd CTB96

Subsoil above the natural brickearth contained worked and burnt flint and some post-medieval pottery; it was truncated by modern features. Ploughmarks were noted in the brickearth and confirm the lack of development the site until the 20th c.

190-218 Gloucester Road, Selhurst TQ 3306 6720 MOLAS (David Saxby) evaluation Oct 1996 Quintonglen Ltd GLR96

Modern topsoil generally overlay the natural sand or sandy clay with gravel but in the centre of the site it had been cut by a pit, possibly for gravel or brickearth extraction, in the 18th or 19th c. Above its infill a surface of stone sets and associated drains probably represented the remains of a cow or pig shed dating to the 19th c. Topsoil sealed the slabs.

43 Haling Park Road, Croydon TQ 3205 6365 SELAU (Brian Philp) evaluation Mar-Apr 1996 Crest Homes (Southern) Ltd

Three trenches were excavated around the existing house, before demolition ahead of housing development. Each showed a similar sequence of soil deposits, mainly a thin topsoil overlying subsoil of orange sandy loam, resting on weathered chalk. No archaeological features or finds were located.

61/61a Haling Park Road, Croydon TQ 3190 6390 CNHSS (Jim Davison) evaluation Blanchehill (Contractors) Ltd HPR96

Late prehistoric struck and fire-cracked flint was recovered from shallow soil overlying the natural chalk; also a few sherds of Roman and medieval pottery. Bedding trenches cut into the chalk probably belong to the garden of the medieval Haling Manor house which lay just E of the site.

Whitgift School, Haling Park Road, Croydon TQ 3223 6393 AOC (David Kenyon) evaluation Sept 1996 The Whitgift Foundation HPR96

Two small trenches revealed the presence of five Bronze Age struck flints within hillwash material.

Grant Brothers Store, High Street, Croydon TQ 323 655 WA (R. J. C. Smith) desk-top assessment June 1996 Kyle Stewart Properties Limited

Three archaeological sites and one find-spot were recorded within the proposed development area. They consisted of several prehistoric worked flints, a few sherds of Roman pottery, a probable burial of ?Roman date, traces of medieval/post-medieval structures, and post-medieval pits. In addition to this, much evidence of human activity from the Palaeolithic to the post-medieval periods has been recovered from within the study area. Virtually all of this evidence is assigned to the early prehistoric, Roman and medieval/post-medieval periods. The prehistoric period is largely represented by collections of worked flints (generally undiagnostic but many likely to be of Mesolithic

or Neolithic date) from sites across the study area. The Roman period is represented by a number of burials around the junction of High Street and George Street, and also by a variety of settlement features and finds more widely scattered across the study area. The medieval/post-medieval periods are represented by extant structures, structural remains and finds from across the study area, and one listed building (of late 19th c date) on the High Street lies within the proposed development area.

Cartographic and documentary evidence indicates that the proposed development area lies within the medieval town which expanded E across this area as early as the 13th c. The triangular area of land between what are now High Street, Surrey Street and Crown Hill became the town market place, and was subsequently covered by a network of streets, alleys, markets and properties with a high density of buildings. These remained until the end of the 19th c by which time the area had deteriorated to the extent that it was described as 'a disgrace to our town'. Virtually the entire area was then cleared, streets realigned and new buildings erected. The Grant Brothers building between the High Street and Middle Street was constructed in 1896, and an additional building added between Middle Street and Surrey Street in the 1920s. These two substantial buildings which comprise the former Grant Brothers department store (closed in 1985) now occupy most of the site.

The desk-top study indicates that a substantial part of the site has been disturbed by basements, terracing and 18th-19th c foundations. In limited areas, features and finds of prehistoric, Roman and medieval/post-medieval date may be present. Field evaluation is proposed to establish the extent, date, nature and quality of any buried remains that may survive within the proposed development area.

Methodist Church (land adjacent), Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead TQ 3434 6053 MOLAS (Simon Stevens) evaluation Feb 1996 The Cheshire Foundation Housing Association LPR96

Cutting into the natural clay and flint were linear features and pits, the latter containing burnt materials and pure clay. Two of these features contained late Iron Age pottery, a date consistent with the known Late Iron Age - early Romano-British activity in the area.

Mayday University Hospital, New Energy Centre, Mayday Road, Thornton Heath TQ 3149 6739 MOLAS (Simon Stevens) evaluation July 1996 Mayday Healthcare NHS Trust MDY96

Modern levelling and made ground overlay the natural.

145-147 North End, Croydon TQ 3214 6597 MOLAS (G Potter) evaluation Jan-Mar 1996 Crest Nicholson Properties NOE96

Features related to mid-19th-c and subsequent development of the site were recorded above the natural gravels.

68-74 Park Lane, Croydon TQ 3255 6514 MOLAS (Robin Nielsen) excavation Mar 1996 Croydon Properties Ltd PLN95

A layer of colluvium above the natural gravel sealed prehistoric cut features: two pits, a posthole and a linear cut, which are broadly dated from the Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age. They were sealed by the possible remains of a cultivated soil containing Roman and medieval material. At the N end of the trench a medieval gravel extraction pit was recorded, followed by a further cultivated soil into which 18th-19th-c wall footings had been set; the site was sealed with modern make-up.

3-7 Park Street, Croydon TQ 3239 6540 MOLAS (Steve Tucker) evaluation Feb 1996 (Pat Miller) excavation May 1996 watching brief June 1996 Bass Taverns Ltd PKT96

A cultivated soil above natural gravels on the W side of the site contained Late Iron Age pottery, worked flints and burnt bone. On the E side of the site the gravels were cut by two, possibly

Roman, parallel linear features, one of which contained 1st-2nd-c pottery and may have been a boundary ditch. Roman material was also recovered from a deposit on the W side of the site. The site subsequently developed a ploughsoil, indicating open land, and several pits were cut from which medieval or early post-medieval material was recovered. One at least of these may have been for gravel extraction. This form of land use appears to have continued until the 18th or 19th c when the site was first built up, evidenced by the remains of footings for a property wall, pits and a packed chalk surface, probably a yard surface.

Pollard's Hill Recreation Ground, Pollards Hill, SW16 TQ 3040 6870 MOLAS (Peter Thompson) watching brief Aug 1996 London Borough of Croydon PHG96

Above the natural clay lay a garden soil containing late 18th- and 19th-c pottery. A series of low banks are visible on the site - they have been interpreted as an earthwork - but testpits close to the banks encountered no evidence for ditches or deep quarrying, implying very limited activity or occupation on the site.

Waddon Goods Yard, Purley Way TQ 3112 6488 AOC (Graham Bruce) evaluation Oct 1996 Lanham Development (Croydon) Ltd PUY96

154 fragments of worked flint were recovered. Most of the assemblage was in the form of hard-hammer-struck flakes. This form of lithic technology would seem to indicate a general late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date. The only recognisable object was an oblique arrowhead of mid to late Neolithic date. The artefacts had been mixed into a subsoil, with the stratigraphic boundaries of any features obscured by mixing and lessivage.

St Thomas Moore School, Russell Hill, Purley TQ 3108 6222 MOLAS (Simon Stevens) evaluation July 1996 Metropolitan Police RSH96

Above the natural Chalk lay the subsoil which seems to have been truncated during the school's construction in the 19th c.

The Drummond Centre (Phase II), Tamworth Road, Croydon TQ 3216 6584 MOLAS (John Taylor) evaluation July 1996 St Martins Property Corporation Ltd TAM96

Prehistoric flints were recovered from three cut features in the natural gravels on the E side of the site, and from the subsoil. They were overlaid by modern overburden. Elsewhere the subsoil was cut by modern features or undated tree pits. In one of the trenches the remains of a Victorian brick building were located: one of its walls was supported on uncoursed greensand blocks.

Rutland Works, Vulcan Way, New Addington TQ 3922 6231 MOLAS (Steve Tucker) watching brief Feb-Mar 1996 Thompsons (UK) Ltd VCV96

Natural clay with flints was covered by made ground in the N of the site and in the S it had been terraced.

EALING

Belvue Park, Ealing Road, Northolt TQ 1335 8397 MOLAS (David Lakin) evaluation Nov 1996 London Borough of Ealing BPN96

Natural clay was cut by a pit containing prehistoric and Roman material; a struck flint was also recovered from nearby topsoil.

3 Islip Manor Road, Northolt TQ 1272 8454 MOLAS (Mark Wiggins) watching brief Oct 1996 A J Knight IMR96

Ploughsoil over natural clay was sealed by modern topsoil.

ENFIELD

Bury Street West, N9 TQ 3335 9440 WA (J. P. L. Nowell) evaluation June 1996 London Borough of Enfield BYS96

Ten trenches were located in the accessible parts of the site. They were concentrated towards the site boundary bordering the A10,

on the basis of results from earlier archaeological investigations, which identified Romano-British remains to the E of the A10, and possibly extending into the site.

The trenches did not reveal any datable deposits or features earlier than post-medieval, with most of the remains positively identified as 19th- or early 20th-c at the earliest. A very few probable prehistoric worked flint and undiagnostic burnt flint was recovered as residual finds in later contexts. No finds of Romano-British date were recovered.

Broomfield House, Southgate TQ 3045 9265 AOC (Graham Bruce/Imogen Grundon) evaluation and excavation Nov-Dec 1996 Whitbread Medway Inns BPS96

Evaluation in the present drive for new car parking and associated planting revealed the remains of a greenhouse built against the S-facing drive wall and the foundations of a building on the south side of the drive. Both buildings are shown on the OS map of 1865 although the date of their construction was not established. Work in the stable yard showed that all previous surfaces have been removed. The W stable yard wall (again known from the OS map of 1865) was found lying flat where it had been pushed over in recent years. This wall had stood on the top of a terrace. The lower terrace, perhaps the kitchen garden, is thought to date from the extensive remodelling of the gardens in the late 17th - early 18th c when the baroque water garden was laid out. Preliminary excavation to the E of the house indicates that the present lawn has been laid on a terrace built up during this major phase of landscaping.

Edmonton Lower School, Little Bury Street, N9 TQ 3306 9442 MOLAS (Paul Hutchings) watching brief Jan 1996 Elliott Medway Construction (Northern) Ltd ED596

Above the natural gravels were a brick wall, of late 19th or 20th c date, and modern services and made ground.

Meridian Point, Glover Drive, Meridian Way, N18 TQ 3550 9180 MOLAS (David Bowsher) evaluation Apr-June 1996 Thorn EMI Properties Ltd GDB96

The natural gravel, falling from the W to the E, defines the limits of a buried river channel of the River Lea. On the E side of the site it was overlaid by a thick peat and organic clay sequence which represents a period sufficiently stable for vegetation to develop and take hold in aquatic conditions. This was succeeded by a series of fluvial or alluvial deposits, demonstrating that the water level rose and/or the flow increased and the marshy peat bog was flooded. Radiocarbon dating of the peat produced dates of 7750 +/- 80 BP and 10450 +/- 80 BP, the end of the last Glacial phase until well into the Mesolithic period. A thin alluvial deposit sealed the natural brickearth on the W side of the site, a similar deposit having been recorded to the N (LA 7 no 13 (1993) GWE92). From this deposit 120 struck flints and a quantity of burnt flint was recovered. The raw material consists of Lea Valley gravel pebbles and has an early Mesolithic component, including two microliths dated to 8,300 - 7,800 cal. BC, but there may be elements that date to later prehistoric periods. It appears to have undergone some secondary disturbance possibly from occupation around a low bank within the Lea Valley river system or from the fringes of a 'site' located further to the W on higher ground.

Glover Drive (former lorry park), Meridian Way, N18 TQ 3524 9178 MOLAS (Paul Hutchings) evaluation Sept 1996 Redbourn Group plc GLO96

The site lies on the boundary between the alluvium and peat deposits in the floodplain of the River Lea and the higher brickearth deposits on the E side of the site. Natural gravels fall from E-W and may define the limits of a buried channel or large buried pond. The peat was only apparent in one of the trenches.

A small amount of struck flint from the later prehistoric period was recovered from the interface between the alluvial deposit and the brickearth or gravel below.

Ponder's End Mill, Wharf Road, Enfield TQ 3630 9550 MOLAS (Paul Hutchings) evaluation Feb-Mar 1996 R G Wright & Sons Ltd WHF96

The earliest recorded deposit was a probable naturally created riverside bank of clay, the location of which suggests that the River Lea followed a more westerly course than it does today. Alluvial and dumped deposits overlay this bank. In a second trench modern alluvial deposits overlay a metallated surface.

Ye Olde Cherry Tree Inn, Southgate TQ 3000 9345 AOC (Anne Upson) watching brief and building recording Oct 1996 Allied Domecq Leisure TGS96

Stripping out in advance of a major programme of refurbishment revealed a 5.7m-long section of timber-framed walling. It appeared to be the only surviving section of an 18th-c building set perpendicular to the main building fronting *The Green*. Carpenter's marks for the setting out of the timber frame were recorded, as were the positions of an original doorway and windows.

GREENWICH

100 Blackheath Road (former Bakery site), Blackheath, SE10 SELAU (John Payne) watching brief Hardaker (Centre West) Ltd

Recent developments on the site had substantially removed earlier soils and any features. No pre-19th-c features or finds were recovered.

Port Greenwich Millennium Site, Area A adjacent to Blackwall Lane, SE10 TQ 3890 8010 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Dec 1996 Port Greenwich Ltd PGM96

Above the natural gravels was a fluctuating sequence of fluvial deposits representing rises and falls in sea level.

Chestnut Rise (old Council Depot), Plumstead, SE18 SELAU (Lenard Johnson) watching brief Feb-May 1996 Rydon Construction Ltd

No significant archaeological features or finds recovered.

Eltham Palace, Eltham, SE9 TQ 425 739 OAU (Andrew Mudd) evaluation Feb 1996 WS Atkins Landscape/English Heritage EPB96

An archaeological desk-top study and field evaluation were undertaken on c.2.3 ha of land to the E and SE of the moated site of Eltham Palace in order to assess the potential impact of proposals by English Heritage to improve visitor facilities and provide vehicle access and car parking. A possible prehistoric ditch was discovered running E-W at the N perimeter of the site. It ran parallel to and partly under the Tilting Yard wall, a feature of possible Tudor origin, which is presently leaning, and was seen to have been both buttressed and underpinned in more recent times. It is probable that the ditch has been a factor in the instability of the wall. The ditch was judged to be 2.0 - 2.5 m wide and at least 0.70 m deep, although a cross-section was not obtainable. The only finds were a few burnt and struck flints. It is unclear whether it was a rectilinear boundary or part of an enclosure. There was generally an absence of finds pre-dating the 18th c, suggesting that the site was peripheral to occupation throughout much of its history. No Anglo-Saxon or medieval features were identified. Desk-top research indicated that the site lay within the area of the medieval park and was generally marginal in later times.

1a Eynsham Drive, Abbey Wood, SE2 TQ 473 788 SELAU (Brian Philp) trial excavation Jan 1996 Lidl UK Properties Ltd EDG96

A vertical shaft, some 3m by 3m and over 7m deep, was excavated and, in line with safety requirements, progressively shored with steel frames and trench sheets.

Under the concrete slab and brick foundations of a boiler house relating to a factory which stood on the site, mixed soils were removed and revealed dense sticky grey alluvial clay. This was 2.14m thick and no finds or intrusions were found. This clay overlaid a dense layer of peat, 3.0m deep and consisting of a succession of horizontal bands, of varying colours and thicknesses. Under the peat lay a clay silt of unknown depth.

Environmental sampling of the peat layer was undertaken by ARCUS (Sheffield). The upper peat contained very small plant remains, such as leaves and roots. The middle zone contained several layers of dense plant fibres and the lower was similar to the upper, but also contained several small pieces of branches. The peat may have formed in Bronze Age times.

Gallions Reach Urban Village, Merbury Road, Whinchat Road, SE28 TQ 450 800 MOLAS (Graham Spurr) evaluation Nov 1996 Thamesmead Town GA796

Above the natural gravels were sands and sandy silts, succeeded by thick deposits of peat associated with the Tilbury III marine regression, which caused a fall in sea and river levels. It is dated to c 6150 BP, the Neolithic period. Environmental evidence indicates alder growing on a wet floodplain habitat, with mixed deciduous forest on the higher ground; the climate is considered to have been warmer than today's. The peat continued to develop until c 2540 BP, the Bronze Age, and from its upper layers there is evidence for both Elm and Lime decline and for cereal production. Silty clays sealed the peat and represent Thames III and IV transgressions when sea and river levels rose; they are dated to c 3000 BP. The clays were truncated by construction of the Woolwich Arsenal, demolished in the 1970s and 80s.

53 Norman Road, SE10 TQ 3782 7739 MOLAS (Portia Askew) watching brief Nov-Dec 1996 Greenwich House Properties Ltd NRG96

Natural gravels were overlaid by a river silt, interpreted as a floodplain deposit from Deptford Creek. Above this was a reclamation dump, followed by a thick agricultural soil. The agricultural use of the site is documented from the 18th c and it continued until engineering works were constructed some time in the 1860s; these were demolished recently.

The National Maritime Museum, Romney Road, SE10 TQ 3865 7771 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Apr and Nov 1996 The National Maritime Museum NMT96

Two trenches across the main lawn revealed fragmentary walls of possible 17th-c date and an 18th-c wall to the SW. To the N much disturbance had occurred during the construction of the railway but some Tudor and 17th-c material, and the corner of the 19th-c gatehouse was found at the E end. A short trench to the rear of the buildings revealed 19th-c walls identified with a swimming pool and latrine blocks belonging to the Greenwich Hospital School.

Neptune Hall, National Maritime Museum, Romney Road, SE10 TQ 3860 7766 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation Oct 1996 National Maritime Museum NPH96

Two trenches within the Hall revealed natural gravels overlaid by the silts of a former topsoil; it contained material dated to 18th-19th c. Above the topsoil lay a mortar or plaster surface that seems to have predated the 1873 construction of the Hall and was probably connected with the former use of the site as a gymnastics ground. A third trench to the E of the Hall revealed a wall which is likely to have been associated with outbuildings depicted on a site plan of 1844.

I-2, 38-47 Simnel Road, SE12 TQ 4071 7390 MOLAS (Pat Miller) evaluation Mar 1996 Mount Anvil Construction Ltd SRL96

Land drains and pits of 19th-20th c date cut the natural clay and flint and were overlaid by topsoil.

Greenwich Reach, formerly Deptford Power Station, The Stowage, SE8 TQ 3756 7786 PCA (Jon Butler) evaluation Feb-Mar 1996 LPE on behalf of Fairview New Homes plc SOA96

Twenty-two trenches revealed that, outside severe truncation within the footprint of the former power station, significant archaeological deposits had survived. A natural sandy gravel was uncovered which sloped steeply from 3.42m OD in the SW down to -0.57m OD in the SE and +0.53m OD in the N.

To the SE of site a Roman tile fragment and a large Roman pot sherd were uncovered beneath alluvial deposits, suggesting possible Roman activity.

Cartographic evidence indicates alterations to the shoreline since 1623, but a 19th-c riverside wall to the NE of the site was the only archaeological evidence of building along the river frontage uncovered in the excavations. Timber structures at the extreme N of the site indicate good survival of at least part of the docks and associated slips of the East India Company Dockyard, (known from documentary and cartographic evidence) with material from an infilled dock/slipway suggesting a *terminus ante quem* of c 1750.

To the SW of site brick cellars and floors were uncovered which had at least two phases of building, dating to the 17/18th c; they were interpreted as being part of Trinity Almshouse, documented on the site from 1505 and demolished in 1786.

Further structural evidence was exposed to the W of site where a series of 18th and 19th c brick cellars were recorded overlying earlier unexcavated floor surfaces; this ties in with cartographic evidence of buildings in this area of the site at that time.

Commonwealth Building Site, Warspite Road, SE18 TQ 4230 7920 PCA (Adrian Gollop) evaluation May 1996 LPE on behalf of Fairview New Homes plc WED96

Four archaeological trial trenches, three across the N and one to the SW of the site, were excavated, complemented by two boreholes. They revealed complex sedimentary sequence and two organically rich horizons over which made ground was located, relating to the building of the Royal Dockyard in 1814 and the general building debris deposited since the dockyard became redundant in 1869.

The boreholes were sunk to a depth of -7.36m OD, revealing a natural sequence of waterlain clay and peat deposits. A C14 date taken from wood in palaeoenvironmental samples dated to 5950 ± 50 BP. Bar one piece of firecracked flint no evidence of human activity was uncovered. Some structural evidence was found relating to the use of the site from 1814 onward.

8 Wilmount Street, SE18 TQ 4369 7869 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Mar 1996 Fournier Construction Ltd WMS96

The brickearth subsoils contained residual 10th/11th and 13th-c pottery. They were cut by a 16th-c posthole, above which were 19th-c dumps.

HACKNEY

Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Road, E2 TQ 3353 8309 MOLAS (Jackie Bates) evaluation Feb 1996 Geffrye Museum GMK93

Natural brickearth was cut by several post-medieval features, including large pits, which were sealed by an agricultural or horticultural soil. Further features cut this soil before being covered by a 19th-c levelling deposit.

108-122 Shacklewell Lane, E8 TQ 3396 8555 MOLAS (Nick Xelder) watching brief Apr 1996 The New Islington and Hackney Housing Association SKL95

Natural brickearth was cut by a medieval ditch, a continuation of that excavated in the evaluation (*LA* 8 supp. 1 (1996) 10). An 18th-c well, contemporary with a yard surface and drain located in the evaluation, was recorded.

27-37 Well Street, E9 TQ 3506 8422 MOLAS (Ken Pitt) evaluation June-July 1996 Lidl UK Properties GmbH WLL96

Natural gravel and brickearth was cut by gravel extraction pits and then by garden features.

HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM

St Mark's School, Ackmar Road, SW6 TQ 2515 7671 MOLAS (Paul Hutchings) evaluation Jan 1996 The Shepherds Bush Housing Association SM096

Above the natural gravels were late 19th - early 20th-c pits, services and a wall foundation, overlaid by a make-up dumps.

Petrofina Wharf, Carnwath Road, SW6 TQ 2541 7556 MOLAS (Steve Tucker) evaluation June 1996 Berkley Homes (Thames Valley) Ltd and Network Housing Association Ltd CNR96

A possible buried soil horizon survived above the natural gravels and, in one area, was overlaid by another soil horizon which appeared to infill a pit containing fire-cracked flint fragments, possibly suggesting prehistoric activity in the area. They were overlaid by alluvial and peaty deposits - having accumulated over a long period of time - and sealed by modern made ground.

5-15 Galena Road, SW6 TQ 2283 7864 MOLAS (Joe Partridge) evaluation Nov 1996 and excavation Jan 1997 Bellway Homes (N London) GAN96

A large E-W ditch cut into the surface of the natural brickearth: pottery from the fill is dated to the prehistoric period, although it is possible that the ditch is associated with the Roman London to Silchester road. Post-medieval garden features also cut into the brickearth, above which a cobbled surface had been laid, with modern surfacing above.

Grove Day Nursery, Elswick Street, SW6 TQ 2605 7650 AOC (Graham Bruce) evaluation Dec 1996 Ealing Family Housing Association EK596

All features were of post-medieval date and included a probable pond of mid-16th to mid-18th c, a pit of late 17th c and a series of pits and post-holes of later date, probably fairly recent. Two residual sherds of medieval pottery, probably derived from manuring, were also found, together with an undiagnostic flint flake and fragments of burnt flint, suggesting prehistoric activity in the vicinity.

147-153 Goldhawk Road, W12 TQ 2283 7950 RPS (Maureen Bennell) evaluation Mar 1996 Notting Hill Housing Trust GOR96

Natural brickearth had been removed over much of the site, probably in the 19th c. There was severe modern disturbance caused by the clearance of builders' rubbish. Some residual medieval and post-medieval sherds were collected. No evidence for the known Roman road or for roadside development was found.

Lady Margaret School, Parson's Green, SW6 TQ 2518 7657 AOC (Graham Bruce) evaluation May 1996, excavation June 1996 Lady Margaret School PGN96

Late Bronze Age to middle Iron Age settlement, comprising a substantial re-cut enclosure ditch, with post-holes representing part of the arc of a probable round-house and associated rubbish pits. They contained evidence for weaving (loom weight frag-

ments), agricultural activity (charrer cereal grain and animal bone with butchery marks), and fragments of hand-made pottery.

One of the pits contained a single sherd of Roman pottery, and another a fragment of late Saxon date.

Post-medieval features, predominantly of 18th and 19th c date, relating to the gardens on the site, included a garden wall, wells, flower beds, a path and foundations of two small buildings. There was also evidence for quarrying of the natural sand and gravel in this period. A large ditch, backfilled in the 17th and first half of the 18th c, probably formed an earlier property boundary.

Ravenscourt Park Preparatory School, 16 Ravenscourt Avenue, W6 TQ 2241 7872 PCA (Chris Adams) watching brief Aug 95 Burken International RAE95

Eight foundation trenches were monitored during ground-work; the natural sequence was gravel below brickearth. Over this a thin layer of topsoil was sealed by construction debris from the present building and, to the N and E, debris from construction of the Victorian railway 30m N of the site.

Swan Island, Hammersmith, W6 TQ 2330 7865 WA (A. J. Firth) evaluation May 1996 Paterson Shelmerdine Architects on behalf of Romulus Construction SIH96

The evaluation was requested on the basis of information obtained from three boreholes in an area between King Street, Hammersmith Road and Beadon Road ('Swan Island'). They showed potential for the preservation of a significant area of undisturbed brickearth at c 1.5 m below the present ground surface.

The excavation indicated that, contrary to expectations, the brickearth in this area had been extensively disturbed by cellars, footings and quarrying. No pre-modern features were found. The earliest datable feature dates to the mid 18th c. Three artefacts (a flint flake and core, and a piece of Border Ware) dated to before the 17th c, but they were demonstrably residual. All other artefacts date from the 18th c to the present day.

HARINGEY

Highgate Wood, bounded by Archway, N10 TQ 2828 8838 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) watching brief July 1996 Corporation of London HWO96

Natural clay was overlaid by topsoil though in one area a Victorian posthole and gully were noted. wc

HARROW

3-6 Ingle Close, Church Lane, Pinner TQ 125 896 OAU (John Hiller) evaluation Aug 1996 Berkeley Homes Ltd ICE96

Two trenches were excavated within the Pinner High Street Conservation Area at the rear of Pinner House, in advance of a proposed residential development. No archaeological features of any period were identified. Natural London Clay was overlain by mixed clay colluvial layer and demolition deposits which represented recent levelling.

HAVINGER

Hunts Hill Farm, Aveley Road, Upminster TQ 566 831 NMS (Pamela Greenwood) excavation Redland Aggregates Ltd, English Heritage and Essex County Council UP-HH89

Rescue excavation in 1996-7, following an evaluation in 1996 of the area to the W of that excavated in 1995, produced evidence of two phases of late Bronze Age settlement including a subrectangular enclosure, fence-lines, possible post-ring round-houses and structured deposits/ritual activity, traces of early and late Iron Age activity and extensive late Roman evidence - pits and ditches with pottery and building material. A post-

fast structure was built over one of these ditches. Of particular note are a 'stray' early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead placed in a later post-hole, a small pit with a large quantity of late Bronze Age plain wares, an unusual cobalt blue glass bead (possibly late Iron Age), unusual late East Gaulish samian, and three complete *tegulae* arranged at the bottom of a Roman well. A few early Saxon sherds were found in the subsoil and on the 'surfaces' of earlier features. Medieval and later evidence was sparse, apart from a post-medieval ditch and traces of activity of the last c or so. This final set of evidence complements and enhances that from previous years, particularly the earlier Late Bronze Age phase, the extension of the Roman field system and the first good evidence for the Roman occupation lasting beyond the 3rd c.

We would like to take the opportunity to thank our funders and helpers in kind, those listed above, the London Borough of Havering and, especially, the numerous volunteers who contributed well in excess of 3000 working days to the project during the last seven years, both on site and indoors.

Woodstock House, Elmer Avenue, Havering-atte-Bower TQ 511 930 TVAS (G. Hull) evaluation Dec 1996 Berkeley Homes HA-EA96

Two 6m trenches were excavated on adjacent land. Despite the proximity of an important Royal Palace dating from at least the reign of Edward the Confessor until the Civil War, little of archaeological value was found. The finds were limited to an undated gully and much post-medieval tile, suggesting the demolition of a nearby post-medieval structure. Three chalk blocks hinted at the former existence of a chalk-founded building nearby. A few unstratified medieval sherds indicated medieval activity close by.

Scott and Albyn's Farm, South Hornchurch TQ 5235 8300 HAT (Erika Guttman) excavation Apr-July 1996 Ingrebourne Valley Company HO-CP96

A 2.5 ha open-area excavation was carried out in advance of gravel extraction in the Ingrebourne River Valley, following the identification of late Bronze Age features in a trial-trenching evaluation by HAT in 1995. An extensive late Bronze Age field system, droveway, ring fort and associated settlement features were recorded. The ring fort was 36m in external diameter and had two unopposed entrances. Two enclosures (27m and 28m dia.), defined by rings of small pits or large post holes, were also found. Eleven circular structures were identified amid clusters of pits and post holes: structure 1 was within the ring fort; structures 2 and 3 were unenclosed, within the field system; structures 4 and 10 were within a large circular enclosure defined by post holes; structures 6-9 were unenclosed; structure 11 was set between the ditches of the droveway, which ran along the top of the gravel terrace, parallel to the River Ingrebourne. Four- and six-post structures were associated with the circular structures. Only one hearth was found. The site was truncated by prehistoric ploughing, and there were no surviving surfaces.

Fourteen token cremations were recorded, one of which was located c 2m to the S of the S ring fort entrance, and one of which was from the main ENE-facing entranceway ditch terminal. Five of the cremations were associated with circular structures and one was found in the post hole of a small rectilinear structure. Eighteen votive or placed deposits were found, usually in association with structures and entrances.

About 1350 features were recorded. Four phases of activity were defined, after which the entire settlement was apparently turned over to arable farming; a colluvial ploughsoil almost identical to the feature fills and containing burnt flint and LBA pottery sealed the settlement. The similarity in the nature of the

buried soil and feature fills suggests that they were near contemporary (Dr. R. Macphail, *pers. comm.*).

The finds included plain and decorated post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery, a bronze droplet, a bi-valve double layer clay sword mould, possible loom weights, two spindle whorls, 75 worked flints and 26,616g of burnt flint. The soil was too acidic for bone or mollusc preservation. Flotation samples are being analysed by Dr. R. Scaife (Southampton University).

Three sherds of intrusive Roman pottery were found in or on the surface of feature fills, and a residual Roman sherd was found in a medieval layer. A *sestertius* was recovered from the topsoil.

Medieval activity was restricted to the S part of the excavation. Two ditches were excavated, one of which was flanked by five post holes. Nine medieval pits were found. A very dark, mottled greenish layer containing 13th-14th c pottery overlay the natural alluvium of a palaeochannel in the SE corner of the site; this rubbish dump may have been deposited in order to level out the channel. 18 intrusive medieval pots sherds were found in the buried soil and in the feature fills.

Romford Town redevelopment, South Street, Romford TQ 5136 8858 MOLAS (M Dunkley) watching brief Aug-Nov 1996 Building Design Partnership for London Borough of Havering SUH96

Alluvial deposits of the River Rom were cut by a 16th- or 17th-c ditch which ran parallel to South Street, possibly its associated drainage gully. The ditch and the rest of the site were covered in modern made ground.

Viking Way, Rainham TQ 5208 8232 NMS (Mark Turner) watching brief and evaluation ROYALS RA-VW96

Two of the four trenches revealed brickearth. Two sherds of flint-tempered prehistoric pottery, two pieces of burnt/heat-treated flint and a flint waste flake were recovered from stratified contexts. Two further trenches located one post-medieval feature and natural features cut into the brickearth.

HILLINGDON

120-138 Bath Road, Harlington, Hayes TQ 0855 7700 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) evaluation Dec 1996 Laing Eastern Ltd BTD96

A fragment of Late Bronze Age pottery and a flint blade fragment were recovered from the surface of the natural brickearth. This was cut by an undated ditch, sealed by a layer of sub or ploughsoil. At the S or Bath Road end of the site were a number of foundations and a floor slab.

450, 422-56 Bath Road, Longford, West Drayton TQ 0540 7700 MOLAS (John Taylor) evaluation Oct 1996 Sheridan Estates Ltd BAO96

Natural brickearth was cut by several pits dating to the post-medieval to modern periods.

HSA Site, Bath Road, Harmondsworth TQ 0645 7700 AOC (Graham Bruce/Imogen Grundon) evaluation Dec 1996 Heathrow Standby Accommodation HSA96

A presumably prehistoric ditch field boundary was located at the base of the brickearth. While it proved difficult to discern archaeological features in the upper brickearth, the lack of artefacts from the evaluation as a whole indicates that this is further evidence for prehistoric agricultural exploitation of the area.

Blunt's Field, Blunt's Avenue, Sipson, West Drayton TQ 0721 7697 MOLAS (Steve Chew) evaluation Mar 1996 Cornwall Gardens Pte BTF96

Subsoil above the natural brickearth contained two sherds of Roman pottery.

St. Mary's Vicarage, Church Hill, Harefield TQ 0505 9005 RPS (Penny Hasler) evaluation Sept 1995 London Diocesan Fund through Biscoe and Stanton CUH95

The former vicarage gardens lie between the medieval church and its contemporary village. Little evidence was found to indicate a linkage between these areas. Two medieval and three post-medieval sherds were collected. A small ditch, perhaps a field boundary, contained sherds with organic temper, possibly Saxon in date. WC

St Martin's Church, Church Road, West Drayton TQ 0616 7955 MOLAS (Joe Partridge) watching brief Jan-Feb 1996 The Parochial Church Council St Martin's Church MWD96

This church has a medieval or earlier foundation date and was incorporated within a manorial holding until the late 18th c; brick enclosure walls and a gate house still mark the site of the manor. An E-W Tudor brick wall was located in the watching brief and identified as the wall enclosing a 'brew house yard'. Flint waste flakes were also recovered and may indicate prehistoric activity on the site.

Colham Mill Road, West Drayton TQ 0569 8006 MOLAS (Heather Knight) evaluation Mar 1996 excavation June 1996 Acton Housing Association CMR96

Two wattle-lined pits, separated by a line of wattlework, were cut into the natural gravels; they are dated to the late Saxon to early medieval period. Above lay an organic deposit indicative of marshy ground which is dated to the 10th or 11th c. A gravel track was laid on this but was sealed by an alluvial deposit, suggesting that flooding led to its disuse. The alluvium was covered by a buried topsoil with modern make-up above.

Middlesex Lodge, 189 Harlington Road, West Drayton TQ 0775 8180 RPS (Martin Connell) evaluation Notting Hill Housing Trust through Campbell Reith Hill HNR96

Beneath topsoil, a buried ploughsoil was exposed, which was removed to reveal ditches and post holes cut into the natural clay. Some features were identified as prehistoric and others were undated or modern. Pottery collected was from the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age. The findings extend known prehistoric activity in the area Nwards.

Cowley Retail Park, High Road, Cowley TQ 0570 8085 MOLAS (Heather Knight) evaluation Mar 1996 J F Finnegan Ltd HRY96

Alluvial clays and the remains of truncated stream channels were recorded, indicating evidence of the River Pinn. Burnt flints were recovered from the alluvial clays, suggesting that there may have been prehistoric activity in the area.

Cowley Business Park, High Street, Cowley TQ 051 828 MOLAS (Heather Knight) watching brief Oct-Nov 1996 Kyle Stewart Ltd CBP96

Natural deposits of organic gravels and silts were recorded; they indicate that there was a stream channel running NE-SW across the area, but there is no date for its silting-up.

High Street (rear), Uxbridge TQ 1737 7724 MOLAS (Heather Knight) excavation Sept 1996 Sun Alliance Group Properties HSU96

In one area of the site a gully, which appears to have been part of a Bronze Age field enclosure, was excavated. Post-medieval features and dumps were also recorded and are consistent with the area being open ground until the 18th and 19th c, when a number of substantial houses, including *The Lawns* and *The Shrubbery*, were built in the early 19th c: wells and domestic features found on the site may have been associated with these houses. Near *The Lawns*, a wide, deep feature, possibly a ditch or pond, was located; it contained a range of finds dating from the

17th-19th c. In another area, to the rear of the High Street, there was evidence for a range of activities taking place behind properties fronting the High Street in the medieval period. Three burgrave plots have been identified, laid out in the 12th-13th c and apparently from W-E. The central plot contained the remains of what appears to have been the base of a 13th-c updraught kiln which was dismantled, possibly in the 14th c.

St. Martin's Hall, Kingston Lane, West Drayton TQ 0648 7954 RPS (Bob Masefield) watching brief Mar 1996 Notting Hill Housing Trust through Vascroft Contractors Ltd SHK94

Evaluation in 1994 had located a 12th-c pit and 14th-c and post-medieval material. The watching brief located a further three medieval pits and post-medieval features. The major part of the small pottery assemblage was 12th c, and included two sherds of early Surrey ware. A low occupation level farmstead on the fringes of early medieval West Drayton is postulated, with activity continuing into the later and post-medieval periods.

The Triangle Site, Mondial Way (a new road), Harlington TQ 0822 7706 MOLAS (Joe Partridge) evaluation Mar 1996 Chase Midland plc MWH96

No archaeological features or artefacts were found.

Site 5 Heathrow Airport Redevelopment (phase 1), Newall Road, Heathrow Airport TQ 0828 7685 MOLAS (Peter Durnford) evaluation Mar 1996 (Joe Partridge) excavation May-June 1996 Lynton plc NAL96

The natural brickearth was cut by a deep linear feature with a sharply pointed profile which was probably of periglacial origin. It was sealed by an alluvial layer of prehistoric date, possibly Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. Post-medieval activity was represented by 17th- or 18th-c quarry pits and late 19th- or early 20th-c bottle dumps.

Nobel Drive, land adjacent to Ibis Hotel, Harlington TQ 0911 7701 MOLAS (Nicholas Elsdon) evaluation Dec 1996 - Jan 1997 Howmac Ltd NDH96

Vestigial traces of brickearth covered the natural gravels. Three ditches, a posthole and a pit constitute evidence of a prehistoric agricultural landscape, probably of Middle or Late Iron Age date. The low concentrations of artefacts, flint waste flakes and a single pot sherd, indicate that this area was probably some distance from any associated occupation site. Tree extraction holes provided evidence of forest clearance at an undefined time, probably in prehistory.

Heathrow Airport Car Park, Sanctuary Road, West Bedfont TQ 0725 7420 MOLAS (Peter Durnford) watching brief Feb 1996 Heathrow Airport Ltd SNC96

Natural gravels, overlaid in places by patches of brickearth, were sealed by topsoil.

Cargo Terminal Fuel Tanks, Sandringham Road, Heathrow Airport TQ 0592 7478 MOLAS (Nicholas Elsdon) watching brief Jan 1996 Air BP Ltd SDG96

Natural brickearth was covered by modern topsoil and service trenches; there was no evidence of activity before the 20th c.

Imperial College Sports Ground, Sipson Lane, Harlington TQ 0804 7768 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad, Heather Knight) evaluation Jan 1996 Henry Streeter Ltd IMP96

Natural brickearth was cut by enclosure ditches, pits and postholes which ranged in date from the Neolithic to Roman periods (4th c). One of the pits contained flint scrapers, flakes and polished axe fragments. Four possible prehistoric cremations were also found, one in an upturned Late Bronze Age 'bucket urn'.

Wall Garden Farm, Sipson Lane, Harlington TQ 0750 7810 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad, Heather Knight) evaluation Apr 1996 Henry Streeter (Sand & Ballast) Ltd WGD95

Further evaluations followed those of 1995 (*LA* 8 supp. 1 (1996) 12). The natural brickearth was covered by topsoil and cut by an undated ditch and a post-medieval brick-lined well. Several fragments of re-deposited burnt and struck flints were found in the vicinity of the evaluation trenches.

Terminal 4 Fuel Pipeline, land N of X-ray Stands/Cargo Terminal, Southampton Road, Heathrow Airport TQ 0648 7495 MOLAS (Simon Mason) watching brief Jan-Feb 1996 Air BP Ltd SRH96

Topsoil overlay the natural brickearth.

British Airways World Cargo-centre, Southampton Road, Heathrow Airport TQ 0670 7470 WA (M. Rawlings) evaluation and watching brief Feb-Nov 96 LMK Joint Venture SND96

The truncated surface of the natural Terrace Gravels and London Clays were overlain by as much as 2m of made ground, predominantly layers of gravel hoggin mixed with coarse sand. This extensive truncation of the drift geology appears to be the result of airport development. No archaeological features were revealed, and no finds were recovered.

Wessex Road (North), Heathrow Airport TQ 0560 7620 MOLAS (Nicholas Elsdén, Stewart Hoad) evaluation Feb 1996 BAA plc WXE96

At least two phases of prehistoric enclosure or boundary ditches were recorded cutting the natural brickearth. Two of these ditches may have formed part of a double-ditched enclosure, possibly with circular, interrupted ditches; they may date from the Middle Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age. Loom weight fragments and a hearth suggest occupation in the vicinity. Other features include a series of pits, postholes and stakeholes, and amongst the artefacts recovered were pottery of Bronze or Iron Age date, worked flints and a green glass or faience bead. Most, perhaps all, features from this site predate the earliest Iron Age activity observed on the site of the northern runway in 1969.

Wessex Road (South), Heathrow Airport TQ 0533 7535 MOLAS (Nicholas Elsdén) evaluation Feb-Mar 1996 BAA plc WXB96

The natural gravels and brickearth were cut by a number of minor boundary or drainage ditches with a possible major boundary ditch on the E side: they constitute an extensive field system, probably of Middle Bronze Age date, and forming an extension to a known crop mark. The paucity of artefacts suggests that this field system lay at some distance from any associated occupation. In the W of the site a single ditch is dated to the late 12th or 13th c. The former courses of the artificial Longford and Duke of Northumberland's rivers were also located: they are dated to the 16th and 17th c respectively and correspond with those indicated by 18th- and 19th-c cartographic sources. A number of palaeochannels indicated the presence of other watercourses in this area, some of which probably date to the 18th c or later.

Wessex Road (South-East), Heathrow Airport TQ 0605 7536 MOLAS (Nicholas Elsdén) evaluation Mar 1996 BAA plc WXC96

The corner of an enclosure or boundary ditch, an associated posthole, and a 'cooking pit' were recorded cutting into the natural gravels and brickearth: they are interpreted as part of a single phase of Middle Bronze Age occupation. All the features contained pottery, burnt flint and charcoal. Ploughing and the construction of Heathrow Airport had truncated any other features.

Perry Oaks Sludge Works, Western Perimeter Road, Heathrow Airport TQ 0505 7563 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) evaluation Feb 1996 BAA plc and Heathrow Airports Ltd WXA96

At the W end of the site, boundary or field ditches were recorded, one of which was probably of Iron Age or Roman date. Post-medieval plough marks, indicating agricultural activity, were also observed. To the SE of the site, two postholes and a pit were recorded. Ploughing or construction of the Sludge Works had removed all other features. Artefacts recovered range in date from prehistoric or Roman periods onwards.

Perry Oaks Sludge Works, Heathrow Airport TQ 0550 7580 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) excavation Apr-Oct 1996 BAA plc POK96

The Neolithic Stanwell Cursus, known from crop marks and previous fieldwork to cross this site, consists of two parallel ditches, 20m apart. The cursus was preceded by two intermittent lines of posts which might have marked an earlier processional route through the landscape. Evidence from the excavation indicated that the ditches lined a central raised bank or causeway, rather than having been flanked by two external banks, as had been thought previously. No dating evidence was recovered from the primary fills of the cursus, and material from the later fills suggested that it finally silted up in the Middle Bronze Age. An extensive Middle Bronze Age field system was located, including enclosures and droveways; an area of occupation was also identified by an increased density of pottery. Other features included wells and cooking pits. A well and two ditches of Roman date were excavated; charred cereal grain was recovered from one of the ditches.

Townmead School, Wise Lane, West Drayton TQ 0560 7885 RPS (Maureen Bennell) watching brief Nov 1996 Campbell Reith Hill for Ealing Family Housing Association WLN97

Monitoring of geotechnical test pits across the site confirmed that it lay on gravels at the edge of the flood plain, and therefore had potential to contain significant archaeological remains. WC

HOUNSLOW

St Dunstan's Church, Cranford Park, Cranford TQ 1016 7818 MOLAS (Mark Wiggins) watching brief Feb-Mar 1996 Parochial Church Council of St Dunstan's Church STD96

The earliest deposit recorded was a subsoil which contained medieval and post-medieval material dating from 1230 - 1650, suggesting that it had been frequently disturbed by the various rebuilding phases of the church. Several parts of the foundations of the church were also recorded, including probably reused greensand blocks in the foundation of the 18th-c nave.

Green Lane, Hounslow TQ 1140 7520 OAU (Mark Roberts) evaluation Oct 1996 W H Stephens and Sons/Super Structure Development Ltd GNL96

Neither of two trenches contained any significant archaeology. The site appears to have been subjected to intensive agriculture in the late 19th and 20th c, followed by mid 20th-c industrial development. Only modern make-up layers and service trenches were revealed.

159-188 High Street, Brentford TQ 1742 7735 PCA (Jennifer Proctor) evaluation Jan-June 1996 British Waterways (Southern Region) BLR96

Five archaeological trenches were excavated on a site of c 1 ha., located immediately to the S of the River Brent where it joins the Grand Union Canal.

Natural brickearth was recorded at a height of 3.77m OD. At the E end of the site a horizon of burnt and worked flint included a Neolithic arrow-head and a Prehistoric core. A pit was cut into the Prehistoric horizon containing pottery dating to the 2nd half of the 1st c AD. It was sealed by layers forming a hard surface (similar to one previously found immediately to the W), which contained pottery from the Roman period.

Several pits were recorded at the E end of the site containing pottery dating to 1100-1300. Significant quantities of medieval building materials, found in post-medieval contexts, suggested the presence of medieval buildings in the area, which were demolished or repaired at a later date. From the 16th c onwards activity was seen from the centre to the E of the site which consisted of the disposal of waste from the tanning industry. There was also evidence for the development of some property boundaries which survived until quite recently. 16th to 19th-c make-up deposits were seen across the site, perhaps reflecting the proximity of the River Brent, which was prone to flooding. In the centre of the site evidence of some 17th-c industrial activity was found, possibly relating to tanning.

Documentary evidence shows a large house on the site by the late 17th c which was demolished between 1898 and 1915. By the mid 19th c offices had been added to its rear and it stood within a large tannery. Several well-preserved wood-lined tanning pits were excavated which showed two main pit sizes and some used re-used timbers in their construction. Some of these timbers may have come from a river revetment. The tannery ceased operations between 1873 and 1898.

Surveys of two 19th-c buildings before their demolition showed one to be a workshop probably relating to the tannery, and the other to be a cart store on Durham's Wharf. The cart store incorporated several boat oars in its roof and ceiling joists.

2-10 London Road, Brentford TQ 1715 7725 RPS (Rob Masefield) watching brief Nov 1996 Ballast Wiltshier LDD96

Work on part of the site by the Museum of London (see LA 6, no. 7 (1990) 189) demonstrated the existence of Roman and medieval features and slight evidence for prehistoric activity. The watching brief over a wider area confirmed the alignments of the previous fieldwork and located an additional eight ditches, a line of stake holes, a posthole and a gravel spread. Roman features were dated as 2nd c and 3rd-4th c. No medieval features were seen, but there was profuse post-medieval material. An unstratified Palaeolithic handaxe (c 400,000-200,000 BP) was retrieved. The results shift the known limits of Roman roadside occupation in Brentford W in what appears to be a late Roman extension.

Hounslow Police Station, Montague Road, Hounslow TQ 1373 7573 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) excavation Apr-May 1995 Metropolitan Police Service HPO94

Excavations followed an evaluation (LA 7 no 13 (1995) 342). Undated pits or hollows, some of which may have been naturally formed, cut into the natural gravel. Above lay deposits dating to the 14th or 15th c and a ditch filled in the late 15th c: they were probably related to Hounslow Priory (founded c 1200). A clay hearth and an overlying pitched tile hearth also appear to have been contemporaneous, although the latter may date to after the Dissolution. They were overlaid by deposits and cut features, dated to the 17th and 18th c and associated with the Tudor mansion of Hounslow Manor. A brick wall was identified as part of the E wing of the manor house, added in 1711; most of this wall had been removed by a robber pit, presumably dug when the house was demolished in the early 19th c.

Snowy Fielder Waye, Isleworth TQ 1667 7620 OAU (Christopher Bell) evaluation/excavation Jan-Feb 1996 Prestoplan Design and Build Ltd SFW96

Archaeological deposits representing evidence of later prehistoric occupation were revealed. This occupation was characterised by two ditches, one of which was associated with a buried bank and early soil horizon, a large late Bronze Age/early Iron Age midden pit, a middle Iron Age gully and a probable early or middle Iron Age cremation. A significant assemblage of transi-

tional late Bronze/early Iron Age pottery was recovered, along with smaller quantities of middle Iron Age pottery, fragments of loomweights, animal bone, flints and charred plant remains.

The excavation also established the existence of a relict stream course running under the W boundary of the site. This showed that the site once comprised one of the gravel islands close to the river which are known to have been a favoured location for prehistoric occupation throughout the Thames Valley. Although only a few features survived, they appear to provide direct evidence of the prehistoric riverside settlement in this area, which is suggested by the large number of artefacts recovered from this stretch of the Thames, but which previously has rarely been uncovered by excavation.

Ham Wharf, The Ham, Brentford TQ 1737 7724 MOLAS (Heather Knight) evaluation Jan-Feb 1996 Notting Hill Home Ownership Ltd HWB96

Alluvial and gravel deposits, one of which contained Roman pottery, were overlaid by post-medieval dumps and the remains of masonry, cesspits and a well belonging to Victorian dwellings.

130-146 Twickenham Road, Isleworth TQ 1619 7569 MOLAS (S Tucker) evaluation June 1996 The Notting Hill Housing Trust TRI96

Subsoil over natural sandy silt contained post-medieval pottery of the 17th-19th c. At the W end of the site it was truncated by possible late 18th- and 19th-c brick footings of buildings.

ISLINGTON

St Luke's Estate, Bath Street, BCI TQ 3258 8256 MOLAS (Adrian Miles) watching brief July-Aug 1996 London Borough of Islington/Metropolitan Police BAH96

Natural was not observed but post-medieval walls and human remains were recorded. One of the walls, to the SW, was probably a boundary wall for the cemetery of St Luke's poor burial ground. Another, in the N, was part of the 19th-c houses that occupied the W end of Baldwin Street, and one wall probably related to the almshouses that were located in this area, fronting onto Bath Street.

Northampton Hall, 25-32 Chiswell Street, BCI TQ 3257 8199 MOLAS (I Grainger) evaluation Feb-Mar 1996 City University CSU96

Gravel extraction pits, of probable Roman date, were cut into the natural gravels. They were followed by others dated to the 15th c, the lower fills of which contained large amounts of waste from leather-, bone-, antler- and horn-working. One of these pits was sealed by levelling of 15th-16th-c date, succeeded by dumps or garden deposits and pits dated to the 17th c. A cobbled surface above these was probably associated with a documented cooverture of 18th-c origin. It was cut by a brick-lined well of 18th-19th-c date.

94-100 Clerkenwell Road, BCI TQ 3160 8213 MOLAS (Ken Pitt) evaluation Nov-Dec 1996 Texaco Ltd TCR96

The area to the E of the site appears to have lain within the inner precinct of the mid-12th c Priory of St John. Activity in the early medieval period seems to have been confined to dumping and pitting; by the late medieval period a structure had been built which was not demolished until the late 17th c at the earliest. In another testpit, quarry pits cut the natural and these were succeeded by domestic rubbish pits of late medieval date.

129-139 Finsbury Pavement, BCI TQ 3277 8175 MOLAS (Ken Pitt) evaluation Oct 1996 Norwich Union Investment Management FIS96

Cut features and brick wall foundations, dating from early medieval period to the present day, were found above natural

brickearth. Residual late prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from the early medieval features and indicated earlier occupation in the area.

New Bunhill Fields Burial Ground, Gaskin Street, Islington Green, NI TQ 3172 8373 MOLAS (Adrian Miles) watching brief Apr 1996 – Mar 1997 Groveworld Ltd IGN96

The commercial clearance of the New Bunhill Fields burial ground was monitored to identify any patterns and to collect any surviving coffin furniture. Exceptional preservation led to the collection of 1450 coffin plates: they form a unique collection from London, possibly the entire country, of 19th-c material from an extra-mural cemetery (rather than a vault).

New River Walk, Willow Bridge to Canonbury Road, NI TQ 3208 8434 MOLAS (Adrian Miles) watching brief Oct-Nov 1996 London Borough of Islington NRW96

The replacement of the wooden revetting on both banks of the river was observed. All the timber was part of the same build and was of modern date; no evidence of the original banks of the New River was revealed as the present river edges were made up almost entirely of tree and shrub roots.

St Luke's Church, Old Street, ECI TQ 3232 8242 MOLAS (R Brown) watching brief Sept 1996 Levitt Bernstein Associates SLU96

In two of five testpits situated against the external walls of the church (designed by Hawksmoor and James, dedicated 1733), the stepped brick foundations of the church were constructed on a compact, possibly contemporary, layer of stone rubble; this was the earliest recorded deposit. Above, and in all the other testpits, was a sequence of silty deposits overlaid by rubble: they may represent backfill of construction trenches for the foundations, or they may have been dumped later. On the S side of the church, near its E end, the foundations had been re-built and underpinned, and a stock brick wall – showing signs of subsidence – constructed as part of a lightwell for the crypt. The deposits in two of the testpits had been cut by the insertion of brick walls, probably of burial vaults; one of these had been disturbed in the 19th or early 20th c, presumably in order to carry out remedial works. Burials were encountered towards the outer edges of the testpits.

70-88 Pentonville Road, NI TQ 3115 8315 MOLAS (K Heard) evaluation Jan-Feb 1996 Furlong Homes plc PVL96

In the N and W parts of the site, the natural gravels were sealed by post-medieval deposits of late 17th - early 18th c date. These were succeeded by dumps and garden soils of late 18th - 19th-c date and the remains of Georgian houses and property boundaries. Considerable truncation had also occurred through 19th- and 20th-c disturbance.

Sadlers Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue, ECI TQ 3145 8285 OAU (Ian Scott) evaluation Mar-April 1996 Sadlers Wells Theatre Trust ROAEV96

Four small trenches were hand dug within or next to the existing theatre, and two engineering test pits, to examine the existing auditorium wall footings, were observed. The first was located next to the well at the left rear of the stalls, and the second at the front right of the stalls at the NE corner of the auditorium. Both were excavated through modern rubble. The test at the rear of the stalls revealed earlier brickwork under the concrete footing of the rear auditorium wall. The second test pit revealed only the concrete footings of the E wall.

Two evaluation trenches, Trench 3 in the scene dock next to Arlington Way and to the W of the stage, and Trench 4 in the small garden to the N of the Lilian Baylis Theatre, uncovered recent deposits. Those in Trench 3 related to the construction of the present theatre in 1928-31, while those in Trench 4 included

part of a truncated 19th-c pit, sealed beneath very recent deposits containing material deposited during the building of the Lilian Baylis Theatre in 1988. In both trenches the probably truncated natural gravel was located.

Trench 1 was outside the theatre to the SW near the junction of Arlington Way and Rosebery Avenue. It contained a rammed gravel deposit laid down in the 18th c, as well as more modern infill associated with the construction of the present theatre. Trench 2 in the main foyer of the theatre revealed evidence for a series of events. The earliest feature was a demolition deposit of crushed brick. Overlying this was further evidence for the 18th-c gravel infill. Two phases of surviving brick-walled structure were also located. They had been built after the infilling episode and probably formed parts of earlier theatre buildings known to have existed on the site before the 19th c. The earlier phase of structure may prove to be part of the house built by Thomas Rosoman in 1764.

99 St John Street, ECI TQ 3176 8206 MOLAS (G Malcolm) watching brief Feb 1996 Harbutt Paul JTY96

A small amount of excavation and recording work was undertaken during the refurbishment of the basement of this building which is in the Outer Precinct of the mid-12th-c St John's Priory. A brick-lined well of 16th-c date was excavated to a depth of 3m and some fills from a medieval cesspit were sampled. The well was probably in the garden of a property that once belonged to Thomas Docwra, Prior of the Order of St John in England and responsible for much rebuilding work in the priory.

5-7 Singer Street, EC2 TQ 3294 8248 MOLAS (Nick Holder) watching brief Mar 1996 Overcourt Ltd SIG95

Natural brickearth was truncated by the construction of the standing building; the presence of charcoal and tile flecks in its upper surface suggested that it had been a post-medieval land surface.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

61-62 Cheyne Walk, SW3 TQ 2710 7762 MOLAS (Joe Partridge) evaluation, excavation and watching brief Nov-Dec 1996 Berkeley Homes (Thames Valley) Ltd CHY96

Prehistoric material and Roman pottery were found in fills of later features. Above the natural brickearth were early medieval deposits and cut features, including pits, postholes, a ditch and possible bedding trenches and a beam slot. Most of them are dated to the late 11th-12th c, with some dated to the 13th-14th c. The central part of the site was truncated for the insertion of a cellar, constructed of roughly squared chalk blocks, and dated to the 15th c or later. Contemporary and later rubbish and sand extraction pits were recorded and also brick walls and a cesspit of 17th-18th-c date.

Royal Brompton Hospital (North Block), Fulham Road, SW3 TQ 2686 7850 MOLAS (Portia Askew) evaluation Sept 1996 London Residential Ltd RBH96

A buried soil above the natural brickearth was overlaid by a late post-medieval dump of mortar to terrace the land or to aid drainage. This was sealed by levelling and garden soil and finally the modern surface.

Russell Road (W side), W14 TQ 2440 7920 MOLAS (Bruno Barber) watching brief Nov 1996 Barratt London Ltd RSL96

Natural gravels had been truncated over most of the site though brickearth – with modern overburden – survived to the E.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

16 Acre Road, Kingston TQ 1835 6978 MOLAS (C Pickard) evaluation Dec 1996 Milford Homes Ltd ACR96

Natural brickearth was overlaid by garden or plough soil and cut by 20th-c building construction. Two Anderson shelter foundations were also recorded.

Canbury Park Road, Kingston TQ 184 694 PCA (Barry Bishop) evaluation LPE on behalf of Laing Homes CPR95

A 3m deep section enabled a post-glacial sequence of sands, clays and silts to be recorded. In one of two trenches sandy silt up to 0.8m thick, sealing the natural deposits and containing many worked waste and burnt flints, was interpreted as an agricultural subsoil dating from the late Neolithic/Bronze Age to early post-medieval periods. It was unclear whether the flints were *in situ* or deposited by fluvial action. A post-medieval pit was cut into the upper natural deposit. The excavation showed that human occupation of the site has occurred since at least the Bronze Age, although no features or artefacts were recorded *in situ* in either trench.

Manor Farm Buildings, Church Road, Worcester Park TQ 213 6628 MOLAS (Robin Nielsen) excavation May-June 1996 Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames MAF95

Excavations followed an evaluation in 1995 (LA 8 supp. 1 (1996) 14). Mesolithic or later flint tools and waste material recovered from the overburden may represent the earliest activity on the site. They included two adzes, apparently deliberately placed in a Middle Iron Age pit. A concentration of Early - Middle Iron Age features cut into the London Clay in the NW of the site; they consisted of rubbish and storage pits and postholes, the latter possibly representing a structure. From them were recovered considerable quantities of pottery, animal bone, burnt daub and baked clay loomweights. Romano-British features consisted of land boundaries or drainage ditches and a few pits. One of the ditches in the S corner of the site, more substantial than the rest, may delineate a settlement boundary; such a suggestion is supported by the presence of a large assemblage of unabraded pottery, some representing large fragments of single vessels, and a fragment of sandstone quern. A field boundary ditch of early medieval date, essentially aligned with the present NW boundary of the site, was the only post-Roman feature of note. This alignment persisted into the post-medieval period, implying that the site remained in agricultural usage until the construction of Manor Farm Buildings from c 1855 onwards.

Coombe Lodge, Coombe Ridings, Kingston Hill TQ 20435 7015 WA (J. P. L. Nowell) evaluation Aug 1996 Simon Merrony Architects COM96

In a trench 8.8m long and up to 2.2m deep, 19th/20th c soils and building debris were seen to overlie natural sands and clays. No archaeological features or finds were identified to indicate any archaeological deposits within the immediate area.

Borax Research (former), Cox Lane, Chessington TQ 1907 6463 MOLAS (Mark Birley) evaluation May 1996 Ideal Hardware plc COX96

A scatter of Mesolithic worked flints and a quantity of burnt flints, as well as a single sherd of Iron Age pottery, were found in topsoil overlying natural clay, where they had rolled down a slope which rose beyond the SE corner of the site. The struck flint included an end scraper, petit tranchet arrowhead, and a utilised fragment from a possible tranchet axe.

14-18 Fife Road, Kingston TQ 1809 6942 WA (N. Oakey) evaluation Oct 1996 Paul Michelmore Associates on behalf of Messrs. Laws Estates FED96

This evaluation was requested on the basis of the long history of occupation of the Island of Kingston. The potential existed for the preservation of undisturbed cultural deposits, including remains of the 'town ditch'. Undisturbed deposits are now rare in the area, and have the potential to contain medieval and

Roman features. The excavation indicated that the site was extensively disturbed and covered to a depth of at least 1.2m by modern deposits, including footings and services.

Marymount International School, George Road, Kingston TQ 20395 70100 PCA (Victoria Ridgeway) evaluation Martin Wells and Co GGE95

Two trenches exposed a sandy gravel overlaid by bands of sand, at the top of which a mid-brown sand contained Bronze Age pottery and worked flints. They did not appear to be *in situ*, and were probably dropped or washed down from higher up the slope to the N of the site.

A thin layer of topsoil recorded in trench 1 may support documentary evidence of the area having been used as gardens from the 18th c. Elsewhere severe truncation by modern features and levelling had removed any further archaeological information.

Wolsey Spring, George Road, Kingston TQ 2020 7015 PCA (Barry Bishop) evaluation LPE on behalf of Octagon Developments Ltd GED95

Five trenches were excavated. The lowest recorded deposits were of natural periglacial till. A silty sand layer up to 0.40m thick containing worked and burnt flints was interpreted as a natural deposit, the flints being redeposited during its formation. A shallow circular feature containing worked and burnt flints in a clayey silt, with no recognisable post-medieval inclusions, was tentatively interpreted as a pit or possible post hole of unknown date.

A probable post-medieval field drain was uncovered. A post-medieval garden soil was noted; it had been partly truncated by landscaping to form the 20th c garden.

Kingston Guildhall, Magistrates' Court Extension, High Street, Kingston TQ 1795 6915 MOLAS (Simon Stevens) evaluation Mar-Apr 1996 Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames KGM95

A watching brief in 1995 preceded an evaluation (LA 8 supp. 1 (1996) 14). Natural brickearth in the S of the site was overlaid by a cultivated soil but more generally by an alluvial deposit. In the NE of the site the alluvium was cut by a drainage ditch which was filled, also with alluvium, in the early medieval period. Succeeding this was a possible well and a flint wall footing. Towards the E of the site a wall, of apparent Tudor date, had been built directly onto the alluvium; to its W was a possible surface. The alluvium was cut, in the N of the site, by a large ditch, sealed by a dump deposit; above this a brick wall, of 18th- or 19th-c date, had been constructed on a foundation of reused, faced limestone and chalk blocks.

Birchmoor, Warren Cutting, Kingston Hill TQ 2070 7040 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation Sept 1996 Mr M Edward WEN96

A ditch, probably of Bronze Age date, cut through the natural gravels. One possible flint flake was found.

Kingston Power Station TQ 179 698 TVAS (Steve Ford) evaluation and watching brief Feb 1996 Fairclough Homes KPS96

Development in the 19th and 20th c had truncated the alluvial sequence over most of the site. Four trenches were located at the margins of the area. Two produced a few finds, the earliest of which comprised a few sherds of Neolithic Peterborough Ware, and a few flint flakes from within the alluvial sequence. At a higher level a gully terminal or pit of late medieval date was noted. An assessment of the palaeoenvironmental evidence revealed a sequence spanning the late glacial/post glacial period, but had little potential for further study.

Lower Marsh Lane (N side), Lower Marsh Road, Kingston TQ 1886 6834 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) evaluation Nov 1996 Moat Housing Society Ltd LML96

Late post-medieval alluvial deposits, probably derived from flooding of the nearby Hogsmill river and associated tributaries, overlay the natural gravel. The channel of one such tributary was found cutting into the alluvium. Above the alluvium was a land reclamation dump, in the uppermost layers of which was a piece of moulded stone, probably from an ecclesiastical building.

Sopwith Way, Kingston TQ 1820 6960 LPE (Duncan Hawkins) evaluation Apr-May 1996 LPE on behalf of St George Developments Ltd SWK96

Four trenches were excavated. To the S they exposed the courses of the Latchmere stream, a tributary of the Thames which was filled in during public health improvements in the mid 19th c. A little Roman material was recovered; it probably originated to the E of the site, but the erosion and flooding caused by the stream had effectively eliminated all *in situ* traces of human activity prior to the early post-medieval period.

Former V.P. Winery, Villiers Road, Kingston TQ 1865 6888 PCA (Su Leaver) evaluation LPE on behalf of Fairview Homes Ltd VID95

Nine trenches exposed a natural periglacial sequence of sands and gravels with no evidence of human activity. In four trenches alluvial deposits indicated an earlier course of the River Hogsmill, apparently aligned NE-SW. After a fast-flowing phase, the river seems to have slowed down considerably and a group of burnt flints and flint flakes was deposited in it, probably representing debris from a riverside fire.

Two post-medieval post holes, cut into the alluvial deposits in trench 8, were the only evidence of human activity *in situ* on the site, perhaps partly explained by the severe truncation resulting from the building and demolition of the V.P. Winery.

LAMBETH

103 Broomgrove Road (rear), Stockwell Road, SW9 TQ 3082 7603 MOLAS (Portia Askew) watching brief July 1996 McCarthy Design & Build Ltd BMG96

Garden soil, containing Victorian pottery, overlay natural brickearth.

51-57 Effra Road, SW2 TQ 3115 7490 MOLAS (Portia Askew) evaluation Oct 1996 Zedprime Ltd EFA96

Natural clay and gravel was overlaid by a redeposited soil mixed with 19th-c rubble. The remains of a late 19th- or early 20th-c foundation wall were recorded in one trench.

St Anne's Primary School, Harleyford Road, SE11 TQ 3068 7796 MOLAS (Pat Miller) evaluation Feb 1996 St Anne's RC School SAP96

Prehistoric waste flakes and a sherd of an Early Bronze Age collared urn were recovered from the top of the natural brickearth and gravel, and from a later pit. The natural brickearth or subsoil was sealed by garden soil of 18th to 19th-c date and cut by domestic rubbish pits or garden features associated with the yard areas or tenements that previously existed along the E frontage of the site.

11-13 Hillyard Road, Angel Town, SW9 TQ 3110 7670 SAS (Jeff Perry & Andrew Skelton) watching brief May 1996 Design & Construction (London) Ltd HDD96

All the features encountered were modern, and no archaeological features or finds were found, other than 19th to 20th c pottery and building material in trench 1.

River Thames Dredging (Flood Mitigation 3), Hungerford Bridge - adjacent to S side, SE1 TQ 3068 802 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief May 1996 London Underground Ltd TDR96

Material dredged from the River Thames near Hungerford Bridge was redeposited on the Isle of Sheppey where it was

examined for archaeological material. Most of the material proved to be modern with only one or two pieces of very abraded earlier pottery.

Thames Foreshore, Jubilee Gardens (opposite, on foreshore), SE1 TQ 3054 8027 MOLAS (Simon Stevens) evaluation Apr 1996 London Underground Ltd TFJ96

Examination of small trial holes along a measured grid indicated that post-medieval aggregation overlay alluvial silts of possible medieval date.

4-20 North Street, SW4 TQ 2917 7595 MOLAS (David Saxby) evaluation Nov 1996 Delta Mitre Ltd NTS96

Natural gravels were cut by post-medieval features associated with domestic buildings, including a 17th-c cesspit, an 18th-c ditch and wall and a cesspit and drain dating to the 19th c.

Oxo Tower, Old Barge House Alley, SE1 TQ 3132 8050 MOLAS (Geoff Potter) watching brief May-June 1996 Harvey Nicols Restaurant Ltd OBH96

The earliest recorded deposit was infill, containing 16th-c material, of a large drainage channel which flowed into the Thames. Apparently of medieval origin, this drainage channel is shown on a number of 16th- and early 17th-c plans; thereafter it appears to have gone out of use, although until recently its approximate line was marked by Old Barge House Alley. The site was then substantially truncated by 19th-c and later development.

79-81b Vauxhall Walk, SE11 TQ 3062 7843 MOLAS (Pat Miller) evaluation May 1996 CLSH Management Ltd VXH96

A number of 18th- and 19th-c pits and a probable robbed-out wall cut the natural sand; some residual prehistoric flintwork was retrieved from one of these pits. They were overlaid by post-medieval garden or ploughsoil which generally contained 18th- and 19th-c material. Natural sand was truncated to the N by large ragstone and brick footings which related to the 19th-c school buildings that had occupied the site, and by the brick floor of a cellar, probably part of a tenement shown on the 1871 OS map.

126-136 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3109 7953 MOLAS (Joe Partridge) excavation Apr 1996 Bellway Homes (South East) WBG96

River alluvium was cut by a possible prehistoric or Roman ditch, recorded in the E corner of the site, and from which a single Roman pot sherd, burnt flint and waste flakes were recovered. The upper fill was truncated by the foundation of a post-medieval wall which followed virtually the same course as the ditch, possibly because they marked a property boundary. The sandy subsoil was cut by a number of pits which contained post-medieval material; above lay garden soil in the backs of the properties that once occupied the site. Two brick-lined wells were recorded to the W and E of the site.

LEWISHAM

Lewisham Methodist Church, Albion Way, SE13 TQ 3845 7535 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation June 1996 Stoners Buildings Ltd ANW96

Natural gravel was covered by modern make-up or demolition debris probably resulting from wartime bomb damage.

47 Deptford Broadway, SE8 TQ 3720 7695 MOLAS (Chris Thomas) Standing Structure Survey May 1996 Mr H Liu DFB96

The front elevation of this four-storey brick building was recorded. The earliest phase probably dates to the 2nd half of the 17th c and is represented by brickwork and a window which occupied most of the 1st floor elevation. The window was blocked in, possibly in the late 17th or early 18th c and a new casement window inserted. Probably during the 1st half of the 18th c the upper floors - if they existed - were rebuilt and a new

sash window was built; this window is part of the upper built of the wall which has projecting tile and stone courses on either side of a brick section for a parapet.

DLR Lewisham Extension, Broadway Fields (Trenches 4-5), SEG TQ 3748 7672 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation Oct 1996 Mowlem Civil Engineering DXK96

A sequence of peats and clays overlay the natural gravels; above the lowest peat in one of the trenches was a 'hollow way' trackway with associated hoof prints. A worked wooden stake and flints (worked and burnt) were found immediately above. Landfill dumps, dated to the 19th c, sealed the peat and clay sequence which was cut by four ditches, one clearly for drainage towards the River Ravensbourne; another had hoof prints adjacent to it and residual Roman tile fragments at its base.

DLR Lewisham Extension: Ravensbourne Park (rear of Thames Water, Transaction A), Brookmill Road and Beck Close, SEG TQ 3763 7649 MOLAS (Pat Hunter) evaluation July 1996 Mowlem Civil Engineering DXE96

Two augur transects were made at the edge of the contemporary course of the River Ravensbourne to collect environmental samples and locate the position of the palaeochannel. Environmental samples indicated a floodplain alluvial sequence composed of silts and peats; an area of deeper sediments may represent the palaeochannel.

DLR Lewisham Extension: Ravensbourne Park (Transaction B), Brookmill Road, SEG TQ 3768 7637 MOLAS (Pat Hunter) evaluation July 1996 Mowlem Civil Engineering DXF96

Augur borings indicated some waterlaid deposits above the natural gravels, sealed by made-ground.

South Pepys Estate, Grove Street, SEG TQ 3650 7860 MOLAS (Graham Spurr) evaluation Apr 1996 Willmott Dixon Housing Southern Ltd GVS96

Modern made ground overlay natural gravels

274 New Cross Road, SE14 TQ 3627 7692 PCA (Jenny Proctor) evaluation, rescue excavation and watching brief July 1996 J. Jarvis & Sons plc NRO96

An evaluation revealed an extensive fired brick surface. Bricks associated with the surface were identified as being locally produced in the 17th to 18th c. In the subsequent rescue excavations the fired surface was discovered to be the remains of a brick clamp, dated archaeomagnetically to AD 1690-1730 at a 95% confidence level. Following the excavation of this brick clamp, the remains of an earlier one were exposed beneath it. Archaeomagnetic dating produced the same date range for its firing. A small trench in the SW of the site exposed a well-constructed cobbled surface which was sealed by deposits which contained pottery dating to AD 1700-1750. During the redevelopment of the site a watching brief was carried out and the remains of further clamps were recorded to the W and SW of the excavated area. The associated pottery from the clamp recorded to the southwest suggests a later date for its construction, c AD 1760-1850. Subsequent archive studies and map work revealed a long history of brick and tile manufacture in the New Cross area.

The Island Site, Plassy Road, SE6 TQ 3781 7363 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation Feb and May 1996 Salmon Developments plc PRC96

Natural gravels were cut by a ditch which was sealed by subsoils: it is therefore likely to be prehistoric in date. A 19th-c pit and 19th/20th-c wall footings were recorded.

John Steiner School site, St. Asaph Road, Brockley, SE4 SELAU (Lenard Johnson) watching brief July-Aug 1996 H G Partnership Ltd

No significant archaeological features or finds recovered.

Sayes Court, Deptford, SEG TQ 3680 7798 PCA (P. Frickers) evaluation Hyde Housing Association GRV96

Features were revealed cutting into plough soils and natural sands and gravels. They were covered by a layer of demolition debris. A feature probably representing a cess pit of 19th c date was partially uncovered. Other pits are interpreted as being for domestic use, for rubbish disposal, associated with gardening activities and related to pet burials. These cuts and their fills were almost certainly associated with the terraced housing known to have fronted onto Grove Street from the early 19th c. They produced comparatively large amounts of residual pottery dated to the 17th and 18th c (9% of the assemblage).

The natural silty sand deposits were found at a level of 3.30m OD and no evidence for the Sayes Court gardens was revealed.

193 Sydenham Road, SE26 SELAU (Michael Bennett) watching brief Aug 1996 Latchworth Properties

No significant archaeological features or finds recovered.

MERTON

The Well House, 21 Arthur Road, SW19 TQ 2459 7135 MOLAS (John Taylor) evaluation July-Aug 1996 Mr & Mrs Glastad ARR96

Deposits above the London Clay are considered to derive from land use subsequent to the major landscaping of the early 18th c when the new manor house was constructed to the SE.

Oval Plant site, Byegrove Road, SW19 TQ 2659 7058 MOLAS (Pat Miller) watching brief Aug 1996 Norcliffe Properties Ltd BYE96

Overlying natural gravels were alluvial deposits associated with the River Wandle which forms the W boundary of the site. They were succeeded by soil horizons of probable post-medieval date and which were at times disturbed. Above lay modern made ground.

80-82 Church Road, Mitcham TQ 2715 6866 AOC (Graham Bruce) evaluation Sept 96, excavation Oct 96 Beaver Housing Ltd MCD96

Excavation of the site of a proposed housing development revealed an early medieval pit with fragments of cooking vessels, ash and bone, suggesting activity from the 11th to mid-12th c in the area, and indicating a settlement somewhere nearby. Two other small pits were of possibly similar date yet yielded no pottery. A ploughsoil sealing these features contained pottery from the mid-12th to the mid-13th c when the land use was agricultural. Two larger post-medieval pits of the 18th and 19th c were also found.

Mitcham St. Peter, 21 Church Street, Mitcham TQ 271 686 TVAS (S. Weaver) evaluation Aug 1996 Diocese of Southwark VGS96

Four trenches were excavated in the vicarage garden; archaeological deposits were observed in two of them. They consisted of a pit and three ditches, dated to the late Saxon/early medieval period, and an undated pit containing an articulated skeleton of a horse.

Kango Factory, Deer Park Road, Merton, SW19 TQ 2612 6944 SAS (Jeff Perry, Andrew Skelton) evaluation Nov 1996 Banner-town Property Developments Ltd DRD96

Four trenches were excavated; no pre-modern archaeological features or finds were found. Trench 1 revealed the normal sequence of river-deposited alluvial silts overlying natural sandy gravel. Trench 2 showed heavy disturbance of this natural sequence, leaving no trace of a suspected E-W leet. Trench 3 revealed a possible river terrace, but no trace of a path which was found, however, in trench 4. The sequence of layers, except for the overburden, imply natural river deposition.

70 Garfield Road, Wimbledon, SW19 TQ 2529 7091 PCA (Ron Harris) watching brief Crest Homes (Southern) Ltd GAD95

Nine foundation trenches were monitored during groundworks; the natural sequence was clay underlying a sandy silt alluvial deposit which contained no artefacts, and is probably associated with the River Wandle 125m to the E. It was cut by a modern drain and a boundary wall, and was sealed by modern building rubble.

38 High Street, Colliers Wood, SW17 TQ 2695 7075 SAS (Jeff Perry, Andrew Skelton) watching brief June 1996 Paul Michelmores Associates CWD96

The demolition of several walls and a brick floor was observed. Other than some 18th-c worked stone, no archaeological finds or features were found.

52 Wimbledon Park Side, SW19 TQ 2360 7220 PCA (Jenny Proctor) evaluation LPE on behalf of Octagon Developments Ltd LGL95

Five trenches in the former garden exposed a natural sequence of clay under sand and gravel, although terracing had removed much of this sequence, particularly in the W of the site. A small linear feature was tentatively linked to a prehistoric gully excavated during an evaluation of no. 54. Only modern features associated with the garden's landscaping and drainage were revealed elsewhere, but the terracing would have removed all but the deep intrusive features on the site.

NEWHAM

City of London Cemetery, Aldersbrook Road, Little Ilford E12 TQ 4220 8650 NMS (Stephen Waltho) evaluation Corporation of London LI-CL96

Dumped deposits, modern fill and made-ground were found overlying an undated possible ploughsoil.

Silvertown Urban Village, Barnwood Court, E16 TQ 4040 8035 MOLAS (J Sidell) Geophysical Survey Apr 1996 LPE BWC96

Fluvial gravels were overlaid by peat dating to 5,500 - 2,500 BP, Neolithic to Iron Age periods. Alluvium above the peat is related to marine transgressions since the Iron Age. This was followed by an ephemeral peat of the medieval period, above which lay upcast from the dock excavations of the 1850s.

Former Albert Dock Hospital, Baxter Road, E16 TQ 413 812 PCA (Shahina Farid) evaluation Alfred Mc Alpine Construction Ltd HW-AH96

Two trenches were excavated in the SE of the site. They revealed a peat formation of possible late Bronze Age date overlying river terrace gravels. A possible water channel on a N-S alignment was observed in trench 1. The peat formation was overlain by a 2.3m depth of alluvially deposited clays and silts representing a time span from the late Bronze Age to the post-medieval period. The banded horizons within the alluvium represent changes in the local environment but there was no anthropogenic activity in evidence. The site was used for agriculture and pasture until the construction of the former Albert Dock Seamen's Hospital in 1890.

Butchers Road, Canning Town, E16 TQ 4050 8145 WA (A. J. Firth) evaluation May 1996 The Buxton Group HW-RU96

Three stepped trenches, each of 7 x 7m surface area, were excavated by machine to depths of between 2m and 3m below ground level (c-2m OD) and all alluvial deposits revealed therein recorded and sampled. One trench revealed timbers sealed beneath a thin woody peat layer. The timber appeared to comprise a trackway surrounded by deposits of wood fragments. However, examination later showed the timber to be a natural accumulation. Small quantities of burnt and worked flint and

a single sherd of pottery were recovered from stratigraphically adjacent deposits.

Butchers Road, E16 TQ 4050 8150 MOLAS/NMS (Sean Tamblin) evaluation Sept-Oct 1996 Alfred McAlpine Partnership Housing Ltd BUE96

Natural gravels were overlaid by alluvial clay with modern make-up, services and foundations above. In one trench the alluvial clay sealed a layer of peat.

Milk Street, East Ham E6 TQ 4370 8005 NMS (Mark Turner) evaluation Family Housing Association HE-MS96

The trench revealed alluvial clays and peats, ground-water prevented work to reach the underlying gravels. At 0.3m to -0.1m OD two layers containing Roman material were found. The upper layer of light grey alluvial clay contained pottery dating to the late 2nd to late 3rd c and the articulated skeleton of an immature bovine. The lower, an organic clayey silt with three post-holes also produced a dump of late 2nd to late 3rd-c Roman pottery, together with ceramic building material, burnt daub, bone, charcoal and wood.

Salway Road Cinema Site, Stratford E15 TQ 3850 8450 NMS (Stephen Waltho) evaluation The Stratford Development Partnership Ltd HW-SR96

Overlying the terrace gravels was a subsoil formed through agricultural activity. This soil was cut by a post-medieval feature, probably a rubbish pit, without any dating evidence. Modern garden walls and cellar foundations cut into the earlier soils. These and some rubbish pits were associated with tenements on the site, the demolition of which caused some truncation of the deposits.

Stansfield/Leyes Road, Beckton, E16 TQ 421 811 WA (J. P. L. Nowell) desk-based study April 1996 London Docklands Development Corporation

A desk-based study was commissioned as part of an ongoing process of assessment, marketing and development of LDDC-owned land. The aim of the study was to collate existing documentary evidence to assess the archaeological potential of two adjoining areas of land, which form part of the Thames Floodplain, and which are proposed for development.

The results show that, although there are no previously recorded archaeological remains within the site, from the general area Palaeolithic flint tools have been recorded in association gravel deposits laid down by the River Thames, whilst Neolithic and Bronze Age trackways have also been recorded locally, preserved within peat deposits. Geotechnical boreholes and testpits have demonstrated the presence of Thames Gravel and peat deposits within the site. Many Romano-British remains including indications of both settlement and sepulchral activity as well as isolated findspots, have been recorded within the area. Medieval activity seems compatible with a low-intensity exploitation of a marginal river flood plain area, with some small settlements based around the manorial system. Cartographic evidence indicates that the general area was not densely populated until the later part of the 19th c and with the exception of a single railway line, the site seems to have undergone no major development.

There is a significant potential on the site for undisturbed prehistoric material, particularly of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, surviving within the peats and alluvium. A lesser potential exists for Romano-British and medieval material, which is more likely to have been disturbed by recent/modern activity. Any development which could impact upon alluvial and peat sequences should be preceded by field evaluation and an appropriate mitigation strategy thereafter.

Stratford Freight Terminal (Channel Tunnel Link), S of Temple Mills Lane, E15 TQ 382 847 MOLAS (Tony Thomas) watching brief Jan 1996 Foundation and Exploration Services Ltd for Union Railways Ltd SFT96

Natural gravels were overlaid by alluvial deposits of the River Lea. Most of the site was reclaimed, probably in connection with the railway and other development along the E bank of the Lea in Victorian and Edwardian times.

Gala Club, West Ham Lane, West Ham E15 TQ 3929 8386 NMS (Mark Turner) evaluation Family Housing Association HW-GC97

Work revealed natural gravels cut by a feature of uncertain date and sealed by two layers of soil. They were overlain by 19th-20th-c buildings.

128 West Ham Lane, West Ham E15 TQ 3924 8382 NMS (Stephen Waltho) evaluation Family Housing Association HW-WL96

Heavily truncated walls of three houses dated to the 17th, 18th and 19th c were recorded. Additionally, demolition layers probably associated with these structures were found. A beam-slot for a post-medieval structure was also recorded. Rubbish pits dating from the late medieval period to the 19th c were excavated. Work in two of the trenches was halted at a medieval surface. The W area of the site had been subject to terracing which had probably removed any earlier activity.

REDBRIDGE

Canon Palmer High School, Aldborough Road South, Seven Kings, Ilford TQ 452 872 NMS (Stephen Waltho) evaluation Roman Catholic Diocese of Brentwood IG-CP96

No features of archaeological importance were found and no finds were recovered.

Fairlop Quarry Extension, Hainault Road, Fairlop TQ 4633 9111 NMS (Mark Turner) Redbridge Borough Council Land Management Division and Redland Aggregates Ltd

Several phases of activity were identified: a late Bronze Age pit with much pottery and one post-hole; the E enclosure, several pits and ditches spanning the late Iron Age to early Roman period; the recutting of the E enclosure, some scattered pits and ditches, the digging of the W enclosure and field systems dating to the early Roman period in the 1st and 2nd c AD; and in the later Roman period, the 3rd-4th c AD the continued use of the field systems, the recutting several times of the W enclosure and a pit with a good assemblage of pottery dating predominantly from the mid-late 2nd to 4th c AD. The final phase comprises ditches, post-holes and pits without finds.

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

Petersham Parsonage, Bute Avenue, Richmond TQ 1825 7295 SAS (Jeff Perry, Andrew Skelton) evaluation Sept 1996 Cook & Butler Partnership BTA96

Two trenches provided no evidence of prehistoric or early medieval settlement, but suggested that there was potential for post-medieval settlement in the surrounding area. The only feature encountered was 19th-c in date and only late medieval and post-medieval finds were found.

19-23 Church Road, Richmond TQ 1817 7522 PCA (Victoria Ridgeway, Jennifer Proctor) watching brief County Gate Properties CHD95

Two trenches exposed the natural stratigraphy of waterlain sand underlying a layer of banded sand and gravel over which there was a brickearth layer. Modern features cutting into this included one large cut, which appeared to be a landscaping feature of the former gardens on the site.

1 Duck's Walk, Twickenham TQ 1742 7463 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) evaluation Apr-May 1996 Cala Management Ltd DUC96

The former gravel foreshore of the River Thames was overlaid by late post-medieval dumped land reclamation.

Lord Napier Public House, 75 High Street, Mortlake TQ 2073 7600 WA (J. P. L. Nowell) evaluation June 1996 Michael Shanly Holdings HSL96

Coherent archaeological deposits probably associated with post-medieval pottery production lay at between 2.32 and 2.39m OD (c 1.6m below current ground surface). It was not possible to continue the excavation to a greater depth without destroying the post-medieval structures, however an earlier geotechnical investigation showed that the natural gravel lay some 3.00m below present ground surface (c 1.0m OD). No evidence was found of any waterfront structures.

29 & 31 King Street, Twickenham TQ 1624 7316 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation Apr 1996 Hill Samuel Property Services Ltd KST96

Natural brickearth was cut by a late medieval rubbish pit containing 15th-c pottery; other pits appear to have been contemporaneous with Richmond House (built in the late 17th c and occupied until the 1920s) in whose grounds the site lay, and these pits may have been associated with the gardens. The rubble fill of a large pit included bricks dated to between the late 15th c and the mid-17th c; they may have derived from the demolition of the first Richmond House c 1816.

107 Mortlake High Street, SW14 TQ 2084 7660 MOLAS (Niall Roycroft) evaluation May 1996 excavation July-Aug 1996 Telstar Holdings Ltd MTK96

Natural gravels and overlying sands were cut by a series of boundary or drainage ditches which date from the Late Iron Age to the late Roman period. These were followed by two sunken-featured buildings constructed c 500, one with an external oven though attached and accessible from the inside. At the top of the oven was a small exit flue. Later alluvial deposition covered the site up to the end of the 16th c. During the 17th c the site was progressively built over, commencing with a revetment, a square building on the Mortlake High Street frontage and large posthole structures, all separated by gravel surfaces. During the 18th c a wharf was constructed, backed by a pottery works (the buildings and kiln were probably those built by William Sanders in 1752), gardens, drains, buildings and road (connecting the High Street with the wharf) successively built over. One of the later 18th-c buildings recorded was a well-preserved malthouse (built 1791) which included floors, wall foundations and drainage system. This building occupied the eastern part of the site, fronting the river and was demolished in the mid-19th c. The Sanders pottery moved to Vauxhall in 1827 and the kiln was later demolished or significantly altered. A new building was erected, recorded on the site as intact walls, floors and fixtures (including fireplaces, cookers, a short flight of steps, a toilet and a sink); it had been refurbished in the late 19th - 20th c and showed evidence of metalworking.

Old Bridge Street, Hampton Wick TQ 1757 6944 PCA (Barry Bishop) evaluation June-July 1995 Crest Homes (Southern) Limited OET95

Two trenches were excavated. The earliest evidence was a sandy silt containing ten worked flint flakes tentatively dated to the late Mesolithic/Neolithic, as well as occasional burnt flint; it was interpreted as natural alluvium with the flints redeposited from nearby. A medieval ploughsoil overlay natural deposits.

Old Bridge Street was the main thoroughfare to the former Kingston Bridge, documented from the late 12th c; this was

indicated archaeologically by a phase of land levelling in the medieval period, particularly noticeable in the trench which fronted onto Old Bridge Street. Here a large cut, interpreted as a possible hollow way formed by traffic to the bridge over hundreds of years, had been filled by a series of dumps. The earliest building was probably in the 14th c, followed by a period of extensive building, demolition and rebuilding, which was represented archaeologically by a 2m stratigraphic sequence with re-use of walls and boundaries. In the trench which fronted onto the High Street a floor surface and associated features were interpreted as a possible blacksmith's. Most recently the buildings had been demolished and the land levelled.

2-6 Old Bridge Street, Hampton Wick TQ 1762 6942 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation May 1996 Crest Homes (Southern) Limited OLB96

Continuation of the investigations which had begun in June 1995. A further seven trenches were investigated to the E.

No evidence for medieval contexts was recovered; only one residual sherd of late medieval pottery (Kingston Ware) was found. Naturally-deposited alluvial clay and silts were sealed by deposits dated to the late 15th or early 16th c.

A brick building c.9.10m E-W and >4.50m N-S was constructed in the 17th c. It was divided into two rooms of roughly equal proportions by a central wall. The building continued in to the 20th c. A major rebuild was carried out in the late 18th or early 19th c. Possibly contemporary with this rebuilding was the raising of the ground level and the construction of new buildings to the E and S of the pre-existing structures.

Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Course, Old Deer Park, Twickenham Road, Richmond TQ 1741 7573 AOC (John Moore) evaluation Oct 96 Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Club TMD96

The site to be used for water irrigation tanks was investigated. The only deposits found were associated with post-medieval levelling of the area.

Richmond Bridge Residential - S site adjacent to Cambridge/Denton/Clevedon Roads, Twickenham TQ 1785 7415 AOC (David Kenyon/Peter Sheehan/David Tyler) Sept 1996 - Jan 1997 Causeway Property Investments Ltd CLV96

Evaluation and a watching brief established that nothing of archaeological significance existed on this site.

2 Upper Teddington Road, Hampton Wick TQ 1744 6983 PCA (Judith Connal) watching brief BBA Architects Ltd UTR95

The ground reduction and foundation trenches revealed natural gravels overlain by a sandy subsoil into which a modern fence-line and ten modern pits had been cut. This was covered by a thick layer of garden topsoil. There is no evidence of human activity on or near the site, before the Victorian era.

Drake's House, Willoughby Road, Twickenham TQ 1749 7470 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation Feb 1996 Fleetwood Developments Ltd WBY96

Subsoil above natural gravels was overlaid by topsoil that contained 19th-c pottery.

SOUTHWARK

Globe Theatre and Anchor Terrace Car Park, 1-15 Anchor Terrace, SE1 TQ 3235 8035 MOLAS (John Taylor) watching brief Dec 1996 Hollybrook Ltd GLB96

A mid-17th-c wall and floor were recorded in the SE corner of the site.

Benbow House, Bear Gardens, SE1 TQ 3223 8051 MOLAS (Bruno Barber) watching brief July 1996 Chelsield plc BAN95

Following an evaluation in 1995 (LA 8 supp. 1 (1996) 18) a geotechnical investigation was monitored to identify modern intrusions, in order to use them for the insertion of piles while preserving the 16th- and 17th-c remains and the 17th- and 18th-c Bear Garden Glasshouse. Generally, archaeological deposits were not disturbed. The deepest recorded deposits were alluvial silts sealed beneath a concrete base. Two phases of a c. 18th-c brick structure, floors and dumps were recorded and, in one strip against the S site boundary, 19th-c ironworking dumps were removed.

Odessa Wharf (Block L), Bermondsey Wall West, SE1 TQ 3412 7989 (Duncan Lees, Kate Pollard and Barney Sloane) Archaeological Foreshore Survey Sept 1996 for Wiltshier Construction (London) Ltd FSW01

This foreshore survey followed a general survey conducted along this stretch of the Thames by the Thames Archaeological Survey. An area of over 2600 sq m was surveyed: bargebeds, timber structures and possible ship timbers were noted and plotted.

Jacob's Island, Bermondsey Wall West, SE1 TQ 3408 7976 MOLAS (David Saxby) evaluation and excavation Feb-Apr 1996 Berkeley Homes Ltd JAC96

Prehistoric peat deposits overlay alluvial silt and sand deposits; the peat is likely to represent the Tilbury IV regression which occurred during the Bronze Age in the late 2nd millennium BC. The evidence of the peat and its sandy content suggests tidal transgression and regression on the foreshore of the Thames; further, it can be presumed that the S Thames foreshore during the Neolithic period was located approximately along the line of Jacob Street. This sequence was eventually succeeded by the chalk foundation walls of two buildings which were located near the medieval St. Saviour's Mill and the River Neckinger. They are likely to have been associated with the mill, rather than the mill building itself, such as the miller's house or storage buildings, etc. In c. 17th c the watercourses that define Jacob's Island were dug; they were linked to the River Thames and probably included mill-streams and a branch of the River Neckinger. The medieval mill continued in use and five separate phases of timber revetments for the mill and River Neckinger, dated to the 17th - 18th c, were recorded. The mill leat, running N-S, was located at the W side of the site where an E-W revetment, one of the five phases, was also recorded. The revetment was constructed from panels of reused clinker boat timbers, dated to c. 1600, and probably from a waterman's ferry. Near the mill a brick and timber channel, a silt trap and an arch vaulted drain were found, probably associated with the 18th-c water works which are known to have existed on the site. In the 19th c one of the watercourses was revetted with timbers from both boats and boat-builders' off-cuts. Since a barge builder is known on the island at this time, it is probable that the revetment was constructed by him, using spare timbers.

207-208 Grange Road, SE1 TQ 3336 7925 MOLAS (Alison Steele) evaluation Apr-May 1996 Q T Duong GNG96

Natural gravels were cut by undated pits and a linear feature. Overlying them and partly filling them was a ploughsoil which produced Roman pottery. The ploughsoil was cut by post-medieval wall foundations and sealed by a spread of demolition rubble, presumably bomb damage from the 19th-c terraced house that occupied the site.

165 Great Dover Street, SE1 TQ 3268 7946 MOLAS (James Drummond-Murray) evaluation Aug-Sept 1996 (Tony Mac-kinder) excavation Sept-Nov 1996 Berkeley Homes (Hampshire) Ltd GDV96

Above the natural brickearth road gravels and associated NW-SE ditches are identified as part of Roman Watling Street.

Several field boundary ditches were also recorded, succeeded by a large timber, piled building and timber-lined well. The area was then used as a cemetery and four structures were built parallel to the road. The first was a walled enclosure with 5 inhumations around a central mortar plinth, possibly the base of a sarcophagus or a monument. The second structure was a small masonry building which could have been a mausoleum; then a large walled enclosure around a robbed masonry structure, offset from the centre and associated with several fragments of moulded stone, including a stone pine cone. A buried amphora and a rubble-filled feature, which may have been the base of a monument, and at least two inhumations, were also found within this enclosure. In the adjacent section of the roadside ditch a stone head of a river god was found. The fourth structure was a masonry building which could have been the inner part of another large enclosure. To the SW of these structures were several cremations in pots, further inhumations, three 'plaster' burials, perhaps a family group, and a cremation pit containing many lamps and pots.

Safeway Stores Extension, Aylesham Centre, Hanover Park, SE13 TQ 3430 7660 MOLAS (Portia Askew) evaluation and excavation Feb-Apr 1996 Safeway plc HAN96

Natural clay was overlaid by a buried soil from which residual prehistoric flints and a single sherd of pottery were recovered, indicating limited, probably transient, prehistoric activity in the vicinity from at least the Neolithic and Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. The soil appears to have been cultivated from Roman times until the 18th c, when it was cut by a boundary or ha-ha ditch, apparently associated with a number of pits either at right angles or parallel to it. The ditch was recut in the 19th c and seems to have remained a landscape feature until 1951. On the E side of the site 19th-c garden features and property boundary fencelines were recorded; they seem to relate to boundaries in the back gardens of tenements constructed c.1878.

10-16 Lafone Street, SE1 TQ 3365 7986 MOLAS (Jackie Bates) evaluation Feb-Mar 1996 excavation June-July 1996 Raven Wharf Ltd LAF96

Cutting the natural sand in the S half of the site were a series of intercutting grooves interpreted as prehistoric ard marks formed by ploughing. Further to the N, a series of four stakeholes also cut the natural sand. The whole site was then sealed by a layer of sand, interpreted as a ploughsoil; it contained a considerable quantity of burnt and struck flint and a few sherds of pot, the latter provisionally dated to the late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age. The most significant of the features cutting this ploughsoil was a substantial E-W ditch or channel towards the S of the site. It appeared to truncate the ard marks, which were only found on its S side; it may therefore have marked a field boundary. In the N of the site two possible post-holes and some shallow indeterminate features were located. Above them and sealing the site was a peat deposit from which a number of burnt and struck flints and pottery fragments were recovered. This layer may represent part of the Tilbury IV regression, which occurred during the late second millennium BC.

It is likely that flooding of the area made the site uninhabitable until the medieval, or possibly early post-medieval, period when a wooden structure was built within an E-W aligned channel at the S end of the site; this is provisionally interpreted as the foundations for a bridge spanning the channel. Three phases of construction were identified, the first being a rigid frame composed of two parallel timbers on either side of the channel, connected by three N-S timbers. The E-W timbers contained grooves for posts, none of which survived, although some fragments of planking were recovered; the latter would have been horizontally placed behind the posts. A number of wooden

stakes which remained *in situ* would have supported the planking on the other side. Three additional N-S timbers were later placed on top of the earlier N-S timbers; these each contained two grooves which would have held braces, presumably to give added support to the planking against the side of the channel, perhaps after some of the earlier wooden uprights fell into disrepair. A series of silts and gravels surrounding the timbers probably represented gradual silting up of the channel. The site was then covered by a thick layer of alluvial clay, representing one or more floodings of the area. It was cut by a N-S channel probably of late medieval or early post-medieval date. Further deposits of alluvium were truncated by late 19th-c basements.

Leo Street/316-366 Old Kent Road, SE13 TQ 3510 7235 BBC (Sophie Jackson, Harvey Sheldon) evaluation and training excavation June-July 1996 London Borough of Southwark LEO96

Work took place immediately before the development of the site as a supermarket. More than 100 students participated in the five-week programme, with site teaching and specialist support from MOLAS.

No prehistoric or Roman features were found, which is surprising given the location and topography of the site. 15th to 17th c pottery together with later artefacts were found in a rather homogeneous sandy clay, which occurred generally throughout the site and was probably a ploughsoil. Documentary sources reveal that the area remained field until late in the regency when a terrace was built fronting the Old Kent Road.

Evidence for this terrace was found, together with buildings from a further period of housing construction later in the 19th cm which included a second terrace to the S. A row of quarries, probably dug to provide materials for this later terrace, was investigated, as well as Anderson shelters set in the back gardens.

The Five Estates, land S of Lisford Street, SE13 TQ 34.05 7689 MOLAS (Nick Holder) evaluation Mar 1996 Peckham Partnership Project LFS96

The natural gravel was overlaid by a thin subsoil in which three prehistoric struck flint flakes were found. This was cut by a possible Roman pit. Much of the site was covered by a post-medieval horticultural soil, containing residual medieval pottery and tile, which was cut by six 17th - 18th-c pits, probably associated with market gardening. They were succeeded by Victorian terraced housing and then 20th-c housing.

169 Long Lane, SE1 TQ 3294 7957 PCA (Barry Bishop) evaluation London Borough of Southwark LGL95

One trench was excavated in a concrete yard on the site of a former public house. Modern drains and a beer cellar had removed any stratigraphy on the site; only a 0.2m layer of natural clay at the base of the trench survived later disturbance.

239 Long Lane, SE1 TQ 3319 7946 MOLAS (Jackie Bates) evaluation and excavation Jan 1996 Pathfinder Developer IV plc LGN96

Natural sand was cut by medieval and post-medieval pits, some of which may have had an industrial usage. They were succeeded by dump layers cut by two large drains or sewers.

26 Magdalen Street, SE1 TQ 3325 8004 MOLAS (Steve Chew) evaluation and excavation Apr-May 1996 Hollybrok Ltd MGS96

A natural channel over 4m wide was recorded which, from the early 16th c, was repeatedly revetted and constricted. Four phases of revetting were identified and comprised oak and elm reused ships' planking nailed to posts which had been driven into the underlying clays and silts. Different styles of build could be related to the tenement boundaries along Magdalen Street. As the channel was constricted, timber-lined cesspits, a timber privy and a sluice were constructed next to it. Carpentry

techniques and marks were clearly visible. In the early 17th c the channel, little more than a sewer at this time, was backfilled with domestic rubbish, including delftware vessels and wasters, jugs, bellarmine and other pottery.

71-97 Plough Way, SE17 TQ 3610 7890 MOLAS (Simon Stevens) evaluation May 1996 Furlong Homes plc PWA96

Natural sands were overlaid by alluvial silts above peat deposits, suggesting a flooded marsh; one residual prehistoric struck flint was recovered from the peat. Victorian basements truncated the alluvium.

Rainbow Quay, Rope Street, SE16 TQ 3650 7912 TVAS with PCA (S. Ford, A. Douglas and G. Brown) evaluation and excavation March, July-Aug 1996 Fairclough Homes (Southern) Limited RES96

The earliest archaeological deposit was an external surface, composed of wood debris and gravel bound together with pitch. It is likely that it was the original 18th-c quayside, when the dock would have been used for the laying-up of ships and for repairs. Sometime after 1740 a new quayside was constructed, perhaps because of rising water levels. The composition was a mixture of pitch, wood fragments and gravel. It was upon this second surface that cobbled lanes were laid, and brick and timber structures erected, some of which appear to be associated with the whaling trade. Constructed on a timber raft was a circular brick structure 4.98m in diameter, with a rectangular projection 1.98m long by 3.0m wide on the S side. In the centre of the brick structure was a stepped circular recess, filled with successive layers of fine ash and silt. This may have been the base for a copper boiling pot in which whale blubber would have been reduced to produce the commercially desirable oil and other products. Close to the brick structure was a sunken timber box, which may have been used to contain the *fenks* (blubber residue). From deposits associated with the whaling station or at least with its demolition, whale bone, fenk, as well as other cultural material including other animal bone, textiles, pottery, and metal work have been recovered.

The water level may have proved to be a problem at the beginning of the 19th c as the ground level was again raised. The dock edge was rebuilt, the external and internal faces being fastened with iron rods. It is thought that these iron rods would have been joined beyond the edge of excavation to revetting timbers on the waterfront.

By the early 19th c the whaling station had been demolished and a warehouse complex built. The excavation revealed partially standing walls, alley ways, loading bays, and gateways. Internal elements to the warehouses had also survived, notably the original timber bases for upright posts which would have supported the ceiling. Reused ships timbers, especially knees, were found within the foundation cuts.

In the late 19th c the warehouses were demolished and the ground levelled. Later a timber-framed building was erected and a railway track running at right angles to the dock edge constructed. Both these developments were superseded by the building of a new warehouse.

Later developments included the installation of hydraulic pipes for the operation of machinery, and the provision of a railway-track that ran parallel to the quayside along which cranes could operate.

The highest level at which silty alluvial clays were encountered was 3.04m OD.

Bull Head Wharf, Rotherhithe Street, SE16 TQ 3669 8027 MOLAS (Jackie Bates) evaluation Mar 1996 Barratt London Ltd RSR96

Alluvial clay was overlaid by dumps and further alluvial deposits, probably of post-medieval date and possibly representing

localised flooding. They abutted the remains of a low N-S revetment or barge bed, behind which lay dumped deposits. In the NW of the trench a brick floor was located; it comprised several courses of red brick and above it were brick cellar walls, foundations and sewers or culverts which were probably largely Victorian in date. These were covered in building debris, probably from the demolition of the Victorian structures.

The Knot Garden, 125 Rotherhithe Street, SE16 TQ 3480 8040 MOLAS (Steve Chew) watching brief Dec 1996 - Jan 1997 London Underground Ltd RTH96

Three phases of timber revetment were recorded, all of which were constructed of reused ships' timbers, some reused on a number of occasions. The latest phase of revetment had been constructed of piles reused from a possible jetty or enclosed wharf. A sequence of post-medieval dumped deposits indicates a date for the timber structures of 1620-1800.

15 St Thomas Street (Grout Shaft), SE1 TQ 3282 8017 MOLAS (Simon Stevens) excavation Jan-Feb 1996 London Underground Ltd (Jubilee Line Extension) TOM95

Two early Roman ditches and some pits were cut into the alluvial sand; one square pit, which was sealed by a clay plug, contained much Roman pottery and some glass. These features were covered by dumping, above which was a thick deposit of alluvial clay, cut by a ditch and a deep pit. The latter contained an organic fill sealed by fired clay; it may have been a hearth. Above the clay was a layer of peg tile fragments. The timber supports of a rectangular, well-like feature, probably Roman in date, were also recorded.

Spice Quay, Shad Thames, SE1 TQ 338 800 PCA (David Divers) evaluation Frogmore Developments Ltd SES96

A sequence of natural alluvial deposits was noted in geo-archaeological boreholes. Excavations revealed that they were overlain by foreshore deposits dating from 1350-1650, which very probably represent rubbish dumped over the contemporary river wall.

To the W of the site excavations revealed re-deposited foreshore deposits consolidated with a layer of chalk, dating to the late 17th to early 18th c. They are interpreted as the first phase of enwharfment on the site. By the late 18th c the rest of the site had been enwharfed and the area divided into different properties. Also at this time a warehouse was constructed at the W end of site, which had an external area fronting onto the river. In the 19th c more warehouses were built, the existing W warehouse was enlarged and extended towards the river front and a dry dock was constructed in the middle of the site. By the end of the 19th c the entire site was used for warehousing.

Southwark College, Surrey Docks Centre Playground, Stork Road, SE16 TQ 1762 694.2 PCA (J. Butler and F. Meddens) evaluation July-Aug 1996 Rialto Homes plc SRR96

Two trenches exposed natural clay at 0.90m OD. In the SE of site burnt flints, struck flints (including one tool) and the occasional fragment of pot from a water-lain deposit were recovered, indicating prehistoric activity near the site. With the possible exception of three possible stake holes, no human occupation evidence was noted *in situ* until the late-18th- or mid-19th-c made ground identified in both trenches.

51-53 Southwark Street, SE1 TQ 3240 8015 PCA (D. Killock) evaluation and rescue excavation Lopex Engineering FSS96

A sequence of 13 phases, of both natural and anthropogenic events, was identified, dating to the Roman and post-medieval periods. The earliest consisted of a natural horizon of alluvial clays and decaying vegetation, located on a sand island or bar. Cutting through this, on the E and W sides, were two stream

channels. After a flood the W channel silted up; timber-posts were driven through the infilled channel and sand bar. The posts were not part of a revetment or pile foundation for an overlying building. At best, given their dimensions, they may have supported a form of walkway. The timberwork recovered was no earlier than the Roman period. The sequence indicated that alluvial deposition continued within the channels and extensive flooding occurred which was followed by further natural deposition and as well as dumping.

After these events a substantial timber revetment was constructed along the E bank of the W channel, but unfortunately this structure continued beyond the W limit of excavation and its full shape could not be determined. It resembles a closed box rather than a simple plank and upright construction. A further revetment was located immediately to the N. Various repairs and modifications were identified.

Following the abandonment of the revetment structures, construction activity was represented by a mortar spread. The subsequent phase is characterised by the deposition of much demolition rubble. This included much painted wall plaster, fragments of patterned mosaics and box tiles used in hypocaust heating systems. Clearly a building of some note had been demolished on or close to the site.

After the sequence of dumping, a further substantial mortar floor had been laid down; it extended beyond the limits of excavation both to the N and W. It was divided into two by a N-S running linear cut which may represent a robbed-out wall.

Two pits and a timber-lined well represent the features pertaining to phase 10. The well may have remained in use in the next phase, during which post-built structures were constructed.

Phase 11 sees the most widespread construction activity on the site. Post-built structures occupied most of, if not the entire area. The dimensions of the post-holes covered a wide range with elements up to 0.50m across. They clearly formed buildings of some size and importance. Many of the smaller post-holes, at times grouped in pairs, may represent internal partitions and divisions within these buildings. Some may simply be external fence lines. Other elements were possibly supported by short beams. The lines of postholes appear to follow an orientation similar to that of the well identified in the preceding phase. Raised timber floors could have been employed. These are well documented for the Roman period, notably in the construction of granaries. The abandonment and demolition of these structures was followed by large-scale dumping.

This Roman sequence was followed by a sequence of post-medieval cut features, the most noteworthy of which was a large cesspit. A series of fills was overlain by a dwarf brick wall which had clearly collapsed into the pit.

Surrey Quays Parcels D, E, F, Surrey Quays Road, SE16 TQ 3570 7945 MOLAS (Paul Hutchings) evaluation Jan 1996 (Graham Spurr) geo-archaeological assessment Mar 1996 PSIT Enterprises Ltd SU096

Alluvial clays above the natural gravel contained a layer of peats dated to the Early - Middle Bronze Age. They were overlaid by post-medieval infill material.

Winchester Walk (site E), SE1 TQ 3259 8032 PCA (Eric Norton) watching brief The Peabody Trust WLK96

Three trial pits and one bore-hole were recorded. Large dumps of medieval and post-medieval demolition rubble were found throughout the site, in particular on its E half, where they appeared to be filling a post-medieval cellar. Elsewhere soil horizons with medieval and post-medieval inclusions suggested that the site was probably located in the gardens to the S of the

medieval Winchester Palace. The natural terrace gravels were recorded at a maximum height of 1.29m OD.

SUTTON

Carew Manor, Beddington TQ 2970 6531 BCWAS (John Phillips) CN

The turf and topsoil covered a gravel garden walk with a chalk foundation, thought to be early-18th-c. It rested on a mass of chalk and flint, underlain by brown sandy earth and a deposit of rubble, which had been dumped in the bed of a garden watercourse. The finds suggested that the dumping had taken place in the early 18th c. The rubble layer contained several pieces of 16th-c window mouldings, and there were two pieces of coral in the brown sandy earth.

The Link Primary School, 138 Croydon Road, Beddington TQ 3035 6486 MOLAS (John Taylor) evaluation Aug 1996 The Link Secondary School COY96

Top soil lay above the natural chalk.

St Anthony's Hospital, London Road, North Cheam TQ 2380 6590 SAS (Jeff Perry, Andrew Skelton) watching brief May 1996 St. Anthony's Hospital LRN96

The excavation of four small areas at St. Raphael's Hospice were observed. Three areas and part of a fourth showed heavy disturbance caused by the construction of the hospice. The rest of the fourth revealed modern topsoil and building debris over the natural clay. No archaeological finds or deposits were found.

Sears Park Nursery, Love Lane, Sutton TQ 2463 6404 MOLAS (Kevin Wooldridge) watching brief Aug 1996 London Borough of Sutton Construction and Property Consultancy SEB96

No archaeological deposits or features were observed.

Furlong Close, Mile Road, Hackbridge TQ 2852 6617 MOLAS (Robin Nielsen) evaluation July 1996 Sutton Housing Society Ltd FLC96

A depression or channel in the natural gravels on the W side of the site was filled with alluvium and sealed by a ploughsoil containing prehistoric to post-medieval artefacts. Elsewhere, a topsoil above the gravels was overlaid with levelling material associated with the landscaping of the site.

Recreation Ground, Orchard Avenue, Hackbridge TQ 2825 6642 MOLAS (Joe Partridge) evaluation May 1996 London Borough of Sutton OAR96

Alluvium overlying natural gravel was cut by a ditch, possibly post-medieval in date, and sealed by topsoil.

43 The Crescent, Belmont TQ 2535 6181 MOLAS (Joe Partridge) watching brief May 1996 Sutton Heritage Centre TCS96

A possible Saxon crouched inhumation was recorded cutting into the natural chalk. The head lay at the N end of the grave, the body lay on its left side with the left cheek resting on the left upper arm (which was raised) and facing E. The right arm lay across the body and rested on the left arm, the legs were bent at the knee which were raised and pointed towards the E. No finds were recovered apart from a possibly residual waste flake.

TOWER HAMLETS

250 Bishopsgate, Steward Street (car park), EC2, E1 TQ 334.2 8180 MOLAS (Lesley Dunwoodie and Chris Thomas) excavation June-Sept 1996 ABN Amro Bank/Spitalfields Development Group STE95

Excavations following an evaluation in 1995 (LA 8 supp. 1 (1996) 22) revealed evidence of brickearth and gravel extraction and Roman field boundaries, agricultural activity and two skeletons, the latter probably part of a Roman cemetery known in this area. Other Roman pits and postholes were also excavated, one pit containing much painted Roman wall plaster. In the 12th

and early 13th c the site lay at the back of properties fronting onto Bishopsgate. Large areas were quarried for brickearth and gravel, and wells from the 12th - 14th c have been excavated, including three with timber sides still complete at the base. Two complete late 12th- or early 13th-c pots were recovered, buried in pits. From 1235 onwards much of the site formed part of the outer precinct to the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital; associated with this were several wooden structures, represented by many postholes, two stone buildings and a substantial boundary wall. Areas of the site were clearly set aside for different uses: large rubbish pits dating to the 13th - 16th c, some quarry pits of 13th-c date and ploughing. Ditches seem to have been dug as boundaries defining different activities. Two skeletons dating to the late medieval period were also excavated. After the priory was dissolved in 1538, the area was known as the Old Artillery Ground or Garden and was used by the Honourable Artillery Company for practising drills and shooting: a substantial collection of musket balls was recovered and the brick boundary wall along the W side of the Old Artillery Ground was located. Rubbish pits and bedding trenches were found along the E side of the site. Some of the foundations of houses, built after the Old Artillery Ground was sold in 1682, have been recorded, as well as their associated cesspits. They were succeeded by 19th-c buildings.

Black Eagle Wharf, Wapping, E1 TQ 345 801 TVAS (S. Weaver) evaluation and watching brief May-June 1996, Jan-Mar 1997 Berkeley Homes BEW96

Substantial 20th-c footings were encountered in all of the six trenches excavated. 19th-c footings were also present, apparently concentrated in the N half of the site. These disturbances had truncated timber structures, probably wharves, river wall structures and warehousing, dated by pottery and cartographic sources to the late 17th c and later. Two late 18th to early 19th-c cannon had been incorporated into the river wall.

Coopers Yard, Shadwell, E1 TQ 3475 8070 PCA (Barry Bishop) evaluation Messila House Limited on behalf of Arup Geotechnics CYD96

Five trenches were excavated. They showed naturally-deposited river gravels sloping down from N to S from 6.49m OD to 3.50m OD. This slope was reflected in the archaeological deposits; the S trenches (1, 4 and 5) contained up to 2m of archaeological material, whilst those to the N (2 and 3) had only minimal amounts.

Insufficient area was exposed by the trenches to form a definitive overview of the site, but Roman ceramic assemblages were excavated dating from the 1st to 4th c AD some of which were associated with building material fragments. Also in trench 3 fragments of a structure were found. The site's proximity to the Roman signal station to the E of Wapping Lane adds further credence to this being a site with Roman occupation.

In addition to the Roman pot a fairly large post-medieval assemblage was recovered dated to between 1680-1780.

Dunbar Wharf, Narrow Street, Limehouse, E14 TQ 5367 1806 PCA (David Divers) evaluation Apr-May 1996 Fairbriar Homes Ltd NWT96

Eleven trenches were excavated and boreholes revealed natural river terrace gravels at -1.5m OD. No deposits pre-dating the documented 16th-c wharf were revealed. The earliest deposit uncovered was a substantial layer of chalk/lime extending across the entire site, probably associated with the original 16th-c wharf. Three brick-walled wharfside buildings constructed between the late 16th and early 18th c were found fronting onto Narrow Street. They had been repeatedly repaired and renovated over this period, with floors being raised and drains added

to reduce water seepage. These warehouses were probably involved with trade through Limekiln Dock.

Whitechapel Sports Centre Site, Durward Street, E1 TQ 3460 8192 MOLAS (Jackie Bates) evaluation Apr 1996 London Borough of Tower Hamlets DUR96

In one trench natural brickearth was cut by a large pit or ditch which was truncated by 19th-20th-c foundation walls and slab. In the second trench natural gravels were cut by large regular post-medieval features which are likely to be related to horticultural activity on the site. Modern dumping sealed all features.

DLR Lewisham Extension, Mudshute Station, East Ferry Road, E14 TQ 3802 7860 MOLAS (Steve Chew) evaluation July 1996 Mowlem Civil Engineering DXA96, DXB96, DXC96

Peats and silts of a floodplain alluvial sequence were cut by a watercourse which had silted up. Timbers next to the watercourse are interpreted as a temporary platform of possible Bronze Age date.

Ferguson's Wharf, Isle of Dogs, E14 TQ 3725 7863 PCA (Barry Bishop) evaluation LPE on behalf of Fairview New Homes plc WFR95

The earliest deposit noted was an undulating clayey silt at -3.70m OD. Over this was a peat layer up to 2.70m deep and rich in environmental remains, confirming research indicating that much of the surrounding had been recently reclaimed from the River Thames. The top of the peat was cut by medieval and post-medieval drainage channels, one of which contained a possible eel trap. Silting of these channels indicated frequent flooding during this period. There was also evidence of a large pool of water which could represent the *Drunken Wharf* documented since the 16th c. Wood shavings in the top of this pool could indicate the mast yard documented from the 18th c.

The Bowling Green Wall, ec3 TQ 33485 80495 OAU (Graham Keevill/Richard Brown) excavation Jan 1996 Historic Royal Palaces TOL3

Excavation took place on Tower wharf behind the Bowling Green Wall, immediately W of the Byward Postern drawbridge. The work was needed to counter significant structural stresses evident from cracking and movement in the stone facing. The excavation was undertaken so that a building contractor could then secure the foundations of the masonry. A medieval stone wall was found under the N segment of the wharf wall, overlain by the brick masonry of a post-medieval cellar. Buildings are shown on this site (sometimes called the Byward Postern guard) on plans from 1597 (Haiward and Gascoyne) through to the mid-19th c, as well as on drawings and paintings. They were evidently demolished in the mid-19th c as part of a general clearance of the wharf. The cellar had been backfilled with rubble.

East Mint Street, E1 TQ 3369 8056 OAU (Graham Keevill/Martin Gillard) excavation Nov 1996 Historic Royal Palaces TOL50

A test pit excavated against the inner curtain wall revealed a brick wall built against it. This was part of an 18th-c building known as the Irish Barracks. The site was more extensively excavated in 1997 and will be reported on fully at a later date.

New Armouries building, Tower of London, E1 TQ 3368 8051 OAU (Graham Keevill/Greg Pugh) watching brief July 1996 Historic Royal Palaces TOL63

A post-medieval brick foundation was recorded in a watching brief during excavation of a small test pit on the ground floor inside the New Armouries building. Its function was unclear, but it may have been a pad support for a post.

The White Tower TQ 3362 8055 OAU (Graham Keevill/Duncan Wood/Martin Gillard) watching brief Sept 1996 Historic Royal Palaces TOL65

A watching brief took place on cabling work to the N of the doorway from the E basement to the sub-crypt of the Chapel of St John. Excavation exposed a foundation block of roughly broken stones set in a generous amount of mortar. All the stones appeared to be of the same lithology: Kentish Rag of the Maidstone vicinity in Kent: a pale, slightly yellowish grey crystalline sandy limestone with scattered 0.1 to 0.2 mm black glauconite grains (identification by Dr Bernard Worssam). The small scale of the excavation makes interpretation difficult, but it is at least possible that the foundation is of Roman date. Roman buildings were found on the E side of the White Tower during excavations by Sarnia Butcher in the 1950s (G Parnell 'The excavation of the Roman city wall at the Tower of London and Tower Hill, 1954-76' *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 33 (1982) 85-133, especially 103-5).

The White Tower TQ 3361 8057 OAU (Graham Keevill/Duncan Wood/Martin Gillard) watching brief Oct-Nov 1996 Historic Royal Palaces TOL66

A watching brief on the construction of a new external staircase against the N side of the White Tower revealed chalk foundations and associated deposits of medieval date. Not enough of the foundations survived for any interpretation to be made, but they appeared to run parallel to the N face of the tower. The associated soil layers contained a significant amount of late 12th- to late 13th-c pottery, while residual medieval pottery was found in the fill of services and other modern contexts. Information about the original form of the White Tower and later refacing was also recorded.

Hermitage Basin, corner of Vaughan Way, E1 TQ 3422 8033 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) evaluation and excavation Mar-May 1996 London Docklands Development Corporation HIT96

Natural clay was cut by a waste disposal pit and sealed by a consolidation layer for the construction of a brick-built kiln. The waste pit was the earliest surviving feature of the Hermitage Pothouse, which was located at the head of Hermitage Dock (constructed between 1590 and 1658). The pothouse produced tin-glazed ware pottery from c. 1665 to 1773. Seven phases of the pothouse were recorded, including three kilns, potting clay, unfired glaze, kiln furniture, wasters, biscuit and tin-glazed ware. The earliest phase consisted of a circular brick kiln and represents the remains of a firebox to the S, the linking firemouth having been truncated. A pit cutting through the kiln marked its disuse, but a second kiln was constructed above: a similar circular brick structure. This kiln was demolished and above it lay the remnants of a brick surface, succeeded by ground consolidation and a waste pit. A further foundation, surfaces and waste pits of the pothouse were recorded, followed by a third (possibly rectangular) kiln and contemporary surfaces. Brick foundations of Jones' Foundry, which succeeded the pothouse c. 1781, were recorded; the Jones' Foundry was demolished in c. 1796-1799/1800 when the N extension of Hermitage Dock was built. The dock was infilled in 1801-1805, after being sold to the London Dock Company prior to the construction of the London Dock, which opened in 1805; infill of this dock survived on the site, as did features post-dating completion of the London Dock.

Hermitage Riverside, Wapping High Street, E1 TQ 3420 8018 MOLAS (Ken Pitt) evaluation May 1996 LDDC HMR96

Natural waterlaid deposits were cut by a linear slot, possibly structural, which was sealed by late medieval reclamation dumps. Further infilling, presumably to consolidate the area prior to the construction of later and more substantial brick buildings, then took place. Four phases of building were recorded, three of which were aligned parallel to Wapping High Street and the Thames.

40-56, 47-51 Hermitage Wall, E1 TQ 3440 8018 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) watching brief Mar 1996 London Borough of Tower Hamlets WPG95

The watching brief succeeded that in 1995 (*LA* 8 supp. 1 (1996) 23) and established that alluvium, representing Wapping Marsh, covered the site and was overlaid by a landfill deposit dating to the 1st half of the 17th c. This latter reclaimed the marsh in preparation for the development of the area known to have begun by the 2nd half of the 17th c. Fragmentary remains of an apparently contemporary brick structure were recorded in the S of the site.

Free Trade Wharf, Atlantic Wharf, The Highway, E1 TQ 3385 8082 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief June 1996 Regalio Properties Ltd FTW94

Traces of an 18th-c dock, known to be on the site, were recorded. A brick wall of similar date was located to the W of the dock which was itself filled with 19th-c material.

Millwall Wharf, Manchester Road, Isle of Dogs, E14 TQ 3870 7910 MOLAS (Steve Chew) evaluation July-Aug 1996 Wilcon Homes Ltd MWF96

A detailed sequence of alluvial deposits was recorded.

Monteith Estate (phase 1 development), Bow, E3 TQ 3675 8388 PCA (Victoria Ridgeway and Dawn Griffiths) evaluation and watching brief Tower Hamlets Housing Action Trust OFR96

Five trenches were excavated revealing natural clays and gravels at 11.55m OD. No significant archaeological deposits were noted only a series of large modern cuts and building foundations.

Victoria Wharf, Narrow Street, E14 TQ 3634 8077 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) evaluation Aug-Sept 1996 Barratt London Ltd VIT96

Above the Thames foreshore was a structure formed from parallel sets of ship timbers, which seems to have been a slipway or structure to spread weight; a 16th-c date is suggested for it. To the S (riverwards) of this, an E-W post and plank revetment was set into the foreshore; it is dated by a dump on its riverward side and by landfill behind it, to c. 1600. This landfill, which sealed the parallel ship timbers, included waste from shipping activity and pottery. A brick-founded building was constructed above the landfill, which cartographic evidence indicates took place by the mid-17th c. There was an open area between the rear of the building and the contemporary river wall. In front of the revetment dump layers reclaimed a further area of foreshore, upon which another brick building was erected: the dumps are dated to 1620-1700. A brick river wall of 18th-19th-c date cut into these dumps; it lies 11m N of the present river wall.

Orchard Place, E14 TQ 3925 8105 PCA (David Divers) watching brief Pura Foods CHD96

Ground and piling works revealed a complex sequence of naturally-deposited alluvium resulting from persistent periodic flooding of the site until its development in Victorian times.

No significant archaeological deposits were observed during the excavations, but the ground level was raised by 0.9m late in the 19th c prior to building on the site. This development is also recorded in cartographic and documentary sources.

Orton Street, Wapping, E1 TQ 5343 1802 PCA (David Divers) watching brief Michael Sierens Associates ONS96

Two trenches were excavated both revealing brick-built basements dating from the 18th to 19th c. They truncated earlier deposits to a depth of c. 2m.

91-93 Parnell Road, Bow, E3 TQ 3692 8356 PCA (Robin Taylor-Wilson) excavation Aug-Oct 1995 Tower Hamlets Housing Action Trust PRB95

The natural brickearth formed an even level at about 11.40m OD. It was cut, in the SW, by post holes and gullies provisionally dated to the late Bronze Age, and tentatively interpreted as evidence of settlement.

Also cutting the natural were features dating to the first two c AD. Many small pits and/or post pits and shallow gullies have been interpreted as farm boundaries along the route of the Roman road. These features were sealed by a layer of buried soil which seems to have formed during a hiatus in Roman activity. The site may have been under pasture or just abandoned. It seems to have been used intensively in the late Roman period, with a series of pits and re-used gullies that are indicative of roadside occupation. No structural activity was found, but the artefacts were those associated with general domestic refuse, and some pits may have been associated with weaving or curing animal hides. No human remains were found, but numerous shallow pits may have been graves; one was certainly of ritual significance because it contained a small folded lead sheet, many iron objects and fragments of vessel glass.

There was no evidence for occupation between the Roman and post-medieval periods. The post-medieval evidence consisted of small parallel trenches with spade marks in the base, which were interpreted as small-scale agricultural/horticultural activity dating to the early 19th c, in agreement with cartographic evidence. By the mid- to late-19th-c, terrace housing had been built around the site, and possible gravel pits were identified, probably for use in house construction, and also pits associated with the house back gardens.

36-38 Ruston Street, Bow E3 TQ 3692 8378 AOC (David Kenyon) evaluation and excavation July 96 Sibmar Construction Co. Ltd & Landmark Housing Association Ltd RUT96

An early medieval field boundary containing 11th-12th c material, as well as later medieval and early post-medieval features, including one with possible metal-working debris, were investigated.

St Leonard's Street, Bow, E3 TQ 3790 8289 PCA (Jon Butler) evaluation LPE on behalf of the Bethnal Green and Victoria Park Housing Association SLS96

Three trenches and three test pits were excavated (up to a maximum depth of 0.80m below present ground level). This site is identified as the location of St Leonard's priory, first recorded in 1122 AD. In the third test pit an early post-medieval building was partly exposed; it may have been associated with the 1634 rebuilding of the former priory house as Bromley House, a manor known to have replaced the original priory in about 1540. In all trenches and test pits the remains of 19th-c brick foundations and demolition debris associated with the destruction of the terrace houses was present.

Spitalfields Market, Steward Street, E1 TQ 3355 8185 MOLAS (Chris Thomas) evaluation Sept-Oct 1996 Spitalfields Development Group SPM96

Pits for the extraction of the natural gravels or brickearth were recorded; one of them may have been revetted. Parts of at least 33 human skeletons were located but not removed from the NW corner of the market; some graves contained single, others multiple burials. The dating evidence suggests that these skeletons were part of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital (founded in 1197), in whose outer precinct the site lies.

Spital Square, Lamb Street, E1 TQ 3350 8197 MOLAS (Nick Holder, Chris Thomas) excavation Apr 1996 St George's plc SQU94

This site lies to the E of the Roman road running N out of the City; traces of a possible Roman cremation were found above the natural brickearth. The W half of the site lies within the

Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital (founded in 1197) and areas excavated so far lie on the very E of the built-up area of the priory. Parts of timber and brick buildings, dating to before and after the Dissolution, have been recorded, but it is in the area of the Priory's garden that most of the excavation took place. A series of horticultural soils above the natural brickearth was cut by nearly 50 'bedding trenches' and a 13th-c probable pond; a drainage channel and a late medieval cesspit with numerous pottery vessels were also recorded. The E boundary of the Priory was defined by a bank composed of brickearth. In the 17th c property development took place for the first time outside the central area of the former Priory and in the 18th c the area was further developed by Huguenot immigrants. These 17th- and 18th-c properties were recorded during the watching brief.

WALTHAM FOREST

Avenue Estate, Leyton E10 TQ 3905 8570 NMS (Mark Turner) Bailey Garner Ltd watching brief LE-AB96

Victorian demolition layers were found overlying natural clay and gravel.

Leyton Orient Football Club South Stand, Buckingham Road, Leyton E10 TQ 3788 8640 NMS (Nick Truckle) evaluation Leyton Orient Football Club LE-LO96

The evaluation revealed deposits dating to the post-medieval period. A horn-core lined drain, dating to the 18th c, and a possible field boundary were recorded, both of which appear to be associated with field systems belonging to the Ruckholt Estate. Post-holes were also found, one of which contained fragments of daub. They pre-date the horn-core drain.

Monoux Almshouses, Church Hill, E17 TQ 3785 8928 MOLAS (Lucy Wheeler) watching brief Dec 1996 Forest Gate Construction Co Ltd MND96

Natural clay was overlaid by a series of levelling deposits associated with rebuilding phases of the almshouses in the 1760s and 1950s.

Leucha Road (land at rear), E17 TQ 3615 8859 MOLAS (Dick Bluer) evaluation June-July 1996 BMG Construction (Clifton) Ltd WS-LU96

Natural clay in the E part of the site and coarse gravel on the W part suggests that the central area of the site marked the E boundary of the post-glacial River Lea. It was sealed by alluvium into which a possible drainage ditch and bedding trenches had cut, and above which was a soil horizon representing 18th-19th-c use of the site as orchards and gardens. This was truncated and replaced in the 20th c with brick rubble make-up.

Oliver Close, Oliver Road, Leyton E10 TQ 3743 8673 NMS (Ken MacGowan) evaluation Waltham Forest Housing Action Trust LE-OC95

Phase II revealed post-holes and pits, one of which produced sherds of Late Bronze Age plain ware (settlement of this period was found nearby in 1993). Above these deposits was a 19th-century ploughsoil beneath 20th-c dumps of concrete.

1-3 Sedgewick Road, Leyton E10 TQ 3802 8674 NMS evaluation Dalestone Homes Ltd LE-SW96

Two features cut into brickearth, possibly of prehistoric date, and a post-medieval pit in the overlying ploughsoil were found in the evaluation.

89-91 Shernhall Street, Walthamstow E17 TQ 382 892 NMS (Mark Turner) watching brief Barnet Partnership WS-SS96

Brick footings, probably dating within the range 1450/80 - c. 1700, truncated by modern made ground, were observed in one trial-pit cutting the natural clays. In the second, 20th-c deposits

and structures extended to a depth of 1.76m below the ground surface, again cutting into the natural clays. Traces of a possible agricultural subsoil were revealed overlying the clays in the third pit.

WANDSWORTH

117 Albert Bridge Road, Battersea, SW11 TQ 2743 7732 PCA (Jennifer Proctor) evaluation Selwyn Ltd through Bowles Whittick Young ABD95

One trench was excavated 77m S of the Thames, exposing naturally-deposited terrace gravels at 0.89m OD. Immediately above was a sequence of post-medieval dumps, agreeing with documentary evidence that by 1893 much of the land in the area had been raised as a flood-prevention measure. No evidence of archaeological activity was found.

127 Albert Bridge Road, SW11 TQ 2742 7738 MOLAS (Chris Thomas) evaluation Feb 1996 River Property Investments Ltd ALT96

Natural gravels sloped down from N-S and were overlaid by over 2m of alluvium, the upper part of which dates to the 19th c. At the S end of the site dumped soil over the alluvium probably dates to the mid-19th-c reclamation of this area to form Battersea Park.

5 Bolingbroke Walk, SW11 TQ 2700 7693 MOLAS (Jackie Bates) evaluation Jan 1996 Goldcrest Homes plc BLW96

Post-medieval features, including a well and a possible soakaway cut into the natural gravels. They were covered by modern make-up.

Former Latchmere School, Burns Road, Battersea SW11 TQ 2765 7637 PCA (Jennifer Proctor) evaluation Sapcote Developments BDS95

Three trenches were located S of the former school buildings. Only the W end of trench 1 had escaped modern building disturbance; here two phases of layers of clay overlying layers of clay with gravel were exposed. They contained burnt flints with occasional charcoal lenses, and have been tentatively interpreted as possible prehistoric surfaces. They sloped gently from S to N, and overlay similarly-sloping layers of natural sand and gravels, excavated to a depth of 0.73m OD. Trenches 2 and 3 contained only modern intrusions and dumps over a natural deposit of silty clay.

Former Walsingham Lower School, Clapham Common West Side, SW4 TQ 2840 7440 PCA (D. Killock) evaluation Sept-Oct 1996 Rialto Homes plc FW96

The natural sequence consisted of gravels at times cut by sand filled channels. Two possible periglacial ice wedges were also identified. Post-medieval features found consisted of a possible quarry pit, two linear cuts and a wall, and were datable to the 19th c; a little 17th and 18th c material was identified but its condition suggests it is likely to have been residual. Other evidence of man-made features was noted at various points across the site but they either cannot be securely dated or relate to activity so recent that they are not deemed to be archaeologically significant. Natural sandy gravels were found at a level of 29.87m OD.

Coldstream Gardens, Putney, SW18 TQ 2462 7430 OAU Christopher Bell) evaluation Feb 1996 Allot Project Management CGP96

The only deposits revealed were a 19th-c cultivation soil and development intrusions associated with the existing (1960s) housing estate.

38-38a Danemere Street, SW11 TQ 2342 6707 MOLAS (David Lakin) evaluation Jan 1996 Berkeley Homes (Thames Valley) Ltd DEM96

Natural gravels were, in the centre and S parts of the site,

overlaid by alluvial sands associated with an E-W stream channel, the Beverley Brook. This stream channel was infilled with dumps of late 19th-c domestic rubbish and building debris.

168-174 East Hill, SW18 TQ 2600 7471 MOLAS (Simon Stevens) watching brief Dec 1996 Blue Door Developments Ltd ESH96

Natural sand and clay was overlaid by post-medieval levelling deposits.

2-4 Gwynne Road, Wandsworth, SW11 TQ 2694 7629 PCA (Barry Bishop) evaluation Dec 1996 Ujima Housing Association Ltd GWY96

One abraded prehistoric flint blade and some fire-cracked flint were recovered from the top of otherwise natural silt-clay deposits. This was followed by the development of an agricultural soil horizon into which building and associated features dated to the 19th c were cut. From the 19th c features some re-deposited pottery and ceramic building material of 17th-18th c date and one fragment of re-deposited late medieval CBM. The top of the natural was found at 2.49m OD.

Imperial College Boat Club, 2-3 Holt Villas (formerly), Embankment, SW15 TQ 2365 7605 MOLAS (Bruno Barber) evaluation Dec 1996 Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine ICB96

Earliest recorded deposits were post-medieval marsh deposits overlaid with a thick dump of 19th-c material which served either as part of a phase of flood defence and/or as land reclamation for the construction of the buildings on the site.

St. Joseph's Primary School, Putney Bridge Road, SW18 TQ 232 747 TVAS (S. Weaver) evaluation Jan 1996 Fairclough Homes PBR95

Three 10m trenches and one 6sqm. test pit were excavated in the grounds and buildings of the former school. The area had been heavily disturbed in recent times and no archaeological deposits were observed.

Froebel College Education Building, Roehampton Lane, SW15 TQ 2192 7432 WA (J. P. L. Nowell) evaluation May 1996 Murdoch Green Limited for The Roehampton Institute CEL96

A machine trench was excavated within the footprint of the proposed extension to the Education Building; two 1 x 1m areas were hand-excavated at both ends of this trench. Recent deposits consisting of redeposited sand and gravel containing modern material, with brick and mortar rubble throughout the trench area. Within the two hand-dug sections these deposits were shown to directly overlie the drift geology of sand and gravel belonging to the Boyne Hill formation. No archaeologically significant features were identified in either trench or test pit.

2-4 Lower Richmond Road, Putney, SW15 TQ 2408 7557 SAS (Jeff Perry, Andrew Skelton) excavation Jan-Feb 1996 The Manny Davidson Trust LWR96

An archaeological watching brief and excavation was carried out in advance of development. The 18th-c and later deposits were removed by machine, with the final 1m being removed by a combination of machine (under archaeological supervision) and hand excavation. At least three timber waterfronts were revealed, the first dating from the latter part of the 16th c and the third probably from the latter part of the 17th or early 18th c. There is as yet no firm date for the second waterfront, but it probably dates to 17th c. Traces of other, incomplete, timbers were also recovered, but it is not known to what structures or dates they belonged. The site was stripped down to the natural river gravels and alluvial clay. Coins, pottery and other finds from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods were recovered.

Former Territorial Army Centre, Lytton Grove, Putney, SW15 TQ 242 746 LPE (P. Frickers and Duncan Hawkins) evaluation Laing Homes Ltd LYT96

Six trenches showed that severe modern ground disturbance had removed evidence of human activity in all but one trench. Here a stakehole and ploughsoil were uncovered but no cultural remains of any kind were found. Natural London Clay was exposed in all trenches.

120-124 Tooting High Street, SW17 TQ 2725 7150 SAS (Jeff Perry, Andrew Skelton) watching brief May-Sept 1996 Design & Construction (London) Ltd THY96

The foundations of several housing units and an sewer trench were observed. Other than some post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and tile, no archaeological finds or features were found.

WESTMINSTER

51 Berkeley Square, W1 TQ 2879 8051 MOLAS (Mark Wiggins) evaluation Aug 1996 BP Pension Fund BSU96

Alluvial fills within a deep former channel of the River Tyburn were sealed by infill and levelling associated with the construction of the first buildings in the area, probably in the late 17th or early 18th c.

40-41 Conduit Street, W1 TQ 2899 8083 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Apr 1996 Hufvudstaden (UK) Ltd CDT96

Natural brickearth was mainly truncated but an 18th-c well survived in the NE corner of the site and a possible channel in Coach and Horses Yard.

St Paul's Church Yard, Covent Garden, WC2 TQ 3031 8084 MOLAS (Nick Holder, Adrian Miles) watching brief Nov 1996 Westminster City Council CGD95

Following an excavation in 1995 (*LA* 8 supp. 1 (1996) 25), the watching brief monitored the reconstruction of the Victorian public conveniences. Two Middle Saxon pits, cutting the natural brickearth, have been recorded. Saxon deposits beneath the Covent Garden plaza, including a probable building with a hearth, have been exposed in section and conserved *in situ*. WC

Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, WC2 TQ 3042 8098 MOLAS (David Bowsher, Robert Cowie, Gordon Malcolm) excavation Aug-Dec 1996 Royal Opera House Developments Ltd ROP95

The main excavation in the former car park of the Royal Opera House, to the E of the Covent Garden Piazza, followed a watching brief in 1995 (*LA* 8 supp. 1 (1996) 26). Natural brickearth was cut by undated features including stakeholes, postholes, curving gullies and a ditch, and the fragmentary remains of an inhumation burial. The site was cleared during the late 7th c and a N-S road laid out which was approximately 3m wide (a 26m length survived) and flanked by narrow gullies and drains. It was metalled with very compact gravel and was completely resurfaced ten times. A number of alleys were joined to both sides of the road. Seven or eight building plots were identified between the road and the alleys, and appear to have been continuously occupied by successive rectangular post-built and sill-beam structures. Most buildings were aligned E-W, parallel to the alleys. The buildings were made of various materials including planks, earth-fast posts and wattle and daub. Internal partitions were represented by lines of stakeholes and, in one building, the position of a vertical loom was indicated by a row of loomweights which had fallen to the floor when the building burnt down. Brickearth floors had been frequently patched and resurfaced and two buildings had gravelled thresholds on their S sides. Hearths inside the buildings consisted of rectangular or circular areas of scorched brickearth, sometimes incorporating Roman tile. The buildings seem to have been used both for domestic occupation and also for craft activities, with

numerous artefacts associated with spinning and weaving recovered. Most of the buildings had been destroyed by fire.

Numerous large circular rubbish pits and cesspits were found, some of which predated the earliest buildings. A midden of animal bone, oyster shell and other domestic debris accumulated above two backfilled pits in a narrow open area between a building and an alley. Timber-lined wells were found along a conjectured spring-line close to the S edge of the site. On the E side of the site at least six large pits, possibly used in the fulling or tanning process, were found.

The site appears to have been abandoned in the mid-9th c. At about this time a large V-shaped defensive ditch (2m deep by 4.5m wide by at least 57m in length), strengthened by an array of stakes, was dug along the N side of the site. Above the Middle Saxon sequence was a thick deposit of dark earth within which a hoard of Northumbrian coins of the 840s was found. The dark earth included the latest phases of occupation and all subsequent activity until the construction of buildings in the 17th c. The site was built on in the 1630s when Covent Garden Piazza and the surrounding streets were laid out; foundations and vaults of the original Piazza arcade designed by Inigo Jones were discovered along the W side of the site. WC

33-37 Exeter Street, WC2 TQ 3055 8084 PCA (Shahina Farid) excavation and watching brief Apollo Leisure (London) Ltd ERT95

A trench was excavated during renovation of the Lyceum Theatre. Natural brickearth was exposed at a maximum of 15.78m OD; this formed the upper layers of the N terrace of the Thames.

The earliest archaeological deposits dated to the middle Saxon period. They were refuse pits, in roughly N to S alignments, containing much butchered animal bone, often almost exclusively of one animal type. They indicate organised disposal of waste over a period and, although not stratigraphically related, post and stake holes are very probably part of this phase. The interpretation is as an industrial area without permanent occupation, but associated with the middle Saxon settlement of *Lundenwic*.

There was no evidence of medieval activity, but it may have been removed by post-medieval activity. Cartographic evidence shows the area as gardens and pasture from the 13th c to 1550, but by the late 16th c building was taking place. This was represented by several phases of drainage systems and refuse pits, with cellar footings and a floor.

The late post-medieval activity reflects property boundaries established in the earlier part of the period. Documentary evidence shows buildings on the site since 1765, the most recent being the Lyceum Theatre, which was rebuilt here in 1904.

14-18 Great Marlborough Street, W1 TQ 2922 8117 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Sept 1996 Hufvudstaden (Marlborough) Ltd GMS96

Natural gravels were truncated by the construction of the basement and a 19th-c drain.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial, Grosvenor Square, W1 TQ 2836 8075 PCA (Gary Brown and Jennifer Proctor) evaluation McFadden-Pilkington Ward on behalf of Land-Use Consultants and Powerglide GRO95

A trench, excavated in the N central area of the park, exposed natural gravels and sands at 23.09m OD. Cutting the top of the natural stratigraphy was a possible quarry pit, similar to those found in excavations in Green Park. It contained no datable material, but presumably pre-dated the Square's construction in 1725. Flagstones uncovered were possibly associated with the construction of the Memorial in 1948.

55 Grosvenor Street, WI TQ 2862 8080 MOLAS (Lesley Dunwoodie) evaluation Jan-Feb 1996 Capital & City plc GVR96

Silty clay over natural gravel was truncated by modern basements but, recorded at the N end of the site, were the probable remains of part of a brick-lined soakaway or cellar associated with earlier 18th-c buildings on the site.

Bishop's Depository, Hugh Street, SW1 TQ 2885 7883 MOLAS (Mark Wiggins) watching brief Dec 1996 - Feb 1997 Barratt London Ltd HUH96

Alluvial deposits of a small estuary from the confluence of the former Rivers Tyburn and Westbourne, were recorded. The alluvium included a layer of peat of possible prehistoric date.

River Thames Dredging (Flood Mitigation 3), Hungerford Bridge - adjacent to N side, WC2 TQ 305 804 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief May 1996 London Underground Ltd TDR96

Material dredged from the River Thames near Hungerford Bridge was redeposited on the Isle of Sheppey where it was examined for archaeological material. Most of the material proved to be modern with only one or two pieces of very abraded earlier pottery.

28-32 Maddox Street, WI TQ 2899 8100 AOC (Graham Bruce & John Moore) watching brief Sept-Dec 1996 Minster Square Ltd MX596

No archaeological remains were encountered; the natural gravel had been substantially truncated by basements of recent buildings.

42-48 Monmouth Street, WC2 TQ 3046 8130 AOC (Graham Bruce & John Moore) watching brief June-July 1996 Shaftesbury plc MOS96

The relaying of basement floors revealed deposits of mid 17th to mid 18th-c date in No. 48, and deposits of late 18th to 19th-c date in Nos. 44 & 46.

National Portrait Gallery, Charing Cross Road/Orange Street, WC2 TQ 3000 8059 PCA (Jonathan Butler) watching brief The Trustees of The National Portrait Gallery SML96

Five engineering testpits were excavated in a lightwell under archaeological supervision. The concrete floor was located c 6.00m below street level. No archaeological deposits or features were revealed. A slope in the natural Terrace Gravels from E to W was observed. Covering the gravels in these trenches to the W of the site, deposits of greenish grey and light grey sandy clays were found, which were possibly alluvially deposited. The highest level of the truncated natural was at 10.94m OD.

Curzon Gate, Park Lane (central reservation), WI TQ 2838 8009 MOLAS (Pat Miller) evaluation and watching brief June-Aug 1996 GTM Car Parks UK Ltd PRI96

Subsoil over natural clay in the N of the site was cut by a shallow channel or pond which contained Bronze Age, Roman and medieval pottery, the earlier pottery probably residual. To the S Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pottery and worked flint was recovered from a small pit cutting the natural gravels; it was overlaid by post-medieval levelling. Elsewhere, natural brickearth or gravel was succeeded by drains or garden related structures of 19th-c date.

South Terrace, Somerset House, Strand, WC2 TQ 3075 8075 PCA (Ron Harris) evaluation July, Aug-Sept 1995 Drivers Jonas on behalf of Property Holdings SHU95

The South Terrace was remodelled as part of the construction of Victoria Embankment between 1864 and 1870. Two trenches, excavated at the E and W ends of the terrace, seemed to indicate different phases or styles of construction of the brick vaults below the terrace. They revealed large-scale backfilling with

post-medieval soil and rubble. Land drains in both trenches seemed to have destroyed any evidence of the formal garden layout on the terrace, although fragments of flagstone were uncovered and, in the E trench, a land drain seemed to mirror a layout shown in an 1818 engraving by Stadler.

Somerset House, Strand, WC2 TQ 3075 8075 MOLAS (Steve Chew) watching brief Aug-Sept 1996 Dept of National Heritage and The Commissioners for the Inland Revenue SST96

Evidence of Saxon foreshore, Tudor and post-medieval deposits behind the Tudor river wall was found. Detailed evidence for the construction and use of the Georgian building was also recorded.

Globe House, Temple Place, WC2 TQ 3108 8085 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation Jan-May, Nov 1996 - Jan 1997 Hammerson UK Properties plc TMP96

London Clay was overlaid by alluvial clays and sands, sealed by a peat horizon dated to the Neolithic period. Above this were foreshore deposits that contained Roman and Saxon material, including a Saxon bronze alloy strap end.

SURREY

Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone TQ 061 632 SCAU (Graham Hayman) June-July 1996 WMF96

Variety of Iron Age, Roman and medieval features and finds were recovered.

City of London Freemans School, Ashted Park TQ 194 579 SCAU (Rob Poulton) evaluation Oct 1996 CLF96

Trial trenching proved largely negative.

Manor Avenue, Caterham TQ 3355 5663 Bourne Society (Mary Saaler) watching brief April 1996

Builders' trenches revealed wall footings of flint and sandy mortar, probably the foundations of stables designed in 1827. They cut an earlier feature filled with dark earth; this was probably the remains of a foundation trench of the barn which was demolished at that time. There were no finds from any of the trenches.

Colonel's Lane, Chertsey TQ 041 671 SCAU (Graham Hayman) evaluation Feb 1996 WSCL96

Clay pipe kilns and medieval occupation material recovered.

Revitalisation Scheme, Guildford Street, Chertsey TQ 039 666 SCAU (Jane Robertson) Dec 1996 GSC96

Evidence for 13th and 14th c occupation, perhaps a suburb of Chertsey.

New Barn Farm, Cobham TQ 113 577 SCAU (Graham Hayman) evaluation March 1996 NBF96

Trial trenching proved negative.

2 Church Street, Epsom TQ 210 608 SCAU (Jane Robertson) watching brief Jan-Feb 1996 Litten Tree, Epsom 96

Only minor observations of post-medieval interest.

Fairyland Caravan Park, Riverway, Laleham TQ 0454 6948 PCA (R. Taylor-Wilson) evaluation Dec 1996 Crest Homes (Southern) Limited LAL96

The site lies to the E of the confluence of the River Thames and Sweep's Ditch. The earliest deposits were alluvial and associated with Sweep's Ditch. The site was occupied during the Late Bronze Age, the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age and the Roman period.

The earliest human activity was represented by a substantial boundary ditch. It may have been dug in order to demarcate

marginal land on the W side of the site from higher ground to the E. The initial phase of this ditch may, on limited evidence, date to the Late Bronze Age. It was followed by a flood on the SW side of the site. The boundary ditch was re-established by re-cutting on the same alignment, apparently in the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age.

Of a similar date was part of a curvilinear enclosure ditch which also appears to have delineated a land boundary. It appears that during the c before the Claudian invasion the site was being used by a farming community. Further flooding of the SW part of the site took place, probably later in the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age. Farming activities continued, during the Roman period as several features of this date were encountered. They consisted of two ditches, probably relating to a field system, and a large pit. The latter contained general domestic refuse, suggesting that the site is located close to a Roman settlement. Another ditch and a handful of other features including groups of stakeholes and postholes representing evidence of post-built structures, may also have been Roman in origin.

Between the Roman and the post-medieval periods the site apparently lay under pasture, allowing the development of a distinct soil horizon which sealed the evidence of previous phases of landuse.

The highest level of natural deposits was at 13.58m OD and consisted of brickearth overlying sand and gravels.

Worple Road, Laleham TQ 047 698 SCAU (Rob Poulton) evaluation May 1996 WPL96

Trial trenching proved negative.

Central Trading Estate (1996), Staines TQ 035 718 WA (J. P. L. Nowell) evaluation (stage 1) July 1996 (stage 2) Nov 1996 MEPC UK Ltd through LPE

Archaeological site investigations carried out in conjunction with geo-sedimentary observations by GSF (University College London), geo-technical investigations (Mott MacDonald and Ground Explorations Ltd.) and an assessment of previously recorded excavation data by SCAU, have indicated the Central Trading Estate to be an area of demonstrable archaeological potential. The archaeological deposits within the site are of four complementary groups: early prehistoric artefacts and sediments associated with a braided post-glacial river system; Later prehistoric features and artefacts; Romano-British settlement and associated features; medieval to post-medieval settlement and riparian industry and deposits possibly associated with water-driven mills recorded for the site.

All groups incorporate artefactual, paleo-environmental and depositional data. The archaeological deposits are sealed, and in places dissected, by thick deposits of made ground, mass concrete foundations and mains utilities. The distribution of archaeological deposits and the impact of development to them appears to be largely topographically determined. Early prehistoric artefacts and sediments associated with a braided post-glacial river system exist at the centre of the Central Trading Estate and at points on its SW and SE margin, all possibly part of a single remnant channel system. These deposits exist at levels lower than 1m below present ground levels and have not been substantially disturbed to date. The development impact in this area is likely to be low to moderate, depending on the extent and type of proposed foundations.

Later prehistoric, Romano-British, and medieval to post-medieval deposits appear to be situated preferentially on topographically higher areas of better-drained gravels around the periphery of the site, particularly S of Sweep's Ditch close to the present Staines High Street. In the main, these deposits are

varied in nature and of a high quality and exist within 1m of present ground levels. Substantial tracts of stratified deposits have survived previous ground disturbances, even close to the High Street where modern disturbance has been most intense, but the deposits are becoming increasingly dissected, a process that is rendering the remainder increasingly valuable and vulnerable. The bulk of new building associated with the proposed development is to be located over these zones. The development impact to these groups of archaeological deposits is therefore high.

Medieval to post-medieval settlement, riparian industry and associated deposits are necessarily associated with past and present watercourses, the majority of which remain substantially unaffected by the proposed development. However, new buildings proposed for the rear of the Norris Road area close to the High Street, will impinge on the present course of Sweep's Ditch. Well-stratified and relatively well-preserved deposits associated with medieval and post-medieval settlements and trades such as tanning and tenting are indicated at these situations within 1m of present ground levels, and the development impact to them would be high.

(stage 2) This work was designed to further investigate areas of archaeological potential, identified during the first stage field evaluation, and the impact that recent development may have had upon them. In the NW area of the site further evidence was recovered which, together with evidence from the earlier evaluation, strongly indicates the proximity of a Bronze Age settlement. Recovered evidence for Romano-British activity was sparse. However its nature and location might suggest a NW boundary to the known Romano-British settlement in the area of the present High Street, along the E bank of the River Colne.

Further details of probable riverine features and deposits in the E/central area of the site, previously identified as a topographic low, were obtained. Humic silts of channel or channel edge origin were recovered from the base of trenches adjacent to the Sweep's Ditch, illustrating the existence of feeder-streams, some of which may only have ceased to function in the last c.

The evaluation demonstrated that most archaeological features, though superficially truncated, have been sealed by significant depths of both alluvial deposits and more recent made ground. The depth of these deposits has, to a large extent, protected the underlying archaeology from recent/modern truncation. In particular the foundations to the extant building units and earlier industrial buildings appear to have caused little archaeological impact, except in one very restricted area of the site.

Police Station, Staines TQ 940 716 SCAU (Jane Robertson) excavation March 1996 SP96

Evidence for 13th-16th c occupation found, with some residual prehistoric material.

Hithemoor Pit, Stanwell Moor TQ 037 744 SCAU (Graham Hayman) evaluation May 1996 HPS96

Trial trenching proved negative.

Lord Knyvett's School, Stanwell TQ 060 743 SCAU (Graham Hayman) evaluation June 1996 LKS96

Indications of Roman and medieval occupation nearby, but no substantial settlement within the site area.

Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell Moor TQ 034 741 SCAU (Graham Hayman) evaluation July 1996 LMF96

Only one undated ditch was revealed.